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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 43rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 3rd of October, 1962.

The following were present:

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| 1. | Prof. D.S. Kothari    | Chairman  |
| 2. | Dr. A.C. Joshi        | Member    |
| 3. | Prof. A.R. Wadia      | "         |
| 4. | Dewan Anand Kumar     | "         |
| 5. | Shri D.C. Pavate      | "         |
| 6. | Shri P.N. Kirpal      | "         |
| 7. | Shri S. Bhoothalingam | "         |
| 8. | Shri Samuel Mathai    | Secretary |

Secretariat

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| 1. | Shri N.N. Iengar  | Deputy Secretary                    |
| 2. | Dr. P.J. Philip   | Development Officer<br>(Humanities) |
| 3. | Dr. V.S. Patankar | Development Officer<br>(Science)    |
| 4. | Shri R.K. Chhabra | Assistant Secretary.                |

Apologies for absence were received from

Pt. H.N. Kunzru and Shri S.R. Des.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

The minutes of the 42nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 5th/September, 1962, already circulated, were confirmed.

Item 2: To receive a report on the action taken on certain matters.

The Commission confirmed the action taken on the items listed in Appendix I of these minutes.

The Commission decided that the number of Senior Fellowships in Humanities be raised from 12 to 20 and the Junior Fellowships in Humanities from 25 to

\*Not enclosed

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41 during this year. The Commission further resolved that the total number of Fellowships until further orders be as follows:-

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|----|--------------------|-----|
| 1. | Senior Fellowships | 60  |
| 2. | Junior Fellowships | 120 |

The distribution between Humanities and Science may be determined on the basis of actual applications received.

In connection with the proposals for the institution of General Education courses, the Commission expressed the view that normally no separate buildings need be put up for General Education as such, although small additions could be made to existing buildings for tutorial and other purposes, and that any expenditure incurred should be mainly for the appointment of teachers and purchase of books and other material.

In connection with the scheme of the Bombay University for the publication of a journal on General Education, the view was expressed that it should be possible for the University to manage this journal with one Managing Editor, one Assistant and a stenographer.

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

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

\* Not enclosed

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Item 4: To receive a statement of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission during 1962-63 upto 31st August, 1962.

The Commission received the statement of grants paid upto 31st August, 1962.

Item 5: To consider the views of the Universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the minimum age for admission to the Indian Universities and the crucial date to determine the age for the above purpose.

The Commission noted that the majority of the universities had concurred with the view expressed by the Commission with regard to the minimum age of admission and the crucial date to determine that age. It was agreed that the other universities which had a slightly different practice may continue the practice if they so desire.

Item 6: To receive a letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, regarding the reservation of seats for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the Mysore University.

The Commission expressed the view that it was academically undesirable to have any kind of reservation of seats for purposes of admission to institutions of higher learning. But, it was also agreed that in terms of any principles enunciated by the Constitution and with reference to the particular requirements of the country at any given time, special arrangements may have to be made to ensure that admission to institutions of higher learning of persons who suffer from social and economic handicaps is made easier. The Commission also expressed the view that the right of admission to

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universities should vest solely with the universities themselves.

The Commission desired to have a statement prepared on this subject for consideration at the next meeting which could then be circulated among the universities.

Item 7: To consider the replies received from universities regarding evaluation of Text Books in Hindi.

The Commission considered the replies received from the universities on the subject of evaluation of Text Books in Hindi and resolved that the evaluation of any books to be used in any universities should be the function of the universities themselves and if the universities using Hindi books desire to have a system of mutual consultation amongst themselves, they should be free to set up a joint body for that purpose.

Item 8: To consider a report of the Enquiry Committee on Gauhati University.

Shri D.C. Pavate gave a brief statement of the impressions that the Enquiry Committee had formed on affairs in Gauhati university and expressed the view that with the changes being made in the university, there was reason to hope that the things would improve.

The Commission desired to see a full statement of grants made by the University Grants Commission to the Gauhati University and the use made of these grants by the University.

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Item 9: To receive a memorandum prepared by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, regarding the increasingly difficult position in securing Import Licences for equipment.

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The Commission noted the memorandum and agreed that specific proposals requiring the Commission's attention may be awaited.

Item 10: To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University, for the appointment of a Dean of Student Welfare and supporting staff for him.

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The Commission desired that this question may be discussed with the new Vice-Chancellor of the university after he takes over.

Item 11: To consider a proposal from the Delhi University, for taking over the administrative control of the Vallabhbhai Patel Institute from the Ministry of Health.

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The Commission agreed in principle that the Vallabhbhai Patel Institute may be transferred by the Ministry of Health to the Delhi University. As regards financial implications and other details relating to the proposed transfer, the Commission desired that the matter be discussed with the University. The possibility of associating the Institute with the Azad Medical College with a view to utilize to the best advantage/available resources may also be re-examined..

Item 12: To receive the views of the Ministry of Agriculture (I.C.A.R.) on the reports of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of setting up Agricultural Universities during Third Plan period.

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The Commission noted the views expressed by

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the I.C.A.R. on the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of setting up Agricultural Universities during the Third Plan period.

Item 13: To consider a note regarding the present position in regard to a report of the Committee appointed by the Commission for declaring the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to be deemed as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission regretted its inability to recommend that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute be deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

Item 14: To consider the report of the Scrutiny Committee on the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.

The Commission noted the report of the Scrutiny Committee on the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.


Item 15: To consider the report of the Linguistics Committee.

The Commission considered the report of the Linguistics Committee and desired that the proposals when received from the university be examined within the Third Plan allocations.

Item 16: To consider the report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training appointed by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

The Commission received the report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training and agreed with its conclusions.

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- Item 17: To consider the scheme of re-organised Sanskrit education in Pathashalas received from the Ministry of Education.

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The Commission noted the scheme of re-organised education in Sanskrit Pathashalas, received from the Ministry of Education, and desired that the views of the Universities concerned may be obtained.

- Item 18: To consider the steps that may be taken for the proper and expeditious utilisation of the grant of Rs. 2,02,954/- sanctioned in August, 1959, to the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre.

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The Commission noted that the implementation of the scheme had been delayed very greatly and resolved that the sanction be treated as having lapsed.

- Item 19: To consider a proposal from the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. regarding the creation of two additional Scholarships to be awarded to teachers in service admitted to the post-graduate courses in Engineering.

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The item was withdrawn.

- Item 20: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the increase in the number of Junior Fellowships from 10 (maximum already approved) to 20 in respect of Applied Thermodynamic Post-graduate Course - Roorkee University.

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The item was withdrawn.

- Item 21: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Kurukshetra University for development during the Third Five Year Plan.

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The consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 22: To receive a note on the Summer Schools and Seminars organised or likely to be organised by the Universities with the Commission's assistance during 1961-62 and 1962-63

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The Commission noted the number of Summer Schools, Seminars, etc. organised so far with assistance from the Commission. The Commission thought that this was a useful activity and should be continued, and for this purpose, the Commission desired that some guiding principles to govern the operation of these Summer Schools, Seminars, etc. be prepared by a small committee, to be appointed by the Chairman.

Item 23: To consider the final draft of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62

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This item was withdrawn.

Item 24: To note the place and date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

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The Commission noted that the next meeting will be held on the 7th of November, 1962, at Delhi.

Addl. Item 1: To consider the revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 of the University Grants Commission.

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The Commission approved the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64.

Shri S. Bhoothalingam suggested that some time in January next year, on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the Commission upto that time, the Government of India may be approached for a supplementary grant, if necessary.

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Addl. Item 2: To consider a letter received from Shri H.J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, regarding a proposal for setting up Inter-University Centres for advanced study in certain specialised subjects

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The Commission agreed that the proposal made by the Department of Atomic Energy be examined by a Committee, which should include representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy and the universities.

Addl. Item 3: To consider the proposal of the University of Delhi for the institution of a certificate course in Bengali.

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The Commission desired that more information about the language courses run by the Delhi University be obtained and placed before the Commission.

Addl. Item 4: To consider the question of grants for the maintenance of the Film Clubs set up by the universities.

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The Commission noted that from the information supplied, it appeared that the universities have not transferred to the Film Society the entire amount paid to them for this purpose. The Commission desired to know the exact position before further action is taken.

Addl. Item 5: To consider the letter from the Secretary, Education Ministry, regarding Institute of Advances Studies and Research at Rashtrapati Niwas at Simla.

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The Commission further considered the

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question of utilization of Rashtrapati Nivas in Simla for academic purposes. It was generally agreed that the best use of the buildings in the first instance would be for organising Summer Schools, Seminars, Refresher Courses, etc. on an all-India basis, and that later, it might be possible to provide facilities for quiet study for short period for teachers and other scholars on study leave or sabbatical leave. Subsequently, it might be possible to provide facilities on a more or less permanent basis for research in selected fields but this aspect of the proposal would need further examination. It was agreed that the Commission might accept financial responsibility for the implementation of the above proposal. (it would be necessary to set up an appropriate Governing Body or Body of Management).

Addl. Item: 6: To consider the question of salary of Pro-Vice Chancellor to be Rs. 1,750/- plus free unfurnished house, instead of that of a Professor plus Rs. 250/- plus house.

The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities that the salary of a Pro-Vice/Chancellor in these universities should be Rs. 1,750/- plus free unfurnished house instead of the salary of a Professor plus Rs. 250/- plus unfurnished house as proposed earlier.

Addl. Item 7: To consider the question of age of retirement of non-teaching staff to be 60 years without extension, instead of 58 years extendable to 60

The Commission accepted the proposal of

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the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities that the age of retirement of non-teaching staff be 60 years without extension instead of 58 years, extendable to 60 years.

Addl. Item 8: Sanction of leave to Shri Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission, for the period from 15th February to 14th May, 1962, when he had proceeded ex-India.

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With reference to additional item 12 of the meeting of 7th March, 1962, the Chairman mentioned that Shri Mathai had received as honorarium in U.S.A. a net sum of about Rs. 7,850/- (dollar equivalent) after deducting income tax. He explained the special circumstances of the case and it was agreed that the total period of 89 days may be covered by sanctioning 24 days as earned leave on full pay and the rest by adjustment, as a special case, not to constitute a precedent, by commutation of the required number of days of half-pay leave at Shri Mathai's credit.

Sd/-  
( Samuel Mathai )  
Secretary.

Sd/-  
( D.S. Kothari )  
Chairman

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix I. U.G.C. Minutes

Dated : 3-10-1962.

Report on the action taken on  
certain matters.

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1. Loan to Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering, Tirupati for Hostel Building.
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In July 1962, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on the recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education approved the construction of Hostel Buildings etc. for 480 students at a cost of Rs. 13.22 lakhs at Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering, Tirupati and referred the proposal to the University Grants Commission for their comments.

It has been recommended that a loan of Rs. 13.22 lakhs may be sanctioned to the Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering for Hostel Building etc. on the condition that the expenditure would be met by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs out of their funds.

2. TRAVEL GRANTS FOR TEACHERS:

- (a) Dr. Gurbaksh Singh (Banaras Hindu University)

On an invitation from the Association of Scientific Workers of India, the Banaras Hindu University nominated Dr. Gurbaksh Singh, Head of the Department of Chemistry in the Banaras Hindu University as a member of the Indian delegation to attend the Symposium on 'Higher Scientific and Technological Education' being held in Moscow under the auspices of the Moscow University and Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. from 9th September to 15th September, 1962.

On a request received from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University for assistance by the University Grants Commission, it was agreed that University Grants Commission

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may pay a sum of Rs. 300/- to meet a part of the expenditure on the cost of travel from India to Tashkent and back in respect of Dr. Gurbakash Singh.

(b) Prof. N.A. Nikam (Mysore University).

The University of Mysore requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet the travel expenses of Prof. N.A. Nikam, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University to enable him to participate in the Entretiens on Thinking and Meaning arranged by the International Institute of Philosophy to be held at Oxford from 10th September to 15th September, 1962.

Prof. Nikam was specially invited by the International Institute of Philosophy to be a Commentator on a paper submitted by Mr. M. Marias (Spain) in 'Thinking and Human Reality.'

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- to meet a part of the expenditure towards the cost of travel has been agreed to as Commission's share.

(c) Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan (M.S. University of Baroda).

The University of Baroda requested the Commission to pay a grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan Head of the Bio-Chemistry Department in the University of Baroda to enable him to participate in the 8th International Congress for Microbiology held at Montreal during August, 1962.

Dr. Ramakrishnan had been specially requested by the Organisers of the Congress to act as a Chairman of the Section on "Microbial enzymes" in this Congress.

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- to meet a part of the expenditure towards the cost of travel was agreed to by the University Grants Commission as Commission's share.

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3. Delhi Colleges - Evening Classes - Grant of freeships to students.

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In their meeting dated 26-4-61 (item 6) the Commission decided that the number of tuition free places for men and women in colleges may be raised to 20% and 25% of the total enrolment of students. The above decision was also made applicable to Central Universities and the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.

The above order was not to be made applicable to the colleges running Evening Classes as the basis of grant for them was quite different. Delhi College, Delhi, which is one of the four colleges running Evening Classes, however, misunderstood the orders and during 1961-62 allowed freeships to the extent of 20% to its students reading in the Evening Classes. This meant a concession of Rs. 33,600/- against Rs. 17,046/- under the old rules i.e. 10% freeships. The College has requested that as the freeships had actually been allowed and taken advantage of by students, the expenditure may be approved for that year. Under the circumstances this was agreed to for 1961-62 only.

4. Delhi University Constituent College - Fixing of Upper limit of Staff Strength of Laboratories and Class IV Staff of.

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Whereas the upper limit of the Non-Academic Staff (including Library attendants) for the main office and the Library of the day classes of the constituent colleges in of the Delhi University had been fixed vide orders/letters No. 67-10/56(CU) dated 22-4-58 and 1-4/60(CUP) dated 24-2-60 there was no such limit fixed for the Laboratory and

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class IV staff. As the strength of this staff in different colleges varied considerably it was considered desirable to fix a maximum for such Staff. This was considered by the Committee and on the basis of the recommendations it has been agreed that the strength of the Laboratory and Class IV Staff in the colleges for purposes of grant be as follows :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Category of post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
	Laboratory Staff - For a Laboratory providing facilities for 40 students at a time and working for seven hours a day		
1.	Laboratory Asstt. (Senior)-cum Store Keeper.	1	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
2.	Junior Laboratory Asstt.	2 or 3	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-123
3.	Laboratory Attendants	2 or 3	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
4.	Deptt.	(in case the Laboratory is for a smaller number, the staff is to be reduced suitably).	
4.	Mechanic for the Physics Deptt.	1	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
5.	Gas Mechanic for the Gas House attached to the Chemistry Deptt. but providing facilities for other Deptt.	1	-do-

Class IV Staff:

1)	Chowkidar Including Gateman.	4	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
ii)	Sweepers	4	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
iii)	Peon including Cycle Peon.	7	-do-
iv)	Water Man	1	-do-
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>16</b>	

(While the broad categories have been indicated it has been left to the colleges to adjust the number under different categories provided the total Staff does not exceed the limit indicated above).

v) Malis, Sports attendant & Casual Labour.

The expenditure on the salary of Malis, Sports attendants including Casual Labour shall not exceed the expenditure that would be incurred on the basis of one Mali for two acres of land of Campus of the college.

Any variation from this would have to be applied for with supporting justification for sanction by the University Grants Commission.

5. A.M.U. - Proposal for the starting of a Medical College.

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The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University to start a Medical College with effect from 1.10.1962 was considered by the Commission at the meeting held on 4-7-1962 (vide Addl. Item 1) and the Commission desired that before the University could be permitted to start the Medical College with effect from 1-10-1962, they may be asked to clearly satisfy the University Grants Commission that there would be no difficulty in putting up the hospital (including equipment) within two years of the first admissions to the first year of the M.B.B.S. course. It was further desired that the University should also give an exact statement of the funds that would be available for the hospital and that they should in consultation with the State Government give an assurance in writing that the maintenance of the proposed hospital will be the responsibility of the U.P. Government. The above decision was communicated to the University and the university in reply has supplied the necessary information.

It is observed that the University had a sum of Rs. 64,91,532 as assets under the Medical College on 1-8-1962, of which a sum of Rs. 11,94,791.30 was available in cash in the very near future.

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Rs. 3½ lakhs may have to be left out of account; but after taking into consideration the loss, that may have to be incurred in selling the securities, it is hoped that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs in cash will be available with the University for the construction and equipment of the Medical College Hospital. The University has assured that it would be possible to build and equip a 300 bedded hospital with this amount. The university has also indicated that the State Government has agreed to maintain this 300 bedded Hospital.

In view of the reply of the Aligarh Muslim University the university has been permitted to start the Medical College with effect from 1-10-1962 provided that other facilities for the college can be provided by that date and on the presumption that development charges of the land on which the Hospital is to be constructed and also the cost of the staff quarters required for essential staff of the Hospital have been taken into consideration.

The Commission had also appointed a Committee to determine the needs of the Medical College of the Aligarh Muslim University during the first two years of the course.

24-28 The Committee has submitted its report (copy enclosed - Appendix II) and a copy of the same has been supplied to the Aligarh Muslim University for preparing their Budget for the college keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee.

6. Delhi University - Construction of a house for the Vice-Chancellor.

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In September, 1960 the University of Delhi submitted a proposal for the construction of a new house for the Vice-Chancellor. The proposal was accepted in

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principle and the University was asked to send plans and estimates. From the plans sent by the University it was observed that the area provided for the Vice-Chancellor house was in excess of 685 sq.f. over the normal area allowed for such a building but this excess has been agreed to in view of certain special circumstances of the case.

7. Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers.  
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Prof. M.S. Mani applied for assistance under the Commission's scheme for utilisation of the services of retired teachers. His application was considered by the Selection Committee on 23-2-1962. Prof. Mani worked at St. John's College, Agre for several years. He is at present working as Deputy Director, Zoological Survey of India. At the instance of the Chairman, Prof. Mani was asked to furnish an assurance that he will relinquish his present assignment, return to St. John's College for the proposed research work and cease to receive emoluments from other sources. An assurance was also sought from the Principal, St. John's College, Agre that he would provide the necessary facilities to Prof. Mani for his proposed work. The necessary assurances have been furnished and as directed by the Chairman, Prof. Mani has been offered assistance under the above mentioned scheme.

8. Research Fellowships and scholarships in Humanities and Social Sciences.  
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The Committee constituted to select candidates for the award of Senior & Junior Fellowships and Research Scholarships in Humanities and Social Sciences met on 30-8-1962 in the office of the Commission to screen the applications. A copy of the Minutes of the meeting is enclosed.

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As against 12 Senior Fellowships and 25 Junior Fellowships in these subjects, sanctioned during 1961-62, the Committee recommended 19 candidates for Senior Fellowships and 41 for Junior Fellowships. Three Senior Fellowships and four Junior Fellowships have also to be awarded at a supplementary selection for 4 or 5 universities/institutes which could not forward the applications by the due date.

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9. Research Scholarships in Science:

The Committee constituted for the selection of candidates for the above scholarships each of the value of Rs. 200/- per month, met on the 14th August, 1962 in the office of the Commission and selected 93 candidates. A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is

p 40-45. enclosed.

10. Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology.

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The Committee constituted for awarding Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology, each of the value of Rs. 400/- per month, met on 10-8-1962 in the office of the Commission and selected 14 candidates for the award of the Fellowships. Besides this, the awards to six candidates were made provisional. The Committee decided that the minutes of the meeting be shown to Sri G.K.Chandiramani, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (who could not attend the meeting) for ratification. Sri Chandiramani has since ratified the

p.4/50 Minutes. He has recommended the award of Fellowships to Sri N. Nataraj and Sri K.V.N. Sarma whose candidature was left to his approval.

11. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre - Sree Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.

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A scheme for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the Sree Ram College of Commerce has been accepted in principle. About 770 students are expected to be benefitted by this centre towards which the Commission's assistance will be limited to Rs. 35,000/-

- 12. Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre - St. Xavier's College, Palayamcottai.

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A scheme for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the St. Xavier's College, Palayamcottai has been approved as recommended by the Madras University. An estimate of Rs. 72,000/- has been approved for the purpose out of which the Commission has agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 35,000/-(NR). This centre is expected to benefit 1,084 students of this College.

- 13. Balwant Ranjput College, Agra was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,32,700/- for the construction of a library building and purchase of library books during the Second Plan period. During the Second Plan the College had asked for assistance towards the construction of <sup>a</sup>women's hostel and it was then agreed that the College could be considered for a grant for the purpose. This decision was arrived at before the policy in respect of the maximum grant payable to affiliated colleges during the Third Plan period was finalised. Accordingly a grant of Rs. 65,400/- was sanctioned to the college as the Commission's share for the construction of the women's hostel. The ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college was waived because of the previous commitment.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

- 14. The scheme of the construction of men's hostel in Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta was approved in principle during the Second Plan period. Though the Commission at their meeting in July 1962 decided to pay grants to Medical Colleges only for the purchase of books

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a grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- was sanctioned to the National Medical Institute, Calcutta, for the construction of a Men's Hostel to honour the previous commitment made by the Commission.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

15. The fourth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education was held in the Commission's office on the 22nd July, 1962: The proceedings of the meeting as approved by the Secretary/Chairman are enclosed (Annexure I). p. 51-70.

16. Aligarh Muslim University - Proposal for provision of furniture in the building for Faculty of Arts.

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In accordance with the University Grants Commission's resolution 24 dated 11/12th February, 1960, the construction of a building for the Faculty of Arts in the Aligarh Muslim University was/at a cost of Rs. 12,49,052/-.

The University approached the Commission for provision of furniture for the building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,72,000/-. The provision of furniture on the usual basis of 10% of the approved cost of the building i.e. at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000/- has been approved.

17. Panjab University - Revision of the cost of the Arts Block building.

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The University Grants Commission (vide additional Item 1 dated 9/10th February, 1959 of the Minutes) approved the construction of an Arts Block, including sitting rooms for women students, of the Panjab University at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,14,500/-(NR) (Rs. 15,29,500/- for the Arts Block and Rs. 85,000 for sitting rooms for women students).

The Commission approved the estimates of the building at a cost of Rs. 16,70,550/- duly certified by the Local Public Works Department on condition that the Commission's contribution towards the scheme would be limited to Rs. 10,76,333/-(NR), being 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the approved cost of Rs. 16,14,500/-(NR).

The university represented that when the scheme of the Arts Block was submitted/under the Second Five Year Plan in 1959 the cost of construction was Rs. 17/- per sq.ft. of the plinth area. The construction work of the building

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could not be started till June 1960. In the meantime the cost of construction per sq.ft. went up to Rs. 18.40 due to the rise in the price of building material. The University requested that the consequent increased estimate of Rs. 16,70,550/- (NR) for the building as certified by the Local Public Works Department may be approved.

The estimated cost of Rs. 16,70,550/- (NR) of the Arts Block building of the Panjab University duly certified by the Local Public Works Department has in the circumstances been approved on condition that the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 11,13,700/- (NR) at  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd the revised cost or  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of actual expenditure, whichever is less.

18. Poona University - Conversion of four posts of Lecturers of the Linguistics department into two Readers.

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The University Grants Commission (vide item 10 of the minutes dated 6.2.1962) approved the creation of the following posts in the subjects of Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics or Linguistics Geography in the Poona University during the Third Five Year Plan :-

- i) Modern Descriptive Linguistics. - 2 Lecturers
- ii) Phonetics or Linguistics Geography. - 2 Lecturers

It was further agreed that the Poona University if desired, might appoint a Reader instead of a Lecturer against one of the four posts mentioned above. On the Poona University requesting that instead of having four Lecturers the present staff in the Department of Linguistics be strengthened by the addition of two posts of Readers one in Modern Descriptive Linguistics and the other in Linguistics Geography, the proposal of the university was approved and the university informed accordingly.

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19. Extension work by University Teachers - Aligarh Muslim University.

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The scheme of extension work by university teachers in the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 1962-63 has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,850/- as requested by the university on 100% basis according to the usual rules applicable to Central Universities.

20. Publication of Approved Research Work - Doctorate Theses.

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The approved research works (Doctorate Theses) of the following universities have been approved and payment of grants at 50% sanctioned as per details given below :-

Name of the University.	Description of the thesis.	Copies to be printed.	Total approved cost.	Share of UGC	Grant sanctioned
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M.S. Baroda University.	"Caste in Malabar" by Shri K.R. Unni.	500	3,210	1,605	800
Madras University	"Advaita Epistemology" by Dr. P.K. Sundaram.	300	4,000	2,000	1,000

An additional amount of Rs. 111/- has been sanctioned to the Osmania University representing Commission's share at 50% of the excess expenditure towards the publication of the work entitled "Diwan-Ibn-a-Hazar-al-Asqyalani" by Dr. Abul Fazal. The University incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 6,044/- against the approved cost of Rs. 5,822/- on the publication of the work.

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Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to determine the requirements of the Medical College of the Muslim University for the first two years of the course.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to determine the needs of the Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh for the first two years of the course.

1. Dr. B.K. Anand;
2. Dr. S. Achaya;
3. Dr. V.S. Patankar;
- and 4. Shri R.K. Chhabra.

The members of the Committee except Dr. V.S. Patankar visited Aligarh on 7th August, 1962.

The Vice-Chancellor informed the Committee that the University had already taken a decision to start the Medical College on 1st October, 1962 and in pursuance of this have appointed the Principal and the Professors of Physiology. The University had also made selection to the post of Prof. of Anatomy but due to certain technical difficulties the appointment has not been made so far. The Committee felt that if there was delay in the appointment of the Professor, the University should take immediate steps at least to appoint a Reader. The Committee also visited the old Physics Laboratory where it is proposed to locate the College with suitable adjustments, till the new building comes up. The Committee were doubtful if the University would actually be able to start the classes effectively on 1-10-1962 particularly when the senior staff had not been appointed. The University however, indicated that as they had already conducted the test for admission and

(contd...2..)



notified that the College would start functioning with effect from 1-10-1962 it would be difficult for them at this state to shift the date. The Committee felt that as the classes would not start effectively before November, 1962, in the interest of the students, it would be desirable that the 1st Professional examination be held in October/November 1964 and that this be made clear to the students before they are actually admitted.

The Committee also observed that the University have already undertaken additions and alterations to the old Physics Laboratory so as to accommodate the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry during the first two years of the course by which time it was hoped that the new building would be ready at any rate for non-clinical Departments.

The Committee recommends as follows :-

- (a) The College should not admit more than 40 students.
- (b) The College should have a Central Photographic Section and a Central Animal House.
- (c) The following staff may be sanctioned :-

Anatomy including Histology:

Professor	-	1	One of these to be appointed in 1962-63 and the other in 1963-64.
Reader	-	1	
Lecturer	-	1	
Demonstrators	-	3	

Non-Teaching:

Technicians	-	2
Artist-cum-Modellor	-	1
Storekeeper	-	1
Lab. Assistants	-	2

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-: 3 :-

Lab. Attendants - 2  
 Steno-typist - 1  
 Sweepers - 3

Physiology:

Professor - 1  
 Reader - 1  
 Lecturer - 1  
 Demonstrators - 3

One of these to be appointed in 1962-63 and other in 1963-64

Non-Teaching:

Technician - 1  
 Mechanic - 2  
 Lab. Assistants - 2  
 Store Keeper - 1  
 Steno-typist - 1  
 Lab. Attendants - 2  
 Sweepers - 3

Department of Bio-Chemistry:

Professor - 1  
 Reader - 1  
 Demonstrators - 2

One of these to be appointed in 1962-63 and other in 1963-64.

Non-Teaching Staff:

Technician - 1  
 Lab. Assistants - 2  
 Store Keeper - 1  
 Steno-typist - 1  
 Lab. Attendants - 2  
 Sweepers - 2

Animal House :

Animal Attendants - 3

Photographic Section:

Sr. Photographer - 1  
 Dark Room Asstts. - 1

(contd...4..)

(27)

(29)

Principal's Office:

Principal	-	1
P.A. to Principal-cum-stenographer.		1
Office Supdt.	-	1
Asstt. Accountant-		1
Clerks Grade I	-	2
Clerks Grade II	-	3
Driver	-	1
Deftri	-	1
Peons	-	3
Sweepers	-	2
Chowkidars	-	2

Library:

Assistant Librarian	-	1
Library Clerk-cum-typist	-	1
Peon	-	1

The scales of pay of the teaching posts be as prescribed by the University Grants Commission and that for non-teaching posts the same as prescribed by the University for similar posts in other Departments.

With regard to equipment and journals the Committee recommend that the following provision be made which is based on the lists of equipment etc. required by the University:-

Equipment:

1) Anatomy including Histology	-	Rs. 1,30,000
2) Physiology .. ..	-	Rs. 1,50,000
3) Biochemistry .. ..	-	Rs. 1,00,000
4) Central Animal House (including cages) ..	-	Rs. 10,000
5) Photographic Section ..	-	Rs. 50,000
6) Principal's Office ..	-	Rs. 10,000
Total:-		<u>4,50,000</u>

Furniture

1)	Anatomy	..	..	-	Rs. 40,000
2)	Physiology	..	..	-	Rs. 25,000
3)	Bio-Chemistry	..	..	-	Rs. 15,000
4)	Photographic Section and Animal House	..	..	-	Rs. 2,000
5)	Principal's Office including Library	..	..	-	Rs. 8,000
					-----
				Total: -	Rs. 90,000
					-----

Chemicals

1)	Anatomy	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
2)	Physiology	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
3)	Bio-Chemistry	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
4)	Photographic Section	..	..	-	Rs. 2,000
					-----
				Total :-	Rs. 62,000
					-----

Library Books and  
Journals .. .. - Rs. 30,000

In addition, the College may purchase a Hearse Car.

Recurring grant for other charges  
for the College for the first two  
years. .. .. - Rs. 15,000 p.a.

The Committee have not considered the requirements of the University for the funds required for providing additions and alterations to the existing Physics Building and for the Engineering Staff required for the new building.

B.K. Anand  
S. Achaya  
R.K. Chhabra

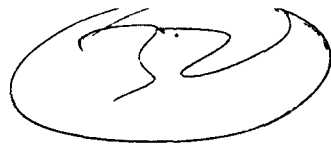
A Committee consisting of the following was constituted to select candidates for Research Scholarships and Junior and Senior Fellowships in Humanities :-

- i) Prof. A.R. Waida - Member, U.G.C. - Chairman
- ii) Dr. A. Appadorai, Director, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.
- iii) Dr. R.N. Saxena, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.
- iv) Dr. N.N. Choudhury, Professor of Sanskrit, Delhi University.
- v) Dr. Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, Lucknow University.
- vi) Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, U.G.C.
- vii) Dr. P.J. Philip, D.O.(H).

The Committee met on 30-8-1962 at 2.30 P.M. in the office of the Commission. Dr. Choudhuri and Dr. Baljit Singh earlier regretted their inability to attend. Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O.(G) and Shri L.R. Mal, A.E.O.(G) were also present.

The Committee made the following observations :-

- i) The present number of Junior and Senior Fellowships (25 and 12 respectively) is totally inadequate in relation to the need for promoting advanced study and research in Humanities and Social Sciences. The Committee, therefore, decided to recommend as many candidates for the awards as were considered suitable and desired that, if necessary, additional fellowships might be instituted by the Commission for them. Additional Fellowships might also have to be found for the four or five universities, applications from which have to be considered at a supplementary selection.
- ii) There is a dire need for promoting advanced teaching and research in Humanities and Social Sciences in view of the dearth of suitably qualified personnel in



these subjects. Research Fellows in Humanities and Social Sciences are likely to join the teaching profession after completion of their research projects. Hence it is desirable for the Commission to provide more facilities for advanced research in these subjects.

iii) The schemes relating to Research Scholarships and Fellowships should be rationalised so as to eliminate duplication and overlapping. The rules relating to eligibility may have to be modified. Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m. each should be transferred to universities/institutions which may select scholars subject to prescribed criteria.

iv) It may be desirable to have only one class of fellowships for post doctoral research to be awarded by the Commission on a national competitive basis.

v) Candidates already working as research scholars under the University Grants Commission scheme may not be considered for Junior Fellowships so that they may fulfil the obligations already undertaken.

The following 19 candidates were recommended for the award of Senior Fellowships :-

Commerce:

1. Shri Bansi Lal Agarwal -- subject to his getting D. Phill. Degree.
2. Shri Prem Kumar Srivastava.

Economics:

1. Shri Parthasarathi Gupta.

English:

1. Smt. Prema Nanda Kumar

Hindi:

1. Shri Kishore Shyamnandan Prasad
2. Kumari Merrra Srivastava

History:

1. Kumari Romila Thaper
2. Shri Ramesh Chandra Babu - subject to his getting Ph.D. Degree.
3. Smt. Bela Lahiri - subject to her getting D.Litt. degree.

Persian:

1. Shri Mohiuddin Mohammad Ibrahim Momin
2. Shri Zubair Ahmad Quemar - subject to his obtaining Ph.D. degree

Philosophy:

1. Shri Mohd. Murtza Siddiqui
2. Shri Gumma Raju Srinivasan.
3. Shri Mohd. Abdul Haq Ansari.

Political Science:

1. Shri Ram Chandra Gupta
2. Shri K.C. Markandan

Psychology:

1. Smt. Promilla Kapur

Sanskrit:

1. Shri Triloki Natha Jha

Sociology:

1. Smt. Vijay Bhaskar Punikar.

(b) The following 41 candidates were recommended for the award of Junior Fellowships :-

Arabic:

1. Shri Syed Ebtisham Ahmed

Commerce :

1. Shri Rashid Jilani
2. Shri Kedar Prasad Agrawal
3. Shri Harish Chandra Sainy

Economics:

1. Shri Ramchandra Hanumant Patil.
2. Shri M.S. Srinivasan

English:

1. Shri Hirendra Hath Gohain
2. Shri Krishnamoorthy Aithal

Geography:

1. Shri Baidya Nath Jha

Hindi:

1. Kumari Manju Gupta
2. Shri Ramesh Chandra Mohra
3. Kumari Radha Rani Harlalka
4. Shri Yaddanapudi Venkataramana Rao

History:

1. Shri Dilip Kumar Basu - provided the supervisor certifies that the candidate will be able to use original documents in Chinese. If not, the candidate may change the topic of research.

Linguistics:

1. Shri Satish Kumar Rohra
2. Shri V.R. Prabodha Chandran Nayar
3. Shri T. Murugarath nam

Music:

1. Kumari V. Premalatha

Public Administration:

1. Shri Kamal Kumar Aggarwala

Philisophy:

1. Shri Badri Nath Jha Vidyarthi
2. Smt. Sujata S. Shortriya
3. Kumari Karuna L. Joshi.



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Maithili:

- 1. Shri Lekha Nath Mishra

Marathi:

- 1. Shri M. Yeshwant Satarkar

Political Science:

- 1. Shri Indra Narayan Tewary
- 2. Shri Kanwar Bahadur Saxena
- 3. Shri Lal Narain Lal Silvastava
- 4. Shri Suresh Chandra Navrat Lal Parikh
- 5. Shri Ramling Tatoba Jangam.

Psychology:

- 1. Smt. H. V. Sharadamba
- 2. Shri D.M. Pestonjee
- 3. Shri Baidya Nath Kumar Singh
- 4. Kumari Agashe Shyamala Shreedhar.
- 5. Shri Mohammad Hamid

Sanskrit:

- 1. Kumari Pramila Goel
- 2. Shri P.B.S. Ramanujam
- 3. Kumari Kamal Narayan Velkankar

Sociology:

- 1. Shri Mohinder Paul Kaushal
- 2. Kumari Karuna Chanana provided she selects another suitable subject.

Telugu:

- 1. Shri C. Subrahmanya Sastry

Urdu:

- 1. Kumari Fatmida Begum.

(c) In the case of Scholarships, the Committee accepted the following criteria for the selection :-

- (i) All those who have secured first-class in B.A. as well as M.A. may be taken.

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-: 6 :-

ii) Those who have a first class in M.A. and at least 50% in B.A. may also be selected. However, in the case of Hindi, only those who have at least 55% in B.A. should be given awards. To avoid disproportionate representation to Sanskrit, it was decided that only candidates with first class both in M.A. and B.A. may be selected.

iii) In the case of Social Sciences and other subjects in which very few candidates are selected, in the light of the criteria stated above, or in subjects in which no candidates are selected, awards may be given to those who have a first class in B.A. and at least 55% marks in M.A.

The Committee recommended the following 135 candidates for the award of Research Scholarships :-

Arabic:

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri Samiullah Asad  | Calcutta |
| 2. Shri Mahmoodul Kasan | Aligarh  |
| 3. Shri Aqil-ur-Rehman  | Delhi    |

Archaeology:

- |                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Shri Purshottam Singh  | Banaras |
| 2. Shri Bhag Chandra Jain | "       |

Commerce:

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri K. Swaminathan           | Saugar    |
| 2. Shri Narayan Prasad Tiwari    | Jabalpur  |
| 3. Shri Sanwar Mal Agarwal       | Delhi     |
| 4. Shri Pratap Chander Chowdhary | Lucknow   |
| 5. Shri Ram Nath Singh Sohu      | Rajasthan |
| 6. Shri Ravindra Lal Srivastava  | Banaras   |
| 7. Shri Lalit Kumar Shioharcy    | Vikram    |

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 8. Shri Ram Rekha Lal         | Gorakhpur |
| 9. Shri Birendra Narain Singh | Banaras   |
| 10. Shri Mohd. Yunus Khan     | Aligarh   |
| 11. Shri Malik Mohd. Waki     | "         |

Economics:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. Miss Sudarshan Kochhar   | Saugar  |
| 2. Shri Ganti Subrahmanyam  | Andhra  |
| 3. Shri Subbarayadu Cuddapah  | Andhra  |
| 4. Shri C.K. Raghu Ram  | Osmania |
| 5. Miss Mira Mathur   | Agra    |
| 6. Shri Chakravarti S. Rangachari   | Madras  |
| 7. Shri Jai Bhagwan Agrawal   | Lucknow |
| 8. Shri Drigpal Charan Khare  | Lucknow |
| 9. Shri Tarash Chand Jain   | Vikram  |
| 10. Shri Rajadhar Prasad Naik   | Saugar  |
| 11. Sri S. Murali Dhare   | Mysore  |
| 12. Shri Hari Shyam Rastogi   | Lucknow |
| 13. Shri Narendra Kumar Rohtagi   | Delhi.  |
| 14. Shri Muthuramalingam Valmuthu   | Madras  |
| 15. Shri Bijendra Singh Bisht<br>(provided marks in B.A. are<br>50% or more). | Agra    |

English:

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Miss Jayashree Sabnis                   | Agra   |
| 2. Shri V.R. Narasimha Prasad              | Andhra |
| 3. Shri Venkata Narayana Rao V<br>Vatturi. | Andhra |
| 4. Mrs. Padma Ramesh Thippavajhala         | Andhra |

Fine Arts:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Miss Rajesh Prabha Chopra   | Calcutta |
| 2. Miss Dharmawati Srivastava  | Banaras  |
| 3. Shri Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya<br>(provided his marks in B.A. are<br>50% or more). | Calcutta |

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Hindi:

1. Miss Raksha Bhalla Allahabad
2. Shri R.N. Pandey Gorakhpur
3. Shri Krishna Ji Bhatnagar Agra
4. Shri K. Raghava Bhatt Mysore
5. Shri Saryoo Prasad Patna
6. Mrs. Neelima Singh Lucknow
7. Miss Saroj Azad Delhi
8. Smt. Shanti Rani Sharma Aligarh  
(provided she has at least  
55% in B.A.)
9. Shri Vimlash Kanti Verma Allahabad  
(provided he has at least  
55% in B.A.)

History:

1. Shri Ashok Bhatia Allahabad
2. Shri Vinod Chandra Pandey "
3. Shri Devendra Kumar Sharma "
4. Shri Swatantra Kumar Pidera Lucknow
5. Shri Girija Shankar Prasad Gorakhpur  
Mishra
6. Shri Anant Sagar Awasthi Allahabad
7. Shri Pardaman Singh Raghuvanshi Panjab
8. Mohana Chandran Naya B.Pillai Kerala
9. Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh Banaras
10. Miss Sukla Das Jadavpur
11. Miss Ruby Ghosh Allahabad
12. Shri Jagdish Prasad Pandey Gorakhpur
13. Shri Shive Nandan Misra Lucknow
14. Mrs. Prem Kumari Dikshit Lucknow  
(provided she has at least  
50% in B.A.)

Islamic Studies:

1. Ghulam Mohammad Khan Aligarh  
(provided he has at least  
50% marks in B.A.).

(contd..9..)

Languages:

1. Shri K.L. Gopalkrishnaiah (Kannada) Mysore
2. Shri Mahadevappa Bhimappa Kotrasetti (Kannada) Karnatak
3. Mrs. Mangala Madhykar (Marathi) Nagpur
4. Shri V.K. Kumaraswamy (Tamil) Madras
5. Shri Veerasami Venkatasalam (Tamil) Kerala
6. Shri Ranga Rao Madiraju (Telugu) Osmania
7. Shri Vara Vara Rao Pendyala (Telugu) Osmania
8. Shri Nagabhushana Rao Kallur (Telugu) Sri Venkateswara
9. Shri Gurdip Singh Bhatia (Panjabi) Panjabi.

Persian:

1. Shri Mohammad Waris Kirmani Aligarh
2. Shri Syed Waheed Ashraf Aligarh
3. Miss Majida Begum Aligarh
4. Shri Mohd. Abdul Muzaffar (provided he has at least 50% marks in B.A. Hons.) Patna

Philosophy:

1. Shri Brajendra Singh Allahabad
2. Shri Narasimha Moorty Tallapragada Andhra
3. Shri Ram Lal Singh Allahabad
4. Shri Deoki Nandan Dwivedi Allahabad
5. Shri Rewati Ramam Pande Allahabad

Political Science:

1. Shri Bhagwan Tirath Das Advani Nagpur
2. Shri Duli Chand Vikram
3. Smt. Chandra Bharill Rajasthan
4. Smt. N.S. Susheela (provided she has at least 50% marks in B.A.) Indian School of International Studies.

(contd...10..)

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5. Shri Mohd. Arif Qureshi  
(provided he has at least  
50% marks in B.A.) Vikram

6. Shri C.C.T. Janardhanan Kerala

Psychology:

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Kool Gorakhpur

2. Miss Vidhu Madan Panjab

3. Mrs. Rita Basu Calcutta

4. Miss Pratibha Singh Banaras

5. Shri Dalip Kumar Lahiri Calcutta

6. ~~Kumar~~ Uma Devi Durhara Calcutta

7. Shri Ashis Kumar Nandii Gujarat

Sanskrit:

1. Shri Pati Ram Tripathi Sanskrit  
University.

2. Shri Parmatma Singh Allahabad

3. Shri Hira Lal Shukla Saugar

4. Shri Umesh Prasad Rastogi Lucknow

5. Shri ~~Balbir~~ Sahai Saxena Lucknow

6. Mrs. Kanta Gupta Delhi.

7. Shri Purna Chandra Upadhaya  
Dhungel Banaras

8. Shri Bhaskaracharya Tripathi Allahabad

9. Shri Raj Kishore Singh Agra

10. Shri Ved Pati Mishra Banaras

11. Kumari Shanta Kumari Delhi

12. Miss Aloka Gupta Allahabad

13. Shri Dev Swarup Mishra Sanskrit  
University.

Sociology:

1. Shri Krishna Prakash Gupta Lucknow

2. Shri Mohd. Zahir Khan Lucknow

3. Shri Baburao Shravan Baviskar Delhi

(contd...11..)

-: 11 :-

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 4. Shri S.J.J.J. Puthenkalam   | Bombay    |
| 5. Miss Parida Sultana Nafiz   | Lucknow   |
| 6. Shri Inder Mohal Lal Chowdhary  | Panjab    |
| 7. Miss Santosh Kumari Mahendroo   | Panjab    |
| 8. Shri Sheo Kumar Lal   | Gorakhpur |
| 9. Shri Chinta Venkateswarulu  | Panjab    |
| 10. Miss Shashi Kanta Bahl   | Panjab    |
| 11. Miss Maya Gupta<br>(provided she has at least<br>50% marks in B.A. ) | Agra      |

Urdu:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Miss Badrunissa                        | Patna     |
| 2. Shri Sham Lal Kalra                    | Delhi     |
| 3. Shri Atieque Ahmed Siddiqui            | Delhi     |
| 4. Shri Naeem Ahmed                       | Delhi     |
| 5. Shri Mohd. Shamim Hanfi                | Allahabad |
| 6. Shri Firasat Aslam Rizvi               | Aligarh   |
| 7. Shri Aziz Ansari                       | Vikram    |
| 8. Shri Malik Mohd. Ismail Hasan<br>Khan. | Aligarh   |

Geography:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Shri Narendra Nath Bhattacharya  | Gauhati   |
| 2. Shri Gopal Krishan   | Panjab    |
| 3. Miss Santosh Pahwa   | Delhi     |
| 4. Shri Ram Singh Bali  | Banaras   |
| 5. Shri Bechan Dube   | Banaras   |
| 6. Shri Kamal Kant Dube   | Banaras   |
| 7. Shri Bhairava Nath Singh   | Allahabad |
| 8. Shri Janardhana K. Bhat  | Vikram    |
| 9. Shri Sharda Prasad Ojha  | Allahabad |
| 10. Shri Iqbal Mohiuddin<br>(provided he has at least<br>50% marks in B.A.) | Aligarh   |

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A committee consisting of the following was constituted to screen the applications received by the Commission for Research Scholarships in Science :-

1. Dewan Anand Kumar,  
Member,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Dr. R.C. Mazumdar,  
Professor of Physics,  
Delhi University.
3. Dr. K.A. Chowdhury,  
Professor of Botany,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
4. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh,  
Professor of Chemistry,  
Banaras Hindu University.
5. Dr. Ram Behari,  
Director,  
Correspondence Courses,  
Delhi University.
6. Dr. V.S. Patankar,  
Development Officer (Science).

The Selection Committee met at 2.30 P.M. on 14th August, 1962, in the office of the Commission. All the members attended the meeting. Dr. Shankar Narayan, E.O.(S) and Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O.(G) were also present. 427 applications received from 32 universities/institutions were examined.

The Committee expressed the view that the present value of research scholarships i.e. Rs.200/- p.m. each was not adequate enough to attract really talented scholars.

In view of the fact that some universities (Aligarh, Annamalai, Bihar, Mysore, Roorkee, I.I.Sc., Bangalore and Indian Agriculture Research Institute) could not submit applications by the last date fixed by the Commission (31st July), the Committee decided that about 90 scholarships be awarded to the present applicants. A supplementary selection may be held in October, 1962 for applicants from



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-: 2 :-

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the universities and institutions named above to award the rest of the scholarships and also to fill the vacancies that are likely to occur. The Committee expected that a fairly large number of awards might be declined by the selected candidates. If necessary, the Commission may institute a few more scholarships.

In the case of Delhi and Andhra Universities which have sponsored 19 and 32 candidates respectively who have secured a first class in B.Sc. and M.Sc., the Committee decided that awards be made only to those who have had a first class career from Higher Secondary or Intermediate examination onwards. Four applications from Roorkee University (3 in Mathematics and 1 in Geology) may be considered at the supplementary selection.

The Committee recommended 93 candidates for the award of research scholarships in Science as per list appended herewith.

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\*Kaushik\*/18-9/62.

Agra	Brijendra Nath Baijal	Chemistry
Aligarh	Syed Zainul Abad Tagvi	Mathematics
Andhra	1. Y. Prabhakar Reddy	Physics.
	2. K. Srirama Murty	-do-
	3. A. Suguna Mohana Rao	-do-
	4. A. Sanyasi Raju	-do-
	5. M. Radha Krishna	-do-
	6. D.V. Krishna Rao	-do-
	(In case he has secured a first-class in his Intermediate examination).	
	7. T.B.R. Krishna Murty	-do-
	8. Raja Gopala Rao	Mathematics
	9. Pattabhai Rama Shastry	-do-
	10. K.L. Narasimha Swamy	-do-
	11. Vaddadi Vivakar Rao	Geology
	12. L.M. Janardhan Rao	-do-
	13. K. Srinivasa Rao	-do-
	14. K. Venugopala Krishna Sastry	Geophysics.
	15. Checka Venkataraju	-do-
	16. V. Babu Rao	-do-
Banaras	1. G. Vijay Kumar Nair	Chemistry
	2. Devendra Nath Srivastava	Physics.
	3. Piaré Mohan Lal	-do-
	4. A.K. Srivastava	Agronomy
	5. P. Balakrupa Sankar	Mathematics.
	6. K. Venkateswara Rao	-do-
	7. Mahesh Chandra Agarwal	Geophysics.
Bombay	(including Institute of Science).	
	1. Mrs. Damayanti Ranna Naregal	Statistics
	2. Miss Shakuntala Gaikwad	Chemistry
	3. Miss R.P. Sethna	Physics
Calcutta	1. Purnendu Sen	Geology

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-: 2 :-

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Delhi	1. Sudhendu Raj Choudhry	Physics.
	2. Rabi Majumdar	-do-
	3. Durga Prasad Roy	-do-
	4. Tilak Raj Gulati	-do-
	5. Kulvir Kumar Kapoor	-do-
	6. Punit Tripathi	-do-
	7. Surendra Kumar Monga	-do-
	8. Kuldip Singh Kohli	Mathematics.
	9. Man Mohan Chawla (provided he has first Division in Qualifying Examination).	-do-
	10. Miss Nirmal Kapoor	-do-
	11. Miss Shashikala Limaya	-do-
	12. Miss Sarita Ahuja	-do-
	13. Miss Mohini Dhawan	-do-
	14. Miss Janak Juneja (Provided she has first Division in Qualifying/Intermediate examination).	-do-
	15. Miss Usha Bhargava	-do-
Gauhati	1. Tata Subba Rao	Statistics.
	2. K.C. Baruah	Geology.
	3. B.K. Bhattacharya	-do-
Gorakhpur	Puran Chandra Pande	Physics
Gujarat	R.L. Joshi	Mathematics
Jadavpur	Kamal Ranjan Charkraborty	Geology
Karnatak	1. Miss Vinodamma	Physics
	2. M.S. Naik	Geology.
Kerala	Miss Rita Gomez	Zoology.
Kurukshetra	Manohar Lal Gogna	Mathematics
Lucknow	1. Atul Sinha	Physics
	2. Vishiw Nath Jaitoy	-do-
	3. B.S. Saxena	Mathematics
	4. G.P. Dikshit	-do-

(contd....3...)

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(Lucknow....contd.)	5.	Lalit Mohan Goyal	Mathematics
	6.	Nirankar Prasad	Geology
	7.	Indra Bir Singh	-do-
Madras	1.	Miss S. Susheela	Chemistry
	2.	T. Jegajotivel Pandian	Zoology
	3.	Miss T.D. Padmaja	Botany
	4.	Miss Vanaja Srinivasan	Mathematics
	5.	Miss S. Sritala	-do-
	6.	Shri P.R.Parthasarthy	-do-
	7.	N.S.Govindarajan	Statistics
Mysore		S.M. Gurusiddiah	Botany
Nagpur	1.	G.M. Deshmukh	Chemistry
	2.	G.N. Navaneeth	Physics
	3.	G.W. Datey	Statistics
Osmania	1.	V.Venkata Chalapati	Physics
	2.	Miss Tulsi Venkataraman	Botany
Panjab		Mohinder Paul Gupta Chander	Chemistry
Poona	1.	Subhash Ranaji Mundargi	Chemistry
	2.	G. Vasant Rao	Agriculture.
	3.	M.V.Tamhankar	Statistics
	4.	Miss Godbole Prabhavati Shankar	Mathematics
Rajasthan	1.	Raj Kishore	Chemistry
	2.	G.Nageswara Rao	Statistics
	3.	G.L. Narasimha Rao	-do-
	4.	R.R.Unithan (Birla College, Pilani)	Zoology.
Ranchi (Dhanbad School of Mines)		Shri Prateek Bose	Geology
Saugar	1.	Dipak Kumar Banerjee	Chemistry
	2.	Balwant Singh Rai	-do-
	3.	Virendra Nath Agarwal	Physics

(contd...4..)

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Sri Venka- teswara.	1. Mrs. Syamala Sambasiva Rao	Mathematics
	2. Narayan Reddy	-do-
	3. V.R.Selvarajan	Zoology
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	Chiman Lal Khodidas Patel	Chemistry
Vikram	1. Laxmi Narain Gupta	Mathematics
	2. Noman Ghani	Geology

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The Selection Committee constituted to consider applications for the award of research fellowships in Engineering and Technology met on 10th August, 1962, at 3 P.M. in the office of the Commission. The following attended the meeting :-

1. Shri R.N. Dogra,  
Principal,  
College of Engineering,  
New Delhi.
2. Dr. B. Ghosh,  
Professor of Chemical Engineering,  
Panjab University.
3. Dr. V.S. Patankar,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

Dr. Deshpande, E.O. (Ech.) and Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O. (G) were also present. Principala, S.C. Sen of Delhi Polytechnic could not attend the meeting. Shri G.K. Chandiramani (Joint Secretary, Ministry of S.R. & C.A.), who had earlier agreed to come was held up by a sudden unavoidable engagement. The Committee decided that the minutes of the meeting be shown to Shri Chandiramani for retification.

The members of the Committee felt that the Heads of Departments/Institutions should in future be requested to give a precise and graded assessment of the merits and aptitude of the candidates whose applications they sponsor for the awards. This will help Selection Committee to fish out the most talented people at various institutions or universities and make awards to candidates who have the necessary aptitude for research.

The Committee was of the opinion that properly conducted interviews could be very useful in making suitable selections.

In view of the fact that certain universities/ institutions (I.A.R.I., Roorkee University, I.I.Sc., Bangalore, Mysore, Annamalai and Bihar universities) have found it difficult to sponsor applications for the awards by the last date fixed for the submission of applications (i.e. 31st July) the Committee agreed that about 20 awards out of 82 applications received be made (provided suitable candidates were available) and that a merit wise waiting list in each subject be prepared. This waiting list may be considered along with fresh applications from institutions which have applied for an extension of time for submission of applications at a supplementary selection to be held by the end of October, 1962.

The Committee scrutinised the 82 applications received for the awards and made the following recommendations :-

A) Fellowships may be awarded to :-

- i) Shri C.V. Gogananda,  
Civil Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri Bulusu Satyanarayana,  
Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- iii) Shri V.K. Diwakar,  
Highway Engineering,  
Roorkee University.
- iv) Shri K. Ramakrishna Murthy,  
Advanced Structural Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- v) Shri Suresh Narain Gupta,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- vi) Shri Ramachandra Srinivasan,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(contd....3...)

vii) Shri G. Suryanarayana Raju,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

viii) Shri Anantharamiah Prabhakar,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

ix) Shri H.S. Chandramouli,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

x) Miss Alakananda Mitra,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

xi) Shri V.N. Radhakrishnan,  
Studies in Heat Transfer to Boiling Liquids,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

xii) Shri M. Lakshmi Narayana Rao,  
Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer,  
Andhra.

xiii) Shri A.V. Krishna Murty,  
Aeronautical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

xiv) Shri G.K. Agarwal,  
Aeronautical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(from the date M.E. degree is awarded).

b). The following may be awarded Fellowship subject  
to the conditions mentioned against each:-

1. Shri M. Nataraj,  
(Prestressed concrete structures),  
I.I.T., Bombay.

He is working as Lecturer in Civil Engineering,  
Regional Engineering College, Srinagar. He may get the  
award if Shri Chandiramani agrees that he is eligible under  
the scheme.

(contd...4..)



ii) Shri K.V.N. Sarma,  
(Hydraulics, I.I.Sc., Bangalore).

He is also working as Lecturer, Andhra University.

He may be awarded a Fellowship if Shri Chandiramani agrees that he is eligible.

iii) Shri M.S. Gurushankariah,  
(Mass Transfer - Interfacial resistance,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(provided his supervisor Dr. Kuloor recommends).

iv) Shri Vijay Kumar Thakur,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.

(provided the Commission agrees to treat Applied Geology as a subject covered by the scheme.)

v) Shri Sudhendhu Prasad Basu,  
Applied Physics,  
Calcutta.

(provided Commission agrees to treat Applied Physics as a subject covered by the scheme).

vi) Shri Ritendranath Nasipuri,  
Pharmaceutics,  
Banaras Hindu University.

(provided Commission agrees to treat Pharmaceutics as a subject covered under the scheme.)

c) The following were placed on the waiting list to be reconsidered along with fresh applications at a

supplementary selection :-  
Civil and Hydraulic Engineering.

- i) Shri Chotte Lal Saraf, Roorkee.
- ii) Shri Ram Swaroop Gupta (Primus), Roorkee.
- iii) Shri Krishan Murari Agarwal, Roorkee.
- iv) Shri Pramod Kumar Agarwal, Roorkee.
- v) Shri Vilas Sitaram Mujumdar, Roorkee.
- vi) Shri Rama Shankar Tiwari, Roorkee.
- vii) Shri Shambhu Nath Srivastava, Roorkee.

Candidates i-vii above have taken their post-graduate examination but have yet to complete their M.E. degree.

(contd.....5..)

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-: 5 :-

Electrical Engineering:

- i) Shri K. Krishnavarar,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri M. Narayana Swamy,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(still undergoing practical training for  
M.E. degree).
- iii) Shri Dilip Kumar Paul,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(undergoing practical training for M.E.).
- iv) Shri Maruvada Suryanarayana,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- v) Shri Kuldip Chand Gupta,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(undergoing practical training for M.E.).
- vi) Shri Brijeshwari Prasad,  
Birla College, Pilani.  
(taking practical training).

Chemical Engineering:

- i) Shri N. Padmanabhan,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri S.S. Lokras,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

Applied Geology:

- i) Shri Babu George,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.
- ii) Shri Vishwambhan Nath Agarwal,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.

Pharmacy:

- i) Shri Suresh Prasad Wahi,  
Banaras Hindu University.

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\*Kaushik\*/19-9/62.

ANNEXURE I  
to Item No. 2(15)

(51)

Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education held at the University Grants Commission Office on the 22nd July, 1962.

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The fourth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education of the University Grants Commission was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 22nd July, 1962 at 11.00 A.M.. The following were present :-

1. Shri S. Govindarajulu - Chairman  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Sri Venkateswara University
2. Prof. Hans Simons, - Member  
Consultant on General  
Education, U.G.C.
3. Prof. Sachidananda Murty, - Member  
Head of the Department of  
Philosophy,  
Andhra University.
4. Dr. P.J. Philip, U.G.C. - Member  
Secretary

Secretariate

1. Shri S.C. Goel, U.G.C.
2. Shri Y.D. Sharma, U.G.C.

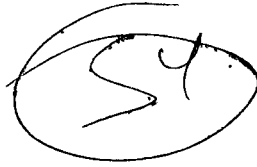
Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission attended the meeting by special invitation.

Shri G.D. Parikh, Rector, Bombay University and Prof. P. Maheshwari, Delhi University could not attend the meeting owing to other engagements.

II. The following agenda was placed before the Committee :-

- 1) Budget for General Education (Appendix I).  
(Reported in the July meeting).
- 2) U.G.C. Circular letter of 6.6.62 (Appendix II).  
(Reported in the July meeting).
- 3) Consideration of the Advisory Committee's part in connection with items (1) & (2).
- 4) Pending applications (Appendix III).
- 5) Proposal for a journal on General Education (Appendix IV).

(contd...2..)



- 6) Survey of courses in General Education at Indian Universities.
- 7) Additions to the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education.
- 8) Any other business with the approval of the Chairman.
- 9) Date and place of the next meeting.

III. The following are the recommendations of the Committee :-

Item 1: It was felt that the permanent staff required in connection with implementation of the schemes of general education for which no provision has been made in the budget may be met from the allocation made by the University Grants Commission for the purpose on the usual conditions relating to grants given by the Commission to universities and colleges.

Items 2 and 3: As the response to the U.G.C. circular letter dated the 6th June, 1962 had not been very encouraging, the Committee felt that the following steps might prove useful in helping the universities in developing general education courses :-

- (i) Members of the Committee might take an active interest in the preparation, execution and development of general education schemes/ courses in universities situated in the areas from which they came.
- (ii) Prof. Hans Simons might enlarge his programme of visits to the universities with a view to helping them, particularly in the preparatory work required for introducing general education courses.
- (iii) A brief note underlining the main objectives of general education (which should be regarded as a re-orientation of the system of undergraduate education as distinguished from imposition of additional courses) should be prepared for the consideration of the forthcoming Vice-Chancellors' Conference to be held in October, 1962. Shri S.Govindarajulu, Chairman of the Committee, might initiate discussions on the subject.

(contd...3...)

(iv) With a view to ensuring speedy disposal of applications for grants under the scheme of general education, all fresh proposals received from the universities or colleges for assistance in this regard may be circulated at suitable intervals among members of the Committee for their advice, with a brief note prepared by the U.G.C. office.

Item 4: The Committee made the following recommendations regarding the proposals received from the following universities :-

(i) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: The Committee felt that the university should make efforts to implement the schemes of general education before its proposal to recruit staff for manning the museums could be considered.

(ii) M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda: While recognising the need for additional staff to give continuity to the scheme of general education in the Baroda University the Committee felt that the proposal of the University should be re-examined in the light of the expansions that have already taken place under the various development schemes of the Third Plan. The Committee regarded the office of the Co-ordinator as sufficiently important under the conditions prevailing at the university to justify its being held by a Professor deputed from one of the departments.

(iii) Banaras Hindu University: The consideration of the proposal was postponed.

(iv) Karnatak University, Dharwar : The Committee felt that the proposal of Karnatak University was vague and desired that Prof. Hans Simons visit the university for discussions of the proposal.

(v) Sri Venkateswara University: The proposal was approved on the whole and it was decided that expenditure

(contd..4..)

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of a non-recurring nature would be met from the Ford Foundation grant while that on staff, etc., should be financed from the U.G.C. allocation.

(vi) Panjab University, Chandigarh: The proposal may be accepted in principle and processed in the usual manner.

(vii) Osmania University : The Committee approved the proposal of the Osmania University; it was, however, desired that more information should be obtained regarding the need to set up a museum.

Item 5: The Committee welcomed the idea of starting a quarterly journal on General Education by the Bombay University and agreed that the experiment should be given a fair trial. The estimates submitted by the University were accepted. An amount of Rs. 15,000/- per annum may be sanctioned for the purpose for two years. With a view to assessing the need for appointing a permanent staff that may be necessary for maintaining the high quality of the journal and similar problems, it was decided to review the position after a year.

Item 7: It was proposed to strengthen the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education with the inclusion of the following persons as members :-

- (1) Shri D.G.Moses, Professor of Philosophy, Hislop College, Nagpur.
- (2) Shri Moonis Raza, Reader in Department of General Education, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- (3) Prof. K.S. Yajnik, Head of the Department of General Education, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- (4) Dr. P.K. Kelkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

(contd...5..)

S.P.

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It was also agreed to limit the terms of office of the members of the Committee to two years. It was further recommended that the Chairman may invite any experts to any meeting of the Committee.

Item 8: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee some time in the month of September, 1962 in one of the South Indian Universities. The exact date and venue of the meeting could be finalised by Dr. P.J.Philip.

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Appendix III to Item 4.

PROPOSAL OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE  
INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSE.

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The Aligarh Muslim University is currently engaged in setting up of a General Education Centre for which a grant of Rs. 22.00 lacs was sanctioned by the Ford Foundation. The University Grants Commission has already approved an expenditure of Rs. 2,75,000/- for certain additional facilities for the Centre building. The Centre building is under construction and is likely to be completed soon.

Out of the sanctioned grant, an amount of Rs. 3,25,000/- is allocated for the equipment of the Natural Science Museum, Social Science Museum, Central Arts Gallery and Exhibition Gallery. For procuring the required equipment and for efficient functioning of the Centre certain staff will be required. Proposals in respect of the ~~recurring~~ recurring expenditure for the establishment and maintenance of the General Education Centre were submitted to the Commission under the Third Five Year Plan schemes. The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission at the time of its visit to Aligarh examined the requirements of the General Education Centre, especially the creation of certain technical posts. The Commission while approving the schemes of the Third Five Year Plan intimated that "it is advisable not to appoint any technical staff till the scheme is finalised under proper technical guidance."

The Ford Foundation has fixed a time limit for the utilisation of the grants. The necessary items of equipment have to be purchased before June 1963. It is not possible to properly utilise the amount allocated for setting up of the Museums and the Galleries without the

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technical guidance a supervision of trained  
Curator and the help of a Museum Attendant.

While the other requirements of the General  
Education Centre will be taken up at a later stage as  
suggested by the Commission. In view of the short time at  
the disposal of the university the creation of the posts  
of a Curator (Rs. 400-30-640-40-800) and Museum Attendant  
(Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155+D.A.) is most desirable  
and very urgent. The above staff will enable the Centre  
to utilise the grant of Rs. 3,25,000/- and to properly set  
up the Museum and the Galleries."

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PROPOSAL OF BARODA UNIVERSITY

The original proposal regarding the General Education courses of the Baroda University was considered by the Committee in the last meeting and it was decided that the proposal may be referred to the Visiting Committee. The Visiting Committee, appointed by the Commission, visited the Baroda University on 26th March 1962. The relevant recommendations of the Visiting Committee concerning General Education scheme of the Baroda University are reproduced as under :-

We also had a discussion with the authorities on the general education scheme. The requirements of this department are :-

- 1 Professor of Education - 1
2. Lecturer in Audio-visual Education - 1
3. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation, - 1
4. Preparation of reading material. ....Rs. 5000/-

The work in this department is being conducted so as to make general education an integral part of undergraduate teaching in the university. The number of students availing of the benefit of the scheme was 2,228 in the year 1961-62. The office of the general education unit is at present located in a room in the faculty of education and psychology and the programme is operated in the class room of individual faculties. From June 1962 additional space will be available in the general education building constructed with aid from the Ford Foundation. The programme of work in general education in the new set up may be watched before considering the further requirements of staff on this account. The sum of Rs. 5,000/- required for the preparation of reading material in general education may be made available to the university.

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Prof. Simons also wrote to Shri Yajnik of Baroda University suggesting that the requirements of General Education at Baroda University may be framed in accordance with the Commission's recommendation to the Aligarh Muslim University in this regard.

3. The Baroda University has, now, submitted a revised proposal. The University is in complete agreement with the general education policy laid down by the University Grants Commission viz., (i) General Education courses should not be an independent study <sup>but should be an integral part</sup> upto the first degree and (ii) that general education shall not be taught by a separate staff for the purpose.

\* total studey

4. The University has at present the following staff for teaching the various subjects on general education :-

1. Co-ordinator & Reader	-	1
2. Reader	-	1
3. Lecturers.	-	6
Total :	-	8

The Registrar requests the Commission for the approval of the following items/staff:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Approx. amount</u>
1. Co-ordinator	800-50-1250	One	13,000/-
2. Lecturer in Litt.	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
3. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation (Painting and Sculpture).	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
4. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation (Music)	-do-	One	4,500/-
5. Reader in History	500-25-800	One	8,100/-
6. Reader in Philosophy.	-do-	One	8,100/-

(contd...3..)

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7. Lecturer in Social Sciences.	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
8. Lecturer in Physical Sciences.	-do-	One	4,500/-
9. Lecturer in Biological.	-do-	One	4,500/-
10. Attendants in Arts Practice.	40-3670	Two	2,500/-
11. Attendant in Science Laboratory.	-do-	One	1,250/-
12. Attendant in Audio-Visual Methods.	-do-	One	1,250/-
13. Office staff	-	-	3,200/-
		Total:-	64,400/-
Reading material	-	-	5,000/-
Contingencies for Arts Practice, demonstration in Science, Office contingencies etc.			5,000/-
		Grand Total:	74,400/-

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE BANARAS HIND UNIVERSITY  
TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES.

The Banaras Hindu University has requested the  
Commission for the approval of the following :-

A. Non-recurring

<u>1. For Building</u>	<u>Lakh</u>	<u>Amount for one year Lakh.</u>
i) Central Hindu College	1.77 )	
ii) Women College	1.17 )	4.11
iii) Technical College	1.17 )	
2. Additions to Library i.e. equipment and books.		0.30
3. Audio Visual Aid		0.15
	Total Rs.	4.56

B. Recurring:

i) One Prof., 2 Readers and 12 Lecturers.	0.98
ii) 3 Librarians, 1 Steno, 1 Store Clerk, 1 Technician and 3 Peons.	0.14
iii) Maintenance and Contingencies.	0.10
iv) Cyclostyling of Lectures Publication or printing of reading material	0.05
v) Special lectures and seminar	0.10 1.37
vi) For discussion meeting and conferences.	Rs. 2,500
vii) Workshop sessions during vacations.	Rs. 5,000

It may be recalled that the Chairman of the U.G.C. discussed the proposals of the Banaras Hindu University with the Vice-Chancellor of the University who visited the Commission on the 28th August, 1961. It was felt that in view of other development schemes of the Banaras Hindu University, the introduction of general education need not be pursued at this stage of the Third Plan. (already reported at the last meeting).

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PROPOSAL OF KARNATAK UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION  
OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES.

In response to our letter No. F.44-1/56(G/C) dated 6.6.62 the Karnatak University has recommended the following constituent and affiliated colleges for financial assistance under general education :-

A: Constituent Colleges:

1. Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar.
2. Karnatak Science College, Dharwar.

B. Affiliated Colleges:

3. B.V.B. College of Arts & Science, Bidar.
4. K.L.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Nipani.

The Registrar has also furnished a brief description (given below) of the proposal and its justification in accordance with item No. (d) which is for the additions to the Library.

It is necessary to augment the Libraries in the four colleges for proper implementation of the Scheme of General Education. The reasons for selecting the above four colleges are :-

(A) CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

- 1) The University has been running the two constituent colleges as model institutions since 1958. A considerable number of additional staff has been appointed to give personal attention to students and provide intensive coaching by arranging the Tutorials and Seminars. Arrangements have also been made to train students for the All India Competitive Examinations, which test the general knowledge of the candidates.
- 2) General Education Courses form an integral part of the 3-year B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Course. However, difficulties

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are being experienced by the teachers as well the students in view of the paucity of proper reading material on General Education. It has, therefore, been decided to strengthen the Libraries of the two colleges by additional books, with special emphasis on books of general interest. The University has deputed one of its staff members to undergo training in Science and Civilisation Courses held at Delhi in May/June 1961. The teacher has reported that it is very necessary to make further additions to the Library, by books of general interest.

Further, the University has tentatively decided to edit its own text-books, if possible, on General Education, in about a year or two. The senior and experienced teachers in the University will be asked to take up this work. But they also feel that in view of the paucity of proper reading material for their guidance, it may not be possible for them to do justice to the work proposed to be entrusted to them.

(B) AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

It is desirable to start new experiments with newly started institutions. The two colleges are private institutions, located in back-ward areas, and cannot, for want of funds, strengthen their libraries. Moreover, the addition of books of general interest will enable the Heads of these institutions to give due attention to General Education Courses.

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PROPOSAL OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY TOWARDS  
THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION  
COURSES.

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In response to Commission's circular letter of 6th June, 1962 inviting proposals for assistance towards General Education programmes in the Third Plan period, the Osmania University has furnished a copy of their letter No. 6148-S.B./112/59 dated 29/30th September 1961 addressed to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The Osmania University has already received a grant of Rs. 19,600/- for the introduction of General Education courses. The University has not sent any fresh proposal for the consideration of the Commission.

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PANJAB UNIVERSITY  
PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING A SEMINAR

Panjab University has proposed to hold a seminar on general education at Chandigarh in October, 1962 for two days. The University has requested the Commission for grant of Rs. 4,000/- for this purpose. The University has not furnished the details of the proposed expenditure and has been asked to send the same item-wise.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF ROORKEE UNIVERSITY  
TOWARDS INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSE.

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Roorkee University:.....

1. The Roorkee University desires to make the following additions to their staff for the introduction of General Education Courses:

Category	No.	Grade	Annual Recurring Expenditure.
1. Reader	One	Rs. 500-1200	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Lecturers	Two	Rs. 300- 850	Rs. 16,000/-
Total Rs:-			Rs. 28,000/-

2. The Registrar has further informed that the proposal submitted earlier (above) is being revised in the light of the recommendation of the report of the Expert Committee on general education and the revised proposal will be sent to the Commission in due course. The revised proposal has not been received so far.
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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES.

The Sri Venkateswara University intends to organise and conduct general education programmes in the University college and proposes to set up a small unit consisting of i) a whole time special officer of the status of a university lecturer in the grade of Rs. 400-800 and ii) a typist-clerk and a peon etc. The unit will be under the control of the special officer.

The University has calculated a sum of Rs. 43,320/- for two years out of which Rs. 33,660/- is required for the current academic year i.e. 1962-63. The details of the estimated expenditure are as under :-

For two years:

(a) COST OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS:

For two years. ... .. Rs. 4,560.00  
(For one year .. Rs. 2,280.00)

(b) COST OF ADDITIONAL TEACHER:

(x) One Special Officer in the grade of Rs. 400-30-800. ... .. Rs. 12,360.00  
(c) (For one year .. Rs. 6,000.00)

(c) MINIMUM OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SMALL SECRETARIAL STAFF:

(i) One Stenographer in the grade of Rs. 80-5-130-EB-8-170 ... .. Rs. 2,844.00  
(for one year .. Rs. 1,392.00)

(ii) One Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist in the grade of Rs. 50-3-62-4-110-5-125 plus Typewriting allowance) ... .. Rs. 2,640.00  
(For one year Rs. 1296.00 including typewriting allowance)

(iii) One Assistant Technician in the scale of Junior Mechanic Rs. 45-2-62 for two years. ... .. Rs. 1,584.00

x  
(C) LIBRARY EQUIPMENT  
For 2 years Rs.6,000/-  
One year Rs.3,000/-

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(iv) Epidiascope ..	Rs. 2,000.00	
Record Player ..	Rs. 500.00	
Slides ..	Rs. 500.00	
Tape Recorder ..	Rs. 3,000.00	
Tapes for recording. ..	Rs. 500.00	
	-----	Rs. 6,500.00
(v) Peon in the scale of ... ..	Rs. 1,332.00	
Rs. 25-1-31-1½-40.		
(for one year Rs. 660).		
(vi) Gestetner - 1 .. ..	Rs. 3,500.00	
(vii) Typewriter - 1 .. ..	Rs. 1,000.00	
(viii) Stationery @ Rs. 500 p.a. ... ..	Rs. 1,000.00	
	-----	
TOTAL FOR TWO YEARS INCLUDING N.R.		Rs. 43,320.00
		-----
The above total includes Non-recurring expenditure for General Education Equipment. ... ..	Rs. 11,000.00	
For Library Equipment for the 1st year. ... ..	Rs. 3,000.00	
	-----	
Total :-		Rs. 14,000.00
Recurring expenditure for the first year at about ... ..	Rs. 19,660.00	
	-----	
Total :-		Rs. 33,660.00
		-----
Therefore required for the first year ... ..		<u>Rs. 33,660.00</u>

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY  
JOURNAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Scheme

The journal will be a quarterly journal of General Education. It will be a free forum for discussion of problems of higher education in general and general education in particular. The quarterly will consist of 96 pages with a print area of 7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The estimated expenditure per year is stated below :-

	<u>Per Year</u>
a) <u>Editorial expenditure:</u>	
Honorarium to the Managing Editor ...	Rs. 2,400
Honoraria to two assistants on a part-time basis. ...	Rs. 1,800
Senior Stenographer ...	Rs. 3,000
b) <u>Composing and printing charges:</u>	
Composing and printing (96 pages print area 7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - four issues ...)	Rs. 3,400
Paper for 500 copies each issue 2000 copies in all ...	Rs. 2,000
Cover -do- ...	Rs. 150
Binding -do- ...	Rs. 550
Editing charges ...	Rs. 240
c) <u>Miscellaneous:</u>	
Postage and stationary ...	Rs. 300
Books and periodicals ...	Rs. 500
Sundries ...	Rs. 300
Contingencies ...	Rs. 360
	-----
	Rs. 15,000
	-----

The annual expenditure will thus come to Rs. 15,000/-.  
The total expenditure for two years will be Rs. 30,000/-.

(contd...2..)

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Non-recurring expenditure initially will be of the order of Rs. 5,000/-. The initial sanction should be on the basis of two years period during which the experiment may be tried.

The Journal will have an Advisory Editorial Board on which three members may be nominated by the University Grants Commission and one member by the University of Bombay. The Managing Editor will function as the Secretary of the Advisory Board.

The Managing Editor will be in one of the three areas - natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. The Editorial Assistants will be selected from the remaining areas.

\*Kaushik\*/20-9/62.

Appendix II, U.G.C. Minutes.

Dated : 3rd October, 1962

Statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

A summary of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 5th September, 1962 is as follows:-

S.No.	Head of Account	Expenditure
<u>Section I - Non-Plan Projects</u>		
B.I.	Block grants to Central Universities.	8,125.00
B.II.	Block grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities under the University Grants Commission Act.	1,00,000.00
C.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.	56,613.34
TOTAL OF NON-PLAN PROJECTS.		1,64,738.34
<u>Section II - Plan Projects</u>		
A.	Grants to Central and State Universities, constituent and affiliated colleges (Humanities).	18,41,463.70
B.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	12,39,900.30
C.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology.	4,20,613.00
D.	Grants to Universities and Colleges for Scholarships and Travel grants.	84,443.92
E.	Grants to affiliated colleges for specific purposes.	3,23,199.50
G.	Grants to Universities for implementation of Three Year Degree Course.	28,561.81
H.	Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	3,56,046.00
Total of Plan Projects.		42,94,228.23
Grand total of Plan and Non-Plan Projects.		44,58,966.57

A detailed statement showing the grants paid/sanctioned to Universities/Colleges is enclosed (Annexure I).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONMeeting:  
3rd Oct. 1962.

Item 3 : To receive a statement of grants 3rd  
October 1962 expenditure incurred  
after the last meeting of the  
Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Poona	II instalment of grant towards the Construction of building for the Linguistics department. Approved cost Rs. 6,25,500 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 4,17,000 (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 2,81,000 (NR).	Rs. 41,000 (NR)
2.	Panjab	V instalment of grant towards the construction of the construction of Arts Block building. Approved cost Rs. 16,70,550 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 11,13,700 (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 9,59,000 (NR)	Rs. 60,000 (NR)
3.	Vikram	'On account' recurring grant for the department of Ancient Indian History & Culture.	Rs. 10,000 (R)
4.	Patna	II instalment of grant towards the construction of building for Law department. Approved cost (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. _____ (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 30,000 (NR)	Rs. 20,000 (NR)
5.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	_____ instalment of grant towards the construction of Arts Block. Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 4,67,000 (NR) Grants previously paid Rs. 3,99,000 (NR).	Rs. 43,000 (NR)
6.	Aligarh Muslim University.	On account grant towards the scheme of Aligarh History of Urdu Literature (approved cost Rs. 1,23,572 (R&NR) Already paid Rs. 61,500/4)	Rs. 15,000.00 (R&NR)



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- 7. Delhi  
a) Ist instalment of grant towards construction of Law faculty Building (approved cost Rs.4,81,000/-) Rs.50,000.00(NR)  
b) Ist instalment towards provision of Furniture for the Teaching Block of Delhi School of Economics (approved cost Rs.40,000/-). Rs.20,000.00 (NR)
- 8. Wisva-Bharati 'on account grant towards salaries of staff appointed under 2nd Five Year Plan. Rs.32,617.63 (R)
- 9. Panjab 2nd instalment of 'on-account' grant towards the expansion of the University Printing Press. (Approved cost Rs.1,81,000/- Commission's share Rs.1,20,667/- Grants paid previously Rs.88,800/-). Rs.19,385.00 (NR)
- 10. Sardar Valla bhabhai Vidya-peeth. 5th instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Library building and Lib - furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 10,26,187/- Commission's Share Rs. 6,84,124/- Grants Paid previously Rs.2,28,000/-). Rs.15,000/- (NR)
- 11. Roorkee University Ist instalment of non-recurring grant towards the purchase of Library books & journals (H) out of the allocation of Rs.50,000/- made during the Third Five-Year Plan. Rs.15,000/- (NR)
- 12. Andhra Ist and final instalment towards the construction of building for Commerce College. (Approved cost Rs.2,00,000/- share of the Commission at 50% Rs.1,00,000) Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
- 13. Allahabad 'On account' grant towards the salary of staff for the Deptt. of Economics, Commerce, Philosophy Hindi, Sanskrit, Political Sc. & Law etc. (Previously paid Rs.44,200(R) Rs. 31,800/-(R)

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14. Baroda On Account grant towards the scheme of approved research work (Approved cost Rs.3,210/- share of U.G.C. 1,605/-) Rs. 800.00 (NR)
15. Madras On account grant towards the scheme of approved research work. (Approved cost Rs.4,000/- share of U.G.C. Rs. 2,000/-) Rs. 1,000.00 (NR)
16. Lucknow 1st instalment towards the scheme of setting up of Film Clubs in Universities (Approved cost & share of U.G.C. Rs.7,500 (NR) Rs. 3,750.00 (NR)
17. Osmania Final grant towards the scheme of approved Research work (Approved cost Rs.6044/- share of the U.G.C. Rs.3,022/- Previously paid Rs. 2,911/-) Rs. 111.00 (NR)

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		Rs.	Np.
18.	Indraprastha College.	Towards the final settlement of Maintenance grant for 1960-61	38,078.00
19.	Lady Shri Ram College	(i) Further Maintenance Grant towards the Final Settlement of Accounts for 1959-60	496.00
		(ii) Further Maintenance Grant towards the final settlement of Accounts for 1960-61	478.34
20.	Delhi School of Social Work.	Towards the final settlement of Accounts for 1959-60.	17,561.00
21.	Delhi University	Towards the expenses incurred for bringing the body of Prof. N.K.Sidhanta from Bhubaneshwar to Delhi.	8,125/-
22.	Indian School of International Studies.	2nd Instalment of on account Maintenance grant for 1962-63	1,00,000.00
23.	Baroda	IIInd instalment of grant for the construction of third hall. Grant already paid Rs.2,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
24.	Burdwan	(1) IIInd instalment of grant for the construction of Men's hostel No.I. Grant already paid Rs. 50,000/-	1,00,000/-
		(ii) Ist instalment of grant for the construction of Men's hostel No.II	90,000/-
25.		(iii) IIInd instalment of grant towards the construction of women's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 70,000/-	1,00,000/-
25.	Calcuttta	(1) IIIrd instalment of grant for the construction of boys' hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 75,000/-	25,000/-
		(ii) Ist instalment of grant for the construction of new Student's hall.	50,000/-

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26.	Karnatak	IIIrd instalment of grant for the Construction of Women's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 3,00,000/-	1,74,000/-
27.	Panjab	Towards construction of III Boy's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 5,50,000/-	35,000/-
28.	Andhra	IIIrd instalment of grant for the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid Rs. 1,50,000/-.	50,000/-
29.	Baroda	Final instalment of grant towards the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid to Rs.1,00,000/-	23,712/-
30.	Burdwan	IIInd instalment of grant towards the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs.3,00,000/-
31.	Panjab	Establishment of students health Centre final instalment of grant for building Grant already paid Rs. 65,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
32.	Baroda	Establishment of students Health Centre Grant already paid Rs. 60,000/-	Rs.5,000/-
33.	Janki Deve Mahavidyalaya	On account grant for construction of college building.	50,000/-
34.	Hans Raj College	i) Towards Electric Tubes in the Assembly Hall. ii) For purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	1,300/- 15,992/- by cash payment. 8/- by adjustment.

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- 35. Baroda Univ. To meet the travel expenses of Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan for attending International conferences abroad Rs. 1000/-
- 36. Panjab Univ. Construction of Gandhi Bhavan Rs. 30,000/- (4th instalment).
- 37. Karnatak Univ. Non-recurring grant for non-government colleges for the implementation of the Three Degree course Scheme. 28,561.81

S No.	Name of the College.	Approved total Cost	Share of the UGC	Grant already paid	Grant now released
38.	Maharaj Singh Degree College Saharanpur. (Laboratory Build)	23,500	15,666	14,000	1,666 (Final Inst.)
39.	Devnagari Degree College Meerut (Library books and Laboratory equipment)	50,700	33,790	20,000	8,000 (Third Inst.)
40.	Santan Dharam College Muzaffar-Nagar. (Library Building)	89,500	55,365	55,000	365 (Final Inst.)
41.	College of Science Gurukul Kangari (Books & equipments)	70,000	46,667	35,000	8,000 (III inst.)
42.	Babu Shivanath Aggarwal Degree College Mathura (Library Building and furniture)	25,000	16,667	15,000	1,667 (Final Inst.)
43.	S.R.K. Degree College Ferozahad (Library books)	2,700	1,800	15,000	300 (final Inst.)

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Andhra

44. St. Joseph's Training College Guntur. (Girls Hostel) 1,04,648 78,486 70,000 8,486 (Final Inst.)

Bombay

45. St. Xavier's College Bombay (Laboratory equip.) Calcutta. 20,000 13,333 12,000 1,333 (Final Inst.)

46. Suri Vidya Sagar College Birbhun (Boy's hostel) 1,90,000 95,000 75,000 10,000 (III Inst.)

KERALA

47. St. Joseph's College for Women Alleppey. (Girls' Hostel) 1,47,500 1,00,000 95,000 5,000 (Final Inst.)

48. Mount Carmel Training College Kottayam (Girls Hostel) 1,44,729 1,08,547 90,000 40,000 (First Inst.)

Madras

49. National College Trichunapalli (Boy's Hostel) 2,51,200 1,25,000 80,000 20,000 (IV inst.)

Nagpur

50. G.S. College of Commerce Wardha (Boy's Hostel) 51,453 45,726 30,000 10,000 (III inst.)

Panjab

51. A.J. Jai Hero's Memorial College Rohtak (Library Build.) Saugor. 67,700 45,133 30,000 10,000 (III Inst.)

52. New Arts and Commerce College Raipur (Boys' Hostel) 2,06,000 1,09,000 60,000 30,000 (IIIrd Inst.)

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Bhagalpur

Students' Aid Fund.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 53. Bihar Agriculture<br>College, Sabour<br>Bombay. | 2,000 |
| 54. T.N. Medical College<br>Bombay.                 | 316   |

Gorakhpur

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 55. Shibli National College<br>Azamgarh | 2,000 |
|---|-------|

Gujarat

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 56. Ayurveda Mahavidya-<br>laya, Jamnagar                                  | 408/-   |
| 57. Sh.H.K.Arts Collège<br>Ahmedabad                                       | 2,000/- |
| 58. K.M.School of Post.<br>graduate Medicine<br>and Research,<br>Ahmedabad | 57/-    |

Keral University

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 59. Fatima Mata<br>National College<br>Quilon  | 2,000/- |
| 60. St. Teresa's College<br>Ernakulam          | 1,986/- |
| 61. Sree Narayana College<br>for Women, Quilon | 2,000/- |
| 62. B.C.M.C. College for<br>Women Kottayam     | 1,005/- |
| 63. Assumption College,<br>Changnacherry       | 1,728/- |

Madras University

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 64. St. Xanier's College,<br>Pallayamkottai | 1,060/- |
| 65. St. John's college,<br>Pallayamkottai   | 2,000/- |

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66.	Panjab Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana	Rs. 2,000/-
67.	D.M.College, Moga.	Rs. 2,000/-
68.	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur	Rs. 1,000/-
69.	Narsinhpur Degree College, Narsinhpur, Utkal University.	Rs. 1,035/-
70.	S.K.C.G. College, Parlakhemundi.	Rs. 654/-
71.	Govt. Women's College, Berhampur.	Rs. 107/-
72.	Rajendra College, Balangir	Rs. 504/-

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships in  
Science during 1962-63 of the value of Rs.500/- per month  
awarded during 1961-62

	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
73.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1962-63	6,000/-
74.	Panjab University	1962-63	3,000/-

Towards the renewal of Junior Research Fellowships in  
Science during 1962-63 of the value of Rs. 300/- per  
month awarded during 1961-62

75.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1962-63	3,600/-
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GRANTS TO RETIRED TEACHERS.

Towards the award of honorarium at Rs. 4,000/-  
per annum for the utilisation of the services  
of Retired Teachers and Scientists.

76.	Allahabad University	1961-63	Rs. 5,021.92
77.	Kerala University	1962-63	Rs. 4,989.09
78.	Madras University	1962-63	Rs. 5,000.00
79.	Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra	1962-63	Rs. 4,000.00

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships in  
Humanities of the value of Rs. 500/- per month awarded  
during 1961-62.

80.	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	1962-63	Rs. 6,000.00
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Towards Travel Grant Schemes.

81.	Bihar University	Rs. 5,509.46
82.	Osmania University	Rs. 4,000.00

Towards the Post-Graduate Research Scholarships in Humanities.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
82.	Lucknow University	8,561.29
83.	Madras University	3,587.10
84.	Mysore University	1,638.07
85.	Deccan College Post- graduate Research Institute, Poona.	1,820.00
86.	Saugar.	781.51

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87.	Osmania University	6,535.48
88.	Sri Venkateswara University	2,400.00
89.	Sanskrit University, Varanasi	7,200.00

Towards Scholarships in Science:

90.	Poona University	2,400.00
91.	Sri Venkateswara University	2,400.00

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Purpose</u> ++++	<u>Amount.</u> Rs.
92.	Andhra SEM/19 S.82.	Towards recurring grant for 1962-63 for staff and maintenance of the J.V.D. College of Science and Technology being the Ceiling grant approve.	88,000 ₹ 12,000 ₹
93.	Annamalai	i) Towards the recurring grant for 1962-63 for the Research Scheme in 'Heat Transfer (Sulphuration ) at the Department of Technology against the approved Ceiling grant of Rs. 13,600/- p.a.  ii) for construction of a Smithing Shed and Foundry Workshop at the Deptt. of Engineering being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 16,486.93/- approved for the purpose.	7,246  15,000/-
94.	Banaras	Towards the purchase of library books for improvement of instructional facilities at the Department of Mining and Metallurgy being the first instalment out of the total grant of Rs.30,000 approved for the purpose.	15,00/-

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95.	Baroda	Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Expansion Scheme of Diploma Courses in Engineering against a Ceiling grant of Rs. 5,22,000/- approved p.a.	11,270/-
96.	Calcutta	Towards the recurring grant for 1962-63 for the Research Scheme in Advanced Electronics out of the Ceiling grant of Rs. 28,800/-	16,765/-
97.	Jadavpur	(1) For purchase of equipment for the modernisation of Degree course in Chemical Engg. being the second instalment out of the grant of Rs.1,50,000/- approved for the scheme.	20,000/-
		(ii) Towards the purchase of Library books for the modernisation of Degree course in Chemical Engg. being the Second instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 12,500/- approved for the scheme.	4,000/-
98.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	Second instalment of non-recurring grant, out of Rs.4,64,853/- sanctioned for meeting the increased expenditure on certain items towards old development schemes. First instalment of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- was paid during 1959-60.	1,50,000/-
99.	Panjab	For the construction of building of the Department of Pharmacy Panjab University being the third and final instalment of the grant of Rs.2,05,332/- sanctioned for the purpose.	5,332/-

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100. Utkal For purchase of equipment in the college of Engineering, Burla - being the seventh instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.9,61,334/- sanctioned to the college. 76,000/-
101. Annamalai a) Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, Marine Biology and Zoology, being the 1st instalment of the basic grant of Rs.7,00,000 sanctioned for III Five-Year Plan period. 85,000/-
- b) Towards the field training in Geology, (Rs. 892.33 nP) by cash plus Rs. 137.41 nP. by adjustment) 1,029.74
102. Baroda a) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Biochemistry (1962-63) 12,000/-
- b) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of a Reader in the Department of Physical Chemistry. 4,750/-
103. Bihar Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science departments as detailed below:
- Botany Being 3rd instalment from total grant of Rs.1 lakh sanctioned for the II Five Year Plan. 30,000/-
- Zoology Being the 3rd inst. out of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned during II plan period. 20,000/-
104. Bhagalpur For purchase of Library books and Journal on Science subjects. Being the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the 2nd Five-Year Plan. 10,000/-

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105. Ranchi Towards construction of Science Block 30,000/-  
Being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,37,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five-Year Plan.
106. Gorakhpur For purchase of Museum show cases for the Department of Botany against a sanction of Rs.6,667/- for Herbarium and Museum. 5,000/-
107. Gujarat a) Towards the construction of Building for the Departments of Physics, Mathematics, Botany and Chemistry, Being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.8,90,666/- sanctioned for the purpose during 2nd Five-Year Plan. 1,50,000  
bringing the total paid to Rs. 3,50,000/-
- b) Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various science departments as detailed below:-  
Chemistry Rs.80,000  
Physics Rs.70,000. 1,50,000/-  
Being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,40,000/- sanctioned for these departments during the 2nd Five Year Plan.
108. Delhi For the construction of an extension to the Botany Department, Building being the fifth instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,34,982/- sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for the scheme comes to Rs. 4,00,000/- 60,000/-

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109. Allahabad 'On account' recurring grant towards the Salary of additional staff appointed in Science Deptts. for the year 1962-63 Rs.25,256.56
110. Calcutta For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. 30,000/-
111. Jammu & Kashmir
- i) For the construction of Physics and Mathematics Block being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,81,107 sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for the scheme comes to Rs.1,75,000/- 25,000.00
- ii) For the construction of Geology Block, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. With the payment of this instalment the total grants paid for the scheme comes to Rs.1,85,000/- 25,000.00
- iii) For the purchase of library books and journals on Science subjects, being the fourth instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for purpose comes to Rs.1,08,000/- 40,000.00

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112. Karnatak For the purchase of Library Books & Journals for the Departments. of Botany, Zoology and Geography (i.e. Rs.10,000/- for each of the Department), being the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1961-62 Rs. 30,000/-.
113. Mysore i) For the creation of Chair in the name of Dr. Sir M.Visvesraya. 3,00,000
- ii) For the construction of Central Workshop building, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.26,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. 13,333/-
114. Osmania i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.40,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62. 26,667/-
- ii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Chemistry Department, being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,13,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 60,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61 53,333/-
115. Panjab i) For laboratory services, fittings and furniture for the buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography and Geology and Mathematics being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,28,531/-

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115. Panjab (Cntd) sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.4,00,000/- were paid during 1960-61 and 1961-62 28,531/-
- ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Chemistry Department, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1961-62. 60,000/-
116. Patna For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the fourth instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.60,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62 30,000/-
117. Saugar.
- (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. 40,000/-
- (ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Geography Department, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. 30,000/-
- (iii) For the purchase of Library Books and journals on Science subjects, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.15,000/- was paid during 1961-62. 25,000/-



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- 118.. **Sri Venkateswara** For the constuction of Physical and Natural Blocks under Phase II, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.10,17,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.5,00,000/- was pad during 1959-60. 1,50,000/-
119. **Sardar Valla-  
bhbhai Vidyapeeth.** For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the first instalment aginst the total grant of Rs.1,25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during III Plan. 50,000/-
120. **Thiagarajar.  
College,  
Madurai.** First and Final instalment of non-recurring grant of Rs.1.25,000/- as University Grants Commission's share against the expenditure of Rs.3,11,551.77 nP. incurred by the college towards the development of its Post-graduate departments of Maths. and Zoology upto 31.12.1961. 1,25,000/-
121. **Loyala College  
Madras** Recurring grant towards the salaries of staff members of post graduate departments of Maths and chemistry as approved by the Ministry of Education for the period 1959-60 to 25th Feb. 1962. 43,382.50

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SEN/20.9.62.

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122	Bombay	Towards revision of salary scales of University teachers.	20,000.00
123	Burdwan	Towards the revision of salaries of College teachers.	1,39,873.07
124	Calcutta	-do-	18,000.00
125	Madras	For organizing a Symposium on Protein structure and Crystallography.	18,000.00
126	Panjab	i) For Organising a Seminar on Commerce	4,200.00
	-do-	ii) For Organizing Refresher Courses in Physics and Botany.	20,000.00
127	Roorkee	For organizing a symposium on 'Earthquake Engineering'	7,000.00
128	Utkal	For holding a Refresher Course for Secondary Teachers	4,490.00

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A-3

University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi- I

Meeting:

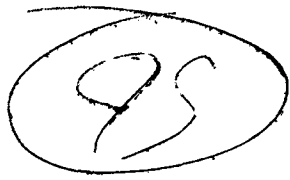
Date	3rd October, 1962
Place	University Grants Commission, C.S.I.R. Building.
Time	10.00 A.M.

A G E N D A

- ✓ 1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962. p-1-9
- ✓ 2. To receive a report on the action taken on certain matters. p-10-70
- ✓ 3. To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962. p-71-90
- ✓ 4. To receive a statement of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission during 1962-63 up to 31st August, 1962. p-91-92
- ✓ 5. To consider the views of the Universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the minimum age for admission to the Indian Universities and the crucial date to determine the age for the above purpose. p-93-96
- ✓ 6. To receive a letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University regarding the reservation of seats for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the Mysore University. p-97-102
- ✓ 7. To consider the replies received from Universities regarding evaluation of Text Books in Hindi. p-103-110
- ✓ 8. To consider a report of the Enquiry Committee on Gauhati University. p-111
- ✓ 9. To receive a memorandum prepared by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore regarding the increasingly difficult position in securing Import Licences for equipment. p-112
- ✓ 10. To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for the appointment of a Dean of Student Welfare and supporting staff for him. p-113-131
- ✓ 11. To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for taking over the administrative control of the Vallabhbai Patal Institute from the Ministry of Health. p-132
- ✓ 12. To receive the views of the Ministry of Agriculture (I.C.A.R.) on the reports of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of setting up agricultural Universities during Third Plan period. p-136



- 13. To consider a note regarding the present position in regard to a report of the Committee appointed by the Commission for declaring the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to be deemed as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. p-137-138
- 14. To consider the report of the Scrutiny Committee on the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya. p. 139-156
- 15. To consider the report of the Linguistics Committee. p-157-173
- 16. To consider the report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training appointed by the Ministry of Community Development and Co operation.
- 17. To consider the scheme of re-organised Sanskrit education in Pathashalas received from the Ministry of Education.
- 18. To consider the steps that may be taken for the proper and expeditious utilisation of the grant of Rs. 2,02,954/- sanctioned in August, 1959 to the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre.
- 19. To consider a proposal from the Ministry of S.R. & C. regarding the creation of two additional Scholarships to be awarded to teachers in service admitted to the post-graduate courses in Engineering.
- 20. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the increase in the number of the Junior Fellowships from 10 (maximum already approved) to 20 in respect of applied Thermodynamic Post-graduate Course - Roorkee University.
- 21. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Kanyakubj University for development during the Third Five Year Plan.
- 22. To receive a note on the Summer Schools and Seminars organised or likely to be organised by the Universities with the Commission's assistance during 1961-62 and 1962-63
- 23. To consider the final draft of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62
- 24. To note the place and date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.
- 25. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.



Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1962

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

- Addl. Item 1. To consider the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 of the University Grants Commission.
- " " 2 To consider a letter received from Shri H.J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India regarding a proposal for setting up Inter-University Centres for advanced study in certain specialised subjects.
- " " 3 To consider the proposal of the University of Delhi for the institution of a certificate course in Bengali.
- " " 4. To consider the question of grants for the maintenance of the Film Clubs set-up by the Universities.
- " " 5 *Establishment of an Institute of Advanced Studies and Research in the Campus of the Rashtrapati Niwas Simla.*
- " " 6 *No Agenda Note*
- " " 7 *No Agenda Note*
- " " 8 *Sanction of leave to Shri Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission, for the period from 15th Feb, 1962 to 14th May, 1962, when he had proceeded <sup>ed</sup> ex-India.*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 42nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 5th of September, 1962.

The following were present:

- 1. Prof. D.S. Kothari .. Chairman
- 2. Dr. A.C. Joshi .. Member
- 3. Pt. H.N. Kunzru .. "
- 4. Prof. A.R. Wadia .. "
- 5. Dewan Anand Kumar .. "
- 6. Shri S.R. Das .. "
- 7. Shri S. Bhoothalingam .. "
- 8. Shri Samuel Mathai .. Secretary

Secretariat:

- 1. Shri N.N. Tengar .. Deputy Secretary
- 2. Dr. P.J. Philip .. Development Officer (Humanities)
- 3. Dr. V.S. Patankar .. Development Officer (Science)
- 4. Shri R.K. Ghabra .. Asstt. Secretary
- 5. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan .. Education Officer (Science)

Apologies for absence were received from Shri D.C. Pavate and Shri P.N. Kirpal.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 1.8.1962.

The minutes of the 41st meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 1st of August, 1962, already circulated, were confirmed.

Item 2: To receive a report on the action taken on certain matters.

The Commission confirmed the action taken on the items listed in Appendix I of these minutes.

In this connection, the Commission noted that while it is necessary to lay down some "norms" for buildings and to relate grants to the norms laid down by the Commission, reasonable variations from these norms would be permitted if required because of special circumstances or considered desirable on the merits of the case.

\*Not enclosed

p.t.o.

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1.8.1962.

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The Commission approved the grants paid/ sanctioned and the expenditure incurred as shown in \* Appendix II of these minutes.

Item 4: To receive a statement of the grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1962-63 upto 31.7.1962.

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The Commission received the statement of grants paid upto 31.7.1962.

Item 5: To receive the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62.

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The Commission received the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62.

Item 6: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission in connection with the proposal to deem the Tata Institute of Social Sciences to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

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Consideration of this was postponed as it was considered desirable that Dewan Anand Kumar, who had originally been appointed Chairman of the Committee, should visit this Institution and make a report.

Item 7: To consider further the recommendations of the Committee for Centres for Advanced Study.

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The Commission noted and generally approved the recommendations of the Committee regarding the "Centres" and their classification in two categories. The two Centres in Category B under each of the subjects of Geology, Philosophy and Education be transferred to

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the list of Category A Centres. The Commission desired that the universities concerned in this connection should be informed that admissions to the Advanced Centres should be on an all-India basis on merit.

It was agreed that all the universities concerned should be asked to submit their schemes for the consideration of the Commission.

Item 8: To consider the report of the Expert Committee on the general pattern of Post-graduate Studies in non-clinical medical subjects and to consider the question of implementation of the scheme for the establishment of a Post-graduate Centre in Basic Medical Sciences at the Calcutta University.

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The Commission considered the report of the Expert Committee on the general pattern of Post-graduate Studies in non-clinical medical subjects and agreed that the Calcutta University's scheme for a Post-Graduate Centre in Basic Medical Sciences may be pursued subject to adjustments necessary in the light of the report of the Expert Committee.

Item 9: To consider the question of continuance of the Post-graduate (Evening) College of Delhi University on a permanent basis.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the continuation of the Post-graduate (Evening) College on a permanent basis.

Item 10: To further consider a proposal from the Delhi University for assistance for recurring expenditure on running the Gandhi Bhawan.

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The Commission felt that probably the best way to use the Gandhi Bhawan would be to attach it to the Department of Social Work or Philosophy in the university and to organise activities in connection with the department in the Gandhi Bhawan. It was agreed that the Delhi



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University be sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.500/- P.m. and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- for furniture, etc. for its Gandhi Bhawan.

Item 11: To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for additional staff for Delhi School of Social Work.

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The Commission sanctioned the following additional staff for the Delhi School of Social

Works:-

Lecturers	..	2
Field Work Assistants	..	2
Research Assistant	..	1

Item 12: To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for the construction of a "special hostel" for visiting scholars/ teachers, etc.

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It was agreed that the University might be asked to put to put up a concrete scheme for consideration of the Commission on the understanding that the expenditure on the project would have to be included in the total allocation made to the university in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Item 13: To consider the proposal of the Gujarat University to name the University Library building after the deceased father of a donor.

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The Commission welcomed the donation, but was not generally in favour of a Library being named after a private donor (merely on the ground that 50% of the cost of the building was being provided by him). It was felt that the needs of the situation may be adequately met by providing <sup>a</sup> suitable plaque announcing the grant by the donor.

Item 14: To consider the question of giving financial assistance for the establishment of new colleges in the city of Calcutta in connection with the programme of phased reduction of numbers in the big colleges.

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The Commission agreed that non-recurring

financial assistance be provided to the Calcutta University for the establishment of the following 5 new colleges under that University, subject to the condition that 50% of the non-recurring expenditure, excluding land, not exceeding a ceiling of Rs. 6 lakhs for each college, be paid by the University Grants Commission:-

1. At Belghoria (North suburb) - Men's College for 1000 students.
2. At Rahara (North suburb) - Men's College for 600 students.
3. At Dum Dum (North-East) - Women's College for 500 students.
4. At New Alipore (South) - Women's college for 600 students.
5. At Kasba (South-East) - College for 1000 men and women students.

Item 15: To consider a request of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, for a grant for the construction of a women's hostel.

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The Commission agreed to a grant being made to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, for the construction of a women's hostel on the usual basis of the scheme will be Rs. 1,15,000/-.

Item 16: To consider the question of according Commission's approval to the expenditure incurred by the Aligarh Muslim University on personal allowances paid to technical teachers.

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The Commission approved the expenditure incurred by the Aligarh Muslim University on personal allowances to technical teachers from 1.11.1957 till the time of revision of the scales and desired that the University should be advised not to incur unauthorised expenditure in future.

Item 17: To receive a note about Audit objections relating to grants paid to the universities for membership of India International Centre.

-----

The Commission took note of the 'audit objection' and the distinction made between subscription for becoming a corporate member of the Centre and contribution towards the cost of the building or other capital expenditure incurred in establishing the Centre. The Commission would like to say that at the time when the grant of Rs. 20,000 per university towards the cost of the building to the India International Centre was sanctioned, the Commission was not aware of this distinction (The Commission treated the contribution of Rs. 30,000/- that the Universities made to the India International Centre as a composite contribution and paid  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it as a grant to the Universities. Where the contribution of the Universities is paid in instalments, the Commission's grant was paid in correspondingly reduced amounts.) The grants were made by the Commission on the presumption that these were covered by the advice of the Law Ministry conveyed at the time to the Commission.

Item 18: To consider an invitation from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the Commonwealth, London, for the Ninth Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth to be held in London on 15/19.7.1963

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The Commission noted the letter from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the Commonwealth, London, inviting the University Grants Commission to send a representative to the Ninth Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth to be held in London on 15/19.7.1963 and agreed that the invitation be accepted.

Item 19: To receive a report of the discussions held in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the report of the University Grants Commission for 1960-61.

The Commission noted the report of the discussions held in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the report of the University Grants Commission for 1960-61.

Item 20: To consider the draft Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62.

The Commission received the draft Annual Report and it was agreed that members would send in their comments as early as possible and that the report would be placed before the Commission again, after revision, for approval at the October meeting.

Item 21: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the requirements of the following universities for development during the Third Five Year Plan:

- (1) Agra (2) Nagpur (3) Osmania  
(4) Rajasthan (5) Ranchi & (6) Patna.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committees for assistance during the Third Plan to the Universities of (1) Agra (2) Nagpur (3) Osmania and (4) Rajasthan, vide Appendix III. As regards the reports for the Ranchi and Patna Universities, it was decided to consider them after the Chairman had visited the Universities.

Item 22: To consider the draft-regulations defining terms and conditions of service of the employees of the University Grants Commission.

The Commission desired that these may be referred to the Government of India for their approval as required under the Act.

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Item 23: To note the place and date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

The Commission noted that the next meeting will be held on the 3rd October, 1962, at Delhi.

Addl. Item 1: To consider the proposal of the Indian School of International Studies for payment of maintenance allowance to the families of two scholars to be sent to the Soviet Union for study.

The Commission agreed to the payment of Rs. 200/- per month as family allowance to the two Research Fellows, appointed by the Indian School of International Studies, in connection with Soviet Studies, and also payment of Rs. 4,000/- towards the travel expenses.

Addl. Item 2: Dr. B.D. Laroia - Refused Leave - Sanction of.

Chairman drew the attention of the Commission to minute 21 of the Commission Meeting of August 1, 1962, and reported that on a query having been made by one of the members of the Commission, actual payment had not been made to Dr. Laroia. After some discussion, it was agreed that the payment be made as already agreed.

Sd/-  
(Samuel Mathai)  
Secretary

Sd/-  
(D.S. Kothari)  
Chairman

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(9)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix I to U.G.C. Minutes

Dated : 5th September, '62.

~~Report on the action taken~~  
on certain matters.

=====

1. Andhra University:

The Commission, on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, had approved an expenditure of Rs. 15,52,500/- (U.G.C.'s 2/3rd share being Rs. 10,35,000/-) for the construction of buildings for the newly started College of Engineering, Andhra University, for a built-up area of 1,00,000 sq.ft. This amount of Rs. 15,52,500/- was inclusive of an expenditure of Rs. 1,15,000/- for furniture and Rs. 1,27,500/- for construction of roads and levelling of site. Plans and estimates for civil works portion for a built-up area of 96,979 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,000/- approved in February 1959.

As the University was in urgent need of classrooms, laboratories, workshops etc. for the College, the buildings have been mostly completed. The total expenditure incurred by the University on the scheme upto the 31st March amounted to Rs. 23,13,753/- out of which an expenditure of Rs. 14,45,752/- was incurred on the civil works portion. Earlier, the University had represented that 50% of the cost of civil works portion may be approved for services and furniture. This matter was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education but the Council did not convey its views thereon despite repeated reminders. As further instalments of grants were withheld pending a decision on the issue, it was felt that in order to settle the matter, the provision

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for services and furniture may be approved at the rate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the civil works expenditure i.e. the basis adopted for calculating expenditure on laboratory buildings during the Second Five Year Plan period. On this basis and after allowing 3% for contingencies and work charge establishment and the already approved expenditure of Rs. 1,27,500/- for construction of roads and levelling of the site, the total acceptable cost of construction of the buildings was calculated as Rs. 20,98,541/- as detailed below:\*

Civil works portion	∴	Rs. 14,45,752
All service and furniture @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	∴	Rs. 4,81,917
Contingencies and work charge establishment	∴	Rs. 43,372
Levelling of site and construction of roads.	∴	Rs. 1,27,500
		-----
		Rs. 20,98,541
		-----

As the total acceptable cost of construction of the buildings under the scheme had increased from Rs. 15,52,500/- to Rs. 20,98,541/- and the Commission's corresponding share from Rs. 10,35,000/- to Rs. 13,99,027 - and the plinth area rate including all services and furniture was only P. 21.6 per sq.ft., and additional expenditure of Rs. 5,46,041/- was approved and sanction accorded to an additional grant of Rs. 3,64,027/- (as U.G.C.'s  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd share) to the University for this purpose.

2. Allahabad University - Grant-in-aid for the Laboratory services and furniture for the extension to the Botany Department building.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee the Commission in May, 1958 approved an expenditure of

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Rs. 22,667/- (including Laboratory services and furniture) for the construction of an extension (plinth area 1,000 sq.ft.) to the Botany Department Buildings, Allahabad University. Later, the plans and estimates were approved for construction of Rs. 1,870 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.16,288/- (excluding Laboratory services and furniture). In February 1962, the University submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 15,352/- for providing services and furniture. The proposal was examined and an expenditure of Rs. 6,922/- was approved for services and furniture.

Since the revised estimates of Rs. 23,210/- (including all services and furniture) exceeded the expenditure of Rs. 22,667/- already approved, sanction to an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 362/- as University Grants Commission's 2/3rd share of the difference between the original sanction and the revised estimates was given.

3. Banaras Hindu University - Construction of R.C.C. roof for the central portion and verandah in Geology and Geophysics Building.

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The Commission in November, 1960 approved the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for covering the central portion and verandah on the first floor of Geology and Geophysics building at an estimated cost of Rs.23,200/- Later on the basis of the comments from the C.P.W.D., the approved cost was revised to Rs. 26,375/-.

In June 1962, the University informed that the actual cost of construction came to Rs. 29,015/- thus exceeding the revised sanction by Rs. 2,640/- and requested that this additional cost may be approved. The proposal was examined and an additional grant of Rs. 2,640/- was sanctioned for this purpose. This additional grant was

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sanctioned subject to the condition that the University was prepared to include this additional grant in the total approved allocation to the University for the Third Five Year Plan period.

4. Banaras Hindu University:

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission sanctioned certain recurring and non-recurring grants for raising the intake and providing additional instructional facilities at the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University. The non-recurring grants did not include any grant for buildings under the scheme.

The question of providing additional accommodation for meeting the requirements of the Department had however, been examined by the All India Council for Technical Education Visiting Committee. The Committee estimated the total requirement of the College at approximately 38,100 sq.ft. and this they suggested should be met by (a) providing an additional area of 19,200 sq.ft. (the existing accommodation being 18,895 sq.ft.) or (b) by sanctioning altogether a new building with an area of 44,450 sq.ft. after transferring the existing building of the College to the faculty of Science. The second alternative was not feasible as all the Science Departments were provided with additional accommodation required for their development during the Second Plan period. The question of providing additional accommodation for the college of Mining and Metallurgy had also to be kept pending as it was linked up with the scheme of introducing a five-year integrated course and the scheme suggested by the All India Council for Technical Education for bringing

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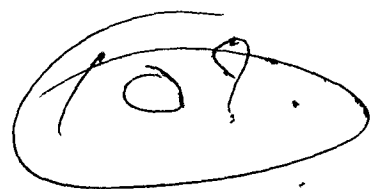
the three Technical Colleges of the University under one administrative unit and organisational set-up. No decision could be taken in this respect earlier as the matter was under consideration of both the A.I.C.T.E. and the Commission. Later the Northern Regional Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. observed that in view of the size of the three technical colleges it would not be desirable to provide a Common Unit for General Engineering and Science subjects for the three colleges. The Commission at its meeting held on 7th March, 1962 also expressed the view that since the three technical colleges of the University were located in the same campus and in close vicinity of the science departments, separate teaching of science subjects in each of the three colleges may not represent the arrangement academically as well as financially.

In view of the above position the alternative left was to provide additional accommodation of 19,200 sq.ft. as suggested by the A.I.C.T.E. Visiting Committee. Sanction for construction of this area at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,70,000/- including internal and external services and furniture was therefore conveyed to the university.

5. M.S. University of Baroda.

The M.S. University of Baroda submitted a proposal for construction of a Sump (40'x12'x6') for the Hydraulic Laboratory of its Polytechnic under the Expansion Scheme of Diploma Course in Engineering. This proposal was examined by the Western Regional Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. On the recommendation of the Regional Committee the university's proposal for construction of the Sump

(contd....6..)



at a total estimated cost of Rs. 8,510/- was approved. As the development in question was an integral part of the Expansion Scheme for which the entire non-recurring expenditure is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission. The grant for this purpose was sanctioned on a 100% basis.

6. Osmania University - Development of Nizamiah Observatory.

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The Commission at its meeting held in July 1956 (Item No.47) accepted the recommendations of the Special Expert Committee appointed for the development of the Astronomy and Astrophysics in Indian Universities and approved a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs.18,58,500/- for the establishment of the Department of Astronomy and the development of the Nizamiah Observatory at the Osmania University. The Commission's 2/3rd share of this approved expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,39,000/- was proposed to be met partly from the funds available under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme and partly from the Commission's funds as follows :-

- (a) ₹ 1,50,000 for the purchase of equipment. From funds available under Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme
- ₹ 10,000 for Books and journals. -do-
- (b) Rs. 4,79,000/- for Building and Equipment. The balance after deducting Rs.7,60,000/- (being the approximate equivalent of ₹ 1,60,000) from Rs. 12,39,000/-.

Subsequently, however, it was decided that since in all other cases the funds available under the

(contd....7..)



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Wheat Loan Programme were paid on a 100% basis, the grants (in dollars) to the Osmania University for this scheme may also be paid on the same basis and the balance be shared on a  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$  basis between the U.G.C. and University/State Government. As a result of this the actual amount to be paid by the Commission from its funds as its 2/3rd share comes to Rs. 7,05,667/- out of the total balance estimated expenditure of Rs.10,58,500/- The university had already made commitments to the extent of Rs. 3,60,000/- and desired to utilize the balance of Rs. 6,98,500/- as detailed below :-

	Estimated expenditure.	U.G.C. share	University's share.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) For the construction of the telescope house, observers quarters and workshop at Rangpur/Japal Site.	4,24,000	2,82,667	1,41,333
(ii) For additional buildings equipment and books and journals etc.	2,74,500	1,83,000	91,500
	-----	-----	-----
Total:-	6,98,500	4,65,667	2,32,833
	-----	-----	-----

The utilisation of these grants for various purposes as indicated above has been accepted.

#### 7. Banaras Hindu University:

The Banaras Hindu University submitted to the Commission a proposal for the creation of the post of a Reader in Instrumentation and Automatic Process Control, in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology. The University had based its request on the ground that (a) the existing number of Readers in the Department was inadequate and (b) the Department was the

(contd....8..)



first to introduce Instrumentation and Automatic Process Control in the country as a subject of study for the final year students of Chemical Engineering and Silicate Technology.

This proposal of the University was referred to the A.I.T.C.E. for their views. The proposal was considered by the Board of Technical Studies in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology of the AICTE which recommended an additional Readership for the teaching of Instrumentation and Automatic Process Control or any other subject of importance to Chemical Engineering.

The above recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the creation of the post of a Reader for Instrumentation and Automatic Process Control in the scale of Rs. 700-40-1100/- at the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology, Banaras Hindu University was therefore, accepted. Sanction was accorded to a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 10,800/- per annum for this purpose.

8. Visva-Bharati - Construction of a new Press building.

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1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 29 dated the 11th December, 1960 agreed that financial assistance might be given to universities for the establishment/improvement of Printing Presses on a sharing basis viz. 66 2/3% : 33 1/3% within the approved cost of Rs. 1,21,000/- for machinery and Rs. 60,000/- for building. This scheme was extended for implementation to the Third Five Year Plan vide Resolution No. 26 of 5/6th July, 1961.

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2. The Visva-Bharati submitted a proposal for construction of a new press building at an estimated cost of Rs. 86,209/-. In view of the fact that the University did not require any financial assistance towards the purchase of press machinery, the proposal of the University for the construction of a press building has been accepted 'in principle' subject to the scrutiny of the plans and estimates of the project, by the C.P.W.D.

9. Osmania University - Improvement of the existing Printing Press.

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1. The scheme of the Osmania University was approved by the Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,000/- (Rs. 1,20,000/- for machinery and Rs. 60,000/- for building) for the improvement of the existing Printing Press (vide Resolution No.29 dated 11th December, 1960).

2. The University requested the Commission for permission to utilise the sum of Rs. 60,000/- (approved for the extension of the press building) also towards the purchase of press machinery urgently required for improving the existing printing press. On the University agreeing to provide necessary alternative accommodation for housing the press, the proposal of the university was accepted.

10. Patna University - Air-conditioning of the stack room of the Patna University Library.

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1. The Commission vide Resolution 4(10) dated 30th/31st August, 1957 approved 'in principle' the scheme of the Patna University for construction of a Library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000/-. The estimate for the building, including electrification

(contd....10..)

was approved at Rs. 9,46,500/-. The University requested that an additional expenditure of Rs. 69,100/- may be approved for air-conditioning on the usual sharing basis  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$ , the rare books and manuscripts room of the Library. This has been agreed to. The total building cost of the building including provision for air-conditioning is thus estimated to Rs. 10,15,600/-.

11. Sri Venkateswara University - Establishment of a Printing Press.

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The Commission vide Resolution No. 26 dated 5th/6th July, 1961 approved the scheme for establishment of a Printing Press at an estimated cost of Rs.173,900/- Commission's sharing being limited to Rs. 1,15,932/-. The University later on submitted a revised proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,31,000/-, as the expenditure originally approved was inadequate to meet the need of the University for this purpose. The proposal of the University has been accepted subject to the condition that the share of the Commission will be limited to  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the amount of Rs. 1,81,000/- generally approved by the Commission for the establishment of a printing press, i.e. Rs. 1,20,667/-.

12. Extension Work by University Teachers.

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The Chairman has approved the proposals of the universities for implementation of the scheme of extension work by university teachers at 50% basis as per details given below :-

S. No.	Name of the University.	Total estimated cost. Rs.	Share of U.G.C. Rs.	Grant sanctioned. Rs.
1.	Banaras Hindu University	2,000	2,000 (c.Univ.)	1,000
2.	Bombay	420	210	-

(contd....11..)



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18. Setting up of Film Clubs in Universities.

The University of Jammu requested the Commission for University Grants to set up film clubs in the University. The Commission vide Resolution No. 25 dated 30/31-12-60 decided that the benefit of film clubs be extended to all the universities that may ask for

assistance in this connection and authorised payment of Rs. 7,500/- to each of them.

The benefit of the scheme has been extended to the following universities at their request :-

S.No.	Name of the University	Total cost approved	Share of U.G.C.	Grant sanctioned.
1.	Annamalai.	7,500/-	7,500/-	3,750/-
2.	Ranchi.	6,500/-	7,500/-	3,750/-

14. Travel grant to teachers:

(a) Dr. R.P. Bambah (Panjab University)

On an invitation from the International Congress of Mathematicians to be held at Stockholm from August 15, 1962 to August 22, 1962, the Syndicate of the Panjab University nominated Dr. R.P. Bambah, University Professor of Mathematics, as its delegate to attend this Congress and agreed to bear half of the expenditure on air travel (from Chandigarh to Stockholm and back) by economy class.

On a request received from the Registrar, Panjab University for assistance by the University Grants Commission it was agreed that University Grants Commission will bear half the cost of the air passage by economy class.

(b) Dr. P.N. Srivastava (Rajasthan University)

The University of Rajasthan requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. P.N. Srivastava, Reader in the Department of Zoology in the University of Rajasthan, to enable him to participate in the 2nd International Congress of Radiation Research to be held at Harrogate (England) from August 5 to 11, 1962. Dr. Srivastava has been specially requested by the organisers of the Congress to take part in the special discussion at the Congress.

It was agreed that payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 1900/- on 50:50 basis towards his travel expenses may be made by the University Grants Commission.

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(d) Dr. R.C.Hingorani (Gorakhpur University).

The University of Gorakhpur requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. R.C. Hingorani, Dean, Faculty of Law in the University of Gorakhpur to enable him to attend the Regional Conference on Legal Education at Singapore in August, 1962.

Dr. Hingorani has been specially invited by the Organizing Committee of the Conference to read a paper on "Muslim Standards of Law Schools" and initiate discussion on the "Methods of Teaching International Law and jurisprudence" in the Conference. The University has agreed to bear half of the expenditure on his travel.

It has been agreed that payment of a grant on 50 : 50 basis towards his travel expenses may be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

(e) Dr. T.K. Ghosh (Jadavpur University)

The University of Jadavpur requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. Ghosh, Reader in Fermentation Technology in the Jadavpur University to enable him to attend the 2nd International Symposium on continuous culture of Microorganisation to be held on 18-23rd June, 1962 at Prague (Czechoslovakia).

Dr. Ghosh has been specially invited by the Symposium Secretary to read a paper entitled "Function of Specific Growth rate Constant in Continuous Fermentation."

It has been agreed that payment of grant on 50:50 basis not exceeding Rs. 1824.50 nP. towards his travel may be made by the University Grants Commission.

(c) Dr. L.R. Sivasubramanian (Delhi University)

The University of Delhi requested the Commission for payment of grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. Sivasubramanian, Dean, Faculty of Law in the Delhi University to enable him to attend the Regional Conference on Legal Education at Singapore during August, 1962.

Dr. Sivasubramanian has been specially invited by the Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Conference to read two papers.

It has been agreed that a grant on 50 : 50 basis towards his travel expenses may be made by the University Grants Commission.

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15. Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Teaching of B.Sc. (General) Group A. of.

The Commission in their meeting held on the 26th April, 1961 and 2nd May, 1962 had agreed in principle to permit the Sanatan Dharma College and Delhi College to start teaching B.Sc. (General) Group 'A'. The Sanatan Dharma College could start teaching this course only after it shifted to its new building and the Delhi College was permitted to start the course from the academic year 1963-64.

Due to a great rush for admission of students in B.Sc., the Delhi University requested that these two colleges be permitted to start the course from the current academic year and that the number of seats in other colleges where this course was being taught may be raised from 40 to 60.

In view of the special circumstances the proposal has been agreed to.

While the University has been asked to intimate the details of financial implications involved in this arrangement the University Grants Commission's assistance to these colleges will be within the limits already laid down for the purpose generally and existing laboratory facilities in the two colleges will be utilised to meet this exigency without recourse to any non recurring expenditure until their new science blocks are ready.

16. Dyal Singh College - Payment of an 'on account' grant for the construction of the college building.

Dyal Singh College, an affiliated college of Delhi University, submitted the Plans and estimated for

(contd...14..)

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-: 14 :-

the construction of its main college building. The plans have been approved on the condition that the height of the building from floor to floor shall not exceed 12 feet and that the college will meet the entire expenditure on the carpet area of 1629 sq.ft. from its own funds. This area is over and above the norms laid down by the Commission.

The estimates and the tendered value of these which may be acceptable for purposes of grant are under consideration as the College has revised the plans. Pending this an 'on account' grant of Rs. 3.25 lakhs against an actual expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs has been paid to the College for the building. Under the usual rules the College is entitled to a grant on 50 : 50 basis on approved expenditure for the main college building.

17. Sanatan Dharma College - Construction of Building.

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Sanatan Dharma College, an affiliated College of the Delhi University has submitted Plans and estimates for the construction of the College building. The Plans of the building have been approved on the condition that the height of the building from floor to floor shall not exceed 12 feet and that the college shall meet the entire cost of area (carpet) of 784 sq.ft. which is in excess of the norms laid down by the University Grants Commission. The College has also prepared the detailed estimates for the building in accordance with C.P.W.D. schedule of rates 1955 (reprinted 1961) and the cost on this basis is Rs. 8,66,425 (excluding contingencies and services). Against this the college has been permitted to accept the lowest

(contd...15..)

tender of Rs. 9,96,322 i.e. 15% above the estimates which is of the order of the current tender premium prevailing in Delhi. The grant will be paid to the College on 50:50 basis as the work progresses.

- 17(a) Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya - Construction of College Building - Payment of an 'on account' grant for.

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Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, an affiliated College of the University of Delhi submitted the Plans and estimates for the construction of its building. The plans of the main building have been approved subject to the condition that the height of the building from floor to floor shall be 12' feet and the entire expenditure for any excess over this height will be borne by the College from its own funds and also that the College will meet the entire expenditure on the carpet area of 1200 sq.ft. over and above the normal area laid down by the Commission from its own resources.

The detailed estimates and the tendered value which may be acceptable for purposes of grant are under consideration. Pending this examination an 'on account' grant of Rs. 2 lakhs against an actual expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs incurred by the college authorities has been released. Under the usual rules the College is entitled to a grant on 50:50 basis on approved expenditure for the main building.

18. Bhagalpur University - Establishment of Students' Health Centre.

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In February, 1960, a proposal of the old Bihar University for the establishment of three Health

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Centres at the following places at a total estimated cost of Rs. 94,098/- was approved on the condition that the maximum assistance from the University Grants Commission towards the scheme will be limited to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

1. L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	...	Rs. 32,336/-
2. Ranchi College, Ranchi.	...	Rs. 26,711/-
3. Bhagalpur.	...	Rs. 35,051/-
		-----
		Rs. 94,098/-
		-----

Later the three universities of Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Bihar came into being. The Bhagalpur University submitted the revised plans and estimated for the proposed Health Centre which have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,01,934/-. The State Government has placed Rs. 50,000/- at the disposal of the University for the building and the Commission's assistance on this account will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. In addition to this a grant not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- or actual expenditure whichever is less will also be paid to the University for the purchase of equipment and furniture.

- 19. Promotion of advanced training and research at the Indian Universities.

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The Commission, at their meeting held on 2nd May, 1962 selected the following University Departments for establishment of Centres of Advanced Studies in subjects mentioned against each :-

(contd....17..)

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<u>University</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Calcutta	Physics	Radio-wave propagation, Upper Atmosphere and Radio Astronomy.
Delhi	Physics	Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics.
Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry and Natural Products.
Bombay (in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research).	Mathematics	Mathematics (Pure)
Poona	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.	Agricultural Economics

This decision of the Commission was conveyed to the Universities and they were asked to furnish the Commission with details of non-recurring and recurring expenditure. On receipt of the necessary information and pending detailed examination of these proposals sanctions for expenditure upto the extent of Rs. 1,00,000/- each have been conveyed to the Delhi (for its Physics Department) and Bombay Universities (Mathematics Department) towards salaries of research and other ~~auxiliary~~ staff to enable these universities to make a beginning.

The question of sanctions for non-recurring expenditure and other recurring expenditure for these two university Departments will be taken for consideration in due course.

#### 20. Utilization of the services of Retired Teachers.

The University Grants Commission has instituted a scheme to enable Universities and Colleges to utilize

(contd.....18..)

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the services of selected teachers and research workers after superannuation. The scheme provides for an honorarium of Rs. 4,000/- and a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000/- per annum for two years.

The Standing Selection Committee for the above scheme met on 24th July 1962 and inter-alia considered the case of Dr. M.A. Hai of Patna Medical College, Patna. The Committee decided that Dr. Hai be admitted to the benefits of the scheme at the discretion of the Chairman after the following information has been obtained :-

- a) Whether Dr. Hai wishes to devote himself to teaching; and
- b) the views of the Principal, Patna Medical College, Patna.

On receipt of information on the above points Chairman approved Dr. Hai's candidature for an award under the scheme.

21. Re-classification of Demoh Degree College, Demoh for purpose of assistance under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

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On the recommendation of the Saugar University, the Damoh Degree College, Damoh, originally classified as 'B.A.' type was reclassified as 'I.A.' type for the purpose of grant under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. With this revised classification the Commission will have to meet an additional liability of Rs. 62,500/- @ 50% of the approved expenditure, as per details given below :-

<u>Classification</u>		<u>Ceilings of approved expenditure</u>			
<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Additional</u>	
B.A.	I.A.	NR	75,000	1,60,000	85,000
		R	1,00,000	1,40,000	40,000
	(for 4- years)				
				Total:	1,25,000

\*Kans 113/60-2/62.

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22. Revision of unit base of college for assistance under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

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The Bihar University recommended that eight of its big colleges, each of them having an enrolment of more than 1,000 students, may be considered for enhanced unit-base for the purpose of grant under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. Applying the criteria suggested by the University Grants Commission Committee which considered the cases of big colleges of Calcutta University,, only two colleges of Bihar University viz., L.S.College, Muzaffarpur and R.K. College, Madhubani were eligible and approved for payment of enhanced grant as under :-

College	Classifi- cation:.	Unit-base for recurring and non-recurring grants.		Ceilings of approved expenditure		
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Additional
L.S.College Muzaffar- pur.	B.A. & B.Sc.	1	2	N.R. 1,50,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
				R. 1,20,000 (for 4 years)	2,40,000	1,20,000
R.K.College, Madhubani.	B.A. & I.Sc.	1	1.5	N.R. 2,75,000	4,12,500	1,37,500
				R. 1,60,000 (for 4 years).	2,40,000	80,000
					Total:-	4,87,500

The Commission will share 50 per cent of the revised expenditure, the additional liability for the Commission being Rs. 2,43,750/-.

23. Financial assistance to new Colleges under the purview of Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

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Eight Colleges, which were not assisted along with other colleges of the universities at the time of



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the initial assessment, were brought under the purview of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme, on the recommendations of the concerned universities.

This will involve an additional expenditure (both non-recurring and recurring) of Rs. 7,95,000/-, the details of which are given as under :-

University	College	Approved expenditure		The UGC's share	
		N.R.	R; (for 4 years)	NR	R (for 4 years)
Rajasthan	Savitri Girls' College.	75,000	1,00,000	37,500	50,000
Ranchi	Jamshedpur Women's College, Jamshedpur.	75,000	1,00,000	37,500	50,000
Bihar (i)	Gopalganj College, Gopalganj.	1,50,000	1,20,000	75,000	60,000
(ii)	Gopeshwar College, Hathwa.	1,50,000	1,20,000	75,000	60,000
(iii)	Millat College, Laherisarai.	75,000	1,00,000	37,500	50,000
(iv)	R.P.S. College Jaintpur.	75,000	1,00,000	37,500	50,000
(v)	L.N. College Bhagwanpur.	75,000	1,00,000	37,500	50,000
(vi)	Marwari Mahavidyalaya Darbhanga.	75,000	1,00,000	37,000	50,000
Total :- Rs.		7,50,000	8,40,000	3,75,000	4,20,000

24. Implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme in the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

On the basis of the discussion that Dr. J.N. Kaul, Education Officer (C) had with the representatives

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of the Punjab University regarding some of the problems relating to the implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme, the following action was taken:-

(1) University College of Commerce, Jullundur :- It was agreed that the grants sanctioned for the University College of Commerce, Jullundur, now shifted to Chandigarh as department of Commerce of the University, may be utilised by this department. The change of location management of this college would not alter the position concerning grants due from the Commission.

(2) Sri Guru Ram Rai College, Nahan: Originally the college was classified as 'B.A. and I.Sc.' type for purpose of assistance under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. But since this college has stopped imparting instruction in science subjects, the college was re-classified as B.A. type and the Non-recurring and Recurring grants due to the college under the revised classification were revised as under :-

<u>Approved expenditure:</u>		<u>Central Share of assistance:</u>	
N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.
Rs. 75,000/-	25,000/-	Rs. 37,500/-	12,500/-(p.a. for 4 years)

According to the revised classification, i.e. B.A. type, the college is entitled to a matching grant of Rs. 37,500/- (N.R.). The Commission will pay only this much and expect the college to contribute as much towards non-recurring expenditure for Arts subjects. Whatever expenditure the college has already incurred on the teaching of science subjects is its own responsibility. If there is any saleable equipment or material, the college may dispose of these in consultation with the Panjab University.

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(3) Base year for calculating additional staff for Recurring grants:

As the Commission pays recurring grant for a period of 4 years from the year of actual introduction of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme, and as the first year of the 3-year degree course was introduced by the Panjab University during 1961-62, the base year for the purpose of calculating additional staff necessitated due to the introduction of the scheme should be 1960-61 and not 1959-60 as desired by the university.

The university was informed that the recurring grant will be paid for a period of <sup>4</sup> years from 1961-62 and the base year for calculating the additional staff necessitated due to the introduction of the scheme will be taken as 1960-61.

(4) Contingent Expenditure: The Panjab University had asked for a list of items for which contingent expenditure could be incurred by the college and against which they could claim Central share of assistance. Since the contingent expenditure is, by definition, an expenditure incurred by an institution for its proper day-to-day functioning, there may be variety of items, expenditure on which may be considered as "contingent". It was, therefore, decided that contingent expenditure incurred by the college for implementation of the three-year degree course scheme, within the prescribed ceilings, and certified as such by the Chartered Accountants of the college concerned, will be accepted as approved expenditure for the purpose of central share of assistance in respect of those colleges, in which such expenditure is permitted by the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee.

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(5) 'On account' grant :- It was agreed that an 'on account' recurring grant could be claimed by the university on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by a college for all months and the likely expenditure incurred during the subsequent year. The accounts for a particular/<sup>year</sup> could be adjusted after the returns of full twelve months of the year were available with the university. However, if the auditors gave a certificate of expenditure in respect of all the months of a given financial year, irrespective of whether the earned salary of the last month of the year had been actually paid or not, the University Grants Commission would have no objection in accepting these certificates.

No.25 Prof. A.R. Wadia, Member University Grants Commission went from Delhi to Jaipur as a member of the Visiting Committee for Third Five Year Plan Scheme of Rajasthan University on 30th June 1962 and returned to Delhi on the same day. As he was to attend the Commission's meeting on 4.7.1962, he did not return to Bombay but stayed on in Delhi for the purpose till the 5th July 1962 (forenoon). Under the normal rules he could be paid daily allowance to the extent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days only (two days full for 3rd & 4th July and half day for the 5th July). The daily allowance for 1st and 2nd July was ordinarily not payable to him but as he stayed on in Delhi for the meeting and his stay in Delhi resulted in economy in the total expenditure and therefore was in the public interest, he has been paid daily allowance for these two days i.e. 1st and 2nd July also. If he had returned to Bombay on 1st July and come back again, the University Grants Commission would have had to incur extra expenditure on account of his air journey both ways.

\*Kaushik\*/22-8/62.

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No: 26 Establishment of Pilot Production cum-Training Centres in the Universities.

In their meeting dated 20.3.61 the Commission agreed to the proposal relating to the establishment of Production-cum-Training Centres experimentally in a few Universities in the first instance. Five Universities were selected for this purpose but later on the Osmania University dropped out and the Universities left in the field were:-

- 1) Allahabad.
- 2) Baroda.
- 3) Jadavpur.
- 4) Rajasthan.

The Commission had accepted in principle the schemes of these four Universities in consultation with the Commerce & Industry Ministry. The commitment of the Commission towards the scheme in each University was Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of a building. In addition to these four, the Roorkee University already had a Production-cum-Training Centre, assistance for which was given directly by the Government of India and the University Grants Commission had to bear no part of the expenditure.

Some time back a meeting was called by the Commerce & Industry Ministry to discuss the running of the Pilot Production-cum-Training Centres ~~at~~ the Universities and the view was expressed by the representatives of the Commerce & Industry Ministry that in the light of the experience of the Roorkee University it was doubtful if the scheme would turn out to be a success in other Universities. The Commerce & Industry representatives were of the view that it might even be desirable to give up the scheme but both the representatives of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission felt that since the scheme had been accepted and had not been tried in any University after the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education came into the picture, it would not be fair to abandon the

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scheme forthwith. It was therefore suggested that the scheme might be tried at least in the three Universities of (i) Roorkee, (ii) Jadavpur and (iii) Baroda and in three rural institutions by the Education Ministry to start with.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

Approved/.....

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix II to U.G.C. Minutes.

Dated : 5th September, 1962.

~~Item 3. To receive a~~ Statement of grant paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1-8-1962.

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A summary of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 1-8-1962 is as follows :-

S.No.	Head of Account	Expenditure incurred
<u>Section I - Non-Plan Projects.</u>		
A.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.	27,509.00
TOTAL OF NON-PLAN PROJECTS ..		27,509.00
<u>Section II - Plan Projects</u>		
A.	Grants to Central and State Universities, constituent and affiliated colleges (Humanities).	17,76,531.19
B.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	8,67,379.09
C.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology.	8,88,682.00
D.	Grants to Universities and Colleges for Scholarships and Travel grants.	2,88,534.77
G.	Grants to Universities for implementation of Three Year Degree Course.	7,93,653.97
H.	Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	2,09,492.00
Total of Plan Projects.		48,24,273.02
Grand total of Plan and Non-Plan Projects.		<u>48,51,782.02</u> sanctioned

A detailed statement showing the grants paid to universities/colleges is enclosed (Annexure I).

Kaushik/23.8.62

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 5-9-1962.

Annexure I to Item 3: Detailed statement showing the grants paid to Universities/Colleges after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1.8.62.

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Sl. No.	Name of the University/College.	Purpose.	Amount.
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
1.	Lady Irwin College.	Towards the final settlement of Maintenance Grant for 1959-60.	27,509/-
2.	Saugor.	'On account' grant towards construction of hostel for Women students.	50,000/-
3.	Jadavpur	Construction of hostels Grant already paid Rs. 1,80,000/-.	10,000/-
4.	Gujarat.	'On account' grant towards construction of Men's hostel.	1,00,000/-
5.	Calcutta.	III instalment of grant towards construction of Boy's hostel. Grant already paid Rs.75,000/-.	25,000/-
6.	S.V. Vidyapeeth.	5th instalment of grant towards construction of staff quarter. Grant already paid Rs.3,75,000/-.	25,000/-
7.	S.G.T.B.Khalsa College.	Towards purchase of furniture and fittings for B.Sc. Laboratories.	14,050/-
8.	Shri Ram College of Commerce.	Towards purchase of furniture during 1959-60.	3,206-21

(Contd..2.)



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 1.      2.      3.      4.  
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9. Sri Venkateswara.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for from time to time by the University Grants Commission.	5,348/-
10. Jadavpur	-do-	3,664/-
11. Vikram.	-do-	1,356/-
12. Jadavpur.	To meet the travel expenses of Dr. T.K. Ghosh for attending International Conferences abroad.	1,824/-
13. Delhi.	Construction of Gandhi Bhavans in Universities.	30,000/-
14. Karnatak.	-do-	20,000/-
15. Andhra.	For construction of buildings for the College of Engineering, Waltair, being the fourth instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 13,99,027/- sanctioned for this purpose. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.10,00,000/- were paid during 1957-58 to 1959-60.	3,00,000/-
16. Annamalai.	Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering, during 1962-63 against the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 43,800/- approved for the scheme.	25,182/-
17. Bombay.	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay under the All India Council for Technical Education Scheme being the ceiling recurring grant approved for the Scheme.	1,00,000/-



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1.	2.	3.	4.
	Roorkee (Contd.).	b) For purchase of equipment for the expansion of training facilities in Diploma Courses in Engineering, being the 4th instalment out of the total grant of Rs.12.09 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose.	1,50,000/-
		c) For purchase of equipment for the introduction of Degree Course in Architecture, being the second and final instalment of the grant of Rs.43,000/- sanctioned for the scheme.	21,500/-
23.	Utkal.	For the purchase of equipment for providing facilities for High Voltage Laboratory in Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Burla, being the first instalment out of the grant of Rs. 28,500/- sanctioned for the purpose.	15,000/-
24.	Delhi.	For the Temperature Control installations in the Physics Department, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 9,805.44 nP. sanctioned for the purpose.	9,000/-
25.	Andhra.	i) For the purchase of furniture for Physics Laboratory Building, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 22,500/- sanctioned for the purpose.	15,000/-
		ii) For the purchase of furniture for Zoology Laboratory Building, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 12,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.	8,000/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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29. Madras.

- i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on Science subjects for the Library Extension Centre at Madurai, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 75,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. 5,000/-
- ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for the Post-Graduate Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Zoology, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 25,000/- was paid during 1958-59. 1,667/-
- iii) "On account" grant for staff and maintenance for Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, Madras University. 33,700/-
- iv) For additional furniture & fittings for the Laboratories for Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Cold Chamber in the Botany Department, being the total grant of Rs.43,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. 43,333/-

30. Mysore

- i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 20,000/- was paid during 1960-61. 20,000/-
- ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1960-61. 30,000/-

136

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1.            2.            3.            4.  
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Mysore  
(Contd.)

iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 33,333/- was paid during 1960-61.            20,000

31. Osmania.

i) "On account" grant for staff and maintenance for the development of Nizamiah Observatory.            13,000

ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on Science subjects, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.            30,000

iii) "On account" grant for the construction of the Telescope House, Observer's Quarters and Workshop at Rangapur/Jabal site.            1,25,000/-

iv) "On account" grant towards the field training of Geology students during 1961-62.            1,455

32. Panjab.

i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.            40,000

ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on Science subjects for the extension library centre at Ludhiana, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 75,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.            20,000/-

(Contd..8.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
Panjab (Contd.)		iii) "On account" grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the Anthropology Department.	8,737
		iv) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Anthropology, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 35,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.	15,000
33. Patna.		For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 90,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs. 70,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61.	20,000
34. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.		For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 2,25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 7,500/- was paid during 1961-62.	50,000
35. Gujarat.		First instalment of an 'on account' grant towards the establishment of University Printing Press (Rs. 28,000 for building and Rs. 17,000 for press machinery). (Approved cost Rs. 3,47,000/- Commission's share Rs. 1,81,000/-).	45,000
36. Roorkee.		11th instalment of grant towards the construction of Library building (including Air-conditioning). Approved cost Rs. 7,88,370. U.G.C. share Rs. 5,25,533/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 4,61,000/-).	40,000

(Contd...9.)

37. Bombay	6th instalment of grant towards the construction of Library Annexe building and second flour over the East Wing. (Approved cost Rs. 6,22,000/- U.G.C. share Rs. 4,14,667/- Grant paid previously Rs. 3,90,000/-).	15,000
38. Agra	Token grant towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1962-63 - out of the allocation of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the III Five Year Plan.	50,000
39. Utkal	-do- Rs.1,00,000/-	30,000
40. Marathwad	-do- Rs.1,00,000/-	30,000
41. Madras	-do- Rs.1,00,000/-	30,000
42. S.V. Vidyapeeth.	-do- Rs.1,50,000/-	25,000
43. Calcutta.	-do- Rs.1,00,000	20,000
44. Gujarat.	-do- Rs.1,00,000	50,000
45. Panjab.	2nd instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Library furniture (Approved cost Rs. 3,00,000/- U.G.C. share Rs. 2,00,000/- Grant paid previously Rs.1,50,000/-).	33,000
46. Patna	3rd instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,46,500/- U.G.C. share Rs. 6,31,000/- Grant paid previously Rs. 3,75,000/-).	1,00,000

(Contd.10.).



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1.	2.	3.	4.
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47. Panjab. Final instalment of grant towards the construction of University Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 15,61,000/-.

Commission's share	
Rs. 10,40,667/-.	Grant paid previously
Rs. 10,35,000/-).	5,667

48. Sri Venkateswara. 8th instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of University Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,90,000/-.

Commission's share	
Rs. 6,60,000/-.	Grant paid previously
Rs. 5,00,000/-).	84,000

49. Calcutta. 4th instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of University library building. (Approved cost Rs. 28,63,300/-.

Commission's share	
Rs. 19,08,866/-.	Grant paid previously
Rs. 2,00,000/-).	1,00,000

50. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. 2nd instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Library building. (Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs. 12,02,300/-.

Grant paid previously	
Rs. 1,00,000/-).	1,00,000

51. Panjab. First instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Press Machinery and furniture and for the construction of press building.

	Approved cost.	U.G.C. share.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Press machinery.	1,21,000	80,667/-	
Press building.	60,000	40,000/-	88,800

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1.	2.	3.	4.
52	Osmania.	7th instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of University Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,23,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 8,15,300/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 6,75,000/-).	1,25,000
	-do-	1st instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Library furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 2,50,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 1,66,666/-).	1,00,000
53.	Baroda.	i) 2nd instalment towards the purchase of furniture and equipment for the department of Painting and Sculpture. (Approved cost Rs. 10,000/- U.G.C.'s share Rs. 6,666/-). Grant previously paid Rs.4,000	2,150(NR)
		ii) 2nd instalment towards the purchase of furniture and equipment for the new building of the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics. (Approved cost Rs. 15,533/- U.G.C.'s share Rs. 10,354/- Grant previously paid Rs.9,000/-).	1,000(NR)
54.	Andhra.	5th instalment of grant towards the construction of Arts Block building (Approved cost Rs.15,79,400/- U.G.C.'s share Rs.10,52,933/- Grant previously paid Rs. 7,98,000/-).	1,50,000(NR)
55.	Calcutta.	Final instalment towards the scheme of research in Nepali Language. Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.15,000(NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 8,500/- (NR).	3,930 (NR)

(Contd....12.)

(46)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
56.	Nagpur.	Payment of an 'on account' grant towards the scheme of Research in Social Welfare. Approved cost and share of U.G.C. - Rs.15,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs. 9,000/-	1,000(NR)
57.	Banaras Hindu University.	'On account' grant towards salaries etc. of additional staff of the Central Hindu College for the year 1960-61.	29,000
58.	Poona.	'On account' recurring grant to the University in respect of visiting Professor in English Department for the period 14.8.1961 to 13.8.1962.	9,000 (R)
59.	M.S. University of Baroda.	'On account' recurring grant to the University for the Department of Museology for the year 1962-63.	21,000 (R)
60.	Poona.	6th instalment of grant towards the construction of building for the department of Ancient History and Archaeology. Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.2,90,000/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 2,70,500/- (NR).	10,000(NR)
61.	Sri Venkateswara.	5th instalment of grant towards the purchase of books for the departments of History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Telugu, Hindi, Economics, Psychology, English and Arabic Persian and Urdu. Approved cost Rs. 2,10,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66% Rs. 1,40,000 (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 1,05,900 (NR).	20,000(NR)

(Contd...13.)



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72. Madras	Non-Government College	Recurring grant for training teachers for Higher Secondary School for implementation of 3-Year Degree Course scheme.	30,000
73. Nagpur	University	'Non-recurring' grant for introduction of 3-Year Degree Course.	8,718
74. Baroda	Three Year Degree Course	'Recurring' grant for appointment of additional staff.	7,370
75. Gauhati	On account recurring grant for appointment of additional staff	Establishment of Students Aid Fund.	477
76. Nagpur	On account recurring grant for appointment of additional staff	-do-	2,294
77. Calcutta	Non-Government College	1. Vidyasagar Evening College, Calcutta.	2,000
78. Kerala	B.C.M. College for Women, Kottayam.	Establishment of Student's Aid Fund.	995
79. Lucknow	Kanyakubja College, Lucknow.	-do-	2,000
80. Madras	National College, Tiruchirappalli.	-do-	2,000
81. Saugar	Government Agricultural College, Rewa.	-do-	213.75
82. Utkal	Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar.	-do-	184
	Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	-do-	928

(Contd..15..)

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1. 2. 3. 4.

Utkal (Contd.).

Denkanal College, Establishment of Student's 448  
Denkanal. Aid Fund.

Sundargarh College, -do- 671  
Sundargarh.

83. Panjab. Introduction of General 4,000  
Education Courses.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of University.</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>	<u>Grants sanctioned.</u>
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84 Ist instalment towards the Extension Work by University Teachers.

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84.	Banaras Hindu University.	2,000	2,000	1,000
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Ist instalment towards the setting up of Film Clubs in Universities:

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85.	Annamalai.	7,500	7,500	3,750
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86.	Ranchi.	7,500	7,500	3,750
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<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the College.</u>	<u>Approved total cost.</u>	<u>Share of the U.G.C.</u>	<u>Grants already paid.</u>	<u>Grants now released.</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

87.	<u>AGRA.</u> Digamber Jain College, Baraut.	79,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 (II instalment)
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	Almora Degree College, Almora.	36,626	35,000	20,000	10,000 (III instalment)
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88. GAUHATI

	St. Antony's College, Shillong.	51,250	35,000	20,000	10,000 (III instalment)
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	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar.	47,600	35,000	20,000	10,000 (III instalment)
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(Contd..16.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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89. MADRAS

Loyola College, Madras.	51,000	35,000	30,000	5,000 (3rd and final instalment).
St. Xaviers College, Palayamkottai.	72,000	35,000	-	10,000 (1st instal- ment).

90. POONA

S.G.M. College, Kharad.	42,655	35,000	10,000	15,000 (3rd instalment).
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91. PANJAB.

S.D.College, Ambala.	55,054	35,000	10,000	10,000 (2nd instalment).
R.S.D. College, Kaithal.	39,750	35,000	10,000	10,000 (2nd instalment).

92. VIKRAM.

Government Hamidia College, Bhopal.	37,500	35,000	1,75,000	7,500 (3rd instalment).
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Sl. No.	Name of the College/ University.	Approved total cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Grant already paid.	Grant now released.
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Improvement of University laboratories and construction of hostels.

93. AGRA

Kishori Raman . Degree College, Mathura (Boy's Hostel).	2,51,883	1,25,940	50,000	10,000 (III instalment).
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94. ANDHRA

St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur (Library Building).	39,000	26,000	16,000	10,000 (III instalment).
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(Contd..17.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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95. CALCUTTA

Alipurduar College, Alipurduar (Men's Hostel).	1,90,000	95,000	25,000	15,000 (IIInd instalment).
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Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narinderpur (Staff quarters).	67,200	33,600	-	-
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96. GAUHATI

St. Edmund's College, Shillong (Library Building).	1,19,340	71,560	-	-
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97. KARNATAK

Raja Lakhmagonda Science Institute, Belgaum (Women's Hostel).	70,900	53,175	40,000	5,000 (IV instalment).
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98. KERALA

St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam (Nursery and purchase of Lab. equipment).	60,914	40,610	15,000	10,000 (III instalment).
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St. Thomas College, Trichur (Lab. furniture).	11,105	7,400	2,000	5,400 (II instalment).
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99. MAGADH

Gaya College, Gaya (Men's Hostel).	2,59,000	1,15,000	-	-
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100. MADRAS

Thiagarajar College, Madurai (Lib. Building).	2,02,400	1,34,932	1,30,000	4,952 (Final instalment).
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(Contd..18.).



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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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MADRAS (Contd.).

St. John's College, Palayankottai (Men's Hostel).	98,650	49,325	30,000	19,000 (Final instalment).
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101. MARATHWADA

People's College Nanded (Girls Hostel).	1,36,800	1,02,600	70,000	25,000 (IV instalment).
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102. POONA

Fergusson College, Poona (Women's Hostel).	77,860	58,380	54,000	1,997 (final instalment).
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103. PUNJAB

Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonpath (Men's hostel).	2,09,266	1,04,633	95,000	9,633 (final instalment).
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Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala Cantt. (Library building).	25,000	16,670	12,000	2,000 (3rd instalment).
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104. RAJASTHAN

Basic Teacher's Training College, Gandhi Vidyamandir Sardarshahr (Lab. equipment and books).	24,000	16,000	10,000	4,000 (III instalment).
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105. S.N.D.T.

S.L.U. College for Women (Lib. building) Ahmedabad (Books).	46,000	33,667	-	-
	6,000	4,000	-	-

Establishment of Hobby Workshops.

Sl. No.	Name of the University.	Name of the Scheme.	Approved cost.	U.G.C.'s share.	Grants already paid.	Grants now paid.
106.	Baroda	Hobby Workshop.	6026.32 nP (1961-62) Recurring.	5,000.00	4978.22 nP	21.78 nP.
*	Dev Sanaj College for Women, Farzapore City,	(Girls Hostel).	1,93,490	1,45,000	-	-

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P.G. Research Scholarships in Humanities:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Amount Sanctioned.</u>
		Rs.
107	Agra	3,309-68
108	Aligarh Muslim	19,219-35
109	Allahabad	2,400-00
110	Andhra	4,800-00
111	Annamalai	2,400-00
112	Banaras Hindu	7,916.14
113	Calcutta	580.00
114	Delhi	3,996.99
115	Gorakhpur	2,200-00
116	Karnatak	2,092.86
117.	Deccan College, Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona.	1,913.33
118.	Lucknow	2,400-00
119.	Visva Bharati	2,400-00
120	Patna	9,513.33
121.	Mysore	8,870.97
122.	Madras	13,842.78
123.	Saugar	2,400-00
124	Indian School of International Studies.	2,400-00
125.	Sri Venkateswara	6,196.99
126.	Marathwada	1,658-06
127.	Poona	2,000-00
128.	Lucknow	1,851-61
129.	Roorkee	754-24
130	Allahabad	3,600-00
131	Andhra	20,760-19
132	<del>Annamalai</del> Annamalai	4,993-00
133	Bombay	2,000-00
134.	Jadavpur	2,400-00

(P.T.O.)

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FELLOWSHIPS SCIENCE

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships in Science of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. during 1962-63 awarded during 1961-62.

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u> Rs.
135	Andhra	1962-63	12,000-00
136	Delhi	-do-	6,000-00

Towards the payment/renewal of Junior Research Fellowships in Science of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. during 1961-63 awarded during 1961-62.

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137	Andhra	1962-63	3,600-00
138	D.S.B. Government College, Nainital.	-do-	7,200-00
139	I.A.R.I.	-do-	3,600-00
140	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	-do-	12,654-48

Towards the renewal of Junior Research Fellowships in Science of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. during 1962-63 awarded during 1959-60.

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141	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1962-63	2,100-00
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FELLOWSHIPS (ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY)

Towards the payment/renewal of Junior Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. during 1962-63 awarded during 1961-62.

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142	Andhra	1962-63	4,800-00
143	Baroda	-do-	4,800-00
144	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	-do-	34,773-76
145	Roorkee	-do-	6,200-00

(p.t.o.)

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Towards the renewal of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1962-63 awarded during 1960-61.

146	Jadavpur	1962-63	2,186-67
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UTILIZATION OF SERVICES OF RETIRED TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

Towards the payment of honorarium of the Teachers and Scientists during 1962-63 selected under the above scheme during 1961-62.

147	Indian Agricultural Research Institute.	1962-63	4,276-71
148	Mysore	do-	10,000-00.
149	Visva Bharati	-do-	5,142-47

TRAVEL GRANTS TO TEACHERS/SCIENTISTS

150	Agra	...	1,508-03
151	Bombay	...	3,823-25
152	Gorakhpur	...	2,000-00
153	Kerala	...	600-00
154	Lucknow	...	1,938-77
155	Roorkee	...	4,400-00
156	Saugar	...	3,194-08

Towards the award of Senior Research Fellowship (Humanities) of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. awarded during 1961-62.

157.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1961-62	3,266-67
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Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowship (Humanities) of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. for the year 1962-63, awarded during 1961-62.

158	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1962-63	6,000-00
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(p.t.o.)

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Towards the renewal of Junior Research Fellowship (Humanities) of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. for the year 1962-63, awarded during 1961-62.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount</u>
159	Delhi	1962-63	3,600-00

\*Kaushik\*/23-8/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Development Schemes of the Universities for the Third Five-Year Plan. Financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee.

Appendix III to U.G.C. Minutes Dated 5.9.62

S. No.	Univ.	Purpose	Total grants approved during the IIIrd F.Y.P. (U.G.C.'s share)	Grants to be paid as spill-over of IIIrd Plan scheme (UGC's share)	Grants already approved during the Third Five Year Plan for meeting basic needs. (U.G.C.'s Share)				Additional recommended by the Visiting Committee for the 3rd F.Y.P. (UGC's share)		Total amount to be paid during the III F.Y.P. period (5 + 6 + 7) UGC's Share)		
1	2	3	4	5	Bldg.	Furni- ture & equip.	Books	Staff	Bldg.	Furni- ture & Equip	Books	Staff	8
1.	Agra	a) Science Deptt.	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		b) Humanities Deptt.	8.87	0.79	-	-	1.00	-	0.20	1.15	0.25	5.00	8.39
		c) General Schemes	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
		d) Total a, b & c	12.05	0.79	-	-	1.00	-	5.20	1.15	0.25	5.00	13.39
2.	Nagpur	a) Science Deptt.	1.84	-	-	1.75	1.00	-	11.37	6.22	2.53	4.08	20.95
		b) Humanities Deptt.	12.26	10.41	-	-	1.00	1.40	-	0.37	1.15	3.26	17.59
		c) General Schemes	12.06	6.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.06
		d) Total a, b & c	26.16	16.47	-	1.75	2.00	1.40	11.37	6.59	3.68	7.34	50.60
3.	Osmania	a) Science Deptt.	11.92	7.73	-	6.00	1.00	-	3.38	5.80	1.05	3.40	28.36
		b) Humanities Deptt.	5.73	3.44	-	-	1.00	-	-	0.35	3.10	3.50	11.39
		c) General Schemes	13.91	8.50	3.03	-	-	-	5.98	-	-	-	17.51
		d) Total a, b & c	31.56	19.67	3.03	6.00	2.00	-	9.36	6.15	4.15	6.90	57.26
4.	Rajasthan	a) Science Deptts.	23.26	15.06	0.14	5.75	1.00	-	2.30	7.20	1.50	2.74	35.69
		b) Humanities Deptts.	7.43	1.43	6.50	-	1.75	4.00	-	0.18	1.05	2.56	17.47
		c) General Schemes.	20.11	13.63	4.075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.705
		d) Total a, b & c	50.80	30.12	10.715	5.75	2.75	4.00	2.30	7.38	2.55	5.30	70.555

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3-10-1962.

Item 2 : To receive a report on the action taken on certain matters.

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1. Loan to Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering, Tirupati for Hostel Building.

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In July 1962, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on the recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education approved the construction of Hostel Buildings etc. for 480 students at a cost of Rs. 13.22 lakhs at Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering, Tirupati and referred the proposal to the University Grants Commission for their comments.

It has been recommended that a loan of Rs. 13.22 lakhs may be sanctioned to the Sri Venkateswara University, College of Engineering for Hostel Building etc. on the condition that the expenditure would be met by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs out of their funds.

2. TRAVEL GRANTS FOR TEACHERS:

- (a) Dr. Gurbaksh Singh (Banaras Hindu University)

On an invitation from the Association of Scientific Workers of India, the Banaras Hindu University nominated Dr. Gurbaksh Singh, Head of the Department of Chemistry in the Banaras Hindu University as a member of the Indian delegation to attend the Symposium on 'Higher Scientific and Technological Education' being held in Moscow under the auspices of the Moscow University and Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. from 9th September to 15th September, 1962.

On a request received from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University for assistance by the University Grants Commission, it was agreed that University Grants Commission

(contd...2..)

(TS 4)

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may pay a sum of Rs. 300/- to meet a part of the expenditure on the cost of travel from India to Tashkant and back in respect of Dr. Gurbakash Singh.

(b) Prof. N.A. Nikam (Mysore University).

The University of Mysore requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet the travel expenses of Prof. N.A. Nikam, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University to enable him to participate in the Entretiens on Thinking and Meaning arranged by the International Institute of Philosophy to be held at Oxford from 10th September to 15th September, 1962.

Prof. Nikam was specially invited by the International Institute of Philosophy to be a Commentator on a paper submitted by Mr. M. Marias (Spain) in 'Thinking and Human Reality.'

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- to meet a part of the expenditure towards the cost of travel has been agreed to as Commission's share.

(c) Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan (M.S. University of Baroda).

The University of Baroda requested the Commission to pay a grant to meet the travel expenses of Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan, Head of the Bio-Chemistry Department in the University of Baroda to enable him to participate in the 8th International Congress for Microbiology held at Montreal during August, 1962.

Dr. Ramakrishnan had been specially requested by the Organisers of the Congress to act as a Chairman of the Section on "Microbial enzymes" in this Congress.

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- to meet a part of the expenditure towards the cost of travel was agreed to by the University Grants Commission as Commission's share.

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3. Delhi Colleges - Evening Classes - Grant of freeships to students.

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In their meeting dated 26-4-61 (item 6) the Commission decided that the number of tuition free places for men and women in colleges may be raised to 20% and 25% of the total enrolment of students. The above decision was also made applicable to Central Universities and the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.

The above order was not to be made applicable to the colleges running Evening Classes as the basis of grant for them was quite different. Delhi College, Delhi, which is one of the four colleges running Evening Classes, however, misunderstood the orders and during 1961-62 allowed freeships to the extent of 20% to its students reading in the Evening Classes. This meant a concession of Rs. 33,600/- against Rs. 17,046/- under the old rules i.e. 10% freeships. The College has requested that as the freeships had actually been allowed and taken advantage of by students, the expenditure may be approved for that year. Under the circumstances this was agreed to for 1961-62 only.

4. Delhi University Constituent College - Fixing of Upper limit of Staff Strength of Laboratories and Class IV Staff of.

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Whereas the upper limit of the Non-Academic Staff (including Library attendants) for the main office and the Library of the day classes of the constituent colleges of the Delhi University had been fixed vide orders/letters <sup>in</sup> No. 67-10/56(CU) dated 22-4-58 and 1-4/60(CUP) dated 24-2-60 there was no such limit fixed for the Laboratory and

class IV staff. As the strength of this staff in different colleges varied considerably it was considered desirable to fix a maximum for such Staff. This was considered by the Committee and on the basis of the recommendations it has been agreed that the strength of the Laboratory and Class IV Staff in the colleges for purposes of grant be as follows :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Category of post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
	Laboratory Staff - For a Laboratory providing facilities for 40 students at a time and working for <u>seven hours a day</u>		
1.	Laboratory Asstt. (Senior)-cum Store Keeper.	1	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
2.	Junior Laboratory Asstt.	2 or 3	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-123
3.	Laboratory Attendants	2 or 3	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
4.	Deptt.	(in case the Laboratory is for a smaller number, the staff is to be reduced suitably).	
4.	Mechanic for the Physics Deptt.	1	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
5.	Gas Mechanic for the Gas House attached to the Chemistry Deptt. but providing facilities for other Deptt.	1	-do- -c-

Class IV Staff:

1)	Chowkidar Including Gateman.	4	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
ii)	Sweepers	4	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
iii)	Peon including Cycle Peon.	7.	-do-
iv)	Water Man	1	-do-
Total:-		16	

(While the broad categories have been indicated it has been left to the colleges to adjust the number under different categories provided the total Staff does not exceed the limit indicated above).

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Malis, Sports  
attendant &  
Casual Labour.

The expenditure on the salary of  
Malis, Sports attendants including  
Casual Labour shall not exceed the  
expenditure that would be incurred  
on the basis of one Mali for two  
acres of land of Campus of the  
college.

Any variation from this would have to be applied for  
with supporting justification for sanction by the  
University Grants Commission.

5. A.M.U. - Proposal for the starting of a Medical  
College.

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The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University to  
start a Medical College with effect from 1.10.1962 was  
considered by the Commission at the meeting held on  
4-7-1962 (vide Addl. Item 1) and the Commission desired  
that before the University could be permitted to start the  
Medical College with effect from 1-10-1962, they may be  
asked to clearly satisfy the University Grants Commission  
that there would be no difficulty in putting up the hospital  
(including equipment) within two years of the first admissions  
to the first year of the M.B.B.S. course. It was further  
desired that the University should also give an exact  
statement of the funds that would be available for the  
hospital and that they should in consultation with the  
State Government give an assurance in writing that the  
maintenance of the proposed hospital will be the responsibi-  
lity of the U.P. Government. The above decision was  
communicated to the University and the university in reply  
has supplied the necessary information.

It is observed that the University had a sum of  
Rs. 64,91,532 as assets under the Medical College Fund on  
1-8-1962, of which a sum of Rs. 11,94,791.30 nP can be made  
available in cash in the very near future; a sum of about

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Rs. 3½ lakhs may have to be left out of account; but after taking into consideration the loss, that may have to be incurred in selling the securities, it is hoped that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs in cash will be available with the University for the construction and equipment of the Medical College Hospital. The University has assured that it would be possible to build and equip a 300 bedded hospital with this amount. The university has also indicated that the State Government has agreed to maintain this 300 bedded Hospital.

In view of the reply of the Aligarh Muslim University the university has been permitted to start the Medical College with effect from 1-10-1962 provided that other facilities for the college can be provided by that date and on the presumption that development charges of the land on which the Hospital is to be constructed and also the cost of the staff Quarters required for essential staff of the Hospital have been taken into consideration.

The Commission had also appointed a Committee to determine the needs of the Medical College of the Aligarh Muslim University during the first two years of the course.

The Committee has submitted its report (copy enclosed - Appendix II) and a copy of the same has been supplied to the Aligarh Muslim University for preparing their Budget for the college keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee.

6. Delhi University - Construction of a house for the Vice-Chancellor.

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In September, 1960 the University of Delhi submitted a proposal for the construction of a new house for the Vice-Chancellor. The proposal was accepted in

(contd...7..)

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principle and the University was asked to send plans and estimates. From the plans sent by the University it was observed that the area provided for the Vice-Chancellor house was in excess of 685 sq.ft. over the normal area allowed for such a building but this excess has been agreed to in view of certain special circumstances of the case.

7. Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers.

-----

Prof. M.S. Mani applied for assistance under the Commission's scheme for utilisation of the services of retired teachers. His application was considered by the Selection Committee on 23-2-1962. Prof. Mani worked at St. John's College, Agra for several years. He is at present working as Deputy Director, Zoological Survey of India. At the instance of the Chairman, Prof. Mani was asked to furnish an assurance that he will relinquish his present assignment, return to St. John's College for the proposed research work and cease to receive emoluments from other sources. An assurance was also sought from the Principal, St. John's College, Agra that he would provide the necessary facilities to Prof. Mani for his proposed work. The necessary assurances have been furnished and as directed by the Chairman, Prof. Mani has been offered assistance under the above mentioned scheme.

8. Research Fellowships and scholarships in Humanities and Social Sciences.

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The Committee constituted to select candidates for the award of Senior & Junior Fellowships and Research Scholarships in Humanities and Social Sciences met on 30-8-1962 in the office of the Commission to screen the applications. A copy of the Minutes of the meeting is enclosed.

(contd...8..)

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As against 12 Senior Fellowships and 25 Junior Fellowships in these subjects, sanctioned during 1961-62, the Committee recommended 19 candidates for Senior Fellowships and 41 for Junior Fellowships. Three Senior Fellowships and four Junior Fellowships have also to be awarded at a supplementary selection for 4 or 5 universities/institutes which could not forward the applications by the due date.

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9. Research Scholarships in Science:

The Committee constituted for the selection of candidates for the above scholarships each of the value of Rs. 200/- per month, met on the 14th August, 1962 in the office of the Commission and selected 93 candidates. A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is

p.40-45. enclosed.

10. Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology.

-----

The Committee constituted for awarding Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology, each of the value of Rs. 400/- per month, met on 10-8-1962 in the office of the Commission and selected 14 candidates for the award of the Fellowships. Besides this, the awards to six candidates were made provisional. The Committee decided that the minutes of the meeting be shown to Shri G.K.Chandiramani, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (who could not attend the meeting) for ratification. Shri Chandiramani has since ratified the

p.46-50 Minutes. He has recommended the award of Fellowships to Shri N. Nataraj and Shri K.V.N. Sarma whose candidature was left to his approval.

11. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre - Sree Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.

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A scheme for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the Sree Ram College of Commerce has been accepted in principle. About 770 students are expected to be benefitted by this centre towards which the Commission's assistance will be limited to Rs. 35,000/- (NR).

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12. Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre at St. Xavier's College, Palayamcottai.

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A scheme for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the St. Xavier's College, Palayamcottai has been approved as recommended by the Madras University. An estimate of Rs. 72,000/- has been approved for the purpose out of which the Commission has agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 35,000/-(NR). This centre is expected to benefit 1,084 students of this College.

13. Balwant Ranjput College, Agra was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,32,700/- for the construction of a library building and purchase of library books during the Second Plan period. During the Second Plan the College had asked for assistance towards the construction of <sup>a</sup>women's hostel and it was then agreed that the College could be considered for a grant for the purpose. This decision was arrived at before the policy in respect of the maximum grant payable to affiliated colleges during the Third Plan period was finalised. Accordingly a grant of Rs. 65,400/- was sanctioned to the college as the Commission's share for the construction of the women's hostel. The ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college was waived because of the previous commitment.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

14. The scheme of the construction of men's hostel in Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta was approved in principle during the Second Plan period. Though the Commission at their meeting in July 1962 decided to pay grants to Medical Colleges only for the purchase of books

(contd...11..)



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a grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- was sanctioned to the National Medical Institute, Calcutta, for the construction of a Men's Hostel to honour the previous commitment made by the Commission.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

15. The fourth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education was held in the Commission's office on the 22nd July, 1962. The proceedings of the meeting as approved by the Secretary/Chairman are enclosed (Annexure I). p. 51-70.

P.T.O.

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16. Aligarh Muslim University - Proposal for provision of furniture in the building for Faculty of Arts.

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In accordance with the University Grants Commission's resolution 24 dated 11/12th February, 1960, the construction of a building for the Faculty of Arts in the Aligarh Muslim University was approved at a cost of Rs. 12,49,052/-.

The University approached the Commission for provision of furniture for the building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,72,000/-. The provision of furniture on the usual basis of 10% of the approved cost of the building i.e. at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000/- has been approved.

17. Punjab University - Revision of the cost of the Arts Block building.

-----

The University Grants Commission (vide additional Item 1 dated 9/10th February, 1959 of the Minutes) approved the construction of an Arts Block, including sitting rooms for women students, of the Punjab University at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,14,500/-(NR) (Rs.15,29,500/- for the Arts Block and Rs. 85,000 for sitting rooms for women students).

The Commission approved the estimates of the building at a cost of Rs. 16,70,550/- duly certified by the Local Public Works Department on condition that the Commission's contribution towards the scheme would be limited to Rs. 10,76,333/-(NR), being 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the approved cost of Rs. 16,14,500/-(NR).

The university represented that when the scheme of the Arts Block was submitted in 1959 under the Second Five Year Plan the cost of construction was Rs. 17/- per sq.ft. of the plinth area. The construction work of the building

(contd....13..)

could not be started till June 1960. In the meantime the cost of construction per sq.ft. went up to Rs. 18.40 due to the rise in the price of building material. The University requested that the consequent increased estimate of P.16,70,550/-(NR) for the building as certified by the Local Public Works Department may be approved.

The estimated cost of Rs. 16,70,550/-(NR) of the Arts Block building of the Panjab University duly certified by the Local Public Works Department has in the circumstances been approved on condition that the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 11,13,700/-(NR) at  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd the revised cost or  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of actual expenditure, whichever is less.

18. Poona University - Conversion of four posts of Lecturers of the Linguistics department into two Readers.

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The University Grants Commission (vide item 10 of the minutes dated / 6.2.1962) approved the creation of the following posts in the subjects of Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics or Linguistics Geography in the Poona University during the Third Five Year Plan :-

- |   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| i) Modern Descriptive Linguistics.      | - | 2 Lecturers |
| ii) Phonetics or Linguistics Geography. | - | 2 Lecturers |

It was further agreed that the Poona University if desired, might appoint a Reader instead of a Lecturer against one of the four posts mentioned above. On the Poona University requesting that instead of having four Lecturers the present staff in the Department of Linguistics be strengthened by the addition of two posts of Readers one in Modern Descriptive Linguistics and the other in Linguistics Geography, the proposal of the university was approved and the university informed accordingly.

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19. Extension work by University Teachers - Aligarh Muslim University.

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The scheme of extension work by university teachers in the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 1962-63 has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,850/- as requested by the university on 100% basis according to the usual rules applicable to Central Universities.

20. Publication of Approved Research Work - Doctorate Theses.

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The approved research works (Doctorate Theses) of the following universities have been approved and payment of grants at 50% sanctioned as per details given below :-

Name of the University.	Description of the thesis.	Copies to be printed.	Total approved cost.	Share of UGC	Grant sanctioned
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M.S.Baroda University.	"Caste in Malabar" by Shri K.R. Unni.	500	3,210	1,605	800
Madras University	"Advaita Epistemology" by Dr. P.K. Sundaram.	300	4,000	2,000	1,000

An additional amount of Rs. 111/- has been sanctioned to the Osmania University representing Commission's share at 50% of the excess expenditure towards the publication of the work entitled "Diwan-Ibu-a-Hazar-al-Asqyalani" by Dr. Abul Fazal. The University incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 6,044/- against the approved cost of Rs. 5,822/- on the publication of the work.

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\*Kaushik\*/20-9/62.

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Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to determine the requirements of the Medical College of the Muslim University for the first two years of the course.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to determine the needs of the Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh for the first two years of the course.

1. Dr. B.K. Anand;
2. Dr. S. Achaya;
3. Dr. V.S. Patankar;
- and 4. Shri R.K. Chhabra.

The members of the Committee except Dr. V.S. Patankar visited Aligarh on 7th August, 1962.

The Vice-Chancellor informed the Committee that the University had already taken a decision to start the Medical College on 1st October, 1962 and in pursuance of this have appointed the Principal and the Professors of Physiology. The University had also made selection to the post of Prof. of Anatomy but due to certain technical difficulties the appointment has not been made so far. The Committee felt that if there was delay in the appointment of the Professor, the University should take immediate steps at least to appoint a Reader. The Committee also visited the old Physics Laboratory where it is proposed to locate the College with suitable adjustments, till the new building comes up. The Committee were doubtful if the University would actually be able to start the classes effectively on 1-10-1962 particularly when the senior staff had not been appointed. The University however, indicated that as they had already conducted the test for admission and

(contd...2..)

notified that the College would start functioning with effect from 1-10-1962 it would be difficult for them at this state to shift the date. The Committee felt that as the classes would not start effectively before November, 1962, in the interest of the students, it would be desirable that the 1st Professional examination be held in October/November 1964 and that this be made clear to the students before they are actually admitted.

The Committee also observed that the University have already undertaken additions and alterations to the old Physics Laboratory so as to accommodate the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry during the first two years of the course by which time it was hoped that the new building would be ready at any rate for non-clinical Departments.

The Committee recommends as follows :-

- (a) The College should not admit more than 40 students.
- (b) The College should have a Central Photographic Section and a Central Animal House.
- (c) The following staff may be sanctioned :-

Anatomy including Histology:

Professor	-	1	One of these to be appointed in 1962-63 and the other in 1963-64.
Reader	-	1	
Lecturer	-	1	
Demonstrators	-	3	

Non-Teaching:

Technicians	-	2
Artist-cum-Modeller	-	1
Storekeeper	-	1
Lab. Assistants	-	2

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Lab. Attendants - 2  
Steno-typist - 1  
Sweepers - 3

Physiology:

Professor - 1  
Reader - 1  
Lecturer - 1  
Demonstrators - 3

One of these to be  
appointed in 1962-63  
and other in 1963-64

Non-Teaching:

Technician - 1  
Mechanic - 2  
Lab. Assistants - 2  
Store Keeper - 1  
Steno-typist - 1  
Lab. Attendants - 2  
Sweepers - 3

Department of Bio-Chemistry:

Professor - 1  
Reader - 1  
Demonstrators - 2

One of these to be  
appointed in 1962-63  
and other in 1963-64.

Non-Teaching Staff:

Technician - 1  
Lab. Assistants - 2  
Store Keeper - 1  
Steno-typist - 1  
Lab. Attendants - 2  
Sweepers - 2

Animal House :

Animal Attendants - 3

Photographic Section:

Sr. Photographer - 1  
Dark Room Asstts. - 1

(contd...4..)

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--: 4 :-

Principal's Office:

Principal	-	1
P.A. to Principal- cum-stenographer.		1
Office Supdt.	-	1
Asstt. Accountant-		1
Clerks Grade I	-	2
Clerks Grade II	-	3
Driver	-	1
Deftri	-	1
Peons	-	3
Sweepers	-	2
Chowkidars	-	2

Library:

Assistant Librarian	-	1
Library Clerk- cum-typist	-	1
Peon	-	1

The scales of pay of the teaching posts, be as prescribed by the University Grants Commission and that for non-teaching posts the same as prescribed by the University for similar posts in other Departments.

With regard to equipment and journals the Committee recommend that the following provision be made which is based on the lists of equipment etc. required by the University:-

Equipment:

1) Anatomy including Histology	-	Rs. 1,30,000
2) Physiology .. ..	-	Rs. 1,50,000
3) Biochemistry .. ..	-	Rs. 1,00,000
4) Central Animal House (including cages) ..	-	Rs. 10,000
5) Photographic Section ..	-	Rs. 50,000
6) Principal's Office ..	-	Rs. 10,000
Total:-		<u>Rs. 4,50,000</u>



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Furniture

1)	Anatomy	..	..	-	Rs. 40,000
2)	Physiology	..	..	-	Rs. 25,000
3)	Bio-Chemistry	..	..	-	Rs. 15,000
4)	Photographic Section and Animal House	..	..	-	Rs. 2,000
5)	Principal's Office including Library	..	..	-	Rs. 8,000
					-----
				Total: -	Rs. 90,000
					-----

Chemicals

1)	Anatomy	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
2)	Physiology	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
3)	Bio-Chemistry	..	..	-	Rs. 20,000
4)	Photographic Section	..	..	-	Rs. 2,000
					-----
				Total :-	Rs. 62,000
					-----

Library Books and Journals	..	..	-	Rs. 30,000
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In addition, the College may purchase a Hearse Car.

Recurring grant for other charges  
for the College for the first two  
years. .. .. - Rs. 15,000 p.a.

The Committee have not considered the requirements of the University for the funds required for providing additions and alterations to the existing Physics Building and for the Engineering Staff required for the new building.

B.K. Anand  
S. Achaya  
R.K. Chhabra

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Annexure to Item No. 2(8)

A Committee consisting of the following was constituted to select candidates for Research Scholarships and Junior and Senior Fellowships in Humanities :-

- i) Prof. A.R. Waida - Member, U.G.C. - Chairman
- ii) Dr. A. Appadorai, Director, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.
- iii) Dr. R.N. Saxena, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.
- iv) Dr. N.N. Choudhury, Professor of Sanskrit, Delhi University.
- v) Dr. Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, Lucknow University.
- vi) Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, U.G.C.
- vii) Dr. P.J. Philip, D.O.(H).

The Committee met on 30-8-1962 at 2.30 P.M. in the office of the Commission. Dr. Choudhuri and Dr. Baljit Singh earlier regretted their inability to attend. Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O.(G) and Shri L.R. Mal, A.E.O.(G) were also present.

The Committee made the following observations :-

- i) The present number of Junior and Senior Fellowships (25 and 12 respectively) is totally inadequate in relation to the need for promoting advanced study and research in Humanities and Social Sciences. The Committee, therefore, decided to recommend as many candidates for the awards as were considered suitable and desired that, if necessary, additional fellowships might be instituted by the Commission for them. Additional Fellowships might also have to be found for the four or five universities, applications from which have to be considered at a supplementary selection.
- ii) There is a dire need for promoting advanced teaching and research in Humanities and Social Sciences in view of the dearth of suitably qualified personnel in

(contd....2..)

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these subjects. Research Fellows in Humanities and Social Sciences are likely to join the teaching profession after completion of their research projects. Hence it is desirable for the Commission to provide more facilities for advanced research in these subjects.

iii) The schemes relating to Research Scholarships and Fellowships should be rationalised so as to eliminate duplication and overlapping. The rules relating to eligibility may have to be modified. Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m. each should be transferred to universities/institutions which may select scholars subject to prescribed criteria.

iv) It may be desirable to have only one class of fellowships for post doctoral research to be awarded by the Commission on a national competitive basis.

v) Candidates already working as research scholars under the University Grants Commission scheme may not be considered for Junior Fellowships so that they may fulfil the obligations already undertaken.

The following 19 candidates were recommended for the award of Senior Fellowships :-

Commerce:

1. Shri Bansi Lal Agarwal - subject to his getting D. Phill. Degree.
2. Shri Prem Kumar Srivastava.

Economics:

1. Shri Parthasarathi Gupta.

English:

1. Smt. Prema Nanda Kumar

Hindi:

1. Shri Kishore Shyamnandan Prasad
2. Kumari Merra Srivastava

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-: 3 :-

History:

1. Kumari Romila Thaper
2. Shri Ramesh Chandra Babu - subject to his getting Ph.D. Degree.
3. Smt. Bela Lahiri - subject to her getting D.Litt. degree.

Persian:

1. Shri Mohiuddin Mohammad Ibrahim Momin
2. Shri Zubair Ahmad Quemar - subject to his obtaining Ph.D. degree

Philosophy:

1. Shri Mohd. Murtza Siddiqui
2. Shri Gumma Raju Srinivasan.
3. Shri Mohd. Abdul Haq Ansari.

Political Science:

1. Shri Ram Chandra Gupta
2. Shri K.C. Markandan

Psychology:

1. Smt. Promilla Kapur

Sanskrit:

1. Shri Triloki Natha Jha

Sociology:

1. Smt. Vijay Bhaskar Punikar.

(b) The following 41 candidates were recommended for the award of Junior Fellowships :-

Arabic:

1. Shri Syed Ebtisham Ahmed

Commerce :

1. Shri Rashid Jilani
2. Shri Kedar Prasad Agrawal
3. Shri Harish Chandra Sainy

(contd...4..)

Economics:

1. Shri Ramchandra Hanumant Patil.
2. Shri M.S. Srinivasan

English:

1. Shri Hirendra Hath Gohain
2. Shri Krishnamoorthy Aithal

Geography:

1. Shri Baidya Nath Jha

Hindi:

1. Kumari Manju Gupta
2. Shri Ramesh Chandra Mohra
3. Kumari Radha Rani Harlalka
4. Shri Yaddanapudi Venkataramana Rao

History:

1. Shri Dilip Kumar Basu -- provided the supervisor certifies that the candidate will be able to use original documents in Chinese. If not, the candidate may change the topic of research.

Linguistics:

1. Shri Satish Kumar Rohra
2. Shri V.R. Prabodha Chandran Nayar
3. Shri T. Murugarathnam

Music:

1. Kumari V. Premalatha

Public Administration:

1. Shri Kamal Kumar Agarwala

Philisophy:

1. Shri Badri Nath Jha Vidyarthi
2. Smt. Sujata S. Shortriya
3. Kumari Karuna L. Joshi.

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-: 5 :-

Maithili:

1. Shri Lekha Nath Mishra

Marathi:

1. Shri M. Yeshwant Satarkar

Political Science:

1. Shri Indra Narayan Tewary
2. Shri Kanwar Bahadur Saxena
3. Shri Jai Narain Lal Srivastava
4. Shri Suresh Chandra Navnit Lal Parikh
5. Shri Ramling Tatoba Jangam.

Psychology:

1. Smt. H.<sup>R</sup>. Sharadamba
2. Shri D.M. Pestonjee
3. Shri Baidya Nath Kumar Singh
4. Kumari Agashe Shyamala Shreedhar.
5. Shri Mohammad Hamid

Sanskrit:

1. Kumari Pramila Goel
2. Shri P.B.S. Ramanujam
3. Kumari Kamal Narayan Velkankar

Sociology:

1. Shri Mohinder Paul Kaushal
2. Kumari Karuna Chanana - provided she selects another suitable subject.

Telugu:

1. Shri C. Subrahmanya Sastry

Urdu:

1. Kumari Fahmida Begum.

(c) In the case of Scholarships, the Committee accepted the following criteria for the selection :-

- i) All those who have secured first-class in B.A. as well as M.A. may be taken.

(contd...6..)

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-: 6 :-

ii) Those who have a first class in M.A. and at least 50% in B.A. may also be selected. However, in the case of Hindi, only those who have at least 55% in B.A. should be given awards. To avoid disproportionate representation to Sanskrit, it was decided that only candidates with first class both in M.A. and B.A. may be selected.

iii) In the case of Social Sciences and other subjects in which very few candidates are selected, in the light of the criteria stated above, or in subjects in which no candidates are selected, awards may be given to those who have a first class in B.A. and at least 55% marks in M.A.

The Committee recommended the following 135 candidates for the award of Research Scholarships :-

Arabic:

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri Samiullah Asad  | Calcutta |
| 2. Shri Mahmoodul Kasan | Aligarh  |
| 3. Shri Aqil-ur-Rehman  | Delhi    |

Archaeology:

- |                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Shri Purshottam Singh  | Banaras |
| 2. Shri Bhag Chandra Jain | "       |

Commerce:

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri K. Swaminathan           | Saugar    |
| 2. Shri Narayan Prasad Tiwari    | Jabalpur  |
| 3. Shri Sanwar Mal Agarwal       | Delhi     |
| 4. Shri Pratap Chander Chowdhary | Lucknow   |
| 5. Shri Ram Nath Singh Sohu      | Rajasthan |
| 6. Shri Ravindra Lal Srivastava  | Banaras   |
| 7. Shri Lalit Kumar Shioharey    | Vikram    |

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--: 7 :-

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 8. Shri Ram Rekha Lal         | Gorakhpur |
| 9. Shri Birendra Narain Singh | Banaras   |
| 10. Shri Mohd. Yunus Khan     | Aligarh   |
| 11. Shri Malik Mohd. Waki     | "         |

Economics:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. Miss Sudarshan Kochhar   | Saugar  |
| 2. Shri Ganti Subrahmanyam  | Andhra  |
| 3. Shri Subbarayadu Cuddapah  | Andhra  |
| 4. Shri C.K. Raghu Ram  | Osmania |
| 5. Miss Mira Mathur   | Agra    |
| 6. Shri Chakravarti S. Rangachari   | Madras  |
| 7. Shri Jai Bhagwan Agrawal   | Lucknow |
| 8. Shri Drigpal Charan Khare  | Lucknow |
| 9. Shri Tarash Chand Jain   | Vikram  |
| 10. Shri Rajadhar Prasad Naik   | Saugar  |
| 11. Sri S. Murali Dhare   | Mysore  |
| 12. Shri Hari Shyam Rastogi   | Lucknow |
| 13. Shri Narendra Kumar Rohtagi   | Delhi.  |
| 14. Shri Muthuramalingam Valmuthu   | Madras  |
| 15. Shri Bijendra Singh Bisht<br>(provided marks in B.A. are<br>50% or more). | Agra    |

English:

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Miss Jayashree Sabnis                   | Agra   |
| 2. Shri V.R. Narasimha Prasad              | Andhra |
| 3. Shri Venkata Narayana Rao V<br>Vatturi. | Andhra |
| 4. Mrs. Padma Ramesh Thippavajhala         | Andhra |

Fine Arts:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Miss Rajesh Prabha Chopra   | Calcutta |
| 2. Miss Dharmawati Srivastava  | Banaras  |
| 3. Shri Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya<br>(provided his marks in B.A. are<br>50% or more). | Calcutta |

(contd...8..)



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-: 8 :-

Hindi:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Miss Raksha Bhalla  | Allahabad |
| 2. Shri R.N. Pandey  | Gorakhpur |
| 3. Shri Krishna Ji Bhatnagar   | Agra      |
| 4. Shri K. Raghava Bhatt   | Mysore    |
| 5. Shri Saryoo Prasad  | Patna     |
| 6. Mrs. Neelima Singh  | Lucknow   |
| 7. Miss Saroj Azad   | Delhi     |
| 8. Smt. Shanti Rani Sharma<br>(provided she has at least<br>55% in B.A.) | Aligarh   |
| 9. Shri Vimlash Kanti Verma<br>(provided he has at least<br>55% in B.A.) | Allahabad |

History:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Shri Ashok Bhatia   | Allahabad |
| 2. Shri Vinod Chandra Pandey   | "         |
| 3. Shri Devendra Kumar Sharma  | "         |
| 4. Shri Swatantra Kumar Pidara   | Lucknow   |
| 5. Shri Girija Shankar Prasad<br>Mishra                                    | Gorakhpur |
| 6. Shri Anant Sagar Awasthi  | Allahabad |
| 7. Shri Pardaman Singh Raghuvanshi   | Panjab    |
| 8. Mohana Chandran Naya B. Pillai  | Kerala    |
| 9. Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh  | Banaras   |
| 10. Miss Sukla Das   | Jadavpur  |
| 11. Miss Ruby Ghosh  | Allahabad |
| 12. Shri Jagdish Prasad Pandey   | Gorakhpur |
| 13. Shri Shive Nandan Misra  | Lucknow   |
| 14. Mrs. Prem Kumari Dikshit<br>(provided she has at least<br>50% in B.A.) | Lucknow   |

Islamic Studies:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. Ghulam Mohammad Khan<br>(provided he has at least<br>50% marks in B.A.). | Aligarh |
|---|---------|

(contd..9..)

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Languages:

1. Shri K.L. Gopalkrishnaiah (Kannada) Mysore
2. Shri Mahadevappa Bhimappa Kotrasetti (Kannada) Karnatak
3. Mrs. Mangala Madhykar (Marathi) Nagpur
4. Shri V.K. Kumaraswamy (Tamil) Madras
5. Shri Veerasami Venkatasalam (Tamil) Kerala
6. Shri Ranga Rao Madiraju (Telugu) Osmania
7. Shri Vara Vara Rao Pandyala (Telugu) Osmania
8. Shri Nagabhushana Rao Kallur (Telugu) Sri Venkateswara
9. Shri Gurdip Singh Bhatia (Panjabi) Panjabi.

Persian:

1. Shri Mohammad Waris Kirmani Aligarh
2. Shri Syed Waheed Ashraf Aligarh
3. Miss Majida Begum Aligarh
4. Shri Mohd. Abdul Muzaffar (provided he has at least 50% marks in B.A. Hons.) Patna

Philosophy:

1. Shri Brajendrao Singh Allahabad
2. Shri Narasimha Moorty Tallapragada Andhra
3. Shri Ram Lal Singh Allahabad
4. Shri Deoki Nandan Dwivedi Allahabad
5. Shri Rewati Ramam Pande Allahabad

Political Science:

1. Shri Bhagwan Tirath Das Advani Nagpur
2. Shri Duli Chand Vikram
3. Smt. Chandra Bharill Rajasthan
4. Smt. N.S. Susheela (provided she has at least 50% marks in B.A.) Indian School of International Studies.

(contd...10..)

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-: 10 :-

5. Shri Mohd. Arif Qureshi (provided he has at least 50% marks in B.A.) Vikram
6. Shri C.C.T. Janardhanan Kerala

Psychology:

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Kool Gorakhpur
2. Miss Vidhu Madan Panjab
3. Mrs. Rita Basu Calcutta
4. Miss Pratibha Singh Banaras
5. Shri Dalip Kumar Lahiri Calcutta
6. Kumari Uma Devi Durrani Calcutta
7. Shri Ashis Kumar Nandii Gujarat

Sanskrit:

1. Shri Pati Ram Tripathi Sanskrit University.
2. Shri Parmatma Singh Allahabad
3. Shri Hira Lal Shukla Saugar
4. Shri Umesh Prasad Rastogi Lucknow
5. Shri Balbir Sahai Saxena Lucknow
6. Mrs. Kanta Gupta Delhi.
7. Shri Purna Chandra Upadhaya Dhungel Banaras
8. Shri Bhaskaracharya Tripathi Allahabad
9. Shri Raj Kishore Singh Agra
10. Shri Ved Pati Mishra Banaras
11. Kumari Shanta Kumari Delhi
12. Miss Aloka Gupta Allahabad
13. Shri Dev Swarup Mishra Sanskrit University.

Sociology:

1. Shri Krishna Prakash Gupta Lucknow
2. Shri Mohd. Zahir Khan Lucknow
3. Shri Baburao Shravan Baviskar Delhi

(contd...ll..)

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4. Shri S.J.J.J. Puthenkalam Bombay
5. Miss Parida Sultana Nafiz Lucknow
6. Shri Inder Mohal Lal Chowdhary Panjab
7. Miss Santosh Kumari Mahendroo Panjab
8. Shri Sheo Kumar Lal Gorakhpur
9. Shri Chinta Venkateswarulu Panjab
10. Miss Shashi Kanta Bahl Panjab
11. Miss Maya Gupta Agra  
(provided she has at least  
50% marks in B.A. )

Urdu:

1. Miss Badrunissa Patna
2. Shri Sham Lal Kalra Delhi
3. Shri Atieque Ahmed Siddiqui Delhi
4. Shri Naeem Ahmed Delhi
5. Shri Mohd. Shamim Hanfi Allahabad
6. Shri Firasat Aslam Rizvi Aligarh
7. Shri Aziz Ansari Vikram
8. Shri Malik Mohd. Ismail. Hasan Aligarh  
Khan.

Geography:

1. Shri Narendra Nath Bhattacharya Gauhati
2. Shri Gopal Krishan Panjab
3. Miss Santosh Pahwa Delhi
4. Shri Ram Singh Bali Banaras
5. Shri Bechan Dube Banaras
6. Shri Kamal Kant Dube Banaras
7. Shri Bhairava Nath Singh Allahabad
8. Shri Janardhana K. Bhat Vikram
9. Shri Sharda Prasad Ojha Allahabad
10. Shri Iqbal Mohiuddin Aligarh  
(provided he has at least  
50% marks in B.A.)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A committee consisting of the following was constituted to screen the applications received by the Commission for Research Scholarships in Science :-

1. Dewan Anand Kumar,  
Member,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Dr. R.C. Mazumdar,  
Professor of Physics,  
Delhi University.
3. Dr. K.A. Chowdhury,  
Professor of Botany,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
4. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh,  
Professor of Chemistry,  
Banaras Hindu University.
5. Dr. Ram Behari,  
Director,  
Correspondence Courses,  
Delhi University.
6. Dr. V.S. Patankar,  
Development Officer (Science).

The Selection Committee met at 2.30 P.M. on 14th August, 1962, in the office of the Commission. All the members attended the meeting. Dr. Shankar Narayan, E.O.(S) and Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O.(G) were also present. 427 applications received from 32 universities/institutions were examined.

The Committee expressed the view that the present value of research scholarships i.e. Rs.200/- p.m. each was not adequate enough to attract really talented scholars.

In view of the fact that some universities (Aligarh, Annamalai, Bihar, Mysore, Roorkee, I.I.Sc., Bangalore and Indian Agriculture Research Institute) could not submit applications by the last date fixed by the Commission (31st July), the Committee decided that about 90 scholarships be awarded to the present applicants. A supplementary selection may be held in October, 1962 for applicants from

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-: 2 :-

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the universities and institutions named above to award the rest of the scholarships and also to fill the vacancies that are likely to occur. The Committee expected that a fairly large number of awards might be declined by the selected candidates. If necessary, the Commission may institute a few more scholarships.

In the case of Delhi and Andhra Universities which have sponsored 19 and 32 candidates respectively who have secured a first class in B.Sc. and M.Sc., the Committee decided that awards be made only to those who have had a first class career from Higher Secondary or Intermediate examination onwards. Four applications from Roorkee University (3 in Mathematics and 1 in Geology) may be considered at the supplementary selection.

The Committee recommended 93 candidates for the award of researchscholarships in Science as per list appended herewith.

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Agra	Brijendra Nath Baijal	Chemistry
Aligârh	Syed Zainul Abad Taqvi	Mathematics
Andhra	1. Y. Prabhakar Reddy	Physics.
	2. K. Srirma Murty	-do-
	3. A. Suguna Mohana Rao	-do-
	4. A. Sanyasi Raju	-do-
	5. M. Radha Krishna	-do-
	6. D.V. Krishna Rao	-do-

(In case he has secured a first-class in his Intermediate examination).

	7. T.B.R.Krishna Murty	-do-
	8. Raja Gopala Rao	Mathematics
	9. Pattabhai Rama Shastry	-do-
	10. K.L.Narasimha Swamy.	-do-
	11. Vaddadi Vivakar Rao	Geology
	12. L.M.Janardhan Rao	-do-
	13. K. Srinivasa Rao	-do-
	14. K. Venugopala Krishna Sastry	Geophysics.
	15. Checka Venkataraju	-do-
	16. V. Babu Rao	-do-

Banaras	1. G. Vijay Kumar Nair	Chemistry
	2. Devendra Nath Srivastava	Physics.
	3. Piare Mohan Lal	-do-
	4. A.K. Srivastava	Agronomy
	5. P. Balakrupa Sankar	Mathematics.
	6. K. Venkateswara Rao	-do-
	7. Mahesh Chandra Agarwal	Geophysics.

Bombay (including Institute of Science).

	1. Mrs. Damayanti Ranna Naregal	Statistics
	2. Miss Shakuntala Gaikwad	Chemistry
	3. Miss P.P. Sethna	Physics

Calcutta	1. Purnendu Sen	Geology
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-: 2 :-

Delhi	1. Sudhendu Rai Choudhry	Physics.
	2. Rabi Majumdar	-do-
	3. Durga Prasad Roy	-do-
	4. Tilak Raj Gulati	-do-
	5. Kulvir Kumar Kapoor	-do-
	6. Punit Tripathi	-do-
	7. Surendra Kumar Monga	-do-
	8. Kuldip Singh Kohli	Mathematics.
	9. Man Mohan Chawla (provided he has first Division in Qualifying Examination).	-do-
	10. Miss Nirmal Kapoor	-do-
	11. Miss Shashikala Limaya	-do-
	12. Miss Sarita Ahuja	-do-
	13. Miss Mohini Dhawan	-do-
	14. Miss Janak Juneja (Provided she has first Division in Qualifying/Intermediate examination).	-do-
	15. Miss Usha Bhargava	-do-
Gauhati	1. Tata Subba Rao	Statistics.
	2. K.C. Baruah.	Geology.
	3. B.K. Bhattacharya.	-do-
Gorakhpur	Puran Chandra Pande	Physics
Gujarat	R.L. Joshi	Mathematics
Jadavpur	Kamal Ranjan Chakraborty	Geology
Karnatak	1. Miss Vinodamma	Physics
	2. M.S. Naik	Geology.
Kerala	.. Miss Rita Gomez	Zoology.
Kurukshetra	Manohar Lal Gogna	Mathematics
Lucknow	1. Atul Sinha	Physics
	2. Vishw Nath Jaitoy	-do-
	3. B.S. Saxena.	Mathematics
	4. G.P. Dikshit	-do-

(contd....3...)



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(Lucknow....contd.)	5.	Lalit Mohan Goyal	Mathematics
	6.	Nirankar Prasad	Geology
	7.	Indra Bir Singh	-do-
Madras	1.	Miss S. Susheela	Chemistry
	2.	T. Jegajotivel Pandian	Zoology
	3.	Miss T.D. Padmaja	Botany
	4.	Miss Vanaja Srinivasan	Mathematics
	5.	Miss S. Sritala	-do-
	6.	Shri P.R.Parthasarthy	-do-
	7.	N.S.Govindarajan	Statistics
Mysore		S.M. Gurusiddiah	Botany
Nagpur	1.	G.M. Deshmukh	Chemistry
	2.	G.N. Navaneeth	Physics
	3.	G.W. Datey	Statistics
Osmania	1.	V.Venkata Chalapati	Physics
	2.	Miss Tulsi Venkataraman	Botany
Panjab		Mohinder Paul Gupta Chander	Chemistry
Poona	1.	Subhash Ranaji Mundargi	Chemistry
	2.	G. Vasant Rao	Agriculture.
	3.	M.V.Tamhankar	Statistics
	4.	Miss Godbole Prabhavati Shankar	Mathematics
Rajasthan	1.	Raj Kishore	Chemistry
	2.	G.Nageswara Rao	Statistics
	3.	G.L. Narasimha Rao	-do-
	4.	R.R.Unithan (Birla College, Pilani)	Zoology.
Ranchi (Dhanbad School of Mines)		Shri Prateek Bose	Geology
Saugar	1.	Dipak Kumar Banerjee	Chemistry
	2.	Balwant Singh Rai	-do-
	3.	Virendra Nath Agarwal	Physics

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-: 4 :-

Sri Venka- teswara.	1. Mrs. Syamala Sambasiva Rao	Mathematics
	2. Narayan Reddy	-do-
	3. V.R.Selvarajan	Zoology
Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	Chiman Lal Khodidas Patel	Chemistry
Vikram	1. Laxmi Narain Gupta	Mathematics
	2. Noman Ghani	Geology

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The Selection Committee constituted to consider applications for the award of research fellowships in Engineering and Technology met on 10th August, 1962, at 3 P.M. in the office of the Commission. The following attended the meeting :-

1. Shri R.N. Dogra,  
Principal,  
College of Engineering,  
New Delhi.
2. Dr. B. Ghosh,  
Professor of Chemical Engineering,  
Panjab University.
3. Dr. V.S. Patankar,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

Dr. Deshpande, E.O. (Ech.) and Dr. R.C. Gupta, E.O. (G) were also present. Principala, S.C. Sen of Delhi Polytechnic could not attend the meeting. Shri G.K. Chandiramani (Joint Secretary, Ministry of S.R. & C.A.), who had earlier agreed to come was held up by a sudden unavoidable engagement. The Committee decided that the minutes of the meeting be shown to Shri Chandiramani for retification.

The members of the Committee felt that the Heads of Departments/Institutions should in future be requested to give a precise and graded assessment of the merits and aptitude of the candidates whose applications they sponsor for the awards. This will help Selection Committee to fish out the most talented people at various institutions or universities and make awards to candidates who have the necessary aptitude for research.

The Committee was of the opinion that properly conducted interviews could be very useful in making suitable selections.

In view of the fact that certain universities/institutions (I.A.R.I., Roorkee University, I.I.Sc., Bangalore, Mysore, Annamalai and Bihar universities) have found it difficult to sponsor applications for the awards by the last date fixed for the submission of applications (i.e. 31st July) the Committee agreed that about 20 awards out of 82 applications received be made (provided suitable candidates were available) and that a merit wise waiting list in each subject be prepared. This waiting list may be considered along with fresh applications from institutions which have applied for an extension of time for submission of applications at a supplementary selection to be held by the end of October, 1962.

The Committee scrutinised the 82 applications received for the awards and made the following recommendations :-

A) Fellowships may be awarded to :-

- i) Shri C.V. Gogananda,  
Civil Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri Bulusu Satyanarayana,  
Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- iii) Shri V.K. Diwakar,  
Highway Engineering,  
Roorkee University.
- iv) Shri K. Ramakrishna Murthy,  
Advanced Structural Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- v) Shri Suresh Narain Gupta,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- vi) Shri Ramachandra Srinivasan,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

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-; 3 :-

vii) Shri G. Suryanarayana Raju,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

viii) Shri Anantharamiah Prabhakar,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

ix) Shri H.S. Chandramouli,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

x) Miss Alakananda Mitra,  
Electrical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(from the date practical training is  
completed and M.E. degree awarded).

xi) Shri V.N. Radhakrishnan,  
Studies in Heat Transfer to Boiling Liquids,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

xii) Shri M. Lakshmi Narayana Rao,  
Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer,  
Andhra.

xiii) Shri A.V. Krishna Murty,  
Aeronautical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

xiv) Shri G.K. Agarwal,  
Aeronautical Engineering,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(from the date M.E. degree is awarded).

b) The following may be awarded Fellowship subject  
to the conditions mentioned against each:-

1. Shri M. Nataraj,  
(Prestressed concrete structures),  
I.I.T., Bombay.

He is working as Lecturer in Civil Engineering,  
Regional Engineering College, Srinagar. He may get the  
award if Shri. Chandiramani agrees that he is eligible under  
the scheme.

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ii) Shri K.V.N. Sarma,  
(Hydraulics, I.I.Sc., Bangalore).

He is also working as Lecturer, Andhra University.  
He may be awarded a Fellowship if Shri Chandiramani agrees that he is eligible.

iii) Shri M.S. Gurushankariah,  
(Mass Transfer - Interfacial resistance,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

(provided his supervisor Dr. Kuloor recommends).

iv) Shri Vijay Kumar Thakur,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.

(provided the Commission agrees to treat Applied Geology as a subject covered by the scheme.)

v) Shri Sudhendhu Prasad Basu,  
Applied Physics,  
Calcutta.

(provided Commission agrees to treat Applied Physics as a subject covered by the scheme).

vi) Shri Ritendranath Nasipuri,  
Pharmaceutics,  
Banaras Hindu University.

(provided Commission agrees to treat Pharmaceutics as a subject covered under the scheme.)

c) The following were placed on the waiting list to be reconsidered along with fresh applications at a supplementary selection :-

Civil and Hydraulic Engineering.

- i) Shri Chotte Lal Saraf, Roorkee.
- ii) Shri Ram Swaroop Gupta (Primus), Roorkee.
- iii) Shri Krishan Murari Agarwal, Roorkee.
- iv) Shri Pramod Kumar Agarwal, Roorkee.
- v) Shri Vilas Sitaram Mujumdar, Roorkee.
- vi) Shri Rama Shankar Tiwari, Roorkee.
- vii) Shri Shambhu Nath Srivastava, Roorkee.

Candidates i-vii above have taken their post-graduate examination but have yet to complete their M.E. degree.

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Electrical Engineering:

- i) Shri K. Krishnavarar,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri M. Narayana Swamy,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(still undergoing practical training for  
M.E. degree).
- iii) Shri Dilip Kumar Paul,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(undergoing practical training for M.E.).
- iv) Shri Maruvada Suryanarayana,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- v) Shri Kuldip Chand Gupta,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.  
(undergoing practical training for M.E.).
- vi) Shri Brijeshwari Prasad,  
Birla College, Pilani.  
(taking practical training).

Chemical Engineering:

- i) Shri N. Padmanabhan,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
- ii) Shri S.S. Lokras,  
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

Applied Geology:

- i) Shri Babu George,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.
- ii) Shri Vishwambhan Nath Agarwal,  
Applied Geology,  
Saugar.

Pharmacy:

- i) Shri Suresh Prasad Wahi,  
Banaras Hindu University.

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\*Kaushik\*/19-9/62.

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ANNEXURE I  
to Item No. 2(15)

Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education held at the University Grants Commission Office on the 22nd July, 1962.

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The fourth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education of the University Grants Commission was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 22nd July, 1962 at 11:00 A.M.. The following were present :-

1. Shri S. Govindarajulu - Chairman  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Sri Venkateswara University
2. Prof. Hans Simons, - Member  
Consultant on General  
Education, U.G.C.
3. Prof. Sachidananda Murty, - Member  
Head of the Department of  
Philosophy,  
Andhra University.
4. Dr. P.J. Philip, U.G.C. - Member  
Secretary

Secretariate

1. Shri S.C. Goel, U.G.C.
2. Shri Y.D. Sharma, U.G.C.

Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission attended the meeting by special invitation.

Shri G.D. Parikh, Rector, Bombay University and Prof. P. Maheshwari, Delhi University could not attend the meeting owing to other engagements.

II. The following agenda was placed before the Committee :-

- 1) Budget for General Education (Appendix I).  
(Reported in the July meeting).
- 2) U.G.C. Circular letter of 6.6.62 (Appendix II).  
(Reported in the July meeting).
- 3) Consideration of the Advisory Committee's part in connection with items (1) & (2).
- 4) Pending applications (Appendix III).
- 5) Proposal for a journal on General Education (Appendix IV).

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- 6) Survey of courses in General Education at Indian Universities.
- 7) Additions to the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education.
- 8) Any other business with the approval of the Chairman.
- 9) Date and place of the next meeting.

III. The following are the recommendations of the Committee :-

Item 1: It was felt that the permanent staff required in connection with implementation of the schemes of general education for which no provision has been made in the budget may be met from the allocation made by the University Grants Commission for the purpose on the usual conditions relating to grants given by the Commission to universities and colleges.

Items 2 and 3: As the response to the U.G.C. circular letter dated the 6th June, 1962 had not been very encouraging, the Committee felt that the following steps might prove useful in helping the universities in developing general education courses :-

- (i) Members of the Committee might take an active interest in the preparation, execution and development of general education schemes/ courses in universities situated in the areas from which they came.
- (ii) Prof. Hans Simons might enlarge his programme of visits to the universities with a view to helping them, particularly in the preparatory work required for introducing general education courses.
- (iii) A brief note underlining the main objectives of general education (which should be regarded as a re-orientation of the system of undergraduate education as distinguished from imposition of additional courses) should be prepared for the consideration of the forthcoming Vice-Chancellors' Conference to be held in October, 1962. Shri S. Govindarajulu, Chairman of the Committee, might initiate discussions on the subject.

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(iv) With a view to ensuring speedy disposal of applications for grants under the scheme of general education, all fresh proposals received from the universities or colleges for assistance in this regard may be circulated at suitable intervals among members of the Committee for their advice, with a brief note prepared by the U.G.C. office.

Item 4: The Committee made the following recommendations regarding the proposals received from the following universities :-

(i) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: The Committee felt that the university should make efforts to implement the schemes of general education before its proposal to recruit staff for manning the museums could be considered.

(ii) M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda: While recognising the need for additional staff to give continuity to the scheme of general education in the Baroda University the Committee felt that the proposal of the University should be re-examined in the light of the expansions that have already taken place under the various development schemes of the Third Plan. The Committee regarded the office of the Co-ordinator as sufficiently important under the conditions prevailing at the university to justify its being held by a Professor deputed from one of the departments.

(iii) Banaras Hindu University: The consideration of the proposal was postponed.

(iv) Karnatak University, Dharwar : The Committee felt that the proposal of Karnatak University was vague and desired that Prof. Hans Simons visit the university for discussions of the proposal.

(v) Sri Venkateswara University: The proposal was approved on the whole and it was decided that expenditure

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of a non-recurring nature would be met from the Ford Foundation grant while that on staff, etc., should be financed from the U.G.C. allocation.

(vi) Panjab University, Chandigarh: The proposal may be accepted in principle and processed in the usual manner.

(vii) Osmania University : The Committee approved the proposal of the Osmania University; it was, however, desired that more information should be obtained regarding the need to set up a museum.

Item 5: The Committee welcomed the idea of starting a quarterly journal on General Education by the Bombay University and agreed that the experiment should be given a fair trial. The estimates submitted by the University were accepted. An amount of Rs. 15,000/- per annum may be sanctioned for the purpose for two years. With a view to assessing the need for appointing a permanent staff that may be necessary for maintaining the high quality of the journal and similar problems, it was decided to review the position after a year.

Item 7: It was proposed to strengthen the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education with the inclusion of the following persons as members :-

- (1) Shri D.G.Moses, Professor of Philosophy, Hislop College, Nagpur.
- (2) Shri Moonis Raza, Reader in Department of General Education, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- (3) Prof. K.S. Yajnik, Head of the Department of General Education, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- (4) Dr. P.K. Kelkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

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It was also agreed to limit the terms of office of the members of the Committee to two years. It was further recommended that the Chairman may invite any experts to any meeting of the Committee.

Item 8: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee some time in the month of September, 1962 in one of the South Indian Universities. The exact date and venue of the meeting could be finalised by Dr. P.J.Philip.

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Appendix III to Item 4.

PROPOSAL OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE  
INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSE.

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The Aligarh Muslim University is currently engaged in setting up of a General Education Centre for which a grant of Rs. 22.00 lacs was sanctioned by the Ford Foundation. The University Grants Commission has already approved an expenditure of Rs. 2,75,000/- for certain additional facilities for the Centre building. The Centre building is under construction and is likely to be completed soon.

Out of the sanctioned grant, an amount of Rs. 3,25,000/- is allocated for the equipment of the Natural Science Museum, Social Science Museum, Central Arts Gallery and Exhibition Gallery. For procuring the required equipment and for efficient functioning of the Centre certain staff will be required. Proposals in respect of the ~~General~~ <sup>required</sup> expenditure for the establishment and maintenance of the General Education Centre were submitted to the Commission under the Third Five Year Plan schemes. The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission at the time of its visit to Aligarh examined the requirements of the ~~General~~ Education Centre, especially the creation of certain technical posts. The Commission while approving the schemes of the Third Five Year Plan intimated that "it is advisable not to appoint any technical staff till the scheme is finalised under proper technical guidance."

The Ford Foundation has fixed a time limit for the utilisation of the grants. The necessary items of equipment have to be purchased before June 1963. It is not possible to properly utilise the amount allocated for setting up of the Museums and the Galleries without the

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technical guidance a supervision of trained  
Curator and the help of a Museum Attendant.

While the other requirements of the Genl  
Education Centre will be taken up at a later stage as  
suggested by the Commission. In view of the short time at  
the disposal of the university the creation of the posts  
of a Curator (Rs. 400-30-640-40-800) and Museum Attendant  
(Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155+D.A.) is most desirable  
and very urgent. The above staff will enable the Centre  
to utilise the grant of Rs. 3,25,000/- and to properly set  
up the Museum and the Galleries."

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PROPOSAL OF BARODA UNIVERSITY

The original proposal regarding the General Education courses of the Baroda University was considered by the Committee in the last meeting and it was decided that the proposal may be referred to the Visiting Committee. The Visiting Committee, appointed by the Commission, visited the Baroda University on 26th March 1962. The relevant recommendations of the Visiting Committee concerning General Education scheme of the Baroda University are reproduced as under :-

We also had a discussion with the authorities on the general education scheme. The requirements of this department are :-

- 1 Professor of Education - 1
- 2. Lecturer in Audio-visual Education - 1
- 3. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation. - 1
- 4. Preparation of reading material. ....Rs. 5000/-

The work in this department is being conducted so as to make general education an integral part of undergraduate teaching in the university. The number of students availing of the benefit of the scheme was 2,228 in the year 1961-62. The office of the general education unit is at present located in a room in the faculty of education and psychology and the programme is operated in the class room of individual faculties. From June 1962 additional space will be available in the general education building constructed with aid from the Ford Foundation. The programme of work in general education in the new set up may be watched before considering the further requirements of staff on this account. The sum of Rs. 5,000/- required for the preparation of reading material in general education may be made available to the university.

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Prof. Simons also wrote to Shri Yajnik of Baroda University suggesting that the requirements of General Education at Baroda University may be framed in accordance with the Commission's recommendation to the Aligarh Muslim University in this regard.

3. The Baroda University has, now, submitted a revised proposal. The University is in complete agreement with the general education policy laid down by the University Grants Commission viz., (i) General Education courses should not be an independent study <sup>but should be an integral part of a students\*</sup> upto the first degree and (ii) that general education shall not be taught by a separate staff for the purpose.

\* total studey

4. The University has at present the following staff for teaching the various subjects on general education :-

1. Co-ordinator & Reader	-	1
2. Reader	-	1
3. Lecturers.	-	6
		-----
	Total :-	8
		-----

The Registrar requests the Commission for the approval of the following items/staff:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Approx. amount</u>
1. Co-ordinator	800-50-1250	One	13,000/-
2. Lecturer in Litt.	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
3. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation (Painting and Sculpture).	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
4. Lecturer in Arts Appreciation (Music)	-do-	One	4,500/-
5. Reader in History	500-25-800	One	8,100/-
6. Reader in Philo-sophy.	-do-	One	8,100/-

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7. Lecturer in Social Sciences.	250-20-500	One	4,500/-
8. Lecturer in Physical Sciences.	-do-	One	4,500/-
9. Lecturer in Biological.	-do-	One	4,500/-
10. Attendants in Arts Practice.	4040-3670	Two	2,500/-
11. Attendant in Science Laboratory.	-do-	One	1,250/-
12. Attendant in Audio-Visual Methods.	-do-	One	1,250/-
13. Office staff	-	-	3,200/-
		Total:-	64,400/-
Reading material	-	-	5,000/-
Contingencies for Arts Practice, demonstration in Science, Office contingencies etc.			5,000/-
		Grand Total:	74,400/-

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE BANARAS HIND UNIVERSITY  
TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES.

The Banaras Hindu University has requested the  
Commission for the approval of the following :-

A. Non-recurring

	<u>Lakh</u>	<u>Amount for one year Lakh.</u>
1. <u>For Building</u>		
i) Central Hindu College	1.77	4.11
ii) Women College	1.17	
iii) Technical College	1.17	
2. Additions to Library i.e. equipment and books.		0.30
3. Audio Visual Aid		0.15
	Total Rs.	4.56

B. Recurring:

i) One Prof., 2 Readers and 12 Lecturers.	0.98
ii) 3 Librarians, 1 Steno, 1 Store Clerk, 1 Technician and 3 Peons.	0.14
iii) Maintenance and Contingencies.	0.10
iv) Cyclostyling of Lectures Publication or printing of reading material	0.05
v) Special lectures and seminar	<u>0.10</u> 1.37
vi) For discussion meeting and conferences.	Rs. 2,500
vii) Workshop sessions during vacations.	Rs. 5,000

It may be recalled that the Chairman of the U.G.C.  
discussed the proposals of the Banaras Hindu University with  
the Vice-Chancellor of the University who visited the Commi-  
ssion on the 28th August, 1961. It was felt that in view of  
other development schemes of the Banaras Hindu University,  
the introduction of general education need not be pursued  
at this stage of the Third Plan. (already reported at the  
last meeting).

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PROPOSAL OF KARNATAK UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION  
OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES.

In response to our letter No.F.44-1/56(G/C) dated 6.6.62 the Karnatak University has recommended the following constituent, and affiliated colleges for financial assistance under general education :-

A: Constituent Colleges:

1. Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar.
2. Karnatak Science College, Dharwar.

B. Affiliated Colleges:

3. B.V.B. College of Arts & Science, Bidar.
4. K.L.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Nipani.

The Registrar has also furnished a brief description (given below) of the proposal and its justification in accordance with item No. (d) which is for the additions to the Library.

It is necessary to augment the Libraries in the four colleges for proper implementation of the Scheme of General Education. The reasons for selecting the above four colleges are :-

(A) CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

- 1) The University has been running the two constituent colleges as model institutions since 1958. A considerable number of additional staff has been appointed to give personal attention to students and provide intensive coaching by arranging the Tutorials and Seminars. Arrangements have also been made to train students for the All India Competitive Examinations, which test the general knowledge of the candidates.
- 2) General Education Courses form an integral part of the 3-year B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Course. However, difficulties

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are being experienced by the teachers as well the students in view of the paucity of proper reading material on General Education. It has, therefore, been decided to strengthen the Libraries of the two colleges by additional books, with special emphasis on books of general interest. The University has deputed one of its staff members to undergo training in Science and Civilisation Courses held at Delhi in May/June 1961. The teacher has reported that it is very necessary to make further additions to the Library, by books of general interest.

Further, the University has tentatively decided to edit its own text-books, if possible, on General Education, in about a year or two. The senior and experienced teachers in the University will be asked to take up this work. But they also feel that in view of the paucity of proper reading material for their guidance, it may not be possible for them to do justice to the work proposed to be entrusted to them.

(B) AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

It is desirable to start new experiments with newly started institutions. The two colleges are private institutions, located in back-ward areas, and cannot, for want of funds, strengthen their libraries. Moreover, the addition of books of general interest will enable the Heads of these institutions to give due attention to General Education Courses.

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PROPOSAL OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY TOWARDS  
THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION  
COURSES.

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In response to Commission's circular letter of 6th June, 1962 inviting proposals for assistance towards General Education programmes in the Third Plan period, the Osmania University has furnished a copy of their letter No. 6148-S.B./112/59 dated 29/30th September 1961 addressed to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The Osmania University has already received a grant of Rs. 19,600/- for the introduction of General Education courses. The University has not sent any fresh proposal for the consideration of the Commission.

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PANJAB UNIVERSITY  
PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING A SEMINAR

Panjab University has proposed to hold a seminar on general education at Chandigarh in October, 1962 for two days. The University has requested the Commission for grant of Rs. 4,000/- for this purpose. The University has not furnished the details of the proposed expenditure and has been asked to send the same item-wise.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF ROORKEE UNIVERSITY  
TOWARDS INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION COURSE.

Roorkee University:.....

1. The Roorkee University desires to make the following additions to their staff for the introduction of General Education Courses:

Category	No.	Grade	Annual Recurring Expenditure.
1. Reader	One	Rs. 500-1200	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Lecturers	Two	Rs. 300- 850	Rs. 16,000/-
Total Rs:-			Rs. 28,000/-

2. The Registrar has further informed that the proposal submitted earlier (above) is being revised in the light of the recommendation of the report of the Expert Committee on general education and the revised proposal will be sent to the Commission in due course. The revised proposal has not been received so far.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OF SRI VENKATESWARA  
UNIVERSITY TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL  
EDUCATION COURSES.

The Sri Venkateswara University intends to organise and conduct general education programmes in the University college and proposes to set up a small unit consisting of

- i) a whole time special officer of the status of a university lecturer in the grade, of Rs. 400-800 and
- ii) a typist-clerk and a peon etc. The unit will be under the control of the special officer.

The University has calculated a sum of Rs. 43,320/- for two years out of which Rs. 33,660/- is required for the current academic year i.e. 1962-63. The details of the estimated expenditure are as under :-

	<u>For two years:</u>
(a) <u>COST OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS:</u>	
For two years. ... ..	Rs. 4,560.00
(For one year .. Rs. 2,280.00)	
(b) <u>COST OF ADDITIONAL TEACHER:</u>	
One Special Officer in the grade of Rs. 400-800. ... ..	Rs. 12,360.00
(For one year .. Rs. 6,000.00)	
(c) <u>MINIMUM OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SMALL SECRETARIAL STAFF:</u>	
(i) One Stenographer in the grade of Rs. 80-5-130-EB-8-170 ... ..	Rs. 2,844.00
(for one year .. Rs. 1,392.00)	
(ii) One Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist in the grade of Rs. 50-3-62-4-110-5-125 plus Typewriting allowance) ... ..	Rs. 2,640.00
(For one year Rs. 1296.00 including typewriting allowance)	
(iii) One Assistant Technician in the scale of Junior Mechanic Rs. 45-2-62 for two years. ... ..	Rs. 1,584.00

x  
(C) LIBRARY  
EQUIPMENT  
For 2 years  
Rs.6,000/-  
(One year  
Rs.3,000/-

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(iv) Epidiascope ..	Rs. 2,000.00	
Record Player ..	Rs. 500.00	
Slides ..	Rs. 500.00	
Tape Recorder ..	Rs. 3,000.00	
Tapes for recording. ..	Rs. 500.00	
	-----	Rs. 6,500.00
(v) Peon in the scale of ..	Rs. 1,332.00	
Rs. 25-1-31-1½-40.		
(for one year Rs. 660).		
(vi) Gestetner - 1 ..	Rs. 3,500.00	
(vii) Typewriter - 1 ..	Rs. 1,000.00	
(viii) Stationery @ Rs. 500 p.a. ..	Rs. 1,000.00	
	-----	

TOTAL FOR TWO YEARS INCLUDING N.R. Rs. 43,320.00

The above total includes Non-recurring expenditure for General Education Equipment. Rs. 11,000.00

For Library Equipment for the 1st year. Rs. 3,000.00

Total :- Rs. 14,000.00

Recurring expenditure for the first year at about Rs. 19,660.00

Total :- Rs. 33,660.00

Therefore required for the first year Rs. 33,660.00

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY  
JOURNAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Scheme

The journal will be a quarterly journal of General Education. It will be a free forum for discussion of problems of higher education in general and general education in particular. The quarterly will consist of 96 pages with a print area of 7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The estimated expenditure per year is stated below :-

	<u>Per Year</u>
a) <u>Editorial expenditure:</u>	
Honorarium to the Managing Editor ...	Rs. 2,400
Honoraria to two assistants on a part-time basis. ...	Rs. 1,800
Senior Stenographer ...	Rs. 3,000
b) <u>Composing and printing charges:</u>	
Composing and printing (96 pages print area 7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - four issues ...)	Rs. 3,400
Paper for 500 copies each issue 2000 copies in all ...	Rs. 2,000
Cover -do- ...	Rs. 150
Binding -do- ...	Rs. 550
Editing charges ...	Rs. 240
c) <u>Miscellaneous:</u>	
Postage and stationary ...	Rs. 300
Books and periodicals ...	Rs. 500
Sundries ...	Rs. 300
Contingencies ...	Rs. 360
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	Rs. 15,000
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The annual expenditure will thus come to Rs. 15,000/-.  
The total expenditure for two years will be Rs. 30,000/-.

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Non-recurring expenditure initially will be of the order of Rs. 5,000/-. The initial sanction should be on the basis of two years period during which the experiment may be tried.

The Journal will have an Advisory Editorial Board on which three members may be nominated by the University Grants Commission and one member by the University of Bombay. The Managing Editor will function as the Secretary of the Advisory Board.

The Managing Editor will be in one of the three areas - natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. The Editorial Assistants will be selected from the remaining areas.

\*Kaushik\*/20-9/62.

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University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi - I

Meeting:

Dated : 3rd October, 1962

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

A summary of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 5th September, 1962 is as follows:-

S.No.	Head of Account	Expenditure
<u>Section I - Non-Plan Projects</u>		
B.I.	Block grants to Central Universities.	8,125.00
B.II.	Block grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities under the University Grants Commission Act.	1,00,000.00
C.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.	56,613.34
TOTAL OF NON-PLAN PROJECTS.		1,64,738.34
<u>Section II - Plan Projects</u>		
A.	Grants to Central and State Universities, constituent and affiliated colleges (Humanities).	18,41,463.70
B.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	12,39,900.30
C.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology..	4,20,613.00
D.	Grants to Universities and Colleges for Scholarships and Travel grants.	84,443.92
E.	Grants to affiliated colleges for specific purposes.	3,23,199.50
G.	Grants to Universities for implementation of Three Year Degree Course.	28,561.81
H.	Grants to Universities for miscellaneous Schemes.	3,56,046.00
Total of Plan Projects.		42,94,228.23
Grand total of Plan and Non-Plan Projects.		44,58,966.57

A detailed statement showing the grants paid/sanctioned to Universities/Colleges is enclosed (Annexure I).

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM 3

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
3rd Oct. 1962.

Item 3 : To receive a statement of grants 3rd  
October 1962 expenditure incurred  
after the last meeting of the  
Commission held on 5th September, 1962.

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Poona	II instalment of grant towards the Construction of building for the Linguistics department. Approved cost Rs. 6,25,500 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 4,17,000 (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 2,81,000 (NR).	Rs. 41,000 (NR)
2.	Panjab	V instalment of grant towards the construction the construction of Arts Block building. Approved cost Rs. 16,70,550 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 11,13,700 (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 9,59,000 (NR)	Rs. 60,000 (NR)
3.	Vikram	'On account' recurring grant for the department of Ancient Indian History & Culture.	Rs. 10,000 (R)
4.	Patna	II instalment of grant towards the construction of building for Law department. Approved cost (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. (NR) Grant previously paid Rs. 30,000 (NR)	Rs. 20,000 (NR)
5.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	_____ instalment of grant towards the construction of Arts Block. Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 4,67,000 (NR) Grants previously paid Rs. 3,99,000 (NR).	Rs. 43,000 (NR)
6.	Aligarh Muslim University.	On account grant towards the scheme of Aligarh History of Urdu Literature (approved cost Rs. 1,23,572 (R&NR) Already paid Rs. 61,500/4)	Rs. 15,000.00 (R&NR)

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7. Delhi
- a) 1st instalment of grant towards construction of Law faculty Building (approved cost Rs.4,81,000/-) Rs.50,000.00(NR)
- b) 1st instalment towards provision of Furniture for the Teaching Block of Delhi School of Economics (approved cost Rs.40,000/-). Rs.20,000.00 (NR)
8. Wisva-Bharati
- 'on account grant towards salaries of staff appointed under 2nd Five-Year Plan. Rs.32,617.63 (R)
9. Panjab
- 2nd instalment of 'on-account' grant towards the expansion of the University Printing Press. (Approved cost Rs.1,81,000/- Commission's share Rs.1,20,667/- Grants paid previously Rs.88,800/-). Rs.19,385.00 (NR)
10. Sardar Valla bhhai Vidya-peeth.
- 5th instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Library building and Lib - furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 10,26,187/- Commission's Share Rs. 6,84,124/- Grants Paid previously Rs.2,28,000/-). Rs.15,000/- (NR)
11. Roorkee University
- 1st instalment of non-recurring grant towards the purchase of Library books & journals (H) out of the allocation of Rs.50,000/- made during the Third Five-Year Plan. Rs.15,000/- (NR)
12. Andhra
- 1st and final instalment towards the construction of building for Commerce College. (Approved cost Rs.2,00,000/- share of the Commission at 50% Rs.1,00,000) Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
13. Allahabad
- 'On account' grant towards the salary of staff for the Deptt. of Economics, Commerce, Philosophy Hindi, Sanskrit, Political Sc. & Law etc. (Previously paid Rs.44,200(R) Rs. 31,800/-(R)

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14. Baroda On Account grant towards the scheme of approved research work (Approved cost Rs.3,210/- share of U.G.C. 1605/-) Rs. 800.00 (NR)
15. Madras On account grant towards the scheme of approved research work. (Approved cost Rs.4,000/- share of U.G.C. Rs. 2,000/-) Rs. 1,000.00 (NR)
16. Lucknow Ist instalment towards the scheme of setting up of Film Clubs in Universities (Approved cost & share of U.G.C. Rs.7,500 (NR) Rs. 3,750.00 (NR)
17. Osmania Final grant towards the scheme of approved Research work (Approved cost Rs.6044/- share of the U.G.C. Rs.3,022/- Previously paid Rs. 2,911/-) Rs. 111.00 (NR)

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		Rs.	Np.
18.	Indraprastha College.	Towards the final settlement of Maintenance grant for 1960-61	38,078.00
19.	Lady Shri Ram College	(i) Further Maintenance Grant towards the Final Settlement of Accounts for 1959-60	496.00
		(ii) Further Maintenance Grant towards the final settlement of Accounts for 1960-61	478.34
20.	Delhi School of Social Work.	Towards the final settlement of Accounts for 1959-60.	17,561.00
21.	Delhi University	Towards the expenses incurred for bringing the body of Prof. N.K.Sidhanta from Bhubaneshwar to Delhi.	8,125/-
22.	Indian School of International Studies.	2nd Instalment of on account Maintenance grant for 1962-63	1,00,000.00
23.	Baroda	IIInd instalment of grant for the construction of third hall. Grant already paid Rs.2,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
24.	Burdwan	(1) IIInd instalment of grant for the construction of Men's hostel No.I. Grant already paid Rs. 50,000/-	1,00,000/-
		(ii) Ist instalment of grant for the construction of Men's hostel No.II	90,000/-
25.		(iii) IIInd instalment of grant towards the construction of women's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 70,000/-	1,00,000/-
25.	Calcuttta	(1) IIIrd instalment of grant for the construction of boys' hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 75,000/-	25,000/-
		(ii) Ist instalment of grant for the construction of new Student's hall.	50,000/-



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26.	Karnatak	IIIrd instalment of grant for the Construction of Women's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 3,00,000/-	1,74,000/-
27.	Panjab	Towards construction of III Boy's hostel. Grant already paid Rs. 5,50,000/-	35,000/-
28.	Andhra	IIIrd instalment of grant for the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid Rs. 1,50,000/-.	50,000/-
29.	Baroda	Final instalment of grant towards the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid to Rs.1,00,000/-	23,712/-
30.	Burdwan	IIInd instalment of grant towards the construction of Staff quarters. Grant already paid Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs.3,00,000/-
31.	Panjab	Establishment of students health Centre final instalment of grant for building Grant already paid Rs. 65,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
32.	Baroda	Establishment of students Health Centre Grant already paid Rs. 60,000/-	Rs.5,000/-
33.	Janki Deve Mahavidyalaya	On account grant for construction of college building.	50,000/-
34.	Hans Raj College	i) Towards Electric Tubes in the Assembly Hall.	1,300/-
		ii) For purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	15,992/- by cash payment. 8/- by adjustment.

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- 35. Baroda Univ. To meet the travel expenses of Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan for attending International conferences abroad Rs. 1000/-
- 36. Panjab Univ. Construction of Gandhi Bhavan Rs. 30,000/- (4th instalment).
- 37. Karnatak Univ. Non-recurring grant for non-government colleges for the implementation of the Three Degree course Scheme. 28,561.81

S No.	Name of the College.	Approved total Cost	Share of the UGC	Grant already paid	Grant now released
38.	Maharaj Singh Degree College Saharanpur (Laboratory Build)	23,500	15,666	14,000	1,666 (Final Inst.)
39.	Devnagari Degree College Meerut (Library books and Laboratory equipment)	50,700	33,790	20,000	8,000 (Third Inst.)
40.	Santan Dharam College Muzaffar-Nagar. (Library Building)	89,500	55,365	55,000	365 (Final Inst.)
41.	College of Science Gurukul Kangari (Books & equipments)	70,000	46,667	35,000	8,000 (III inst.)
42.	Babu Shivanath Aggarwal Degree College Mathura (Library Building and furniture)	25,000	16,667	15,000	1,667 (Final Inst.)
43.	S.R.K. Degree College Ferozabad (Library books)	2,700	1,800	15,000	300 (final Inst.)

22

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Andhra

44.	St. Joseph's Training College Guntur. (Girls' Hostel)	1,04,648	78,486	70,000	8,486 (Final Inst.)
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Bombay

45.	St. Xavier's College Bombay (Laboratory equip.) Calcutta.	20,000	13,333	12,000	1,333 (Final Inst.)
46.	Suri Vidya Sagar College Birbhum (Boy's hostel)	1,90,000	95,000	75,000	10,000 (III Inst.)

KERALA

47.	St. Joseph's College for Women Alleppey. (Girls' Hostel)	1,47,500	1,00,000	95,000	5,000 (Final Inst.)
48.	Mount Carmel Training College Kottayam (Girls Hostel)	1,44,729	1,08,547	90,000	40,000 (First Inst.)

Madras

49.	National College Trichunapalli (Boy's Hostel)	2,51,200	1,25,000	80,000	20,000 (IV inst;)
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Nagpur

50.	G.S.College of Commerce Wardha (Boy's Hostel)	51,453	45,726	30,000	10,000 (III inst.)
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Panjab

51.	A.J.Jat Hero's Memorial College Rohtak (Library Build.) Saugor.	67,700	45,133	30,000	10,000 (III Inst.)
52.	New Arts and Commerce College Raipur (Boys' Hostel)	2,06,000	1,09,000	60,000	30,000 (IIIrd Inst.)

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Bhagalpur

Students' Aid Fund.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 53. Bihar Agriculture<br>College, Sabour<br>Bombay. | 2,000 |
| 54. T.N. Medical College<br>Bombay.                 | 316   |

Gorakhpur

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 55. Shibli National College<br>Azamgarh | 2,000 |
|---|-------|

Gujarat

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 56. Ayurveda Mahavidya-<br>laya, Jamnagar                                  | 408/-   |
| 57. Sh.H.K.Arts College<br>Ahmedabad                                       | 2,000/- |
| 58. K.M.School of Post.<br>graduate Medicine<br>and Research,<br>Ahmedabad | 57/-    |

Keral University

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 59. Fatima Mata<br>National College<br>Quilon  | 2,000/- |
| 60. St. Teresa's College<br>Ernakulam          | 1,986/- |
| 61. Sree Narayana College<br>for Women, Quilon | 2,000/- |
| 62. B.C.M.C. College for<br>Women Kottayam     | 1,005/- |
| 63. Assumption College,<br>Changnacherry       | 1,728/- |

Madras University

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 64. St. Xanier's College,<br>Pallayamkottai | 1,060/- |
| 65. St. John's college,<br>Pallayamkottai   | 2,000/- |

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66.	Panjab Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana	Rs. 2,000/-
67.	D.M.College, Moga.	Rs. 2,000/-
68.	R.S.D. College, Firozpur	Rs. 1,000/-
69.	Narsinhpur Degree College, Narsinhpur. <u>Utkal University.</u>	Rs. 1,035/-
70.	S.K.C.G. College, Parlakhemundi.	Rs. 654/-
71.	Govt. Women's College, Berhampur.	Rs. 107/-
72.	Rajendra College, Balangir	Rs. 504/-

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships in  
Science during 1962-63 of the value of Rs.500/- per month  
awarded during 1961-62

	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
73.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1962-63	6,000/-
74.	Panjab University	1962-63	3,000/-

Towards the renewal of Junior Research Fellowships in  
Science during 1962-63 of the value of Rs. 300/- per  
month awarded during 1961-62

75.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1962-63	3,600/-
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GRANTS TO RETIRED TEACHERS.

Towards the award of honorarium at Rs. 4,000/- per annum for the utilisation of the services of Retired Teachers and Scientists.

76.	Allahabad University	1961-63	Rs. 5,021.92
77.	Kerala University	1962-63	Rs. 4,989.09
78.	Madras University	1962-63	Rs. 5,000.00
79.	Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra	1962-63	Rs. 4,000.00

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities of the value of Rs. 500/- per month awarded during 1961-62.

80.	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	1962-63	Rs. 6,000.00
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Towards Travel Grant Schemes.

81.	Bihar University	Rs. 5,509.46
82.	Osmania University	Rs. 4,000.00

Towards the Post-Graduate Research Scholarships in Humanities.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
82.	Lucknow University	8,561.29
83.	Madras University	3,587.10
84.	Mysore University	1,638.07
85.	Deccan College Post-graduate Research Institute, Poona.	1,820.00
86.	Saugar.	781.51

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87.	Osmania University	6,535.48
88.	Sri Venkateswara University	2,400.00
89.	Sanskrit University, Varanasi	7,200.00

Towards Scholarships in Science:

90.	Poona University	2,400.00
91.	Sri Venkateswara University	2,400.00

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Purpose</u> ++++	<u>Amount.</u> Rs.
92.	Andhra SEM/19 0.02.	Towards recurring grant for 1962-63 for staff and maintenance of the J.V.D. College of Science and Technology being the Ceiling grant approve.	88,000 12,000
93.	Annamalai	i) Towards the recurring grant for 1962-63 for the Research Scheme in 'Heat Transfer (Sulphuration ) at the Department of Technology against the approved Ceiling grant of Rs. 13,600/- p.a.  ii) for construction of a Smithyng Shed and Foundry Workshop at the Deptt. of Engineering being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 16,486.93/- approved for the purpose.	7,246  15,000/-
94.	Banaras	Towards the purchase of library books for improvement of instructional facilities at the Department of Mining and Metallurgy being the first instalment out of the total grant of Rs.30,000 approved for the purpose.	15,00/-

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95.	Baroda	Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Expansion Scheme of Diploma Courses in Engineering against a Ceiling grant of Rs. 5,22,000/- approved p.a.	11,270/-
96.	Calcutta	Towards the recurring grant for 1962-63 for the Research Scheme in Advanced Electronics out of the Ceiling grant of Rs. 28,800/-	16,765/-
97.	Jadavpur	(1) For purchase of equipment for the modernisation of Degree course in Chemical Engg. being the second instalment out of the grant of Rs.1,50,000/- approved for the scheme.	20,000/-
		(ii) Towards the purchase of Library books for the modernisation of Degree course in Chemical Engg. being the Second instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 12,500/- approved for the scheme.	4,000/-
98.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	Second instalment of non-recurring grant, out of Rs.4,64,853/- sanctioned for meeting the increased expenditure on certain items towards old development schemes. First instalment of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- was paid during 1959-60.	1,50,000/-
99.	Panjab	For the construction of building of the Department of Pharmacy Panjab University being the third and final instalment of the grant of Rs.2,05,332/- sanctioned for the purpose.	5,332/-



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- 100. Utkal For purchase of equipment in the college of Engineering, Burla - being the seventh instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.9,61,334/- sanctioned to the college. 76,000/-
  
- 101. Annamalai
  - a) Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, Marine Biology and Zoology, being the 1st instalment of the basic grant of Rs.7,00,000 sanctioned for III Five-Year Plan period. 85,000/-
  - b) Towards the field training in Geology. 1,029.74  
(Rs. 892.33 nP) by cash plus Rs. 137.41 nP. by adjustment)
  
- 102. Baroda
  - a) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Biochemistry (1962-63) 12,000/-
  - b) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of a Reader in the Department of Physical Chemistry. 4,750/-
  
- 103. Bihar
 

Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science departments as detailed below:

  - Botany Being 3rd instalment from total grant of Rs.1 lakh sanctioned for the II Five Year Plan. 30,000/-
  - Zoology Being the 3rd inst. out of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned during II plan period. 20,000/-
  
- 104. Bhagalpur For purchase of Library books and Journal on Science subjects. Being the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the 2nd Five-Year Plan. 10,000/-

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105. Ranchi Towards construction of Science Block 30,000/-  
Being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,37,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five-Year Plan.
106. Gorakhpur For purchase of Museum show cases for the Department of Botany against a sanction of Rs.6,667/- for Herbarium and Museum. 5,000/-
107. Gujarat a) Towards the construction of Building for the Departments of Physics, Mathematics, Botany and Chemistry, Being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.8,90,666/- sanctioned for the purpose during 2nd Five-Year Plan. 1,50,000  
bringing the total paid to Rs. 3,50,000/-
- b) Towards the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various science departments as detailed below:-  
Chemistry Rs.80,000  
Physics Rs.70,000. 1,50,000/-  
Being the 3rd instal. from the total grant of Rs.3,40,000/- sanctioned for these departments during the 2nd Five Year Plan.
108. Delhi For the construction of an extension to the Botany Department, Building being the fifth instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,34,982/- sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for the scheme comes to Rs. 4,00,000/- 60,000/-

109. Allahabad 'On account' recurring grant towards the Salary of additional staff appointed in Science Deptts. for the year 1962-63 Rs.25,256.56
110. Calcutta For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. 30,000/-
111. Jammu & Kashmir
- i) For the construction of Physics and Mathematics Block being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,81,107 sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for the scheme comes to Rs.1,75,000/- 25,000.00
- ii) For the construction of Geology Block, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. With the payment of this instalment the total grants paid for the scheme comes to Rs.1,85,000/- 25,000.00
- iii) For the purchase of library books and journals on Science subjects, being the fourth instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned for the purpose with the payment of this instalment, the total grant paid for purpose comes to Rs.1,08,000/- 40,000.00

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112. Karnataka For the purchase of Library Books & Journals for the Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography (i.e. Rs.10,000/- for each of the Department), being the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1961-62 Rs. 30,000/-.
113. Mysore i) For the creation of Chair in the name of Dr. Sir M.Visvesraya. 3,00,000
- ii) For the construction of Central Workshop building, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.26,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. 13,333/-
114. Osmania i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.40,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62. 26,667/-
- ii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Chemistry Department, being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,13,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 60,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61 53,333/-
115. Panjab i) For laboratory services, fittings and furniture for the buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography and Geology and Mathematics being the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,28,531/-

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115. Panjab (Cntd)

sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.4,00,000/- were paid during 1960-61 and 1961-62

28,531/-

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Chemistry Department, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1961-62.

60,000/-

116.. Patna

For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the fourth instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.60,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62

30,000/-

117. Saugar.

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.

40,000/-

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Geography Department, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.

30,000/-

(iii) For the purchase of Library Books and journals on Science subjects, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.15,000/- was paid during 1961-62.

25,000/-

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- 118.. **Sri Venkateswara** For the constuction of Physical and Natural Blocks under Phase II, being the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.10,17,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.5,00,000/- was pad during 1959-60. 1,50,000/-
119. **Sardar Valla-  
bhbhai Vidyapeeth.** For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the first instalment aginst the total grant of Rs.1,25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during III Plan. 50,000/-
120. **Thiagarajar  
College,  
Madurai.** First and Final instalment of non-recurring grant of Rs.1.25,000/- as University Grants Commission's share against the expenditure of Rs.3,11,551.77 nP. incurred by the college towards the development of its Post-graduate departments of Maths. and Zoology upto 31.12.1961. 1,25,000/-
121. **Loyala College  
Madras** Recurring grant towards the salaries of staff members of post graduate departments of Maths and chemistry as approved by the Ministry of Education for the period 1959-60 to 25th Feb. 1962. 43,382.50

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SEN/20.9.62.

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122	Bombay	Towards revision of salary scales of University teachers.	20,000.00
123	Burdwan	Towards the revision of salaries of College teachers.	1,39,873.07
124	Calcutta	-do-	18,000.00
125	Madras	For organizing a Symposium on Protein structure and Crystallography.	18,000.00
126	Panjab	i) For Organising a Seminar on Commerce	4,200.00
	-do-	ii) For Organizing Refresher Courses in Physics and Botany.	20,000.00
127	Roorkee	For organizing a symposium on 'Earthogenetic Engineering	7,000.00
128	Utkal	For holding a Refresher Course for Secondary Teachers	4,490.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI  
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Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item 4 : To receive a statement of the grants paid by the  
University Grants Commission during 1962-63 upto  
31-8-1962.

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A statement of grants paid during 1962-63 (upto  
31-8-1962) is enclosed (Appendix I).

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\*Kaushik\*/19-9-62.



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STATEMENT OF THE GRANTS PAID BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

during 1962-63 (upto 31-8-62)

SECTION I NON-PLAN PROJECTS

A.	Administration Charges of the U.G.C.	5,45,291.70
B.I.	Block Grants to Central Universities	90,00,000.00
B.II.	Block Grants to institutions deemed to be universities under the U.G.C. Act.	19,59,410.00
C.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University.	20,05,906.00
D.	Recurring Grants for Development Schemes in Central Universities for specific purposes and other schemes initiated in first five year plan.	Nil

TOTAL NON PLAN PROJECTS: 1,35,10,607.70

SECTION II PLAN PROJECTS:

A.	Grants to Central and State Universities, constituent and affiliated colleges (H)	65,10,082.41 + 22,329.53 - 22,329.53
B.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	25,14,903.68 + 756.16 - 756.16
C.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering & Technology.	14,72,278.84
D.	Grants to Universities for Scholarships and Travel Grants.	7,54,883.10
E.	Grants to affiliated colleges for Specific Purposes.	13,60,436.00
F.	Misc. Expenditure incurred by UGC for Seminar and Conferences.	1,400.00
G.	Grants to Universities for implementation of Three Years Degree Course.	22,87,591.44
H.	Grants to Universities for Misc. Schemes.	9,64,550.07 + 1,000.00 - 1,000.00

TOTAL PLAN PROJECTS: 1,58,66,125.54 + 24,085.69 - 24,085.69

TOTAL PLAN AND NON PLAN 2,93,76,733.24 + 24,085.69 - 24,085.69

III. Deposits and Advances (Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Deposits). 20,000.00

GRAND TOTAL: 2,93,96,733.24 + 24,085.69 - 24,085.69

\*Kaushik\*/19-9-62

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item No. 5: To consider the views of the universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the minimum age for admission to the Indian universities and the crucial date to determine the age for the above purpose.

The Commission in their meeting held on 11th/12th February, 1960 considered the question of prescribing a minimum age limit for admission to university courses and resolved as under :-

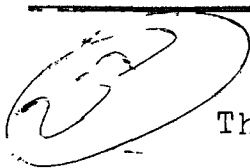
"The Commission agreed that it would be desirable to prescribe a minimum age for admission to university courses. It was agreed that while 17(+) may be desirable to be prescribed it would be difficult immediately to enforce it and therefore, it was decided that it might be suggested to universities that for the present, as a first step, minimum age of 16 (+) might be prescribed for admission to the first Degree Courses."

The above recommendation was brought to the notice of the universities and their reaction was reported to the Commission in their meeting dated 30/31-12-1960. The Commission noted that the majority of universities had accepted the suggestion that the minimum age of entry to the first year of the University Course should be 16 (+) to begin with and desired that the universities which did not agree to this be persuaded to accept this suggestion.

Later on in their meeting held on 26-4-1961 and 2/3-8-1961, the Commission further decided that the crucial date for determining the age of admission to the first year of three year Degree Course should be 1st October of the year of admission.

Accordingly the universities were informed of the above two decisions of the Commission.

(contd....2....)



The reaction of the universities addressed on 26-2-1960 to the two suggestions is as summarised below:-

(Bihar, Gauhati, 7 Universities have not sent any reply; 23  
 Jammu & Kashmir, universities have accepted both the recommendations  
 Mysore, Patna, Utkal and Vikram) while 5 others (viz. Calcutta, Kerala, Lucknow, Sri  
 Venkateswara and U.P. Agriculture) have accepted the  
 first suggestion but have not sent any reply regarding  
 the second recommendation.

The universities which have not accepted the recommendations have observed as in the enclosed statement (Appendix I).

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\*Kaushik\*/23-8/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3-10-32.

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Ist recommendation</u>	<u>II recommendation</u>
1. Agra	No minimum age limit is prescribed by the university for entry to the 1st year of the University Course except in M.B.B.S. where no student is eligible to appear at the 1st M.B.B.S. Exam. who has not completed the age of 17 years at the time of admission or within four months of his admission to the Medical College.	No reply. (JP)
2. Andhra	Has accepted the suggestion.	The university has adopted 31st October of the year as the crucial dates for determining the minimum age of 16(+)
3. Annamalai	-do-	The University has fixed 1st July as the crucial date for determining the age limit.
4. Baroda.	-do-	The university has fixed the 1st day of II term (i.e. 12 November) as the crucial date for determining the age limit.
5. Osmania	No age limit prescribed for admission into the university courses in Arts and Science.	The university has fixed 31st October as the crucial date for determining the age limit for professional courses. The minimum age prescribed for these has not been reported and is being ascertained.

(Contd....2...)

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I Name of the University	Ist recommendation	II recommendation
6. Poona	The university has decided that it will not be correct to lay down any minimum age limit for admission to its courses.	In view of their decision regarding Ist recommendation the question does not arise.
7. Panjab	The university is of the opinion that there is no need to prescribe a minimum age for admission to the 1st Degree Course, as the per centage of students passing Matriculation and Higher Secondary even before attaining the age of 15 and 16 (+) is very small and the general record of such students was good.	-do-
8. S.N.D.T.	The university would not like to put any restriction on exceptional students who would not fall within the range of the age limit recommended by the University Grants Commission.	-do-
9. Sanskrit Varanasi.	There should be not maximum or minimum age limit as conditions in traditional Sanskrit education demand this.	-do-

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Meeting:  
Dated 3-10-1962.

Item: 6. To receive a letter from the Mysore University regarding the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes in the Mysore University.

On a reference by the Chairman the Vice-Chancellor Mysore University has supplied a copy of the recent Mysore Government order on the reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes as regards admission to professional and Technical Colleges in the State. (The Supreme Court has given a stay order on this Govt. order).

A copy of the above order is enclosed (Appendix I ).

Section 51 of the Mysore University Act of 1956 makes a provision for educational advancement of certain classes as under:-

"51. PROVISION FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES :-

For the educational advancement of students belonging to any socially and educationally backward classes, and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, the Chancellor may, by rules make special provisions in respect of admissions, award of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, stipends and other facilities to such students."

The Chancellor Mysore University has, in accordance with the above Section 51, made certain rules for the reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes, a copy of which is enclosed (Appendix II ).

This is for the information of the Commission.

\*ROY: 19/9/62.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Subject: Classification of Backward Classes for purposes of Article 15(4) of the Constitution - Reservation.

Read:-

Government Order No. ED.156 TGL 60, dated the 10th July, 1961.

ORDER NO. E.D.48 TGL Bangalore, Dated the 31st July, 1962,  
Srvn. 9 Saka Era 1884.

In the final report submitted in May 1961, the Backward Classes Committee, constituted by the State Government Classified 57 per cent of the population of the State as socially and educationally backward and while they were of the opinion that it would be just and reasonable to reserve seats for the Backward Classes in proportion to their population, i.e. 57 per cent, for the purpose of admission to technical institutions, they however, recommended that the minimum that should be reserved for backward Classes (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) for purpose of admission to technical institutions should be 50 per cent of the total number of seats available. The Committee further recommended that this reservation for socially and educationally backward classes (hereinafter referred to as 'Other Backward Classes') should be divided between Group 'A' and Group 'B' as follows:-

- |                               |       |              |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| (1) Group 'A' (Backward)      | ..... | 28 per cent. |
| (2) Group 'B' (More Backward) | ..... | 22 per cent. |

2. Government considered that it would be reasonable to reserve only 30 per cent of seats for the other Backward Classes subject to reservation of 14 per cent for the More Backward Classes, and passed orders accordingly on the 10th July, 1961.

3. Government have since reviewed the position with reference to the results achieved by reserving only 30 per cent of seats for the Other Backward Classes in technical and Professional institutions. According to the classification made by the Backward Classes Committee, the population of Other Backward Classes in the State was 57 per cent. Since Govt. decided that Lingayets, Bunts and Ganigars should also be treated as socially and educationally backward, the total population of Other Backward Classes in the State will be in the region of 75 per cent.

4. Government are of the view that reservation of 30 per cent of seats for 75 per cent of the population of the State is grossly inadequate and experience has shown that it has not promoted the object viz., the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. Government have also noted the opinion expressed by Sri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, the Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission, constituted by the President of India, who has said:-

"But I am definitely of the opinion that in the field of education, the backward classes must be made to feel that here at least they will have everything in their favour, and that the nation is determined to give them the best chance of educating themselves and coming to the top. I have, therefore,

.....!2/-

whole-heartedly supported the recommendation that up to seventy per cent of the seats ought to be reserved for the best amongst the backward classes. The remaining thirty per cent seats, and any seats not absorbed by candidates from "Reserved" communities should go to the "Unreserved" communities. This rule should apply for the next ten years. It may be confined to all the existing institutes of higher technical education. The tension and the need for rationing will be eased as more institutes are opened. The nation is determined to develop in science and technology; so, more and more institutes will be opened in the near future and almost every one that has shown a capacity of succeeding in higher technical education, will get a seat. No reservation will then be necessary."

5. Taking all the circumstances and the relevant factors into consideration, Government now consider that for achieving the purpose of the advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens in the state, it is necessary to reserve for them at least 50 per cent of the seats available in technical and professional institutions.

6. Government accordingly direct that in supersession of the reservation made in para (6)(ii) of the Government Order No. ED. 156 TGL 60, dated the 10th July 1961, 50 per cent of the seats available in technical and professional institutions be reserved for the Other Backward Classes (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). This reservation of 50 per cent for other Backward Classes is in addition to the reservation of 15 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

7. Having regard to the fact that the More Backward Classes constitute 24 per cent of the population and the Backward Classes constitute 51 per cent of the population, Government consider it reasonable to reserve exclusively for the More Backward Classes 20 per cent of the seats out of the 50 per cent reserved for the Other Backward Classes. Government accordingly direct that 20 per cent of the seats out of the 50 per cent reserved for Other Backward Classes in technical and professional institutions be reserved for the More Backward Classes, subject to the condition that the More Backward Classes shall be eligible to compete for all the seats reserved for Other Backward Classes in addition to being eligible to compete for the merit pool.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF MYSORE.

(M. Syed Murshed Peer )  
Deputy Secretary to Government,  
Education Department.



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In exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 51 of the Mysore University Act, 1956, His Highness the Chancellor of the University of Mysore is pleased to make the following rules for reservation of seats to students belonging to Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Technical and Professional Colleges and Institutions maintained by the University of Mysore:-

1. The communities listed in Appendix (a) hereto shall be called "more backward classes"; and those mentioned in Appendix (b) shall be called "other backward classes".

2. The number of seats to be reserved for the students belonging to the communities in Appendix (a) and in Appendix (b) shall be 50 per cent of the total number of seats available in the various technical and professional colleges and institutions under the University administration. This reservation is in addition to the reservation of 15 per cent and 3 per cent respectively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as enumerated in the ~~President's Orders~~ in that behalf. Out of the reservation quota of 50 per cent for the aforesaid 2 groups of backward classes, 20 per cent should be reserved for the "more backward classes", and the rest of the seats may be filled up on the basis of merit of the candidates belonging to the "other backward classes". The candidates from the "more backward classes" should be eligible to compete for the merit pool, and for the entire quota of seats reserved for candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or the above mentioned two categories of backward classes remain unfilled for want of qualified candidates of those communities, the same shall be added on to the merit pool.

3. Mode of selection:

(a) The appropriate selection committee will first prepare a consolidate list of all applicants irrespective of castes or classes to which they belong arranging them in the order of merit (hereinafter called the First List).

(b) The Selection Committee will then prepare from out of the First List a Second List containing the names of

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(2)

applicants equal in number to the total number of seats to be selected for admission by the Committee arranging them in the order of merit, commencing with the first named in the first list (hereinafter called the Second List).

(c) If the Second list contains the names of as many members of each of the three categories, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the two groups of backward classes as the number of seats respectively reserved for them, then the said Second list will constitute the list of applicants finally selected for admission subject only to the provisions of clause (f).

(d) If, in the case of any of the aforesaid three categories, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the two groups of backward classes the number of applicants belonging to such category in the Second list falls short of the number reserved for it under these rules, additional number of applicants of that category required to make up that deficiency shall be selected in the order of merit to the extent available from out of the portion of the First list remaining after excluding the portion corresponding to the Second list.

(e) If and when such additional number of applicants belonging to one or more of the three categories, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the two groups of backward classes come to be selected under the last preceding clause (d), an equal number of the names of applicants not belonging to any one of these categories, shall be deleted from out of the Second list counting from the bottom of the said list upwards.

(f) In the Second list prepared in accordance with the clauses (a) to (e) above, if the total number of members

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(3)

belonging to more backward classes falls short of the number reserved for them, additional number of applicants belonging to the category required to make up that deficiency shall be selected in the order of merit to the extent available from out of the portion of the First list remaining after excluding the portion corresponding to the second list prepared in accordance with clauses (a) to (c) above, and names of a corresponding number of applicants of backward class shall be deleted from the Second list prepared in accordance with clauses (a) to (e), counting from the bottom of the said list upwards.

The list as finally settled by conforming to the clauses (a) to (f) above shall constitute the list of candidates finally selected for admission into the relevant class of the educational institutions.

4. The merit of a candidate will be judged by the aggregate of the marks obtained by the candidate in the subjects taken into account for making the selection and the marks obtained by the candidate at the interview, the maximum for which shall be 15% of the maximum of the marks for the examination in such subjects as indicated above.

5. These rules are in supersession of all the existing rules on the subject.

6. These rules shall come into effect immediately.

Sd/- Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

CHANCELLOR '  
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

The Palace,  
Mysore,

31st July 1962

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI  
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Meeting :

Dated : 3-10-62

Item 7 :- To consider the replies received from universities regarding evaluation of Text Books in Hindi

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The Commission in their meeting held on 26-4-62 considered the question of Evaluation of Hindi Text books in the universities and resolved as under :-

"It was observed that during the period of transition (which was likely to be spread over several years) for the medium of instruction at the university stage to shift from English to Hindi and the other regional languages, it would be of the utmost importance to ensure that the books (in Hindi and the regional languages) are of an adequate standard. This may require some evaluation, beyond what is normally done by a university, of books prescribed for study in different subjects. It was agreed that this matter needed further examination and should be considered again by the Commission at a later date. (In the mean time the views of the Universities may also be obtained)."

The views of the universities were invited on the the above resolution. So far, 36 universities have sent their views. A summary of the replies received is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for further consideration.

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Appendix I to Item No. 7

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Summary of the views of various universities regarding recommendations of Estimates Committee - Machinery to evaluate Hindi Text-books in the Universities - Action on the recommendation of the.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Views</u>
1.	Annamalai	The University is of the opinion that there was no need at present for an external evaluating machinery in this University.
2.	Andhra	The University authorities have informed that there is no one in the University who knows Hindi to evaluate standard books in various subjects in Hindi. If Books in regional languages viz. Telugu are written then these could be evaluated by teachers in various disciplines.
3.	Aligarh	The University recommends that the University Grants Commission may set up a Committee of experts in the different subjects drawn from the different universities to evaluate text books and other books normally recommended for use by the university students. Such a Committee may be appointed for each subject and their recommendations may be circulated to the universities using books in languages.
4.	Agra	The university has formulated a comprehensive scheme, for getting the text-books published in Hindi in the various subjects comprised under the Faculty of Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture. The Authors have been chosen on the advice of Board of Studies concerned and after their names have been approved by the Executive Council, they are required to submit their manuscripts after carefully going through the terminology as evolved by the Government of India in the various subjects. When the manuscript has been received in the university, it will be scrutinised by an Editor to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and thus, the procedure formulated for writing out text books in Hindi is conducive to the proper maintaining of standard so far as the text books in the various subjects are concerned.

(contd...2..)

(Aligarh..contd..)

At present the University has selected important subjects like Sociology, History, Psychology and Agriculture for the purpose and it is expected that within the next one year about two dozen books will be published by the university in various subjects.

5. Banaras

The University is of the view that before introducing Hindi or any other regional language as medium of instruction, satisfactory arrangement for teachers and text-books should be made. They are further of the view that instruction in the Under-graduate classes should be given in Hindi and in the Post-graduate and Technical Colleges English should be continued.

6. Bombay

The University has not offered any views, as English is still continuing as medium of instruction.

7. Baroda.

The University is of the view that it would be difficult to evolve a special machinery for evaluation of text books in Hindi and other Indian languages beyond the normal evaluation done by the University academic bodies in the subjects concerned.

8. Burdwan

The University for the present has decided to retain English as the medium of instruction and to encourage use of regional language as far as practicable.

In the circumstances stated above, the question of evolving any machinery for evaluation of text books in Hindi and other Indian languages has not been taken up.

9.. Calcutta.

The University is of the opinion that no machinery outside the regional universities will be competent to properly evaluate text-books in Hindi and other Indian languages. The work may be entrusted to the universities concerned under a co-ordinating committee set up by the University Grants Commission.

10. Delhi.

The University has decided that the matter be left to the discretion of the Committee of Courses and Studies of the University and it should be open to them to select the books and that there was no need to have another Committee.

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- 11. Gujarat. The University have evolved a machinery whereby it is proposed to get every script vetted by competent persons both in the field of the subject as well as in the field of Gujarati language.
- 12. Gorakhpur The University stated that in prescribing or recommending books the university takes adequate care and no additional scrutiny is called for. It is, however, true that the students themselves often use books of a sub-standard character. To remedy that we need better libraries tutorials and students Welfare Organization.
- 13. Jammu & Kashmir In the university, English continues to be the medium of Examination and the text books in all courses other than Oriental classical and Modern Indian Languages are in English. The question of evaluation of Hindi text books does not, therefore, concern this University at present.
- 14. Jabalpur The university is of the view that it will be most useful to appoint a Central Committee for evaluation of text-books in Hindi and other Indian languages. The advice of the Committee may be made available to writers of text books in languages before they proceed to publish them and its comments should be made available for guidance of other authors in the case of text books published without prior consultation with such Committee.
- 15. Jadavpur The university is of the opinion that it is desirable to have suitable machinery for the evaluation of books on Indian languages so as to ensure that they are of adequate standard.
- 16. Karnatak The University has agreed that there is a necessity for the proper evaluation of text books in the Indian languages and have given following suggestions :-
  - 1. The University Grants Commission appoint a committee for each of the 12 languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Members of these Committees should be drawn from the various parts of India (even for Hindi) and should not be confined to one region.

(Karnatak..contd..)

2. In regard to the text-books in regional languages, a proper Committee should be appointed by the University Grants Commission with representatives from each of the universities in the state of that language. It may be necessary to have an expert in a particular subject on 2 or 3 language Committees provided he knows the languages concerned at least to some extent. What is more important is not the language but the presentation of the subject. The text now produced in many states are mere translations of the old fashioned text-books. In other words the text books in Hindi or in any other Indian languages should be modern in the sense that the subject matter contained in them, should be accurate and educationally sound. It is quite possible that in laying too much emphasis on the language we should not lose sight of the modern developments in the subject. The technical terms are also not uniform throughout the country and this makes it all the more necessary that an independent agency should be set up to review all the text-books, which are being used in colleges.

17. Kerala

The university has not decided to change the medium of instruction and examination, at the university level from English to Malayalam, the regional language.

English is being used as the medium of instruction and the suggestion of the Commission with regard to evaluation of Hindi Text books will be given serious consideration if and when the university decides to change the medium of instruction from English to Malayalam.

18. Kurukshetra

The Academic Council of the University generally agreed with the suggestion of the estimate Committee of the Parliament that a suitable machinery should be evolved for the evaluation of text books in Hindi and other Indian languages in order to facilitate transfer from English to these languages without adversely affecting the standard.



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-: 5 :-

19. Madras . The University stated that there is no suitable body at present to evaluate Hindi Text-books and that in regard to regional languages expert bodies will be set up by the Board of Studies concerned for evaluation.
20. Marathwada. The university is of the opinion that such text-books should be referred to expert Committees which include some members of the Board of Studies in Hindi and some members of the Board of Studies in the subject concerned.
21. Nagpur The Academic Council of the University is not in favour of evolving any special machinery for evaluating text-books in Indian languages as the same is already being done by the Board of Studies comprised under the different Faculties of the University.
22. Patna The University has not taken any action in the direction of translation of text-books in Hindi so far.
23. Panjab The University is of the opinion that it is desirable to have a suitable machinery for assessment of books and the University Grants Commission may appoint a Committee for assessment of Text books in Hindi and other Indian languages and that the Chairman of the Committee should appoint reviewers on the basis of which the books should be assessed.
24. Rajasthan The University agrees in principle to the proposal.
- It may set up the proposed machinery in consultation with the Ministry of Education.
- The University would lend such co-operation in the matter as lay its power.
25. Roorkee The University agrees to the proposals of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament that there should be some suitable machinery to evaluate suitability of the translations and original books in Hindi and other Indian languages provided the procedure

(Roorkee.. contd..)

adopted help in the quick implementation of the objectives. The usual experience is that such machinery helps in hindering progress and in this matter quick progress is needed.

26. Ranchi University has resolved that for the time being the consideration of the matter be postponed and setting up of an Evaluation Committee be considered only when the university has scheme of its own for publishing standard books in Hindi.
27. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth. University has accepted the recommendations.
28. Sri Venkateswara The medium of Instruction is English at present. Necessary steps will be taken for evaluation of standard books in the language when the main question (change of medium of instruction) is taken up for consideration.
29. Saugar The University of Saugar agrees with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding the necessity for some kind of evaluation of the books (prescribed by the University) in Indian languages beyond what is normally done by the universities themselves.
30. S.N.D.T.Women's The University authorities before undertaking any publication work, always see that the manuscript of the proposed text book or reference book is looked into by an expert on the subject.
31. Utkal The University is of the view that in order to evaluate text-books in Hindi, at first Regional Committees may be formed to consider the matter and thereafter Regional Committees may send representatives for formation of a Central Committee to finally consider the matter.
32. U.P.Agricultural The University strongly recommends the setting up of a suitable machinery for the evaluation of text books in Hindi and other Indian languages beyond what is normally done by the universities.
- This Committee should be set up by the University Grants Commission consisting of eminent men well

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-: 7 :-

(U.P. Agricultural...  
contd...)

versed in the use of Hindi and Regional languages as a medium for imparting technical knowledge and specialists in the different subject matter fields having knowledge of the language concerned.

33. Visva-Bharati

The Academic Council of the university observed that there was adequate provision in the Statutes of the University for evaluation of text-books prescribed for different courses of the University in as much as all books are recommended after due evaluation by the Boards of Studies in the subject concerned to the Academic Council which authority after consideration finally prescribes them for the different courses.

34. Vikram

The University has decided that the Boards of Studies in different subjects will suggest panels of experts who can evaluate books prepared in Hindi. The panel may consist of five persons out of which the Vice-Chancellor will select any three of them. If two experts agree regarding the gradation of the book the same will be sent to the Boards of Studies for approval. The books will be graded into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories indicating very good, good and not upto the mark. The university is taking action on this suggestion.

35. Indian Institute  
of Science.

A post-graduate Institution, Hindi text books are not used. No suggestion.

36. Indian Institute  
of Agricultural  
Research.

The Post-graduate Council of the I.A.R.I. resolved to recommend to the Commission that the evaluation of books (as suggested by us) would be desirable and that for this purpose an Evaluation Sub-Committee should be formed on an All India basis with persons who are competent authorities in the relevant fields and are also conversant with Hindi and the regional languages concerned.

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CONFIDENTIAL. (III)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item 8 : To consider a report of the Enquiry Committee on Gauhati University.

.....

In September, 1961, the Court of the Gauhati University adopted a Resolution requesting the Chancellor to cause an enquiry to be made into the affairs of the University. The Chancellor appointed a commission to enquire into and report on the affairs of the Gauhati University.

The terms of reference were as under :-

- "(1) Causes and nature of the incident of 16th August, 1961 which led to the resignation of three Administrative Officers and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University.
- (2) General state of discipline in the University.
- (3) The Finance and Financial transactions of the University from 1955-56, as well as the Accounts of the Gauhati University Development Committee from the beginning to date and the Audit objections relating to the Accounts of the past years.
- (4) The recruitment, appointment, promotions and conditions of service of Teachers and all other employees of the University and also the general conditions of residence and buildings.
- (5) General Administration of the University.
- (6) Finally to make recommendations on all the above five issues."

The Committee has submitted its report a copy of which is enclosed. The main findings and recommendations of the Committee as given at pp. 65-69 of the report which is for consideration by the Commission.

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\*Kaushik\*

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Report  
of the  
Gauhati University Enquiry  
Commission  
1962

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SHILLONG

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

#### **The Appointment of the Commission and its Terms of Reference**

On 16th September, 1961, the Court of the Gauhati University adopted a resolution requesting the Chancellor to cause an enquiry to be made into the affairs of the University with particular reference to the following points:

- (1) Causes and nature of the incident of 16th August, 1961 which led to the resignation of three Administrative Officers and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University.
- (2) General state of discipline in the University.
- (3) The Finance and Financial transactions of the University from 1955-56, as well as the Accounts of the Gauhati University Development Committee from the beginning to date and the Audit objections relating to the Accounts of the past years.
- (4) The recruitment, appointment, promotions and conditions of service of Teachers and all other employees of the University and also the general conditions of residence and buildings.
- (5) General Administration of the University.
- (6) Finally to make recommendations on all the above five issues.

In pursuance of this resolution and acting under Section 11(2)(d) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947 the Chancellor appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the affairs of the Gauhati University, consisting of the following members:

Shri D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University and a Member, University Grants Commission, Chairman.

Rev. B. M. Pugh, Retired Principal, Union Christian College, Barapani.

Shri B. C. Barua, Advocate General, Assam.

Dr. M. N. Goswami, Retired Commissioner of Division.

Dr. M. N. Goswami was also appointed Secretary of the Commission.

The Commission assembled first at Shillong in the Raj Bhavan on 19th January, 1962, the date on which the Commission came into being. In this sitting the terms of reference were discussed and the preliminaries relating to the procedure of the enquiry were settled. It was decided to address all persons interested in, or connected with, the enquiry to submit their views and suggestions in the form of written notes or memoranda on the points covered by the terms of reference. Regarding item (3) of the terms of reference the Commission decided to seek the help of the Accountant General for conducting a special audit of the University accounts and the accounts of the Development Committee. Letters were accordingly issued to the members of the University Court, University teachers and officials and other individuals connected with the University, inviting notes and memoranda on the affairs of the University with particular reference to the Commission's terms of reference, and the Accountant General was requested to arrange a special audit of the accounts of the Gauhati University from 1955-56 and the accounts of the Development Committee from its inception up to date.

The Commission reassembled at Gauhati on February 8, and after considering the replies received so far from persons addressed by the Member-Secretary, decided to extend the time for submission of notes and memoranda up to the middle of March, 1962. To study the organization of the University and to appreciate the background against which the enquiry was ordered by the Chancellor, the Commission visited the University, held preliminary discussions with the Vice-Chancellor and the principal Administrative Officers and Deans of Faculties. It dispersed on 14th February after drawing up the programme for the next sitting. In the meantime the Audit party deputed by the Accountant General arrived and the Commission discussed with the party the lines of investigation proposed to be adopted and instructed the Registrar and the Treasurer to give necessary facilities to the party.

The third sitting of the Commission started on 8th March and continued up to the 24th. It was devoted exclusively to the hearing of evidence. Altogether 66 witnesses appeared before the Commission. Some of the witnesses had submitted written notes or memoranda setting forth their views on the various points included in the terms of reference as also their suggestions. The list of persons who responded to the Commission's request by submitting notes and memoranda is in Appendix II.

Before the Commission could make much headway with the hearing of evidence, the appointment of Shri P. Dutta as new Vice-Chancellor in place of Dr. H. C. Bhuyan resigned, was announced. The announcement created an embarrassing situation, for the person appointed happened to be the Registrar of the University. The notes and memoranda received by the Commission and the evidence recorded showed that there were charges of lack of responsibility, integrity and efficiency against some of the officers of the University. As the principal Executive Officer associated with the Administration of the University from the start, the Registrar was naturally involved in these charges. His elevation to the office of Vice-Chancellor at the crucial stage when the Commission had hardly begun its enquiry into the allegations and when the special audit arranged by the Commission was still in progress, created an anomalous position. To the public it looked like exonerating the Registrar of all the charges by the authorities concerned. In the face of this, the Commission could not expect witnesses, particularly University employees, to come and depose before it freely and frankly on all points covered by the enquiry. It was, therefore, decided to seek fresh instructions from the Chancellor as to whether there was any further necessity for continuing the enquiry which, as the Commission then apprehended, was not likely to serve any useful purpose. Accordingly the Chairman proceeded to Shillong to meet the Chancellor and to explain to him the whole position. The Chancellor called the new Vice-Chancellor to Shillong and in his presence discussed the situation with the Chairman of the Commission. It was made plain to the Chairman that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor was in no way connected with the enquiry entrusted to the Commissioner, that the University would render all help and co-operation to the Commission in its enquiry. The Chancellor desired that the enquiry should continue as planned. The Vice-Chancellor gave an assurance to the Chairman that he would issue a circular to the University employees that they would be free to give evidence before the Commission. In view of the desire of the Chancellor and of the assurance given by the Vice-Chancellor to the Chairman, the Commission decided to continue the hearing of evidence.

The Commission met first in the University Campus at Jalukbari and interviewed witnesses from 9th March to 15th March, 1962. On the 15th, the members left for Jorhat to interview witnesses from Upper Assam and returned to Gauhati on 18th March. After examining some more witnesses at Gauhati on 19th and 20th March, the Commission proceeded to Shillong to meet the Chief Minister, the Finance and the Education Ministers, some members of the Assembly who were connected with the University and certain State Government officials. The Commission authorised the Chairman to see Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the former Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and to discuss with him the main defects of the Gauhati University and how to eradicate them. This the Chairman did on 4th April, 1962. The list of witnesses interviewed with date and place of interview, is given in Appendix III. The Commission finally met in Shillong from 17th to 20th June, 1962 and finalised the report.

## CHAPTER II

### Review of events leading to the appointment of the Commission

The Gauhati University was brought into being by an Act of the State legislature passed in 1947. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 15th October, 1947 and the first meeting of the University Court was held on 26th January, 1948.

In the preamble to the Act it is stated that the University is to function as a teaching, residential and affiliating University. After the passing of the Act the control exercised by the Calcutta University over University education in Assam ceased, and the Gauhati University had to organize and conduct all the examinations hitherto held under the Calcutta University. The first Matriculation Examination of the Gauhati University was held in 1948. The same year the University held its own examination for B. A., B. Sc. and I. A., I. Sc. and B. T. candidates. On the teaching side the University took over the Post-Graduate classes in Economics and Botany from the Cotton College and started Post-Graduate classes in several other subjects. By the end of 1950, Post-Graduate teaching was organised in History, Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics, Statistics, Commerce, Education, Assamese and Botany. In addition the University started under-graduate courses in Geography, Geology, Anthropology, Statistics, Education and Labour Economics. For want of proper housing accommodation Post-Graduate classes in Physics and Chemistry could not be started before 1955.



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The year 1955 marks the beginning of a new phase in the history of the University. It was in this year that the buildings constructed for the University on its permanent site became available for occupation. Hitherto the University office and classes were held in borrowed buildings supplemented with temporary structures in the compounds of the Cotton College and Earle Law College at Gauhati. The Vice-Chancellor stayed in the building which used to be the residence of the Principal, Cotton College and the Registrar in the quarter meant for the Superintendent of the College Hostel. Later a house was constructed within the Cotton College compound for the Registrar. For the residence of students hostels were started in different parts of the town in rented houses, while the teachers were provided with quarters in a temporary colony in the eastern outskirts of Gauhati town at a place called Chandmari.

Although the residences of the teachers and students were thus not concentrated in one place, the University in its temporary site functioned, on the whole, as a well-knit unit. The first Vice-Chancellor of the University was Shri K. K. Handique, M.A. (Oxon.), an eminent educationist and an orientalist. He was given two other terms in extension. He was a strong disciplinarian and commanded respect among the teachers and students alike. To help him in his work, there was a band of devoted and capable persons drawn from various walks of life, who spared no pains to give the young institution a good start. By 1955 some of these men were removed from the University either by death or by retirement. Meanwhile the buildings on the permanent site became ready. So the University authorities were confronted with a new problem, that of shifting the University from the temporary site at Gauhati to the permanent site at Jalukbari separated by a distance of about 6½ miles to the west of the town.

The planning of the University buildings on the new site and their construction was undertaken by a Committee appointed by the Chancellor under the Gauhati University (Amendment) Act, 1949. This Committee was not responsible to the University. As observed by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh in his address at the fourth Convocation of the University this was a curious arrangement which had no counterpart in other Universities. The University authorities had really no control over the activities of the Committee which was empowered to incur, supervise and control expenditure out of funds which had become vested in the University or were received as grants by the University for its buildings.

By the end of the financial year 1954-55 the following buildings were handed over by the Development Committee to the University—

Science blocks	...	...	...	Nos. 2 and 3.
Boys' hostel	...	...	...	No.2.
Girls' hostel	...	...	...	No.1.
Professors' quarters	...	...	...	Nos.50.

The construction of the Administrative Block, the Arts Building, the Library Building, the Science Block No.1 and the hospital was still in progress when the University classes were shifted to Jalukbari. As the accommodation available was not sufficient, some of the teaching departments were temporarily housed in quarters built for teachers. The office of the University continued to function from Gauhati where the Vice-Chancellor and the Administrative Officers had their residences.

Shri Handique left after completing his third term as Vice-Chancellor in the beginning of 1957. He was succeeded by Dr. S. K. Bhuyan. It was during Dr. Bhuyan's Vice-Chancellorship that the series of events leading to the appointment of this Commission mostly occurred. One of the pressing problems which the University authorities had to face during this period was that of transport. As the quarters built for the University employees were not sufficient and as the accommodation in the hostels was also limited, a large number of teachers, Assistants and students had to come to Jalukbari from Gauhati. The University had no transport of its own for carrying students, employees or teachers from Gauhati and back, but arranged with the State Transport Department to place some of their vehicles for the purpose. The buses provided by State Transport authorities were insufficient and, what was worse, irregular in plying with the result that Assistants were late in coming to office, students missed their lectures and there was a general atmosphere of slackness and indiscipline in the University. Instead of trying to remove the transport bottle-neck either by organising a University bus service between Jalukbari and Gauhati or by providing additional accommodation for the students and Assistants in the University Campus at Jalukbari, the University authorities took a decision (*vide* resolution No.27-A of Executive Council, dated 30th July 1958) to grant conveyance allowance to the employees residing at Gauhati. The decision was resented by the students because it did not solve

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their problem in the least, and also by the teachers and Assistants because the rates of conveyance allowance sanctioned varied with the status of the officer rather than with their capacity to pay for the cost of transport. The Vice-Chancellor was at first allowed a Conveyance allowance of Rs.200 a month and the Administrative Officers of grade I Rs.100 p.m. For officers of grade II and teachers the monthly conveyance allowance sanctioned was Rs.50 per head. The rates allowed to Superintendents and office Assistants were Rs.30 and Rs.20 respectively. Later, the Executive Council revised the rates as follows—

	Rs.
Vice-Chancellor ... ..	150
Registrar ... ..	} 100
Deputy Registrar ... ..	
Treasurer ... ..	
Secretary, University Classes ... ..	
Deans of Faculties ... ..	

For others actual bus fare.

In the Court meeting held on 3rd October 1959, Shri Dharanidhar Das moved the following resolution :

In view of the fact that the employees (other than Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Secretary, University Classes, Dean of the Faculties, Principal, Law College who are granted Rs.100 per month as conveyance allowance) who are entitled to conveyance allowance (*vide* Resolution No.50, dated 11th October 1958 of the Executive Council) amounting to the Upper and Lower Classes concession Bus fare in the Gauhati University Service of State Transport, are experiencing sufficient difficulties as—

- (i) the State Transport, Gauhati University Service buses are not available at all time so as to enable them to attend their offices and classes in proper time ;
- (ii) they are to spend much more bus fare or taxi fare, than the amount granted to them as conveyance allowance, most of the time.

This meeting of the Court resolves to (i) advise the Executive Council to revise the rate of conveyance allowances as follows—

- (a) All first and second grade employees including Registrar, Treasurer, Secretary, University Classes, Principal, Law College, Dean of Faculties, Professors, Readers and other teachers—Rs.30 per month.
- (b) Third and fourth grade employees—Rs.24 per month.

The resolution was supported by Professor P. C. Barman who urged upon the University authorities to consider sympathetically the hardship of third and fourth grade employees. "On humanitarian ground alone", he said, "these demands should be conceded if we want to improve the working condition in the University". The resolution was referred by the Executive Council to a Sub-Committee and after considering the report of the Sub-Committee it was decided to withdraw conveyance allowance granted to employees drawing Rs.300 per mensem or more.

The Court of the University met annually for considering the annual accounts and financial estimates prepared under the direction of the Executive Council. This was the occasion for a review of the working of the University during the preceding year and for sanctioning estimates for the coming year. During the early years the Court was not very critical of the affairs of the University as the members were anxious to avoid any comment which might retard the growth of this infant institution. But with the passing of time and with the development of the University into a full-fledged institution, the Court naturally played a more active role and began to take a critical view of University affairs. Members expressed strong disapproval of the lapses in University Administration and particularly of irregularities in the conduct of examinations, in the appointment of staff and in the use of University funds. The replies given by the

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Registrar to questions put by the members could not satisfy them and there was persistent demand for improvement of things. One of the complaints which was repeatedly voiced in the Court meetings was the unusual delay in the circulation of Court proceedings and the carelessness with which they were recorded. The resolutions passed by the Court were not promptly implemented and the feeling gained ground that the Executive Council could flout the wishes of the Court with impunity and ease. As the Court could not, or did not, trust the Executive Council, it became more and more hostile to the University Administration and the Executive Council on its part could not count upon the support of the Court in all measures. The breach became apparent in the Court meeting held on 3rd October, 1959. In that meeting an anonymous booklet under the title "Mystery of the Gauhati University" was circulated to the members. A copy of the booklet was also placed before the Chancellor. The booklet contained serious allegations against the top administrators including the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts. One of the allegations was that the Registrar had misused his official position as Secretary to the Development Committee and had through contractors caused a deposit of Rs.85,000 in a Calcutta Bank in the name of his wife, that he had purchased a huge plot of land at Jorhat. Against the Vice-Chancellor it was alleged that his undergraduate daughter was appointed as Examiner in the Matriculation Examination of the University, that he drew conveyance allowance for a period during which he was actually lying in the American Baptist Mission Hospital. Dr. Birinchi Kumar Barua, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was charged with temporary misappropriation of a huge quantity of cement and iron rods belonging to the University. It was also alleged that he utilized the services of the University malis in his private garden, that flower plants purchased for the University garden were planted in his own garden and that he used University property and University employees as his own. There were similar allegations of abuse of official position and public funds against other officers, such as the Treasurer and the Deputy Registrar. Some of these allegations were based on objections raised in the Audit report which was placed before the Court after a delay of several years. As they challenged the honesty and integrity of the top Executives of the University, the members of the Court took a serious view of the matter and wanted the Chancellor to cause an enquiry into them. After hearing the reply given by the Registrar, the Chancellor made the following remarks: "the booklet contains grave allegations against even the highest official of the University. The public must be told about it by the University. The public have come to know about it and unless the matter be denied formally, the people would certainly have the idea that the matter is certainly correct". He further stated that he would not allow such statements as were contained in the booklet to go on unchallenged. It should, therefore, be contradicted. The Court passed a resolution recommending to the Chancellor that persons responsible for the misappropriation of cement and iron rods mentioned in the booklet should be punished. The booklet also named certain members of the Executive Council and accused them of attempting to flout the wishes of the Court by promises of favours to secure necessary support to their views. Some of them continued in the Executive Council for 11 years without any break, thereby enjoying a virtual monopoly of privileges and favours.

The circulation of this booklet created a great sensation. It was reproduced in 'Mankind' (January 1960) and the contents became known all over the country. The allegations should have been contradicted by somebody on behalf of the University as desired by the Chancellor. A public institution like the University could not command the respect of enlightened people of the State without such a clear contradiction. On the other hand, if some of the allegations were true, the authorities should have taken immediate action against the persons concerned so as to create public confidence in the University. This was, however, not done. The University simply filed a suit against the author of the pamphlet in a court and when it was found that the pamphlet was a sort of anonymous document the Court naturally could not proceed with the case. This, however, is not the same thing as proving to the satisfaction of the public that the charges were untrue, malicious and unfounded. The net result was that public confidence in the honesty and integrity of the officers named in the booklet was greatly shaken. Even students became perturbed by the news that corruption was rampant in their University. It was also mentioned in the booklet that the students had submitted a Memorandum to the Chancellor listing some of the anomalies described there.

In the meantime Dr. S. K. Bhuyan's term as Vice-Chancellor expired. To elect a new Vice-Chancellor the Court met on 2nd January, 1960. The name of Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, who was then the Secretary to Government in the Education Department, was proposed. The proposal was strongly backed by the Aided College teachers and University teachers jointly. There was no opposition and the new Vice-Chancellor assumed office in February. On 9th March, 1960 he gave an exclusive interview to the representative of *Assam Tribune*, which was published in the Daily

on 11th March, 1960. The Vice-Chancellor was reported to have stated that the desirability of toning up the University Administration was the first thing that had received his attention. According to him the primary requisite for toning up the administration was the shifting of the Examination Branch of the University office from Gauhati to Jalukbari, an object he was determined to accomplish within two months irrespective of all opposition. The Vice-Chancellor said that he was satisfied that houses available within the University Campus were adequate to accommodate all the University officers. But he admitted that the houses lacked certain basic amenities. Asked if there was any opposition to his proposal to shift the Examination branch to Jalukbari, the Vice-Chancellor was reported to have smiled and replied: "I have promised them all facilities including finding out partners for playing bridge, tennis and opening some sort of a club for evening recreation. Some difficulties about postal facilities were also brought forward and I have promised to put my personal car at their disposal for posting University examination papers and collecting them after examination if the situation so demanded, but I could not accept any argument to stay at Gauhati, draw conveyance allowance and house rent, and drain away nearly Rs. 2 lakhs of University money every year and then face justified public criticism". The Vice-Chancellor added that he was himself residing in the University Campus by converting the guest house into the Vice-Chancellor's residence. As soon as he got the entire staff into the Campus he would take up regular plans and schemes for development of Jalukbari into a small, self-contained and self-sufficient township. The interview was a bad start for the new Vice-Chancellor. Although the points he sought to make appear to be substantially correct, the form in which they were flashed in the press hurt the feelings of the key administrative officers as we could gather from the evidence given by some of them. Dr. H. C. Bhuyan also recognized this and he explained to us that he made these remarks casually to a press correspondent who happened to be his *ex-student* and that he had told him that these were not meant for publication.

On the 27th July, 1960, a meeting of the residents of the University Campus was held to consider matters relating to the development of Jalukbari as a township. The Vice-Chancellor presided. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Registrar, the Treasurer and Deputy Registrar attended by special invitation. The meeting decided to form a Town Committee of seven members. The decision was placed before the Executive Council for ratification. The Executive Council while approving the constitution of the Town Committee appointed a sub-committee to define the functions and draw up rules for the guidance of the Town Committee. The Sub-Committee consisted of the following members:—

- Dr. B. K. Barua, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
- Dr. H. K. Barua, Dean of the Faculty of Science.
- Dr. J. C. Medhi Dean of the Faculty of Law.
- The Treasurer—Convenor.

The Sub-Committee did not meet. But the Town Committee in the meantime initiated certain measures for the improvement of the University Campus which brought it into open conflict with some of the members of the Sub-Committee. As the Town Committee had no funds of its own, it had to depend upon University employees and funds for its works. There was an Engineering Division of the University known as Technical Section. The Town Committee approached this section for malis for the University gardens. It was told that some of the malis engaged for the University gardens were being utilised in private gardens and that some of the fourth grade employees of the University were engaged as drivers, cooks, etc., by the University Officers. To ascertain the truth of the matter the Town Committee undertook a survey of the fourth grade employees under orders of the Vice-Chancellor. This enraged the senior members of the University staff and they considered the survey as a kind of espionage on the part of the Town Committee. They held the Vice-Chancellor responsible for it, and two of them, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Science, openly accused him of spying. But the activities of the Town Committee satisfied the residents of the Campus and particularly the students who were complaining of the absence of essential amenities in the Campus and were highly aggrieved by the indifference of the University authorities to their demand. One of the complaints of the students was that the University hospital was not functioning properly, that the doctors were irregular in attending hospital, that medicines were not supplied free to students although large quantities of medicines were annually indented for the hospital, that patients were not generally allowed to stay in the hospital, that for want of an ambulance car patients could not be removed to hospital in emergencies and so forth. The Registrar was the Chairman of the Hospital Committee but he was alleged not to have taken interest in the affairs of the hospital. There were two doctors in the hospital but they were not pulling on well between themselves. One of the doctors happened to be related to the Treasurer and there were allegations of wrong treatment leading to fatality, against this doctor.

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The University has two Students' Organisations, one for the post graduates and the other for the under-graduates. The Secretary of the Post-Graduate Students' Union, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, was arrested by Police in the University Campus on a charge of assault and petty robbery. The incident took place on 26th May, 1960, when the University classes were closed for the Summer Vacation. But the news that the Police violated the sanctity of the University Campus received wide publicity and protests came from many quarters, specially from students. With the reopening of the educational institutions after the Summer Vacation, Gauhati became the focal point of the language disturbances in which the students were also involved. Referring to the role of the students in the language agitation in Assam the Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament on 1st September, 1960. In this statement, the Gauhati University was charged with admitting an under-graduate into a post-graduate class. A contradiction was issued by the Secretary, University Classes, but it received insufficient attention and the students felt that their case went by default. They sent a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister and to register their protest against the unwarranted statement which according to them affected the reputation of the University. The episode provided a convenient plank to the student leaders who assumed for themselves the role of defender of their University's good name and honour.

Dr. H. C. Bhuyan wanted to introduce some reforms to improve the academic standards of the University. He proposed the introduction of M. A. and M. Sc. previous, a reform which was demanded by the students themselves. To remove the dearth of M. A's and M. Sc's who were required in large numbers to staff the Higher Secondary Schools he wanted to introduce a vacation course for secondary school teachers. As there was dissatisfaction among University teachers for disparity in the staffing of different Post-graduate departments, he had a Rationalization Committee appointed by the Academic Council to go into the whole question of teaching staff and to suggest a rational scheme of staffing. The Academic Council gave support to his schemes, but the Executive Council was either lukewarm in its support or openly hostile. As the students themselves were interested in most of those schemes they were impatient for their implementation and an impression gained ground that the Vice-Chancellor, because of the hostility or apathy of the ruling group in the Executive Council was unable to carry out his reforms. It became clear that he was getting obstruction at all stages. His efforts to develop the University Campus were thwarted by the refusal of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Executive Council to meet and define the functions of the Town Committee and to lay down rules for its guidance. His efforts to improve the academic standards were obstructed by the intransigence of the group which dominated the Executive Council. He was himself living in the University Campus with the teachers and students sharing the difficulties and discomforts with them but the Registrar, the Treasurer and other Administrative officers would not come and stay there. Nor was he successful in any of his efforts to remove the grievances of students. The transport bottle-neck persisted. There was no market in the University Campus. The hospital was not working satisfactorily. Complaints were received against a certain Warden accusing him of misappropriating hostel funds. The Vice-Chancellor wanted to have the accounts audited but it was objected on the ground that students' funds were not controlled by the University and were not subject to audit. All this resulted in the Executive Council, particularly the Registrar, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and the Treasurer becoming an eyesore to the students. On the other hand, the Vice-Chancellor and the Town Committee became popular with the students.

At this juncture the Vice-Chancellor decided to resign. The news that the Vice-Chancellor had tendered resignation completely upset the students who liked him and his contemplated reforms. They requested him to reverse his decision but when they found that he was adamant and would not change his mind, they decided to register their protest through a strike. On the 16th August, 1961, the students came out of their classes in batches and staged a huge demonstration in front of the Administrative building of the University demanding the continuance of the Vice-Chancellor in office, and denouncing the corruption and nepotism allegedly prevalent in what they described as the administrative clique. To avert the crisis the senior University teachers approached the Vice-Chancellor and requested him to withdraw his resignation. At first he refused to comply with their request but on the intervention of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who arrived in the meantime, he agreed. The news that the Vice-Chancellor had decided to withdraw his resignation was carried to the students assembled in front of the Administrative building. Being elated with the success of their agitation, the students decided to complete their job of putting an end to the maladministration of the University by making some of the key administrators resign. They stopped officers at the gate and used insulting language. A batch of the students forced into the office rooms of the Registrar, the Treasurer and the Deputy Registrar and demanded their resignation. Learning that the students had compelled the three Administrative Officers

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to resign, the Vice-Chancellor with the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and some senior teachers rushed to the Administrative building. When the students saw the Dean of the Faculty of Arts they asked him also to resign. This was done in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor.

The incident was the first of its kind in the history of University administrations in India. It was considered in an emergent sitting of the Executive Council which adopted a resolution as follows: "With a view to create a healthy atmosphere in the University and to remove certain misapprehensions in the public mind the Executive Council requests the Court to consider the desirability of causing an enquiry into the affairs of the University including the question of general discipline". The resolution was considered at an emergent meeting of the Court of the Gauhati University held on 16th September, 1961. The Court ultimately adopted a resolution requesting the Chancellor to appoint a Commission with the terms of reference as stated in the first paragraph of the introductory chapter. The preamble of the resolution read as follows:

Having taken into consideration resolution No.3 passed by the Executive Council on 19th August, 1961, this meeting of the Court of Gauhati University is satisfied that there exists a situation requiring thorough enquiry into the affairs of the University and therefore requests the Chancellor to cause such an enquiry to be made with particular reference to the following points.

### CHAPTER III

#### The incident of 16th August, 1961

We have been asked to enquire into the causes and nature of the incident of 16th August, 1961. We received exhaustive notes and memoranda from the persons whom we addressed on the subject and some of them also appeared before us to give evidence on the incident. The incident was an extra-ordinary one and created a sensation all over the State. But from the evidence which we could collect it is clear that the incident was not entirely unexpected. For some time past the University affairs were not going on well and the events reviewed by us in the last Chapter point clearly to this fact. There was complete lack of co-operation and understanding between the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council. The junior members of the teaching staff were labouring under a sense of frustration as a result of the policy followed by the Executive Council in the matter of promotion and confirmation. The students were offended by the indifference shown to their demand for removal of genuine grievances by the University authorities. Rumours of alleged misappropriation of University funds and University property by the top Administrative Officers made the students lose confidence in their elders, and when they heard that these officers were also obstructing the Vice-Chancellor in his attempt to introduce essential reforms they lost all patience. The Estimates Committee of the Assembly met in the University in May, 1960 and the remarks made by the Committee in its report about the conduct of affairs of the Development Committee seriously undermined the confidence of the public and the students in the University. Here are some of the Extracts from the Committee's report:

Under the Rules, the University Development Committee is to meet once in every month, but the composition of the body is such that it has never met once in a month ..... This will show that the Development Committee never met regularly to consider the various subjects coming within its purview. The affairs were carried on as if they were one's domestic affairs and very often we were told that orders were given verbally. The Secretary of the Committee the Registrar is not even the member of the Committee. .... The Committee also view that during these years the whole affairs of the Development Committee have been carried on in a very irregular manner. There are also charges of misappropriation and wastages, etc. All these things have to be probed in and therefore, the Committee recommend for an appointment of a high power Committee to carry on a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Development Committee.

Some of the allegations contained in the booklet "Mystery of the Gauhati University" were also found true by the Estimates Committee. Thus the Committee in its report paragraph 21, stated:

"The Committee, in course of the investigation found that cement and G. I. Sheets earmarked for University Development Committee were given to many persons including some University Officers without authority".



After all this it was only natural for the students to lose respect for those in charge of the affairs of the University and to look for early remedy. They had submitted a memorandum to the Chancellor listing their grievances, but no action was taken on the memorandum. There was demand for an enquiry by the Court but no enquiry was held. In its meeting held on 23rd October 1959, the Court requested the Chancellor to take appropriate action against the persons guilty of misappropriating University property. This was not done. Even the Registrar did not issue any statement denying the allegations made against him in the booklet "Mystery of the Gauhati University" despite the clear direction of the Chancellor in the Court meeting. This only confirmed the impression which the students had formed by that time, that the administration of the University was not only apathetic to students' representations and demands, but indifferent to all principles of propriety and decency, that there was none to stop corruption and favouritism in the University and that no attempt by peaceful means to improve the situation was likely to succeed. Viewed in the light of sentiments prevalent at the time, the incident of the 16th August was the logical outcome of events which preceded it and has been rightly described by one of the Deans in his note submitted to us as "a sudden and spontaneous emotional upsurge based on sentiments and impulses". These sentiments and impulses would have found an outlet some day in some form, for the University authorities did nothing effective to assuage them. The resignation of the Vice-Chancellor only served to accelerate the developments.

In his evidence before us the Vice-Chancellor stated that he submitted his resignation to the Chancellor verbally in June, 1961, but was asked by the latter to stay on till the end of the Assembly elections. According to the Vice-Chancellor he was subjected to "repeated humiliations", to quote his own words, and he had no alternative but to resign. We have referred earlier to his differences with the Executive Council. He could not implement any of the schemes of academic reform which he took up after assuming office. Matters came to a head with the refusal of the Executive Council to listen to his advice on the appointment of the Professors of Anthropology and English. Not only did the Council reject his advice but it denied him even the courtesy due to his office.

Dr. Bhuyan submitted his resignation of the office of Vice-Chancellor again on the 2nd August. On 14th August the local daily *Assam Tribune* published the news of the Vice-Chancellor's resignation with the following as the ground of his decision—

"Difference of opinion over pay scales of the Executive Officers holding statutory positions is believed to be the cause of his resignation.

"It is learnt that following the upgrading of the pay scales of Professors and teachers by the University Grants Commission the Executive Officers of the University such as Registrar, Treasurer and others have also demanded higher salaries. The Vice-Chancellor's stand is that the University Grants Commission's recommended pay scales were applicable only in case of Professors, Readers and teachers. Hence the difference.

"The Vice-Chancellor had discussions with the Chancellor at Shillong on the issue, it is further learnt".

It is a fact that there was a proposal to revise the pay scales of the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Treasurer and Deputy Registrar. The pay scales of the Registrar, Treasurer and the Deputy Registrar were last revised in 1958. Dr. Bhuyan, therefore, opposed the proposal as there were other urgent schemes waiting for want of funds. The Executive Council, however, over-ruled his opposition. This naturally offended the Vice-Chancellor. But he did not resign on this issue. The reason given for his resignation was bad health. When his attention was drawn to the news item in the local daily, Dr. Bhuyan instructed the Registrar to issue a contradiction.

The Registrar of Gauhati University, Shri P. Dutta, gave the following press statement, as desired by the Vice-Chancellor—

"The Vice-Chancellor has not submitted his resignation to the Chancellor on account of difference of opinion over the pay scales of the Executive Officers of University. There is also no truth in the statement that he had any discussion with the Chancellor regarding this issue."

The Vice-Chancellor later stated in the University Court meeting held on 16th September 1961, that the contradiction was meant to be issued by the Registrar "by direction of the Vice-Chancellor" but the newspaper did not publish the words "by

direction of the Vice-Chancellor". This amounted virtually to a distortion of the statement inasmuch as the Vice-Chancellor was completely left out of the picture. As a denial issued by the Registrar in his personal capacity, it could only be construed to mean the opposite of what the Registrar stated. Thus the mischief done by the news item remained uncorrected.

Events were moving fast. The Matriculation results of the University were approved by the Executive Council on the 12th of August and were hung up on 13th August, 1961. They were published in the local dailies on the 14th. But the names of the first ten successful candidates were published in the Calcutta papers on the 13th. This was resented by the students all over Assam, and the Registrar being the person in charge of the Examinations was the obvious target of attack. In this particular case however the students held a member of the Executive Council, Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee, particularly responsible as is evident from the resolution No.3 of the General meeting of the University Students passed after the incident of the 16th August, which read as follows—

"They demand the resignation of Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee from the Executive Council and that he should completely dissociate himself from the affairs of the Gauhati University. He should be asked to explain to the University Court how the Matriculation results came out in Calcutta papers before it was published in Gauhati".

The news of the Vice-Chancellor's resignation on account of his difference with the Executive Council over the revision of pay scales of the Executive Officers had already excited the students of the University and there were unsuccessful attempts made to persuade the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw his resignation. When it was known that some members of the Executive Council was responsible for the publication of Matriculation results in the Calcutta papers earlier than in Assam papers, the Executive Council lost all confidence of the students. After this the incident followed almost as a matter of course.

We have carefully considered the circumstances which led the Vice-Chancellor to resign. He was unanimously voted to his office by the University Court and the students liked him. With this solid support behind him he could have easily put the University administration on a sound basis had he shown a greater measure of firmness and adopted a more practical way of carrying out his reforms. In his written note to the Commission Dr. Bhuyan has cited the following instance of his difficulty in getting his schemes implemented—

"The Academic Council on the recommendation of the different Faculties decided to split up the Masters' Examination into two parts in January, 1961 and wanted it to come into force from 1961-62 session.

"When I asked them to take necessary steps for this I was told that an Ordinance for this would be necessary and this would have to be passed in the Court as this involved some additional expenditure.

"At the time of new admissions, *i.e.*, sometime towards the end of August I consulted them again. It was agreed that the teachers may be asked to proceed on the assumption that a previous examination would be held. In case the Court did not ratify the ordinance we should switch back to our old system. About the middle of September I asked the Registrar again to set the questions for the previous examination. He agreed and wanted to have the splitting of the syllabus. It was found that the note on the subject sent by me in the previous year could not be traced. I asked him to issue a notice. About the first week of October he told me that the Professors had not submitted the splitting of their syllabus and I asked him to issue a strong circular and to give me a list of the defaulters. The list of defaulters was never submitted to me and meanwhile I decided to go on leave. I wrote on the file "Why do they not respond?" "Please discuss the matter with the Deans before issue of the notice".

"I went on leave on 17th October, 1961 and had no mind to return after expiry of my leave. But I had to come back at the request of the Chancellor. On resuming charge on 18th December, 1961 I enquired what he did about the matter. His reply was that he consulted the Deans as desired by me but they were of opinion that it was too late to introduce from this year, and they had agreed to introduce it from 1962-63 session.



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"After the Christmas holiday, i.e., on 3rd January, 1962, I enquired if necessary statute was ready to go before the Court on 24th January, 1962. "It can't be done in such a short time" came the sharp reply.

"I replied - "How then are you going to introduce it from 1962-63 Session ?

"The Deputy Registrar intervened at that stage and said that an ordinance would do just as well and it could be passed in the Executive Council.

"Why was it not then passed in the Executive Council during the long period of nearly thirteen months ?

"Later I happened to come across the proceedings of the Court meeting of 24th January, 1962. The Registrar made the statement that the Executive Council had decided to introduce it from 1963-64 Session.

"I then sent for the file and found that the Registrar, the Deans of Science and Commerce agreed to introduce it from 1962-63. But the Dean of Arts wrote.

"Personally I think the whole matter will have to be reviewed later. This is not the proper time to introduce it.

"After 13th February, 1962, I am told that we could have done it even without an ordinance as we have been doing in the case of the Engineering Examinations."

"I cannot imagine a more insidious form of sabotage".

There is no doubt that the Registrar failed to take timely steps for the implementation of the decision of the Academic Council. He knew that the Vice-Chancellor was very keen on this reform and that the students were also demanding it for some time. There was no opposition to it from the teachers, for the Gauhati University Teachers' Association unanimously supported the scheme in an emergent meeting held in May, 1960 (reported in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 25th August, 1960). That there was no justification for delaying the steps preparatory to the execution of the scheme is obvious. By misleading the Vice-Chancellor the Registrar did expose himself to the charge of sabotage and disloyalty. But was it enough for the Vice-Chancellor to stop with mere queries without making any attempt whatsoever to find out whether the difficulties complained of were genuine or not? If he had any doubts about the correct procedure he could have taken legal opinion. In all such cases the obvious course for the Vice-Chancellor would have been to talk things over personally with the important persons. Instead, he allowed the Registrar and those who were opposed to the introduction of the scheme, an opportunity to adopt dilatory tactics. This was not the only case in which Dr. Bhuyan failed to act and thereby allowed things to drift. It was at his instance that the Academic Council appointed a Rationalisation Committee for suggesting rationalisation of the staffing patterns of the different teaching departments. He complained before the Commission that the Rationalisation Committee did not meet. But clearly it was his duty to see that the committee met in time to discharge the duties assigned to it. Similarly, the committee appointed by the Executive Council to define the functions of the Town Committee did not submit any report. As the Chairman of the Executive Council it was within his competence to direct the committee to submit its report within a reasonable time. It was up to him to impress upon the members of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council and the Executive Council the urgency of transacting the work assigned to them and on their failure to take strong measures against the delinquent members. By not acting in the way the Chief Executive Officer of a University is expected to do, Dr. Bhuyan partly contributed to the situation of which he became later a victim.

To understand the real nature of the incident during which the three Administrative Officers and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts were forced to resign we have to take a broad view of the situation in the State as a whole. Earlier we have referred to the disturbances connected with the question of official language which took place in the summer of 1960. Commenting on the role played by the students in these disturbances the Parliamentary Delegation in its report stated "The students in Assam are well-organised. They have their Central Organisation at Gauhati to which District Organisations and other institutional unions of students are affiliated. The youthful imagination of the students had already been inflamed by the language agitation, ..... The students became spearhead of agitation on the language issue. They organised procession, meetings and hartals and soon they began to dominate the situation throwing the political parties into background."

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On the eve of the incident of 16th August, the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the firing at Gauhati during which one student was killed and several were injured, was published. The findings of the Commission did not satisfy the students and they demanded the prosecution of the Superintendent of Police who ordered firing on the students. On the 14th August, a large crowd of students staged angry demonstration before the car of the Chief Minister who was driving from Borjhar Airport to Gauhati. The students demanded the prosecution of the Superintendent of Police for the alleged killing of the student during firing. Tension prevailed all over Gauhati and the University students were naturally in an agitated mood. In a memorandum submitted to the Commission, the Secretary to the Post-Graduate Students' Union has described the atmosphere which prevailed in the University in the following words:

"For a long time, there was a general belief amongst the students that the present Vice-Chancellor is being victimised by the Administrative Officers by their haughty and non-cooperative attitude. When the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor on his difference with the Administrative officers over the pay scale appeared in the press, there was a general stir among the students.

"The Union Executive, Post-Graduate Students' Union was pressed hard by the students to hold a general meeting to express the general resentment and to voice the popular demand that the Vice-Chancellor should continue in his office. To comply with the popular opinion the Post-Graduate Students' Union proposed to abstain from classes on 16th August, 1961, and hold a general meeting. The response was spontaneous and huge crowd assembled before the Arts Building.

"But all of a sudden the crowd became excited and we suspect that there was some sort of provocation on which the accumulated resentment and dissatisfaction of so many years erupted into a mob frenzy. The situation went beyond control of the student leadership. The excitement rose to such a degree, that it became clear that any attempt to resist the crowd would result in sweeping violence. Only way to avert violence appeared to allow the crowd to have its way. The excited crowd demanded the resignation of the four Administrative Officers including the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who in their opinion were responsible for such a state of affairs in the University and the officers obliged them, 'The crowd being satisfied, dispersed.'

The evidence of eye-witnesses examined by us generally confirms this account. As soon as the students came to know of the Vice-Chancellor's resignation they tried to get a reversal of the decision. Deputations were sent to the Vice-Chancellor to request him to withdraw his resignation. The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce who was with the Vice-Chancellor when some half a dozen students approached him on the 15th August confirmed this in course of his evidence before the Commission. Finding that the Vice-Chancellor was unwilling to change his decision the students decided to go on strike. The teachers also were perturbed by the news of the Vice-Chancellor's resignation and an emergent meeting of the General Council of the University Teachers' Association which was held on the 15th August, decided to send a deputation of senior teachers to wait upon the Vice-Chancellor on the next day to persuade him to revise his decision. It was when the deputation was pleading with the Vice-Chancellor that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. B. K. Barua, arrived and made a successful personal effort to induce the former to withdraw his resignation. Immediately, the Deans of the Faculties sent a telegram to the Chancellor conveying the news. The decision pleased the members of the staff who next tried to pacify the students. But the news did not have the desired effect with the students. The following extract from one of the memoranda received by us, gives a vivid picture of the situation as it developed:

"Taking a copy of the above telegram we ..... started hurriedly to the Arts building where the students had been observing a strike since morning with demonstrations of placards and festoons, and shouting slogans like "we want back our beloved Vice-Chancellor" "Down with the corrupt Officers of the University", etc. We met some of their leaders and showed them the copy of the telegram and requested them to go back to their respective classes as the purpose of their strike to get back their Vice-Chancellor was achieved. At first some of the students showed their willingness to return to their classes, but suddenly a section of them demanded the resignation of the Administrative Officers and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts. It became apparent from their line of arguments that those students somehow or other got the impression that the Administrative Officers do not give support to the Vice-Chancellor and badly let him down in the Executive Council."

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We tried to ascertain the reason for the sudden change in the mood of the students. Two of the witnesses told us that the students were enraged by some abusive remarks made by the Treasurer when the latter met them at the gate of the Administrative building. Several witnesses averred before us that the Treasurer was not liked by the students for his generally rude behaviour towards them. The Treasurer himself denies this allegation. There was already a feeling among the students that the Administrative Officers were not co-operating with the Vice-Chancellor, that by out-manceuvring the Vice-Chancellor they got their pay scales raised in complete disregard of the interests of the University, that they were responsible for malpractices and corruptions in the University. The students besieged the Registrar, Treasurer and Deputy Registrar in their offices and forced them to resign. When this was reported to the Vice-Chancellor he, accompanied by the Deans of Arts and Science and a few other Senior Teachers, rushed to the Arts building. Seeing the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the students demanded his resignation in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. When this was complied with, the students dispersed.

In their evidence, the student representatives stated that the students actually did not demand the resignation of the officers. All that they wanted was that there should be a thorough enquiry into the affairs of the University and that during the enquiry the officers should not remain in their posts. But the officers themselves decided to submit their resignations. We have seen the letter addressed by the Secretary, Post-Graduate Union, to the Chancellor on the incident of the 16th August. The letter was written to convey the decisions of the general meeting of the University students which was held after the incident with Shri Bimal Gogoi in the chair. It is explicitly stated in that letter that the students demanded the resignation of the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Treasurer and the Dean of Arts, as their presence would stand as an obstacle against an unbiased institutional Enquiry Commission. It was also stated in that letter that the students raised several slogans such as "education and corruption do not go together, educational sanctity must be maintained, we want our Vice-Chancellor to continue in office, corrupt administrators must go and vacate their seats". So the wrath of the students demonstrators was against the corrupt practices alleged to be prevalent in the University. Their agitation was directed mainly at getting the demand for an enquiry conceded. They considered the continuance of the four officers in office prejudicial to the unimpeded progress of the enquiry and therefore demanded their resignation.

Some of the witnesses wanted to suggest that the students were incited by certain members of the teaching staff. But they could not name any one specifically nor could they give us any clue to investigate the charge. The students on their part deny this. We are convinced that no incitement was necessary. The atmosphere was already surcharged with hostility and distrust, generated partly by the publication of the findings of the Commission which enquired into the police firing during which a student was killed and partly by the persistent failure of the University Authorities to dispel doubts about the honesty and incorruptibility of the top Administrative Officers. An enquiry was demanded by the Court as early as 1959. When this was not conceded, the students took up the matter and wanted to force the hands of the authorities by their actions. They had their own grievances against the authorities who were deaf to their demands for essential services such as transport, good water and medical facilities and for academic reforms. The examinations were not conducted with anything like efficiency and, further, there were no fixed dates for the holding of examinations and for declaring the results. As a consequence, students lost one or two years unnecessarily and this is even now one of the legitimate grievances of the students. Finding that the Vice-Chancellor's attempts to improve the state of things were persistently obstructed by a powerful group in the Executive Council, they wanted a probe into the affairs of the University. The resolution adopted by them in the general meeting held after the incident is explicit on the point. It says—

"The General meeting of the University Students, Gauhati University, demanded the resignation of the Registrar, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Deputy Registrar and the Treasurer immediately.

"They resolved that their resignation be followed by setting up a high power Enquiry Commission by the Assam Government headed by a High Court Judge to probe into the affairs of the University in general and into the causes that led to the Vice-Chancellor's resignation in particular. They are of the opinion that the resignation of the above four—Registrar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Deputy Registrar and the Treasurer—is essential for an unbiased and thorough enquiry."

That the students were not making an unreasonable demand can be seen from the fact that the Executive Council while directing the students to express regret for their behaviour towards the four officers, requested the court to consider the desirability of causing an enquiry into the affairs of the University, including the question of general discipline, with

a view to creating a healthy atmosphere in the University and to remove certain misapprehension in the public mind. The evidence and facts discussed in this and the earlier Chapter confirm the impression of the Executive Council that the atmosphere in the University was far from healthy when the unpleasant incident of 16th August took place. The incident was the natural consequence of maladministration of the University and the callous indifference of the University authorities to the interests and welfare of the students. To treat this incident as a case of pure student indiscipline will be to mistake the symptom for the disease. The disease lies much deeper. It is rooted in the defects of the Gauhati University Act which enables a handful of members to monopolise power in the University on more or less a permanent basis. Groupism and the party spirit prevailing in the University on a large scale were also partly responsible for the incident.

## CHAPTER IV

### GENERAL STATE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE UNIVERSITY

#### **Discipline is one of the main functions of University Education**

When one speaks of indiscipline in the Universities of this country, the general belief is that such indiscipline is to be found only among the students. But the Commission was indeed surprised to learn from one and all (except perhaps one) of the witnesses who were confronted with this question that such indiscipline is found more among the elders than among the students. It is therefore quite right that the Court of the Gauhati University should direct the Commission to enquire into the "General State of discipline" in the University, as the problem is not one that is confined only to the students but also to be found among all other employees of the University, beginning from the topmost officers to the humblest worker of this greatest centre of learning, wisdom and culture of this State.

As the work of the Commission progressed, the Members were being continually reminded of this one most important aspect of University education, namely, the need for inculcating discipline with a view to preparing men and women for leadership in Government, the professions, industry and commerce. Universities must also at all times portray the sanctuaries of the inner life of the nation: they must provide a coherent picture of an integrated way of life. In other words, University education, among others, must aim at preparing for citizenship in a democratic community. The task of all education is not only to discipline our minds and our bodies, but also our character.

#### **Indiscipline among elders**

We may, however, be allowed to say that the condition in the Gauhati University does also reflect the condition which we now find in our Society. Indiscipline is, we may assert, the result partly of the newly won freedom which this country has achieved. It is the natural result of a discovery of the power which an individual possesses and which, in the flush of freedom from subjection, finds its use for personal benefit rather than in the interest of the Society or the Nation as a whole. It is the hang-over of a slave mind which a newly independent nation has to contend with. However, as one witness put it, "the University should be a model for the Society, it should set up a standard of life, and should by no means be the most corrupt, or the most inefficient".

The Commission received many complaints of corruption and inefficiency against the key officers in the University administration. But because of the limited time and also because it did not consider that its task is to track down offenders, did not fully or minutely investigate all the charges although the Members are agreed that these are contributory causes of the general state of indiscipline in the University.

An autonomous body like the University is expected to follow a strict code of conduct in its dealings with the employees and the public. As the sanctuary of the inner life of the nation the University is supposed to uphold the highest ideals in society and thus create the requisite atmosphere for self-control and discipline among the students and the staff. But the Gauhati University does not seem to have fulfilled these conditions in the required measure. From what we could learn during the enquiry there is evident lack of respect for rules and principles at all levels. One of the officials of the University stated before the Commission—

"In this University, nobody is caring for nobody's words, nobody is taking orders from nobody". The Estimates Committee of the Assembly charged the

Development Committee itself in these words, "We found the University Development Committee functioning in a despotic manner without observing the Rules and Regulations laid down by itself for its functioning".

Secondly, we are constrained to say that slackness, almost amounting to insubordination, is reflected in the non-compliance of the University authorities with certain directions of the Court (or the Senate) which they all recognise as the supreme body of the University. Thus it was said that "the Court had specifically directed to supply the proceedings (of the Court) within two months", and yet they were sent 5 or 6 months after the meeting. The Court itself is apparently aware of this and many other lapses on the part of the University authorities for, in its recent meeting, it adopted the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Gauhati University Court notes with concern the trend in the management of the affairs of the University by the Executive Council during the last one and half years. This Court is particularly concerned to find that vital resolutions and decisions adopted by the University Court and the Academic Council are shown scant regard by those who are charged with the responsibility of executing the same.

"This meeting, therefore, now recommends the present Executive Council and the Officers of the University to take immediate action on all decisions, resolutions and directions, both pending and current, of the Court and the Academic Council and also to strictly observe the rules and regulations of the University".

Even the meetings of the Court of the University do not always appear to have been conducted with the decorum and dignity befitting an assemblage of men and women considered the most educated, or the most learned dignitaries of the State. Charges are often made in the meetings of the Court against University authorities which smack of indiscipline, as those charges are often hurled by comparatively junior members of the University teaching staff or of affiliated colleges, questioning the integrity of the senior Officers of the University. We read in the recent proceedings of the Court that "members of the office staff were sitting in the meeting hall to watch the proceedings of the meeting" and "disturbing the Court meeting". When a Member of the Court pointed out that there should have been "restriction in allowing outsiders to enter into the meeting hall", it was reported that the "Registrar *then requested* (italics ours) the outsiders to leave the room which they did". One fails to understand why outsiders should have been allowed *at all* to attend Court meetings and why the Registrar had to request members of Office staff to leave the room. To cap it all, it appears from the rather odd statement above, "*which they did*" (italics ours) that the Registrar half expected that the Office staff would not comply with his request. This lack of respect for the Court and the top officers of the University naturally extended to the students as well who at one time demanded that they be allowed to see certain Court meeting. When demands were not granted, they even damaged University property.

When we come to the Executive Council, or what is generally known in other Universities as the Syndicate, we find there also a lack of orderliness in the conduct of the meetings. Even the so called Executive Council Chamber does not seem to arouse that sense of sombre or quiet dignity befitting either the cloistered character which its name suggests or its high responsibilities. The seating arrangement itself is such that only one or two who sit next to the Chairman, *i.e.*, the Vice-Chancellor, usually catch his eye, and only the most boisterous at the further end of the long table catch his ear.

We consider that the Executive Council of the University is its most responsible body in which the affairs of the University are discussed thread-bare and decisions are taken after full and mature consideration. It is, therefore, very frustrating to learn from several members of the Executive Council who deposed before the Commission that the meetings were not well-planned, that detailed notes on the agenda were not supplied to the members in time, and that decisions were taken hurriedly.

On the other hand it appears that the Executive Council often refrains from taking actions as directed by the Court when such actions are not of particular interest to some influential members or to the inner group of the Executive Council. We note, for instance, that the Court had at one time decided to form a Permanent Advisory Committee to look into the problems of affiliated colleges, but this has not been done so far. The Court at another time decided to reconstitute the Department of Assamese as the Department of Modern languages, but that also has not been done. On the other hand, it appears doubtful if the Department of Culture and Civilisation of Assam and the Department of the Methods of Teaching English as a Foreign language were constituted with proper authority.

In the same way posts were sometimes created without the sanction of proper authorities. Some of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission were of the opinion that the creation of the post of Secretary, University classes was illegal as there was no provision for it in the Act. At any rate the powers of this officer appear to be somewhat vague. They have depended a great deal on the personality or ability of the person holding this office. If one is able and aggressive, he naturally assumes more power to himself; on the other hand, if the person is weak or docile all powers may ultimately be taken away from him, as it is probably happening at present. One can easily see how indiscipline is created among the staff and students when nobody knows what the powers of a certain official of the University are. The Commission is also not convinced that the posts of Academic Registrar and of the Controller of Examinations have been properly and legally established.

The Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Academic and Executive Officer of the University. As such he is entitled to respect and support from the members of the administrative and teaching staff who are expected to carry out his orders. We were, therefore, shocked to learn that in recent years the state of discipline in the University has so deteriorated, that when the Vice-Chancellor would send a peon to call one of his officers to his office, that officer would shout back at the peon saying at the same time that he should not have been disturbed as he was busy. Such flagrant manifestation of indiscipline on the part of the officer naturally breeds indiscipline in his own subordinates who can only learn by his example.

Other causes of indiscipline in the University are—

(1) The practice of many teachers to leave classes early in order to catch the buses which will take them back to Gauhati;

(2) The quarrels amongst staff members, resulting in one case in the assault by one of the teachers on a fellow teacher causing grievous hurt to him and even necessitating the Police to hand-cuff the assailant and take him under their custody;

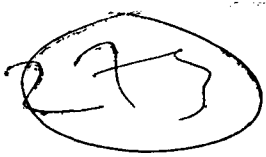
(3) The office employees of the University not attending office at the proper time.

One of the witnesses, himself an office employee of the University, told the Commission that some employees came to the University at 2 P.M. as they found it impossible to come early because of lack of transport, and they left the office at 2-30 P.M. in order to ensure a seat in the bus as there was usually a big rush in the bus. When asked what these employees did in half an hour in the office, the Members of the Commission were told that such employees only took a cup of tea and returned home. This may be exaggeration, but several witnesses, including the officers of the University themselves admitted of this lack of discipline among the employees, *i.e.*, the practice of attending office late and going early. Principals of affiliated colleges also demurred the fact that whenever they came to the office of the University, they had to wait long hours as the office employees and even the officers of the University were not there in time. The officers can of course explain why they are late in coming to the Jalukbari office by some plausible excuses; but that does not serve any useful purpose.

(4) The practice of appointing students as employees in the University has contributed partly to indiscipline. While the Commission thinks that students may be employed as part-time employees of the University, in the Gauhati University the practice has been responsible for indiscipline as these student employees who are aware of the lapses of administration utilise that knowledge to foment strike among their fellow students. In one particular instance the University authorities who were late in the appointment of staff were compelled by a strike organised by student employees to take immediate action to appoint the staff. Such happenings must have served as further incentives to students to challenge duly constituted authority. The absurdity to which this practice of appointing students in the office of the University can lead is evident from the fact that it has made it possible for the Treasurer of the University to register himself as a student of Law. As the Treasurer is one of the highest officers in the University, the presence of such an officer in the same class with students does not ordinarily help to inspire respect for the officers of the University.

A very important witness maintains that indiscipline among students is also the result of (1) the absence of a proper filing system with proper pagination, (2) the improper maintenance of stock registers, (3) the absence of annual verification of stock of scientific apparatus, (4) Wardens not functioning properly, (5) hostel accounts not being audited regularly, (6) inadequate steps for fostering research.





## Indiscipline among the students

### 1. MENTAL DISCIPLINE

A subject of study in some Universities in the West is known as discipline, and so it is. It is one of the ways by which the mind of a student is disciplined. That is certainly one of the most important functions of University education; it is to help an individual grow into a fully-developed personality mainly through strenuous mental discipline and constant utilisation of all his potential faculties. All aspects of University life therefore should aim at making this mental discipline a primary concern. But it is again in this most important aspect of the University life that the Gauhati University seems to have proved a failure.

It has, for instance, like all Universities in India as well as in other countries, a system of examinations which are meant to encourage mental discipline among the students. But examinations at the Gauhati University are so irregular and often postponed at so unbelievably short notices that students no longer pay any serious attention to them. We were told that the B. E. (Bachelor of Engineering) examination is held one year late and that M. A. examinations are late by about 6 months. Also examinations are not scheduled well ahead, as is done in other Universities, but their dates are published just a few days ahead of the time for actual holding of the examinations. This provides a loop-hole for the students to ask for the postponement of the examinations which, sooner or later, results in acts of indiscipline on the part of the students if their requests are not granted. It is indeed gratifying to learn that the students of the Gauhati University asked the authorities to hold the examinations more regularly in order to make students pay more attention to their studies. They insisted upon the authorities to have the system of M. A. and M. Sc. Previous and Final, so that examinations can be held at shorter and more regular intervals than they are at present. In our opinion this would be an improvement on the present system for enforcing that mental discipline which is such a necessary part of the life of a student. One Head of Department even suggested that the American system, of dividing the Academic year into semesters would be still better.

One more defect brought to our notice is that until recently question papers were not subjected to moderation, a practice usually followed in the Universities, at least in some examinations. The University Act empowers the Academic Council to appoint examination committees to moderate examination questions. But no Moderation Board was appointed before 1958 and in the absence of moderation the question papers carried imperfections and caused irritation to the highly strong candidates working in the tense atmosphere of the examination hall. No wonder that they exploded in righteous indignation and held the University responsible for all the difficulties caused to them. These and many other irregularities in the conduct of examinations have led the students to believe that examinations are a farce and that they need not pay very serious attention to them. Faith in the adequacy of these tests has a very important bearing on the state of discipline among students.

The number of working days of the students in the University also seems to be much less than what is needed for them satisfactorily to complete their required studies. Heads of many department of the University complain that there are too many holidays including of course "undisclosed holidays". Their conclusion, therefore, is that the University is "putting less and less emphasis on studies". This, they also say, is one of the reasons for the outburst of indiscipline among the students. Complaints of this nature naturally came more from teachers in the Science Departments as a certain amount of laboratory work has to be done by students in order to qualify them to sit for examinations, although the complaints have also come from those connected with Liberal Arts Departments. We may also add here that the condonation of students who fall short of requisite minimum percentage of attendance in lectures is now done arbitrarily, making this also a contributory cause for indiscipline among students.

<sup>1</sup> Also, as pointed out above, there have been departments which are not adequately staffed, indicating that the University authorities did not pay enough attention to providing all the facilities possible for the mental discipline of the students, thus contributing further to the causes for the general state of indiscipline in the University.

The University even today is without proper Library facilities which really should have been the hub of all educational activities of both its staff and students. But considering the importance of proper library facilities some temporised arrangements should have been made to enable the students to make the maximum use of books and periodicals. It was complained to us that the library is not provided with

sufficient copies of standard works needed by the students and the staff, that new books take a long time to get catalogued and are, therefore, unavailable to students causing a great deal of resentment all round. In addition to the University Library there should, in our opinion, be departmental libraries and research facilities for the teachers so that they can utilise their spare hours in study and research. This will create a healthy academic atmosphere in the University and will inspire the students with higher ideals.

One suggestion made in connection with this mental discipline of the students is that the Hall should be managed by an Advisory Committee on which the teaching department is represented. Alternatively, if a sufficient number of tutors can be appointed in each Department, boarders in the hotels can be assigned to tutors in small groups. As it is now, the management of these halls seems to be in a chaotic state, causing "great discontentment, displeasure and indiscipline among the students."

## 2. PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE

In order to encourage young students to maintain discipline in the University Campus, in the Class room, in the hostel or outside the University itself, it is most necessary that the University should strive for orderliness in the environment in which the students live, move and have their being.

The Commission understands that a master plan for the University was prepared by the present firm of Architects at the instance of the University before Gauhati University Development Committee came into being. In that plan the main Campus was sited on the bank of the Brahmaputra. But after the great earthquake of 1950 technical advice was against the construction of buildings near the river because of the attendant risk of erosion. The master plan had, therefore, to be abandoned. The Commission is disappointed to find that no alternative master plan was prepared. Buildings are, therefore, springing up without any very definite planning. So also roads and various other facilities that should be made available to a developing community. Road development was also not taken up in a planned manner. In fact, road facilities became more available with the holding of the All-India Congress session at the University Campus in 1958, otherwise it seems road would have been left to develop more or less haphazardly without proper planning and pre-thought. Electric lighting in the Campus seems to be also a recent innovation for, even as late as July 1960, there was a case of stabbing of a Professor by some culprits who naturally could not be traced because there were no lights at that time.

Another cause of constant irritation to the students (and the resident staff) is the absence of marketing and shopping facilities. Students, it appears, have to go to Gauhati market every day for their food-stuffs, and for all their needs for their day to day living. This must have caused not only considerable expenses to the students, but also irritation, the loss of time from their studies and irregularity in their attendance in the lectures—all contributory causes for indiscipline.

We note also that the University has paid very little attention to the development of sports within the Campus. While there is a football ground, some witnesses say that it is an apology for one. There are, it appears, no facilities for games, recreation and corporate life. As the University has rather spacious grounds for the development of various kinds of sports, it seems very pitiable indeed that these opportunities have not been taken advantage of for building up the morale and *esprit de corps* of the student community. One witness stoutly declared that in order to maintain discipline in the University the students should be made to study more and play more. We find from the proceedings of the Court that in 1956, the present Finance Minister, Shri F. Ahmed, deplored the failure of the University to make adequate provisions for games and sports. The Central Government, he said, was anxious to provide funds for play ground and a stadium. It was in this same meeting of the Court that Shri Pramatha Chakravarty referred to the growing indiscipline among the students.

Besides sports, the University should also have paid some attention to the encouragement of hobbies of all kinds such as radio clubs, photographic clubs, etc. There are some debating societies and unions of the University students. But these do not seem to be enough. The University should also arrange cinemas, theatres and various kinds of entertainments so that the students need not go to Gauhati, a distance of about 6 or 7 miles each way, for their amusements.

Perhaps what the University needs most in connection with this aspect of University life are an agricultural officer-cum-architect or landscaper to look after the scenic development of the Campus, and a physical director for directing and supervising sports activities,



A healthy mind always presupposes a healthy body. A complete medical check up when the students enter the University is therefore very necessary. This, it seems, has not been done, at least not as seriously as it ought to be done. Students also complain that they do not get good medicines from the hospital in spite of the fact that each student contributes regularly Rs.15 a year for medical facilities to the funds of the University. And while there is a good hospital building on the Campus, it appears that the facilities available are not used to the extent that the exigencies demand. Even an X-Ray plant that has been set up in the hospital has never been used for some reason or other. The students also complain that there is no proper nursing or food arrangement for the patients who have to stay in the hospital. A Residence, Health and Discipline Board was set up under the University Act. The Commission understands that the Board did not meet except on one or two occasions. The late Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua was one of the members of the Board. After his death in 1956 the Board has not been reconstituted. We are surprised to learn that although there have been complaints about the water supply both from the medical officer and the students, no attention has been paid to these complaints. What is needed, it seems, is to put non-corrosive paints in the inside of the water reservoirs so that iron rust does not contaminate the drinking water. This certainly should not have remained unremedied for so long.

For the sake of good health, students should also have good food, properly served, and at meal times only. The Wardens of the student hostels should therefore take interest in seeing that students are provided with wholesome and nutritious food, and that they are served at regular meal times in order to ensure good health and good eating habits which are so essential for physical discipline in a growing youth.

Another item that needs immediate attention in order to strengthen the general discipline in the whole University is the provision of adequate transport for the students and employees of the University who live at Gauhati. That this may be a cause for the deterioration of discipline in the University the Commission have no doubt at all. In this connection the Commission may refer to an incident during which the students in a body raided the house of the Secretary, University Classes during the late hours of the night because of alleged transport trouble experienced by them earlier in the evening. The students, we were told, even removed the gate blocking the way to the residence of this official.

In ending this section of our report, we would urge the University to take steps to appoint proctors as provided in the Act for assisting the Vice-Chancellor in the maintenance of discipline in the University. The wardens should be more active and devise methods for improving the discipline in the hostels. The hostel accounts should be properly kept and regularly audited.

### 3. MORAL DISCIPLINE

Moral discipline primarily means that persons should not act according to their inclinations at any particular moment, but according to principles of right and wrong which had been cultivated in them; and the problem of students indiscipline, as one witness emphatically put it, "is at its heart a moral and ethical problem. If the academic world has no absolute standards of conduct and integrity, we shall look in vain for such standards in the behaviour of students".

We are, therefore, convinced that in the first place all officers of the University should be men and women of unimpeachable integrity, for it is only then that the University can expect all its employees and students to uphold those moral and ethical standards which will help maintain discipline in the University and become an asset to all those who will later walk through its portals. If, on the other hand, students carry with them the suspicion of corruption and underhand dealings in the affairs of the University, and of the mis-use of University property, it would be difficult to expect them in later life to have that moral discipline which Society expects from these would be leaders in business, trade, professions and the affairs of State.

The University should administer justice at all times in its dealings not only with students but also with its employees, for example, in the matter of staff and office appointments, allotment of residential quarters to the employees, in the assignment of rooms or seats to students in the hostels, in the assessment of examination scripts, and in all aspects of University Administration. "Favouritism and nepotism creates rowdiness" was an argument put forward by one of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission and "distribution of patronage breeds corruption and the breakdown of moral discipline", said another. These matters are widely discussed among students and create universal resentment.

Strict honesty, especially in the conduct of examinations, is the matter of greatest concern not only to the examinees but also to the public in general. Several witnesses interviewed by us complained of malpractices in the conduct of examinations and assessment of answer papers. It was also complained that the appointment of examiners, scrutinizers, tabulators, etc., has become an instrument of patronage without any consideration of merit. The Commission could not go into these allegations in detail. It is, however, evident that a section among the students and the public seem to have lost faith in the examinations. All improprieties in the conduct of examinations should therefore be ruthlessly dealt with, if we expect the students and the public to have confidence in the integrity and proper demeanour of all those connected with University examinations. Cheating in examination halls which is one form of indiscipline, would not be so common as it is now, if all appearances of dishonesty on the part of those assessing the answers are quickly removed.

For toning up the morale of the students, it is also necessary that the officers and other authorities of the University show concern for the well-being of their staff and students. From the many complaints that have come to us, it does appear that the dilatory attitude (some witnesses call it callousness) of the officers in removing the grievances of the students has been very frustrating to them. The students also made representations to the Commission of the unsympathetic and unmannerly conduct of certain officers towards the students. One officer was reported to have used language which cannot be reproduced here.

On the whole therefore the Commission found the moral atmosphere of the Gauhati University very depressing. Party intrigues seem to be a common feature particularly in recent years which culminated in the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and the consequent outburst of indiscipline among the students.

Honesty is required also in the performance of one's duties in order to bring home a sense of moral discipline to the young men and women in our midst. Lecturers who from one year to another use the same notes are not discharging their duties honestly. So also are teachers who dismiss their classes early or who do not take their tasks seriously. In the same way, office employees who cannot be found in their offices during their working hours are responsible for the breakdown of moral discipline in their offices and have a deleterious effect on the moral discipline of students.

In the end we would suggest that the administrative officers and the teachers should all live in the University Campus. We were very pleased to find Dr. H. C. Bhuyan taking up his residence on the Campus and trying to persuade the other officers to move into it. It was a step in the right direction. The Vice-Chancellor, Deans and the top administrative officers should be able to exert a healthy influence on the students and inspire them with those ideals and beliefs which make for discipline and harmony in a University. The framers of the Gauhati University Act had this vision before them when they passed the Act, for establishing and constituting a teaching, residential and affiliating University at Gauhati. Without the top University Teachers and the Senior Officers living in its Campus the University cannot turn into a happy home.

## CHAPTER V

### Recruitment and Promotions of the University Employees

The good name of a University obviously depends on the type of men who administer the University's affairs and on the type of teachers who are responsible for the education of the students in the University. The Gauhati University Act does not indicate the procedure for the appointments to be made in the University, either for the administrative office or for the teaching staff. In many University Acts in India, the procedure for appointments is clearly laid down. In the others including the Gauhati University, it is expected that statutes will be framed laying down the procedure for the appointment of University teachers like Professors, Readers, Lecturers, and also for the appointment of Administrative Officers. But the Gauhati University has not framed the necessary statutes in these subjects. The conditions of service have not yet been laid down clearly anywhere by the University and everybody seems to be groping in the dark without knowing what to do in an emergency. For good administration, it is not only necessary to recruit the very best people but also to keep them contented and happy so that they may devote their whole energy to the service of the University. For disciplinary and legal action it is necessary that the conditions of service should be distinctly laid down. In this University nothing seems to have been done.

One consequence of the lack of conditions of service and rules of discipline is that the University authorities have not been able to keep everybody in his proper place. Each case is decided on an *ad hoc* basis and this leaves considerable room for favouritism and nepotism. The procedure of appointment is so vague that it is possible for the dominant group in the University to appoint anybody it likes, from a class IV servant to the highest officer without let or hindrance. This is borne out by the complaints of the many witnesses who gave evidence before us. This arbitrariness in administration has been made possible by the lack of definite provisions in regard to appointments and removal of officers and conditions of service. For instance, most Universities in India make appointments of Professors, Readers, etc., on the recommendation of the Selection Committees on which there are at least 2 or 3 experts in the subject. It is usual also to interview the candidates before appointment. But in this University interview is not considered necessary and the opinion of a single expert is considered enough to select the right man for teaching and organising research in any subject. One witness went so far as to say that in this University it is possible to appoint anybody as Professor or Reader even though he may be deaf and dumb. The applications received in response to an advertisement for any post are sent to one expert outside the State generally and he sends a list of 2 or 3 persons in order of merit for the appointment to be made. The Selection Committee and the Executive Council have no power to go beyond the list of names recommended by the expert. It may happen that the expert concerned may be interested in pushing one of his own friends who is an applicant. The Selection Committee is helpless in the matter and has either to accept the recommendation of the expert or not to proceed with the appointment at all. Sometimes the Selection Committee may not, for some valid reasons, accept the person who has been put first in the list of names suggested by the expert. In that case, the second person is appointed. If the Selection Committee does not want any of the persons recommended by the expert, it may refuse to recommend anybody for appointment to the Executive Council. Very often it is also possible for the dominant group in the University to have such an expert appointed as is likely to be favourable to a candidate in whom it is interested. The procedure followed appears to contravene the provisions of para. 15 of the First Statute of the University according to which the expert is a member of the Selection Committee, and the legislative intentment obviously was that the expert should sit along with other members of the Selection Committee. It also appears to us that in the cases of appointments that came to our notice the full Selection Committee never met. Further, in the proceedings of the Executive Council the opinion of the expert is not mentioned in the case of appointment of a Lecturer so that we cannot say definitely whether any expert has been consulted. Even in the case of Professors the full report of the expert is not quoted in the proceedings.

In the case of the Administrative Officers like the Registrar, etc., the Executive Council may make the appointment on the recommendation of its own small committee, but in the case of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the various subjects, it is desirable and necessary that at least 2 or 3 experts should be included in the Selection Committee. Ordinarily the head of the department is available to sit on the Selection Committee for the post of a Lecturer but it is necessary to include the Dean and two other experts on the Selection Committee. Consultation of one expert by submitting all the applications to him is not, in our opinion, adequate or satisfactory. This and the dominance of certain individuals in the University, have been largely responsible for the present crisis. The provision obtaining in the Delhi University Act on this question, is as under :

For the appointment of a Professor, the following Selection Committee is formed—

- (1) The Dean of the Faculty.
- (2) The Head of the Department concerned, if he is a Professor.
- (3) Three persons not connected with the University, nominated by the Academic Council for their special knowledge of and interest in the subject with which the Professor will be concerned.

The corresponding provisions of the Calcutta and Bombay University Acts are as follows—

**Calcutta.**—Every University Professor shall be appointed on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of—

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (b) The Dean of the Faculty concerned ;

- (c) A person having special knowledge of the subject in which the Professor is to impart instruction, nominated by the Chancellor, not being a member of any of the authorities of the University ; and
- (d) Two persons nominated by the Syndicate, having special knowledge of the subject in which the Professor is to impart instruction, not being a member of any of the authorities of the University.

**Bombay.**—(1) No person shall be appointed a University Professor, Reader or Lecturer except on the recommendation of a Committee of Selection constituted for the purpose.

(2) The Members of the Committee shall be—

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor *ex-officio* Chairman ;
- (b) The Rector, if any ;
- (c) Five persons having special knowledge of the subject to be appointed as follows—
- (i) One, who shall be a member of the Faculty in the subject concerned, by the Academic Council ;
- (ii) Four, who shall be fellows, members of Faculties, Teachers of the University or Teachers, two by the Academic Council and two by the Syndicate.

(3) The Committee shall investigate the merits of the various candidates and such other persons, if any, as the Committee may recommend as duly qualified for the vacant post but who have not applied for it and shall report to the Syndicate names, arranged in order of merit, of persons, if any, whom it considers to be suitable for the vacant post.

(4) The Syndicate shall make the final selection out of the persons, if any, so recommended :

Provided that when the Syndicate makes the appointment otherwise than in accordance with the order of merit arranged by the Committee, the Syndicate shall record its reasons for doing so ;

Provided further that if the Committee reports to the Syndicate the names of one person only and if the person so reported is not acceptable to the Syndicate, the Syndicate shall record its reasons for not accepting the name and communicate them to the Committee and may advertise the vacancy again and direct the Committee to report to the Syndicate in the manner prescribed in sub-section (3).

For the post of Reader and Lecturer, the Selection Committee in the Delhi University consists of the following members—

- (1) The Dean of the Faculty.
- (2) The Head of the Department concerned.
- (3) Two persons not connected with the University nominated by the Academic Council for their special knowledge of or interest in the subject with which the Reader or the Lecturer may be concerned.

The corresponding provision of the Calcutta University Act is :

**Calcutta.**—(2) Every University Reader and every Lecturer to be appointed by the University shall be appointed on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of—

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor who shall be the Chairman of the Committee ;
- (b) The Dean of the Faculty concerned ;
- (c) A person having special knowledge of the subject in which the Reader or Lecturer is to impart instruction, nominated by the Chancellor, not being a member of any of the authorities of the University ; and
- (d) A person nominated by the Syndicate having special knowledge in which the Reader or the Lecturer is to impart instruction, nor being a member of any of the authorities of the University.

(3) If the Syndicate does not accept the recommendation of a Selection Committee, it shall refer the recommendation back to the Selection Committee for recommendation and if the Syndicate does not accept the reconsidered view of the Selection Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

For the appointment of the Registrar, the following committee is formed in the Delhi University—

- (1) The Treasurer.
- (2) Two member of the Executive Council nominated by it.

Here it must be noted that the Treasurer of the Delhi University is a very important person who is usually of the rank of the Secretary or the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, or a very senior Professor.

The corresponding provisions of the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad University Acts are :

**Calcutta.**—“The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Chancellor, for such period and on such terms as may be prescribed by Statutes. The Registrar shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed”.

**Bombay.**—“The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer and shall act as the Secretary of the Senate, of the Syndicate and of the Academic Council. He shall be appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with the Statutes to be made in this behalf, and the emoluments and conditions of service shall be such as may be prescribed by the Statutes. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations”.

**Allahabad.**—“*The Registrar*—(1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the following, namely—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor ;
- (ii) an educationist nominated by the Chancellor ; and
- (iii) the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Uttar Pradesh, or a member thereof nominated in this behalf by the Chairman.

(2) The emoluments of the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible for the custody of the records and the common seal of the University. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee, the Selection Committees and the Committee of Reference and shall be bound to place before these authorities all such information as may be necessary for the transaction of business. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances or required, from time to time, by the Executive Council or the Vice-Chancellor,

(4) He shall conduct the examinations and make all other arrangements necessary therefor and be responsible for the due execution of all processes connected therewith.

(5) The Registrar shall not be offered nor shall he accept any remuneration for any work in the University save such as may be provided for by the Statutes and the Ordinances”.

The composition of Selection Committees on these lines makes the system of recruitment unexceptionable and no room is left for public criticism. One thing is to appoint the right men. The more important thing however is to keep them contented. In this University, we find some people promoted to higher posts before they can be said to be due, while others, although quite deserving, have been kept back without any promotion. There seem to be no set criteria by which to decide the creation of posts of Professors and Readers. In some subjects, posts of Professors or Readers have been created although there is no apparent justification for the posts on the strength of the numbers, whereas in other subjects, quite popular with students

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there have been no posts of Professors for years. The Department of Economics has apparently had a very rough deal. The head of this department was appointed on the maximum of the Reader's scale in 1948 (Rs.700 per mensem, and then he was left to stagnate on it for nearly 9 years although the number of students in the Economics Department of the University was nearly 200. Usually, Universities create Professors' posts in view of the intrinsic importance of the subjects. The number of students is also another criterion. Economics is one of the most important subjects. In fact it is difficult to get qualified men in this subject in our country at present. Here the University appointed a person who was found fit for holding charge of the department and was given the highest salary in the scale of the Reader. But he had to wait for nine years for his turn for promotion. The complaint that posts of Professors are created very often on extrinsic considerations or to suit the interests of the dominant group in the University seems to be justified. We also notice that the Executive Council has not laid down precise qualifications expected of the candidate for the teaching posts. On different occasions, different advertisements are given for the same post thus creating the impression that qualifications are adjusted to individual requirements. Nor is the Executive Council in a position to take any disciplinary action quickly on persons whose work is not found to be satisfactory or who are found guilty of serious offences. First of all there are no such conditions of service prescribed and secondly everybody is appointed right from the beginning on a permanent basis. In some cases permanent appointments are made even though the posts they hold are temporary. There is no period of probation given to anybody. The Vice-Chancellor told the Commission that there was a rule in the University by which they could terminate the services of anybody at a month's notice. We do not think that this provision can be accepted as satisfactory by any one. In fact, the authorities have had no time to consider this problem at all. The person to be removed from service has to be given at least 3 months' notice if he is not permanent. A confirmed person—here everybody is confirmed right from the beginning—cannot be removed from service without a regular enquiry in accordance with the usual procedure. The practice of terminating anybody's service at one month's notice, therefore, appears to be unsound. We also do not consider that it provides natural justice to the person concerned.

These remarks apply not only to the teaching appointments but also to the administrative appointments. There is no set procedure followed in the appointment and promotion of Clerks, Superintendents, Accountants and Assistant Registrars. Nor are their confidential reports maintained by the office. The Registrar and the dominant group if they so desire can promote anybody they like, by advertising the post and selecting a man in whom they are interested.

We give below a few instances which bear out the observations.

### 1. Appointment of a Treasurer

According to paragraph 24 of the Statute framed under Section 8 of the Gauhati University Act, the Treasurer is a whole-time salaried officer of the University and is to be appointed by the Executive Council on such terms, conditions and remuneration as may be prescribed. The term of office of the Treasurer is five years. The first Treasurer was appointed by the Chancellor. He was succeeded by the present Treasurer in 1954. The procedure followed in the appointment of the Treasurer would seem to indicate that the authorities followed no precise and clear principles. If a whole-time salaried officer is to be appointed as Treasurer, one would expect that a highly qualified Accountant or a Commerce graduate with considerable experience in accountancy would be selected for the post. The University filled the post of the Treasurer with two different advertisements on two different occasions. When Shri K. C. Bhattacharyya was appointed Treasurer for the first time in 1954, the post was advertised as under:—

“Gauhati University

Wanted a Treasurer for the University in the grade of Rs:500--50/2—700 per mensem plus 10 per cent dearness allowance and house allowance of Rs.50 per mensem with P. F. benefits for a term of 5 years. Applicants should be experienced with good academic qualifications. Applications will be received by the Registrar, till 7th March 1954. Canvassing will disqualify”.

Notice that the advertisement requires an experienced man with good academic qualifications. Experienced in what? One would suppose that the candidate for the post should be experienced in accounts matters. But Shri Bhattacharyya was selected without any sort of experience in accounts matters at that time. He had

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passed M. A. in second class in Statistics. He joined the Gauhati University in 1948 as Lecturer in Statistics. In April, 1952, he was appointed Assistant Registrar in charge of examinations. He had also served as Warden of University Halls, from 1948 to 1954. All these experiences do not give him any claim for the post of Treasurer. From 1954 to 1959 he served as Treasurer of the University and when the term of the post was over, the post was re-advertised in 1959 as under:—

“Applications are invited and will be received by the Registrar till the 20th March, 1959, for the post of Treasurer for a period of 5 years, in the scale of Rs.500—30—800—50—900 with 10 per cent dearness allowance and house rent allowance of Rs.50 per mensem with P. F. benefits. Candidates must have at least a second class Master's degree with experience of accounts and financial administration of the University or of allied educational institutions. Selected candidate will have to join on 9th April, 1959”.

The relevant point in this connection is why did the University authorities not insist on experience of accounts and of financial administration in the earlier advertisement as they did in the second one. The authorities were somehow determined to continue Shri Bhattacharyya on a permanent basis and the advertisement for the post was drafted to fit in with his qualifications. The whole purpose of the Act, has thus been flouted. If the idea was to take a young man and renew the contract every 5 years, with more and more salary, the framers of the Gauhati University Act should have simply provided for the appointment of a full-time salaried Treasurer in the same way as any teacher or employee of the University. There was no point in having a contract appointment for a period of 5 years or so. From the pay of Rs.300 per mensem or so as Lecturer in Statistics, Shri Bhattacharyya, jumped to a pay of Rs.500 per mensem in 1954 and to Rs.710 per mensem in 1959 and to Rs.1,000 per mensem in 1961. We have no doubt in our mind, that a capital mistake has been committed by the University in pushing this young man in the course of less than 10 years, to one of the most important and strategic posts in the University and that too when he is still a student. From the evidence of the witnesses before us, it appears that the Treasurer is a very unpopular person in the University. It is significant that after the incident of 16th of August, 1961, when the students demanded the resignation of certain officers whom they considered to be corrupt, they apologised to all of them except the Treasurer.

## 2. Appointment of Professor and Reader in History

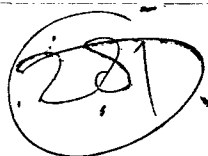
The complaint in this case is that Dr. P. C. Chaudhury was compelled to leave the University service in spite of his high academic qualifications and teaching experience by the persistent refusal of the University to give him any sort of promotion. The facts of the case are as under:—

The History department has, for some reason or other, never had a Professor. In the beginning the department had two Readers—Dr. A. B. Baji and Shri S. Bhattacharyya. Dr. P. C. Chaudhury was serving as a Lecturer. Each of the two Readers was aspiring to be the head of the department, but the authorities could not take a firm line in this matter and say exactly who between the two was the head of the department. The two Readers naturally could not get on well and as soon as an opportunity arose, Dr. Baji left the University and took up a more paying appointment under the Government of India. When Dr. Baji went away the proper course for the University was to advertise his vacancy so that Dr. Chaudhury who had sufficiently good qualifications and teaching experience could have applied for it. The post was however, not advertised and filled up for administrative reasons.

Dr. Chaudhury seemed *prima facie* to be qualified in every way at that time to be at least a Reader. Apart from securing a first class M. A. of the Banaras Hindu University, he had obtained the Ph. D. Degree of the London University in ancient History of Assam. While working on his thesis he had handled both epigraphical and literary sources in Sanskrit and Assamese. Since he had 11 years' teaching experience (7 years of post-graduate classes) by that time, it was natural for him to expect that he would be made at least a Reader in the University in the vacancy of Dr. Baji. But the authorities did not show any indication to fill up the post for 'administrative reasons'. Meantime, Dr. Chaudhury was appointed Deputy Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies by the Government of Assam, in 1956.

When the two Readers left the University and Dr. Chaudhury accepted an appointment under the Government of Assam, the University appointed a young Lecturer Shri V. V. Misra as the Head of the Department, a responsibility denied earlier to the





Readers. They advertised the post of Reader in 1958 by which time Shri Misra had put in 8 years of service as Lecturer. He had also submitted his thesis for the Ph. D. Degree to the Banaras Hindu University. The Selection Committee took a decision on 11th July, 1958 to place Shri Misra as first in the list of candidates for the post. An impression at that time was created that he was going to get the Ph. D. shortly, but to this day, he has not obtained the same according to our information. Had the post of Reader been advertised 2 or 3 years earlier, Dr. Chaudhury would very likely have got it, but this it seems, was not wanted for some mysterious reasons. The post of Professor of History was advertised in 1958 and the expert recommended the following two names for the post, in order of preference:

- (1) Shri S. Bhattacharyya.
- (2) Dr. P. C. Chaudhury.

Both of them were *prima facie* well qualified for the post. If the Executive Council wanted strictly to follow the recommendations of the selection committee, they should have appointed Dr. Bhattacharyya to the post and if for any reason Shri Bhattacharyya could not be offered the post, Dr. Chaudhury could very well have been appointed. But they did not appoint any of the two. We did not have the opportunity of examining Dr. Chaudhury but the complaint made in this regard by some witnesses is that Dr. Chaudhury was not wanted in any capacity by those who controlled the affairs of the University. The facts stated above seem to support this conclusion. To create the proper academic atmosphere in the University, well qualified teachers are absolutely necessary. In fact some Universities take great pains in searching for such talent. In this University, however, a well qualified person was already there but the University preferred to lose him by not offering him the post of Reader. We discussed this point with the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. B. K. Barua. While Dr. Barua agreed that some serious wrong had been done, the Vice-Chancellor (the former Registrar) has written to the Enquiry Commission that the post of Reader was not filled up for 'administrative reasons'. Later on when the post of Professor was to be filled up, "as the University felt some difficulty in filling up the post, the matter was not taken up for final decision". We can see no difficulty, administrative or otherwise, in giving the post to Dr. Chaudhury, first as Reader and then as Professor. This illustrates how appointments are made on the personal likes and dislikes of the dominant group. Apparently good qualifications and research experience alone are not sufficient. The person concerned must also be acceptable to the group dominating in the affairs of the University, the reason suggested being that the Head of a department is automatically a member of the Court and of the Academic Council.

The procedure followed in appointing Shri Misra as Reader was also not free from objection. Ordinarily a candidate for the post of Reader is required to have a first class Master's degree and a research degree like Ph. D., etc., but in this case when Shri Misra was appointed, the advertisement issued by the University is worth nothing.

"Wanted a Reader in History in the scale of Rs.500—25—800 *plus* 10 per cent dearness allowance and house allowance of Rs.50 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits. The candidate should possess a first class M. A. degree in History preferably with a doctorate degree in the subject and should have teaching experience".

The point is that they did not insist on a minimum qualification of doctorate degree for the post. The University authorities in our opinion, have done a great harm to the History department by not caring to appoint a man of proper qualifications and research and teaching experience. The University has since advertised the post of Professor of History. The qualification required is a first class Master's degree and/or a Research degree. This time the qualification required for a Professor is even lower than that for a Reader in the past. Legally the Executive Council perhaps is competent to prescribe any qualification it likes, according to the exigencies of the moment.

### 3. Appointment of Professor of Anthropology

This is another appointment which has evoked much criticism. The post of Professor of Anthropology was advertised in the year 1960 and Shri M. C. Goswami was appointed to it. Universities in India generally insist on a doctorate degree in addition to the usual teaching experience, research output, etc., for a Professor's post. Mr. Goswami has no such doctorate degree. He has only a master's degree. He is an M. A. of the Calcutta University. He is supposed to have done some research at Cambridge, for which he was given a master's degree. Apart from his inadequate qualifications, there were serious complaints against his conduct and an enquiry was pending against him at the time of his appointment.



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Mr. Goswami collected a few anthropological specimens when he was out on tour, at the cost of the Gauhati University, but on his return, he is alleged to have sold some of them for Rs.3,900 to the Gauhati University and some for Rs.750 to the Cotton College. There were also complaints against him as the Warden of a Hall in which capacity, it is alleged, he never kept proper accounts of the caution money paid by the students. Here is the advertisement which the University authorities issued for the appointment of Professor of Anthropology.

“Wanted a Professor of Anthropology in the pay of Rs.800—40—1,000—50—1,250 plus 10 per cent dearness allowance and house rent allowance of Rs 50 per mensem till 28th February, 1961, for the present, with prospect of further continuance. The candidate should hold a first class master's degree in Anthropology and should have research degree and Post-Graduate teaching experience. Applications in duplicate with testimonials will be received by the Registrar, Gauhati University, till 25th January, 1960”.

In this advertisement it may be noticed that a doctorate degree is not insisted upon. The advertisement simply states that the candidate should have a research degree, whereas, in some advertisements even for Readers' posts, a doctorate degree is insisted upon, as the minimum qualification. Shri Goswami is supposed to have done some research in Cambridge, although he could not get a doctorate degree. For this research work he obtained M. Litt. degree, Hence the authorities who had presumably an eye on Mr. Goswami for this post, conveniently reduced the minimum qualification to research degree from a doctorate degree.

Again it may be noticed in the above advertisement that the post was temporary till 28th February, 1961, but the appointment order issued to Mr. Goswami, however, seems to indicate that he was appointed Professor on a permanent basis, right from the beginning. Here is the appointment order.

“OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR, GAUHATI UNIVESITY, JALUKBARI,  
ASSAM

No.G/APP/2/60/15383, dated 23rd December 1960

From—C. DAS, Esq., M.A., B.L., Deputy Registrar,

To—Shri M. C. GOSWAMI, M.A., B.T., M. LITT., Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University.

Sir,

I am directed to state that you are appointed Professor in the Department of Anthropology at this University in the grade of Rs.800—40—1,000—50—1,250 plus usual dearness allowance according to University rules, house allowance of Rs.50 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits.

You are requested to report for duties immediately.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- C. DAS,

Deputy Registrar.”

There is another serious irregularity in connection with this appointment. The question of his appointment was not included in the agenda of the Executive Council when Mr. Goswami was actually appointed. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, rightly in our opinion, refused to allow the matter to be taken up, but he was forced to, by the Executive Council. He even opposed the appointment of Goswami on grounds of integrity, as he would have to be placed in charge of the entire department where he would be required to handle huge amounts of money and stock. The Vice-Chancellor also promised to place his case at the next meeting of the Executive Council with the full facts, but the Executive Council forced him to produce the file and took a decision to appoint him overruling the protest of the Vice-Chancellor. The Council did not even have the courtesy to listen to the allegations against Mr. Goswami. The proceedings of the Executive Council in this case had recorded.

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“The matter of appointment of the Professor of Anthropology was raised by some members. The Vice-Chancellor reported that the connected papers were not ready and the case would be put up before the next meeting”.

“As some of the members were of opinion that an appointment should not be held up owing to certain allegations raised by an individual against a candidate the matter was taken up for discussion”.

But while confirming the minutes at the next meeting, the Executive Council, however, ordered that this portion of the proceedings should be cancelled. In our opinion, the Executive Council's action in appointing Shri Goswami as Professor of Anthropology was not in public interest. The appointment has also lowered the prestige of the University and has demoralised its administration.

#### **4. Appointment of Dr. K. N. Chakravarty as University Doctor on the University Campus**

The post of a whole-time medical officer for the Gauhati University was advertised in 1959 on a temporary basis till 28th February, 1961, in the scale of Rs.250—20—450—25—600 plus the usual allowances. Dr. K. N. Chakravarty came to be appointed as a whole-time medical officer on an initial salary of Rs.310 per mensem in the scale. He was a medical officer under Government in a development block and it appears that he was not getting on well there. There was a case against him for unauthorised drawal of house rent allowance while occupying a part of the hospital for residential purpose. The case was withdrawn when he resigned the Government appointment and refunded the amount overdrawn. According to the recommendation of the selection committee he was eligible for an initial pay of Rs.265 per mensem which he drew at the time of his quitting Government service. The Executive Council, however, appointed him on a pay of Rs.310 per mensem in the scale without the benefit of private practice, but later on he was allowed private practice. The present Vice-Chancellor and other important officers whom we examined professed complete ignorance of Dr. Chakravarty's private practice. But Dr. Chakravarty himself stated before the Enquiry Commission that he was having private practice for about 4 or 5 hours a day. One of the main complaints of the students is that this Doctor cares more for private practice than for students living in the Halls, that he uses the medicines purchased for the University to treat his private patients. It is therefore surprising that when almost everybody on the University campus knows that Dr. Chakravarty is having private practice the Registrar, other officers and the members of the Executive Council, should not know this fact. There is also a complaint that his carelessness in handling the case of a child of a fourth grade employee resulted in the death of the child. How far these allegations are true the Commission is not in a position to say. But the enquiry has convinced us that Dr. Chakravarty's appointment was largely due to the anxiety of somebody or the other to accommodate him when he got into a difficult situation under Government rather than to serve the interest of the University. There was no justification anyway for giving him a higher starting salary than that drawn by him under Government. The higher initial salary granted to him in disregard of the recommendations of the selection committee warrants the assumption that he had a strong pull in the Executive Council. The report is that the Treasurer is interested in him. If knowingly Dr. Chakravarty has been allowed private practice, it is an act of disloyalty on the part of the Registrar (the present Vice-Chancellor), but if the Registrar honestly did not know that Dr. Chakravarty was having his private practice despite clear orders to the contrary in his letter of appointment, then the Registrar is to blame for inefficiency. The callous indifference of the Executive Officers has been largely the bane of this University.

#### **5. Principal, Law College**

In this University, the Professor and Head of the post-graduate department of Law is also the Principal of the University Law College. This College was originally a Government Institution and used to be known as the Earle Law College. Shri S. K. Datta, Barrister-at-law was the Principal of the Earle Law College when it was handed over to the Gauhati University. Shri Datta, therefore, was retired from Government Service and was appointed by the University to the same post. At first he drew a lesser salary with right of practice. But later on he surrendered the right of practice and was allowed to draw salary in the Professor's grade. In December, 1950, Shri Datta relinquished the post on his appointment as L. R. (Legal Remembrancer) and the then Vice-Chancellor asked Shri J. N. Bora, then a Lecturer in the College, to act as Principal, Law College, with an acting allowance of Rs.100, pending the appointment of a temporary Principal. Later Shri J. N. Bora was appointed Principal on a temporary basis on a scale of Rs.500 per month with 10 per cent dearness allowance and the right to practise with effect from 15th July 1952. Shri Bora was retired on superannuation and the post was advertised in 1958. Two different terms were offered in the advertisement, *viz.*, Rs.800—40—1,000—50—1,250 for a full-time incumbent or a fixed pay of Rs.500 for a part-time incumbent with permission to practise. We

concede that sometimes it is very desirable to appoint a leading practitioner at the Bar as Principal. It happens also that distinguished lawyers would like to teach on a part-time basis in the evening on a very nominal salary. In accepting such an appointment they are motivated more by their desire to be in touch with knowledge than by the paltry sum that they may get by way of honorarium for the part-time appointment. For instance, brilliant Lawyers in Bombay used to accept, in the past, appointments on a part-time basis on a payment of Rs.250 per mensem. The late Dr. Ambedkar was the Principal of the Government Law College, Bombay, on a pay of Rs.500 per mensem for many years as a part-time officer. Enlightened opinion on the subject, however, now holds that it is desirable to have at least some full-time teachers for a Law College including the Principal. The Principal of a Law College is invariably a great scholar in the subject and has several years' teaching experience. Ordinarily, therefore, the Principal of the Law College who is also to be the Head of the post-graduate department should be appointed on a full-time basis. In this case the selection committee made alternative recommendations. For a full-time incumbent the committee selected Dr. Debi Prasad Pal, M.A., LL.B., LL.M., D.LITT. (Cal.). For a part-time incumbent the name of Dr. J. C. Medhi, M.A., B.L. (Cal.), PH.D. (Lond.), was recommended.

The University, however, appointed Dr. J. C. Medhi to the post on a fixed salary of Rs.500 per mensem plus 10 per cent dearness allowance with permission to practise. Although part-time appointment to such an important post is undesirable on academic grounds, one can understand the need for part-time appointment of a well qualified person if he is not in a position, to give up private practice. What is, however, objectionable in this case, is the manner in which the pay attached to the post of part-time Principal has been revised twice during the last 3 years. Dr. Medhi is now drawing a salary of Rs.1,000 per mensem with 10 per cent dearness allowance with permission to practise. In other words, he is drawing the salary of a full-time Professor of Law although he was actually appointed on a part-time basis. He holds the classes in the evening after finishing the day's work at the Bar. The increase of 100 per cent in the salary of the part-time Principal has been effected on the recommendation of the Academic Council. Curiously enough Dr. Medhi who was personally interested in the matter was himself the sponsor of the resolution as can be seen from the following extract from the proceedings of the Academic Committee, dated 10th April, 1961. Dr. J. C. Medhi, moved the following resolution—

"This meeting of the Academic Council recommends to the Executive Council that the pay scales of the teachers of the University Law College be fixed at the initial pay of the grade scale of the teachers of the University".

In moving the resolution, Dr. Medhi explained in detail the purpose of the resolution. He also said that the financial involvement in implementing the resolution was very small. Professor K. N. Saikia seconded the resolution. After the deliberations the council recommended the resolution to the Executive Council. The Academic Council, no doubt, has the right of recommending the emoluments of the University teachers, but the overall responsibility of administering the funds of the University and of seeing whether there is an adequate return for the money expended, vests in the Executive Council. The Executive Council has to examine carefully the proposals either of the Academic Council or of the Court in matters affecting the finances of the University. In this case the Executive Council has made a serious mistake by blindly accepting the proposal of the Academic Council for raising the salary of a part-time Principal. They should have at least re-advertised the part-time post with higher salary, for some other candidates might have applied for the post if they knew that the conditions of the part-time service were so attractive. In our opinion it is morally wrong to give this part-time officer a high salary of Rs.1,000 per mensem while advertising the post for Rs.500. It was also wrong that any member of a University authority should move a resolution with a view to benefitting himself.

## 6. Secretary and Assistant Secretary, University Classes

There is no provision in the Act or the Statutes framed thereunder, for the creation of the post of Secretary or Assistant Secretary, University Classes, but for some reason or other, the University has created the post of Secretary, University Classes. The first incumbent of this post was Shri S. K. Dutta, who was the Principal of the Law College. He was succeeded by Dr. B. K. Barua, Professor and Head of the Department of Assamese.

To relieve the Secretary of the mechanical part of his duties, such as collection of fees, etc., a post of Assistant Secretary was created in the year 1958, in the scale of Rs.250—20—450—25—600. Later on, the Court recommended the appointment of a full-time Secretary instead of a part-time one; and accordingly two years after the creation of the post of Assistant Secretary, University Classes, a post of full-time Secretary, University Classes, was created in lieu of the post of Assistant Secretary, in the grade of a Reader (Rs.500—800) thus doing away with the system of a part-time Secretary.

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Now the creation of the post of Assistant Secretary and then of a full-time Secretary, University Classes, needs some explanation. In the opinion of many witnesses as well as of the students, this has been done to increase the importance of the Deans. The present incumbent of the post is a relatively junior man. He was Assistant Secretary when Dr. B. K. Barua was the part-time Secretary, University Classes. Dr. Barua by virtue of his seniority enjoyed enormous powers but, when a junior man was appointed to the post, all the important powers involving administrative control over the University teachers were taken away from him and vested in the Deans. In other words, the post of Secretary has become a sinecure one at the moment with no authority, and the incumbent of the post is merely to carry out a few mechanical duties of no importance to justify the scale of pay of a Reader. The present Secretary, Shri Anil Kumar Sarma is well qualified to be a University teacher and can easily look forward to a promising career in the teaching line. Academically a grave injustice has been done to him by appointing him to this post of Secretary, the duties of which could as well be performed by a Superintendent.

Quite apart from the foregoing, the manner in which Shri Sarma came to be appointed first as Assistant Secretary and then as Secretary is interesting. Shri Sarma was a Lecturer in the Commerce Department of the University. In his application, dated 13th November, 1958, for the post of Assistant Secretary, University Classes, he had stated that he was then drawing a basic pay of Rs.390 in the grade of Lecturer and requested an initial salary of Rs.410 per mensem in the scale of Assistant Secretary. The Selection Committee, however, recommended an initial salary of Rs.450 per mensem as against Rs.410 asked for by Shri Sarma. Two years later, the University abolished the post of Assistant Secretary, University Classes, and the post of the Secretary in the Reader's scale of Rs.500—800 was advertised. The qualifications laid down in the advertisement suited Shri Sarma, the incumbent of the post. He was naturally selected for the post of Secretary, on an initial salary of Rs.550 per mensem thus giving him two extra increments in the higher scale. This arrangement enabled Shri Sarma to gain a rise of about Rs.160 per mensem in two years' time. Even so, he is hardly a happy man for, although theoretically he is a sort of Principal of Post-Graduate Classes, he has not got the status of a Professor of a Post-Graduate Department and cannot exercise any authority over the heads of the departments in the same way as the previous Secretaries (Shri S. K. Dutta and Dr. B. K. Barua) could do. The former powers of the Secretary, University Classes, have now been distributed among the Deans who are now, so to say, the Executive as well as academic heads of the Departments under them.

### 7. Reader in English Teaching

At the instance of the Government of Assam, the Gauhati University has undertaken the responsibility of training secondary teachers in English (or methods of teaching English). The training of the secondary teachers in methods of teaching English is a highly technical art. In the beginning one Prof. Prud' Homme of Canada was appointed to the post of Professor of training English teachers in secondary schools. Apparently he was thoroughly conversant with the methods and technique of teaching English to foreigners, but it was reported to us that he could not pull on well with the then Secretary, University Classes. He, therefore, decided to leave after a few years of service. The vacant post of Professor was then converted into that of a Reader and the post was advertised. Eventually Dr. Prafulla Dutta Goswami came to be appointed to the post. This is one of the appointments to which many have taken exception.

To be able to train secondary teachers in the technique of English teaching, one must have—

- (a) a good mastery over the English language ;
- (b) know the methods of language teaching, especially teaching English as a foreign language in secondary schools ; and
- (c) a reasonable grounding in educational psychology and philosophy.

Unless these 3 conditions are satisfied nobody is taken as a master of methods in a Training College for secondary teachers. This means that a master of methods must have a good degree in English and a degree like the B. Ed., B. T. or M. Ed. In addition, a specialist teacher of English should have undergone a course in phonetics in English. This point is emphasised merely to underline the obvious differences in methods of teaching in secondary schools and in colleges.

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The following advertisement was issued for filling the post—

“Wanted a Reader for the department of English teaching, in the scale of Rs.500—25—800 *plus* usual dearness allowance and house allowance with P. F. benefits. The candidate should hold at least a second class master’s degree in English with a doctorate degree. Preference will be given to a person having special qualifications in methods of teaching English and teaching experience. Higher initial pay may be given to a deserving candidate. Applications with testimonials should reach the Registrar, P. O. Gauhati University, Jalukbari, on or before the 10th of September, 1960”.

The requirements for the post, it may be noted, are a second class master’s degree in English with a doctorate degree. The advertisement does not say in which subject the candidate should be a doctor. Moreover, in many other advertisements for a Reader’s post, a doctorate degree is not insisted on. It is also stated that preference will be given to a person having special qualifications in methods of teaching English and teaching experience. Here teaching experience would obviously mean teaching experience in a training college or a secondary school. The Selection Committee on the advice of one expert recommended Dr. Goswami for the post of Reader in English teaching. Dr. Goswami had no such qualifications or experience, but he was M. A. second class in English and Ph. D. in Assamese folk-lore. He had no professional qualifications for the Reader’s post in methods of teaching. He has of course, qualifications to be a teacher in English in an Arts or Science College or to be a special officer in folk-lore in Assamese. Presumably the only professional qualification he had to be a Reader in Methods of teaching English is that he took a short course in phonetics of English, during his short visit to England. That in our opinion is not sufficient to warrant his appointment as Reader. He is reported to have passed the practical part of the Post-Graduate Certificate Examination in Education of the London University. This certificate, even if he had obtained both in theory and practice, would not have entitled him to be a Reader in Methods of English teaching. Apart from Dr. Goswami’s appointment as Reader in English teaching for which he had no adequate qualifications, the position is further intriguing as to how he could be appointed on a permanent basis, when the scheme itself was a temporary one, sponsored by the Government of Assam. The appointment order clearly states that he is appointed Reader in the Department of English Teaching, without any mention of the tenure of the post. This may be an administrative mistake, through oversight, or a deliberate one to absorb him on a permanent basis.

The next question that arises in this connection is why an independent department of English teaching is necessary for this kind of a special job, under a temporary scheme sponsored by the Government of Assam. Many Universities undertake such schemes purely on a temporary basis, but the persons appointed for them are not included in the regular cadre of Post-Graduate Professors or Readers. For this scheme, it would have been sufficient if the post of a special officer in charge of English teaching were created by the authorities. In this case, Dr. Goswami has not only been appointed Reader, but also as head of the department of English teaching of which he is the sole member. This will of course, enable him to be a member of the University Court and of the Academic Council in which capacity he can play an important role in the University affairs.

We discussed this question with the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. B. K. Barua and pointed out to them that this action of theirs was liable to be construed by the public as an attempt to strengthen their position in the Court and the Academic Council. They could not give any satisfactory explanation as to why—

- (a) the post of Reader and Head of the Department of English teaching was necessary and why ;
- (b) Dr. Goswami whose special qualifications and interests seem to lie in Assamese folk-lore, was appointed to this post, on a permanent basis.

Moreover, the department is staffed by only one man and he also happens to be the head of the department. We are inclined to consider this as an act of irresponsibility on the part of those who sponsored the scheme.

## CHAPTER VI

### Administration in the Gauhati University

Administration is always a means and not an end in itself. The end of the University administration is to enable the students to receive higher education from competent and inspiring teachers under conditions which will enable the students best to profit by their education. The effectiveness of a University may be aided or hindered by the nature of its organisation.

The administrative head in our Universities is the Vice-Chancellor. In addition to administration and educational leadership, he has several other duties to perform. For example, many Vice-Chancellors' chief worry in India is how to raise funds to finance the several schemes of development. On the one hand, the Vice-Chancellor must be a great scholar intensely interested in the problems of University education. Ordinarily he should have been a Professor previously. On the other hand, the scholar Professor may find administrative details irksome, fail to sense their importance to the welfare and progress of the University and thus run into difficulty. There have been instances of great Professors being unable to pull their weight as Vice-Chancellors for their inability to handle difficult situations. Undoubtedly, administrative skill is important; but a genuine interest in education is a pre-requisite qualification of a really successful Vice-Chancellor. The Gauhati University has had three Vice-Chancellors before the present trouble developed. They were all very great scholars but unfortunately none of them could pay any attention to the urgent need of building a sound administrative system. Shri Handique was an eminent scholar, respected by all throughout the country. He held office for 9 years. He was a towering personality and knew how to keep everybody in his proper place. He did not allow any of the teachers or administrators who used to come in contact with him to take undue advantage of the position. But then sound foundations of administration were not laid by him. For efficient and impartial administration proper rules and procedure have to be framed, but the Gauhati University has not adopted any rules regulating the recruitment and promotion of the teaching staff and their service conditions.

The Vice-Chancellor has to carry out the educational programme and the administration of the University with the consent of the Executive Council, consisting of 17 members, and also of the Academic Council and the Court in some matters. Actually the Vice-Chancellor has to carry all these bodies with him. Otherwise the academic purposes of the University will be obstructed and vitiated.

#### Registrar and his office

The day-to-day business of the University is conducted by the University office under the general control of the Vice-Chancellor. This office is run by the Registrar who is usually assisted by subordinate officers and a huge clerical staff. The organisation and control of the University office is, therefore, the main concern of the Registrar. It must be remembered, however, that in all Universities in India, although the Registrar is the most important officer next only to the Vice-Chancellor, he is only a permanent executive officer without any say in matters of policy. If he has any ideas regarding policy, he has to put them up to the Vice-Chancellor who may give effect to them, if he approves, after obtaining the concurrence of the Executive Council (if necessary). Thus the permanent staff headed by the Registrar, is and must be subordinate and loyal to the Vice-Chancellor. Otherwise it is impossible to carry on administration. For these reasons, the Registrar is not a member of the Executive Council in other Universities. He functions only as a Secretary of the Executive Council. In the Gauhati University, however, the Registrar is a member of the Executive Council and can take interest in group politics instead of being an impartial administrator without any attachment. For a small University like the Gauhati University, one or two posts of Deputy Registrar and one or two posts of Assistant Registrar should have been more than sufficient for carrying out all the academic, financial and examination duties and responsibilities. But the Gauhati University Act provides for the office of the Treasurer, and the University has in the meantime created some unnecessary posts like those of the Controller of Examinations and the Academic Registrar. Apart from the disadvantages of top-heavy administration and lack of unified control, it is, in our opinion, waste of funds to have these posts in the grades of Professor and Reader. This is bad enough; but what is worse is that the Registrar, Treasurer and the Controller of Examinations are members of the Executive Council so that there is a strong official block in the University Executive Council. How can the Vice-Chancellor control them if they have the right to vote on matters of policy in the Executive Council like any member of the Council. Instead of being servants and subordinates of the Executive Council, these officers are masters. Nowhere else does this system prevail. No wonder that these officers can join an influential group and make things impossible for the Vice-Chancellor to play his part as a responsible academic and executive head. Apart from this the Registrar,



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who is usually a most responsible officer in any University, has no responsibility at all in this University. When questions were asked about accounts and finance, he pointed out that it was the duty of the Treasurer. When something was asked about examination, he said that there was a separate Controller of Examinations who could answer us. Similarly, any academic question is dealt with by the Academic Registrar (the post of Deputy Registrar elevated to that of Registrar recently). In most of the Universities the Registrar is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Academic Council and the Faculties and such other bodies of the University. This is provided in the Act itself. But in the case of the Gauhati University the Act is silent on these points with the result that the Registrar does not figure in any of these bodies at all. The Academic Council has elected Dr. B. K. Barua as its Secretary. We understand that the Registrar convenes and attends the meetings of the Faculties excepting the Faculty of Law, and the Registrar (now the Vice-Chancellor) told us that the Dean of the Faculty of Law who convenes the meetings of his faculty does not even consider it necessary to inform the Registrar about the meetings. No wonder that in the present set-up the Registrar could afford to disown responsibility for everything except possibly the appointment of clerks and grade IV employees in his own establishment. With his legitimate responsibilities thus denied to him, the Registrar has become an ornamental head of the permanent Executive in the University.

The Treasurer's post is not necessary in a small University like Gauhati. The receipts are well within 35 lakhs of rupees per annum. The accounts are, therefore, by no means a huge affair for the University to maintain. For managing accounts of this size a small staff of about 7 or 8 Assistants, one Assistant Superintendent and a Superintendent should be enough. Many universities in India manage to maintain their accounts neatly without a Treasurer. In the Delhi University there is a Treasurer who is not a full-time worker. An officer of the Finance Department of the status of Secretary or Joint Secretary is generally elected to the office and he is not paid anything extra for this post. In the Calcutta University a Senior Mathematics Professor has been holding the post of Treasurer for many years. In this University, however, a young lecturer in statistics was first appointed as Treasurer in the scale of Rs.500—700 and he is now in the grade of Rs.1000—1500 which is the scale of the Registrar. But the most interesting part of it is that the Treasurer is still a student of Law in the University. As earlier stated the Treasurer is a member of the Court and of the Executive Council. So the student Treasurer is a member of the highest bodies that control the destiny of the University and ranks equally with the Registrar. In our opinion the post of Treasurer is entirely unnecessary and should be abolished. To control the accounts, the Registrar should have an officer under him of the rank of Assistant Registrar. There is no necessity for a Senior scale post of Academic Registrar either. The Registrar should be in over-all control of the University office and he should have an Assistant Registrar under him to look to the accounts, examinations and academic matters.

### Secretary, University Classes

We have referred earlier to the office of Secretary, University Classes. It was created by a resolution of the Executive Council passed on 14th August, 1948. The resolution is reproduced below—

- “Discussed the arrangements to be made for holding the University Under-graduate and Post-Graduate Classes.
- “Resolved that the Post-Graduate classes be held in the Law College premises and the under-graduate classes in the Don-Bosco buildings.
- “Resolved that the Principal, Law College be appointed Honorary Secretary of the University classes and he be authorised to take necessary steps for proper conduct of the classes under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor. He will also supervise and inspect the University Hostel at Chandmari”.

It will be seen from the above resolution that the post of Secretary, University Classes was initially an honorary one and the incumbent was expected to perform the duties usually attached to the post of the Principal of a College. He was thus responsible for seeing that all the university classes were working satisfactorily. The time tables of classes in each department naturally came to him for co-ordination. But we find that in the course of time the Secretary up to the time the post was held by Dr. B. K. Barua came to acquire large powers and took over collection of fees, management of hostels and the power to sanction leave to the members of the teaching staff.

He thus became the over-all boss of the post-graduate departments of the University, over-topping the Registrar and the Deans and answerable only to the Vice-Chancellor. All proposals for new staff in the teaching departments had to be put up through him. He had a regular office with a clerical staff attached to it.

Enquiries made with the authorities of the University show that this system of appointing a senior Professor and Secretary was first copied from the Calcutta University. In other Universities the Head of the Department looks after the routine administration of his department and the collection of fees, etc., is done by the office of the Registrar. Hostel administration is left to Wardens. The appointment of Secretary, University Classes in this University has not served in the least to improve matters. Our enquiry has shown that the administration in the University has suffered considerably in efficiency due to the lack of effective control. The control exercised by the Secretary over the University Classes has only resulted in the lowering of the status of the University Professor or Head of Department. The Head of Department is a very responsible man and he could be left free to manage his department as well as he could, under the general control and supervision of the Vice-Chancellor. This would also bring the Vice-Chancellor in direct and constant touch with the teaching departments. But in the Gauhati University no Head of Department or Professor is supposed to come directly to the Vice-Chancellor. Many Heads of Departments told us that they did not know when a subordinate of theirs was given leave by the Secretary, University Classes, and how he got promotion or part-time teaching work in other departments. The applications for higher posts were sent direct through the Secretary by the teacher applicants and not through their heads. This undoubtedly undermines the prestige and the authority of the Heads of Departments of the University and causes a certain amount of indiscipline among them. No University in India has such a system as far as we know. Nor is the position satisfactory from the point of view either of the collection of fees or of the control of the Hostels. We shall deal with the irregularities detected by audit in the office of the Secretary, University Classes, in our chapter on finances and financial transactions. The Secretary cannot, in addition to his teaching and research responsibilities, undertake such mechanical duties as collection of fees, etc. As for the Halls also, the Secretary is hardly in a position to control the Wardens and to look into the affairs of the Halls. The only result of the creation of this post has been to transfer some of the normal responsibilities of the Registrar and of the Heads of Departments to this officer with detrimental consequences.

### Office efficiency

Now let us see how far these officers have helped in maintaining efficiency in the office work. One of the student-clerks in the office told us that most officers came to office at about 1 P.M., and returned home by about 3 P.M. Many witnesses told us that there was usually nobody in the office till about 1 P.M. We asked the Registrar (Shri P. Datta, now Vice-Chancellor) why he did not come in time to office. His reply was that he had to attend office in the town. It is true that there is one small office in the town to deal with confidential work in connection with examinations and the main office is in the University Campus. Obviously this is a most unsatisfactory arrangement. When the general supervision is loose all round, nobody can be compelled to be in the office at the prescribed time. The Principal of one of the colleges in Assam says as under—

“On visiting the University one gets the impression of a very slack office, in which the chief officers often arrive late and leave early. A month or two ago I called in the office on a small matter of business shortly before 11 A.M., on a normal working day. The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Cashier were not there and I was informed that the Treasurer would be coming at about 1 o'clock. I fell into conversation with some of the students who were waiting to pay fees and they said that this was a typical experience. They showed considerable irritation at the constant difficulty in getting anything done in the office”.

The Principal further observes—

“My personal contacts with various University officers have been pleasant, but I have been disappointed with the University as an academic body. One gets the impression of an antiquated and cumbrous system weighed down by red tape and incompetence. All our dealings with the University office tend to confirm this impression. I have found it almost impossible to get answers to letters or even to get them acknowledged. Recently a straightforward query regarding the filling up of I. A. forms was answered two months after the forms had been sent in. Other letters on important matters are not acknowledged and when an enquiry is pressed the University office disclaims all knowledge of them. Examination forms are always late, often so late that they cannot be returned within the specified date. Incidentally the forms themselves are often a disgrace, appallingly printed and full of spelling and printing mistakes”.



These observations about this University tend to support what is known as "Parkinson's Law", viz., the rise in the number of officers is directly proportional to the fall in efficiency. Another Principal of an important college observes that the amounts sent by money orders are often not acknowledged, while those sent by cheques are always acknowledged. There is room for corruption here on the part of the Cashier's office.

### Clerks and Superintendents

There is such an enormous number of clerks and accountants in this office that even the Registrar does not know their exact number. When we asked him to make an enquiry regarding the number of 3rd grade and 4th grade employees of the University, he supplied a statement which gave the figures as under—

Third grade ( <i>i.e.</i> , clerks)	...	...	...	...	...	60.
Fourth grade	...	..	...	...	...	248.

When we pointed out to him that these numbers did not correspond with the amounts provided in the budget and that some witnesses had pointed out to us that the number of clerks was more than 180, the Registrar was unable to give us the correct figure but agreed that the above figures supplied by him were obviously inaccurate. This by itself is a first class example of inefficiency of the office. Nobody knows who is appointed and why. In the circumstances, how can there be any check or control over the subordinates ?

### Intellectual activities

Universities take many years before they develop sound traditions of scholarship and research. The Gauhati University is just 15 years old and, even if earnest effort had been made by its administrators to provide all possible opportunities to the students for the development of intellectual powers and social interests, the young University would have hardly succeeded in establishing high traditions. Even so, one of the major aims of University education is to establish such traditions. This University was rather slow in realising this part of its obligations particularly in the field of Science. Being an affiliating, teaching and examining body, the University perhaps had to tackle initially many difficult problems. However, the University's main responsibility was in the field of post-graduate teaching.

The University neglected some research disciplines and over-emphasised a few. In the latter fortunate category comes the Assamese language and culture—perhaps rightly so—while in the former category, come Physics, Chemistry and other branches of Natural Sciences. Physics and Chemistry Departments are meagerly staffed, ill-equipped and ill-housed even now. This is unfortunate in view of the growing emphasis laid on the dissemination of scientific knowledge and research in all Universities at the present time. Even in other branches of learning, the University has not made much headway largely owing to group politics.

Admissions made to the post-graduate classes also leave much to be desired. While there is some restriction on the numbers in the selection of students for the post-graduate classes in the science faculty, there is no such restriction in the other faculties. Dr. B. K. Barua, told us that there was a great demand even for third class M.As in the affiliated colleges and High Secondary Schools. To meet this need, all students who seek admission to the post-graduate classes in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences are automatically admitted. Thus the number of students in the post-graduate classes is steadily increasing and it now stands at 1,169, but the teaching staff has not been strengthened in the same proportion. It is no wonder that the contact between the students and the teachers is not so intimate as it ought to be. Large numbers make it impossible to organise tutorials, seminars, etc., by which the teacher can see how far his students are benefiting by the lectures given in the class. At any rate, the University has made no attempt to provide for such contacts between the students and the teachers. Many Universities in India have adopted the tutorial system under which the tutor sees the student individually or in groups of students not exceeding 10 or 15. This system not only provides for more individual attention to be paid to the students but also improves discipline. In fact, such a close contact between the teacher and the taught will help improve the mental and moral environment in the University. At present there is an atmosphere of general negligence of students, who are left to shift for themselves as best as they can without any sort of counselling and guidance. The introduction of the tutorial system or any sort of individual attention will not be possible, unless the selection of students is made with great circumspection. Ordinarily first and second class graduates only should have been selected. The students themselves complain that the classes are overcrowded and under-staffed, particularly in the Faculty of Arts.

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Another reason for the student unrest is the lack of adequate library facilities. A spacious building has just been completed and, if the authorities go on adding new books every year, the library will grow into a great centre of study. The University authorities should have given top priority to the provision of library facilities, for the development of the University Campus is unthinkable without a good library. The cataloguing system is very defective and new books which have arrived for the last 2 or 3 years, remain uncatalogued.

### Other needs of Students

There is a general complaint that there is no adequate provision for games and sports for students. The Government of India gives a small grant towards the construction of an Auditorium-cum-Recreation Hall and a Swimming Pool. These grants should have been taken advantage of by the University. A recreation hall and tennis courts are absolutely necessary to develop proper corporate life on the University Campus. When the University authorities finally selected Jalukbari as the site for the University, they should have included a Recreation Hall and tennis courts in the plan of the development of the Campus. The amenities for games and social life of the students should have received much greater attention that it has been possible for the authorities to do. As stated earlier, the first Master Plan prepared by Architects was abandoned on technical grounds. An alternative plan was not drawn up with the result that the development of the University Campus has not been proceeding on satisfactory lines.

### The University Campus

The University administration has also not given any thought to the physical needs of the students and others living on the University Campus. The water supplied to the Campus is often rusty, as the reservoirs are not often painted inside with anti-corrosive paints. Students' halls are not well ventilated. A technical sanitary expert should have been consulted regarding the sanitary and hygienic conditions under which the students live. Sometimes some of the Halls are without water for a month or two. The result is that students often suffer from stomach troubles.

Students and teachers are often required to go to the town which is at a distance of 7 miles from the University Campus for ordinary shopping. This costs money and time. The authorities should have provided a market on the Campus to meet the ordinary needs of the residents. Street lights and electric supply also present some problems which have not been solved satisfactorily.

Although the University shifted to the present site at Jalukbari more than four years ago, almost all the important administrative officers continue to live in the town. When we asked them why they had not shifted to the University Campus, so far, they put forth the plausible argument of shortage of accommodation. We are not satisfied with this argument, as the number of suitable buildings on the Campus is fairly large. Some of them are vacant even now. These administrative officers like the Registrar, Treasurer, Deputy Registrar and others should have been the first to shift to the Campus. The previous Vice-Chancellor, Shri H. C. Bhuyan, was the only one to occupy a Bungalow on the Campus. The rest of the administrative officers as well as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts have tried so far to live in the town only. This may be for their own convenience. Some witnesses however, pointed out that it was due to the desire on their part to get some conveyance allowance to come to and go from the University Campus. Some, however, attributed this to the desire on their part to live as far away from the students and the teachers as possible. Whatever may be the reason, the fact that they haven't so far shifted to the University Campus does not reflect any credit on them and is undoubtedly detrimental to the interest of the University. This is one of the grievances of students and teachers living on the Campus and in our opinion, a legitimate one. All the important administrative officers and Deans of Faculties should be compulsorily required to stay on the Campus. This will have a re-assuring effect on the students.

### The Problems of Transport

The University is experiencing a great difficulty about transport from the town to the University and back. It appears that the State Transport authorities are not in a position to put more buses into service during the rush hours. The result is that the clerks and officers coming from the town to the University are invariably late by an hour or two and this affects adversely the efficiency of the office. The University students and teachers are also considerably inconvenienced as they have to go often

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to the town at a distance of 8 miles for making their purchases. There is no market on the University Campus from where they can do their normal shopping. Many students complained to us that they were required to spend about Rs.15 per month on transport, apart from the time wasted in making ordinary purchases. This may have been exaggerated to some extent, but the University authorities cannot be excused for this utter indifference to the transport problem and the needs of the University Campus as a self-sufficient area. Had they provided shops on the Campus to meet the normal requirements of the students, the pressure on transport would have eased to some extent. This problem needs to be immediately looked into

### **Election to Offices**

Some Universities in India have a system of elections for various authorities of the University such as the Court and the Executive Council. This is one of those Universities. The under-lying idea is to set up a healthy competition among the eligible candidates for serving the University. There will be fresh blood each time to a certain extent and there will be more enthusiasm to advance the interests of the University. In this University, however, a few teachers have captured various offices of the University on a more or less permanent basis. Dr. B. K. Barua has been the Dean of the Faculty of Arts for more than 9 years successively. The same is the case with the Science Faculty, the Dean of which is Dr. H. K. Barua. Similarly Dr. B. K. Barua and Dr. H. K. Barua have been members of the Executive Council almost from the beginning. In addition to all this, Dr. B. K. Barua is the Secretary of the Academic Council. Many witnesses observed, with justification in our opinion, that the University had become the private concern of a group of 5 or 6 men. Even this system would have worked well had these people been motivated more by public interest than by personal considerations. In the last chapter we have shown how appointments have been made without keeping in mind the interests of the University. The same can be said of the other "gifts" in the hands of the Executive Council. The net result is that the group system has been growing stronger and stronger with the result that fair and impartial administration has become impossible. To avoid such contingencies, the system of election has been abandoned in many progressive Universities. In old Universities like Oxford and Cambridge, the kind of election that takes place here is unknown. All important offices go by rotation among the heads of colleges. Following this system, the Delhi University has provided that every Head of a department of studies who is a Professor, shall by rotation according to seniority, act as the Dean of the Faculty for a period of two years. Similarly two Deans, by rotation according to seniority become members of the Executive Council. In addition, four Principals of Colleges become members of the Executive Council by rotation, according to seniority for a period of 2 years. Under this system, every Head of the department or every Principal of a College, has a chance of becoming a member of the Executive Council, and there is no need to canvas or join a group. They will not have sufficient time as members of the Executive Council to be deeply interested in University politics. It is very desirable that the teachers whether of the post-graduate departments or of affiliated colleges should not have anything to do with University politics or the election of teachers to various authorities. What has happened in the Gauhati University is probably the limit of politics and the consequent demoralisation. The general overhauling of the act on the model of the Delhi University is clearly indicated.

### **Attendance at Lectures**

Gauhati University inherits the Calcutta tradition. It is a great pity that instead of treading on an independent path as a young and progressive University, this University almost slavishly copies the regulations of its parent without examining their merits and demerits. One such instance is the regulation about attendance at lectures. In many Universities in India, the roll-call is taken once a day and a certificate is required from the Principal of a college that necessary number of days of attendance has been kept. But here following the tradition of Calcutta, all classes must begin with the roll-call. The actual record can be and generally is inaccurate, since there is a large scale impersonation. This system also gives rise to corruption, as the record can often be adjusted by offering suitable inducements. The rule states that a student must reach an attendance of 75 per cent on the whole. This practice entails an enormous waste of time and energy of the clerical staff in the colleges and the University departments. Even assuming that this is necessary, why should the University compound for a certain amount of deficiency by cash payment? A student with attendance down to 60 per cent can still appear for the University examination as "non-collegiate" by paying an additional fee of Rs.20 to the University. This may bring some additional revenue to the University, but the practice is wrong in principle and repugnant to every canon of academic ethics, apart from huge waste of the time and energy in working out the percentage of each student. The easiest course

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is to require every student to sign his name once each day he attends lectures, during the short recess. The University must trust the student, who has signed once a day that he has attended the day's lectures.

### Examinations

One of the main tests of the efficiency of the University administration is its conduct of examinations. There are two aspects of this question. One is the nature of the question papers and the second is the mechanical conduct of the examinations, the declaration of the results, etc. The University administration is mainly concerned with the latter, the former being the responsibility of the academic leaders of the University. In most Universities in India, the examination papers call for very little exercise of thought and independent judgment. There is also no provision for the internal evaluation of the work of the students. This University is not an exception. We cannot therefore blame the University authorities for not making earnest efforts to raise the academic standards, although they have certainly lost an opportunity of modernising their syllabuses and examination methods. Our main concern, however, is the mechanical conduct of examinations. All Universities, here and abroad, have their schedules of examinations and declaration of the results. The Gauhati University has no such fixed dates for its examinations or for the declaration of the results. The examination period in India is from March to June, and by the end of June, all the results are declared. For instance, Bombay and other Universities on the western side, start their examinations round about 10th March and declare all the results by 10th June. The new academic year commences from 20th June and by that time, all the examination results must be declared to enable the students to proceed to the higher classes. Further, many candidates would be seeking employment in educational institutions or business concerns and the sooner the results are declared the better for them. The Gauhati University, however, enjoys the unique but unenviable distinction of spreading its examinations throughout the year. As our witnesses said, this is undoubtedly one of the causes of student unrest in Gauhati, for they lose one or two years unnecessarily before they complete their education. One witness told us that in some cases, a two-year course of M. A. or M. Sc. alone takes the students three or three and a half years in this University. We give below the examination schedules for the years 1960 and 1961 which speak for themselves—

### Examination Schedule

Examination	Date of commencement		Date of publication of results		Remarks
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
1. Matric .. .. .	28-3-60	3-5-61	25-7-60	12-8-61	
2. I. A. .. .. .	7-3-60	27-3-61	16-6-60	8-7-61	
3. I. Sc. .. .. .	7-3-60	27-3-61	24-5-60	13-6-61	
4. I. Sc. (Agri.) .. .. .	7-3-60	27-3-61	16-6-60	8-7-61	
5. I. Com. .. .. .	7-3-60	27-3-61	16-6-60	8-7-61	
6. Secretarial Practice .. .. .	10-5-60	22-5-61	23-8-60	18-9-61	
7. Inter Compartmental and Spl. I. A., I. Sc., I. Sc. (Agri.), I. Com., I. Sc. special. .	5-9-60	3-10-61	22-9-60	20-11-61	
8. B. A. .. .. .	25-4-60	22-5-61	23-8-60	18-9-61	
9. B. Sc. .. .. .	25-4-60	22-5-61	30-6-60	31-7-61	
10. B. Sc. (Agri.) .. .. .	2-5-60	1-6-61	31-8-60	17-8-61	
11. B. Com. .. .. .	25-4-60	1-6-61	31-8-60	18-9-61	
12. 1st and final M. B. B. S. (Orig.) .. .. .	18-5-60	9-5-61	4-7-60	13-7-61	
13. B. T. .. .. .	5-9-60	27-10-61	9-12-60	17-1-62	
14. Law, Prel., Inter and final, 1st term .. .. .	27-2-60	27-5-61	16-6-60	8-7-61	
15. 1st B. V. Sc. and A. H. .. .. .	20-5-60	2-6-61	9-12-60	18-9-61	
16. Final B. V. Sc. and A. H. .. .. .	20-5-60	2-6-61	23-8-60	18-9-61	
17. M. A., M. Sc., and M. Com. .. .. .	7-2-61	4-1-62	10-5-61	1961	Results not published.
18. T. T. C. in Geography .. .. .	23-1-61	12-12-61	10-5-61	28-2-62	
19. Method of teaching English .. .. .	23-1-61	.. .. .	10-5-61	.. .. .	
20. 1st and final M. B. B. S. (Supry.) .. .. .	28-11-60	11-12-61	11-1-61	28-2-62	
21. Law Prel. Inter and Final (2nd term) .. .. .	5-9-60	13-11-61	9-10-60	17-1-62	
22. B. E. Part I and II (Orig.) .. .. .	29-8-60	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
.. .. .	5-9-60	15-3-61	9-11-60	11-7-61	
23. B. E. I and II (Supry.) .. .. .	18-1-60	20-9-61	20-4-60	22-11-61	
24. B. A., B. Sc., B. Com., B. Sc. (Agri.) and Compartmental .. .. .	28-11-60	19-12-61	11-1-61	31-1-62	
25. B. V. Sc. and A. H. Compartmental .. .. .	.. .. .	19-12-61	.. .. .	31-1-62	

No period is fixed for holding the examinations or declaring the results. In 1960, the Matriculation examination was held in March and the results were declared on 25th July. In 1961, for some mysterious reasons, the Matriculation examination was held in May and the results were declared on 12th August. The colleges are supposed to commence their work from 1st July, but how can they begin their work without students in the first year class? The academic year is supposed to commence from 1st July, but this does not seem to apply to the post-graduate classes and Professional courses. The B. T. Examination was held in September one year and the results were declared in December. Next year, the examination was held in October and the results were declared in the following January. B. E. Parts I and II examinations were held in August and September in 1960 and in March in the year 1961. Although the conduct of the examinations is mainly the responsibility of the Registrar, it is amazing that the Academic Council or the Executive Council has not given a moment's thought to this vital question which affects the interests of students. There are many weak spots in the administration of the University—inefficiency, delays, carelessness and waste of public funds, but we attach far greater importance to the gross mismanagement of its examinations. We pointed out to the present Vice-Chancellor who was formerly the Registrar the necessity of holding the examinations and completing the whole examination work within 3 months of the hot season, but his reply was that he could not manage it owing to various difficulties. Our answer to him was that these difficulties existed in all other Universities as well and if the others could finish their examination work in time, there was no reason why the Gauhati University should not devise ways of overcoming the administrative difficulties. These delays and uncertainties of the dates of examinations and their results cause great resentment and exasperation in the student world. Some witnesses suggested that these delays were deliberate to discourage students from going outside the State. Certainly some students wish to join other universities for a variety of reasons, but they have to sacrifice a whole year for the purpose. Anywhere else serious action would have been taken against the University and its Registrar for this wholly unjustifiable inefficiency in the administration of examinations.

Now let us examine the difficulties of the Registrar in finishing the entire examination work within 3 months. His main difficulty was to get the question papers printed in time. The Registrars of other universities get them printed well in advance—say in January or February at the latest and keep them in safe custody. For this the paper-setters must be appointed in September or October and the printing presses must be fixed up confidentially long before the examinations commence. In this University no proper care is taken in appointing the paper-setters in time and in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Gauhati University Act provides for the appointment of examiners by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendations of the Academic Council, which, in its turn, takes into consideration the recommendations of the Faculty concerned. The Faculty has to consider the lists for appointment to examinerships sent by the Committee of courses. This is all in theory. In practice, the Registrar makes the appointments. He has the previous year's lists and after making such changes as he deems necessary reads out the lists in the Faculty and the Academic Council meetings in a hurry, and those names have to be accepted by the authorities concerned. The lists, as complained by our witnesses are never sent to the Faculties or the Academic Council in advance, as required by the Act. Of course, the lists are of a confidential nature; but this does not mean that the procedure laid down in the Act should not be followed. This is a flagrant breach of the provisions of the Act. In most universities in India, there is an independent committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty concerned and two or three members of the Academic Council and the Executive Council who draw up lists of examiners on the basis of the panels of eligible candidates for examinerships submitted by such committee of courses. The Vice-Chancellor acts on these recommendations immediately. Here the Faculties and the Academic Council are to prepare the lists of examiners in each subject on the basis of the panels sent up by the committees of courses. This is no doubt a longer procedure. Even so, the authorities should have been consulted by giving reasonable notice to them, as required by the Act. Even by short-circuiting the procedure the Registrar has not been able to appoint the paper-setters in time. Apart from this, it is possible for the Registrar to abuse the power which he has taken upon himself by disregarding the provisions of the Act. He may put any friend of his on the lists of examiners. The Faculty or the Academic Council has no means of checking on the list. In fact we received several such complaints in course of our enquiry. Many witnesses also complained against the actual conduct of the examinations in various centres, short time given to the examiners for assessing the scripts, short notices given by the Head Examiners of the meetings of examiners for giving necessary instructions for the assessment of the answer books, etc. One examiner told us that he was invited to mark some papers. The papers reached him on a date when the official date for submitting the marks was already over. We are unable to understand why the University authorities should rush

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the examiners through like this, when they are not anxious to declare the results on a particular fixed date.

In such a system malpractices are bound to take place. As it is we hear that some relation of an employee of the University undeservedly got a first class. There have been complaints of the Head Examiners increasing the marks of their relations. All these underline the need for proper scrutiny of the list of examiners, paper-setters and moderators. If the whole thing is left to the Registrar or one of his subordinates the examinations conducted by the University cannot inspire confidence of the public.

The whole machinery of the University in the conduct of the examinations is weak and needs drastic overhauling, in our opinion. The Registrar and the University authorities like the Academic Council and the Executive Council, do not seem to have given any thought either to the academic standards or to the essential interest of the students.

## CHAPTER VII

### The Building Programme and the Development of the University

The establishment of the Gauhati University Trust Board in December, 1944 was the result of "a long-cherished and acute desire of the people of Assam" to have a University of their own. The Board was charged with the task of establishing a University even if Government did not come to its help. Such was the enthusiasm that even the man in the street and in the country-side contributed his mite to the funds of the University Trust Board, so that in about three months of campaign for funds an amount of five lakhs of rupees was collected from the public. By January, 1948, the University Trust Board was able to hand over to the University authorities six lakhs of rupees making it possible for them to make plans to acquire up to 5,000 bighas of land at Jalukbari of which a considerable portion had already been acquired by the Trust Board and made over to the University.

As the University started to function from the academic year of 1948 in the Gauhati town, it was necessary to have temporary buildings constructed at Chandmari for housing the staff of the University. For preparing the plan and design of its permanent buildings the University appointed a firm of Architects. But the then Premier, the Hon'ble late Gopinath Bordoloi, was insistent that the University should be shifted to Jalukbari, and that at the earliest possible time. He proposed to set up a Government Committee which would speed up the construction programme at the permanent site at Jalukbari. So early in 1949 he got the State Legislative Assembly to pass an Act to amend the Gauhati University Act which received the assent of the Governor on the 30th April 1949 and contained the following provisions:—

39. The Chancellor shall appoint a Development Committee of not more than five persons including the Minister-in-charge of Education who shall be the Chairman of the Committee for the following purposes, namely—
  - (a) raising of funds from Government, private individuals and associations for buildings, roads and other structures of the University ;
  - (b) taking by acquisition or otherwise such land and property, movable or immovable, as are required and necessary for the buildings, roads and other structures of the University ;
  - (c) inviting and approving plans of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe-lines and other structures of the University ;
  - (d) inviting and accepting tenders for the construction of buildings, roads, tanks and pipe-lines and other structures of the University ;
  - (e) doing all other acts incidental or appertaining to the construction of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe-lines and other structures of the University.
  
40. Notwithstanding any power vested in the Executive Council, authority or persons under any provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Development Committee shall have for the purpose of discharging the duties vested in it, the power to incur, supervise and control expenditures—
  - (a) out of funds (including the Gauhati University Trust Fund) which has become vested in the University, for the purpose of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe-lines and other structures of the University, and

(b) out of grants from Government and donations from private individuals or associations that may be given to the University for the aforesaid purposes of the University.

41. (1) The estimate of expenditure and annual report in respect of construction of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe-lines and other structures of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Development Committee and shall be submitted to the Executive Council for placing before the Court at least two months before the date of the annual meeting of the Court.
- (2) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the Development Committee shall be prepared under the direction of the Committee and shall be submitted to the Chancellor for audit. The accounts when audited shall be submitted to the Executive Council for publication in the *Assam Gazette* and copies thereof shall together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and the Chancellor.
- (3) The annual report, estimates and accounts of the Development Committee shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass a resolution thereon and communicate the same to the Development Committee.

The Act which thus created the Gauhati University Development Committee was designed to give it all the powers necessary for building up the University unimpeded by any other consideration.

One of the problems which the University had to contend with was the scarcity of building materials, such as cement and steel, and when they found that Government could procure these materials much more easily than the University, the authorities of the University did not have any objection to the formation of the Development Committee for taking charge of its construction programme.

The Development Committee was formally constituted on 5th May, 1949 with the following members—

- (1) The Minister of Education, Chairman,
- (2) Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Advocate-General, Assam,
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor of the Gauhati University (or his nominee),
- (4) Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua, and
- (5) The Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Assam (or his nominee).

Thus the Committee had as its first Chairman Shri Jut Gopinath Bordoloi, Premier and Education Minister who continued in that capacity until his death in 1950. In his inaugural speech the Premier as Chairman stated that whatever might be the nature of the Committee, it should not be a body outside the University: it should be a part of the University itself so that there might be no delay in taking action on urgent matters which might be suggested by the University authorities. If any other person from the University was necessary to be present in the committee meetings he should be allowed to attend the meetings and offer suggestions. On the question of the control of expenditure, the Chairman considered that the Committee should have a body of rules, according to which they would carry out their financial transactions. The Chief Engineer also suggested that when actual construction would begin, accounts should be maintained and audited as in the P. W. D. After discussing this question at some length, the Committee decided that rules should be framed as regards financial and administrative arrangements, which should be put up in the next meeting of the Committee. Accordingly in the meeting held on 7th July, 1949, the following set of rules were adopted by the Committee—

- (1) The University Development Committee (U. D. C.) shall sit once every month. Special meetings may be convened by the Chairman when necessary.
- (2) The Chairman shall preside over the meetings and, in the absence of the Chairman, the members present may elect a President.
- (3) The U. D. C. shall appoint a Secretary.



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- (4) The decision in the meetings of the U. D. C. will be by majority of votes of the members present in the meeting.
- (5) Three members will form a quorum for a meeting.
- (6) The members of the U. D. C. will serve in the honorary capacity but they will be entitled to draw T. A. for journeys in connection with the U. D. C. meetings from the U. D. C. Fund provided they do not draw the same from any other source.
- (7) The duties of the Secretary will be as follows—
- (a) He shall be in charge of the general administration of the office of the U. D. C.
  - (b) He shall arrange for holding the meetings of the U. D. C. and issue notices for convening meetings.
  - (c) He shall prepare the proceedings of each meeting, get them approved in the next meeting of the U. D. C. and take such actions as is necessary on the proceedings of such meetings.
  - (d) He shall undertake all official correspondence on behalf of the U. D. C.
  - (e) He shall be the custodian of all records, official seal and such other property as may be committed to his charge by the U. D. C. from time to time.
  - (f) He shall perform such other works as may be entrusted to him by the U. D. C. from time to time.
- (8) The U. D. C. may request any person to attend meeting for technical assistance and advice or for information on any particular subject, and any advice thus given may be recorded in the proceedings.
- (9) Consultative Committee may be formed by the U. D. C. for advising it on particular scheme or project whenever necessary.
- (10) The U. D. C. shall appoint such officials, agents and employees as are required for due execution of its business. The terms of employment of such officials, agents and employees will be such as may be decided in the meetings of the U. D. C.
- (11) The U. D. C. shall be in charge of the University buildings at Chandmari and will take steps for repairs and maintenance.
- (12) The U. D. C. shall have its own fund. All receipts shall be made therefrom. All money belonging to the fund shall be deposited in the Imperial Bank in the name of the Chairman. The name of the account shall be known as the Gauhati University Development Committee Fund and shall be operated by the Chairman or by some other member or members authorised by the Committee.
- (13) The U. D. C. shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of accounts.
- (14) There shall be a qualified accountant of the U. D. C. whose duties shall be as follows—
- (a) Checking of bills received from the Executive Engineer or Executive Engineers for execution of works, etc., and putting the same after check to the Chairman for passing and payment.
  - (b) Compilation of monthly accounts in proper form for being presented in due time to the Committee as well as to audit.
  - (c) Disbursement of dues payable under rules to the establishment or of any contingent charges authorised by the Chairman.
  - (d) To make all necessary checks so as to ensure correct following of the Financial Rules and such other Rules as may be adopted by the Committee either in modification of, or in supersession of, or in extension of, these rules, and such other checks, etc., as may be assigned to him from time to time by the U. D. C.



- (15) The U. D. C. in consultation with the Accountant, if appointed, shall in September each year prepare in such form as may be prescribed a budget for the financial year showing the estimated receipt and expenditure.

### Construction

- (16) The calling and acceptance of Tenders for execution of works shall be governed by rules in force in the Assam Public Works Department except that the powers given to the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer shall be exercised by the U. D. C. and that the Executive Engineer shall exercise powers within the pecuniary limits of Rs.5,000 only.
- (17) Notices inviting Tenders shall be drafted by E. E. and submitted to U. D. C. for approval. Fifteen days' minimum time from date of publication of notice calling for tenders shall be allowed for submission of tenders. Tender notices shall issue from E. E.'s office.
- (18)(a) Where the acceptance of tenders is within the competence of the E. E., the E. E. shall call for and accept tenders within limits prescribed as in Rule 16 above.
- (b) Where acceptance of tenders is not within the competence of E. E., the E. E. shall call for tenders and submit them with his recommendations to the U. D. C. Final approval of acceptance of tenders will rest with U. D. C.
- (19) The forms of contracts or tender notices shall be those in use by the Public Works Department with such modifications as deemed necessary.

### Estimates

- (20) Technical sanction of estimates for projects, sanction in case of excess over original estimates, purchase of materials and machinery, etc., shall be made under the sanction of the U. D. C.
- (21) All purchases and contracts for supplies made by U. D. C. shall be made after advertising in such manner and at such time sufficiently ahead of opening the bids as the U. D. C. will determine to be adequate provided that in cases of emergencies such purchase and supplies can be arranged by E. E. for amounts not exceeding Rs.5,000 but approval of U. D. C. shall be subsequently obtained.
- (22) The E. E. shall maintain such books of accounts and registers as are maintained in Public Works Department.
- (23) The accounts maintained by E. E. will be audited by Examiner, Local Accounts.
- (24) The U. D. C. may appoint an Internal Auditor for the examination of Accounts, apart from the statutory audit provided for in Rule 23 above, if they deem it necessary, who shall submit a report to the U. D. C.

Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua died in 1956 and his place was taken by Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee.

The Development Committee appointed an Executive Engineer on 17th April, 1949. He was initially utilised as a Liaison Officer for purposes of land acquisition and other assistance to the Committee. He was also appointed Secretary to the Gauhati University Development Committee (G. U. D. C.) on 5th May, 1949 until further orders. On 24th October, 1949, it was decided that the Registrar should act as the Secretary to the G. U. D. C.

In its meeting held on 8th July, 1949, the Committee inspected a rough plan of the University buildings to be constructed. After considering the lay-out plan drawn up by Mr. N. Barua it made certain suggestions and directed the Executive Engineer on 26th August, 1949 to prepare a detailed lay-out plan and put up the same before the U. D. C. in its next meeting. Meanwhile the Central assistance to the State's development schemes was curtailed and the G. U. D. C. was compelled to slow down its activities even before it could approve the lay-out plan. Giving a brief review of the financial situation the Chairman informed the G. U. D. C. on 28th October, 1949 that the Government of India were going to cut down Assam's grant for the year from Rs. 2 crores 40 lakhs to 1 crore 60 lakhs. The University construction scheme was included in the 2 crores 40 lakhs

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programme, "Had this been the only factor the committee could still decide to continue the work, though on a moderate scale" said the Chairman. "But since the Centre had informed the provinces that they might not get anything at all during the next year, the committee had to consider seriously whether the Pandu construction work should not be abandoned altogether for the present. At present all that the Development Committee has got in their possession is 17 lakhs of rupees whereas the scheme that had been prepared will cost one crore 86 lakhs spread over five years of which 97 lakhs to be spent within the next three years." The committee decided not to abandon the scheme but to slow down the work of construction to suit the financial resources. One of the decisions taken in the meeting was to curtail the staff. The Executive Engineer was to revert to the Public Works Department after handing over charge to the S. D. O. It was in the same meeting that the Registrar was appointed Secretary, G. U. D. C. in place of the E. E. On 8th February, 1950 the G. U. D. C. discussed the desirability of carrying out earth work on the site selected for the University pending preparation of the Master Plan. The Chief Engineer was strongly of the opinion that the first and immediate task was to prepare the Master Plan, locating the exact position of buildings, roads, drains, etc., without which any money spent on earthwork might be a waste. It was decided that a Master Plan should be got ready with the maximum speed, so that whatever was to be done by way of road construction by earthwork filling might be possible by the beginning of the following cold weather. Pending appointment of a competent officer acquainted with architectural details and town planning, the technical staff working under the G. U. D. C. was directed to prepare the necessary data for drawing up the Master Plan. Subsequently on 17th May, 1950 a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen was formed to prepare the Master Plan and to place it before G. U. D. C. on 30th September 1950—

- (1) H. M., Public Works Department.
- (2) Chief Engineer.
- (3) Mr. F. Ahmed, Advocate General.
- (4) Major K. Barua.

The S. D. O. was directed to work under the sub-committee. On 22nd June, 1950 the committee decided to appoint one Engineer, not below the rank of an Executive Engineer, and to request Government to lend the services of such an officer. Major K. Barua who was posted by Government to Gauhati as Executive Engineer was appointed on 5th November, 1950 on a part-time basis on an allowance of Rs.200 and was entrusted with the work of preparing the Master Plan. From the records of the minutes of the G. U. D. C. we find that before the Master Plan was finalised and approved, the committee on 29th August, 1951 'after mature consideration' felt that it would ultimately prove to be more practical, expeditious and sound to entrust the entire work of designing, construction and supervision to the firm of Architects, who were originally appointed by the University for the same work. But it was decided to retain a small staff of one Executive Engineer and an Accountant with a typist to check the work and bills for audit and to do office work.

On 3rd January, 1952 a formal agreement was signed with the firm of Architects—M/S. Ballardie Thomson and Mathews.

According to this Agreement, the Architects were to perform the following professional services—

- (a) Preparation of sketch plans.
- (b) Preparation of schemes and estimates for all services, as per schedule, including Air conditioning, Electrical, Sanitary, Gas Plant Installations, etc.
- (c) Preparation of all working drawings including calculations for all building works, Air conditioning, Electrical, Sanitary, Gas Plant Installations, etc., per schedule.
- (d) Preparation of specifications for works specified above under Clause 2 (b) and (c).
- (e) Preparation of Bill or quantities.
- (f) To call for tenders, to check tenders and to submit report and recommendations to the employer for the latter's consideration and decision.

- (g) Supervision of all construction works (Buildings as well as services) in order to ensure that the materials used and workmanship employed by the contractors are in accordance with the contract documents, *i.e.*, plans, working drawings, specification schedule of quantities and conditions of contracts. For this purpose it is agreed by the Architects that a senior representative of the Architects will visit the works from time to time and one or more competent persons will be employed by the Architects for supervising the day-to-day work of the contractors.
- (h) To check contractors' Bills and to issue certificates for payment with specific recommendations to the effect that the items of work covered by the Bill have been carried out in accordance with the provision in the contract documents.

For this work the Architects were to receive a total fee of 6 per cent on the cost of the complete works, *i.e.*, the cost of the buildings including services, sanitary and electrical installations, etc. The fees were payable as follows—

- (a) Rs.2,500 on the approval of the sketch plans and preliminary designs.
- (b) 3 per cent of the estimated cost of work less any payment made for corresponding item of work under (a) above on preparation of detailed estimates for all buildings, works and services including sanitary, electrical installations, etc., and preparation of all working drawing including calculations for the same.
- (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent of the estimated cost on calling for tenders, checking tenders and submission of report and recommendations to the employer for consideration and decision.
- (d) 2 per cent of the estimated cost of the work for supervision of the works, checking of contractor's bills and issuing certificates of payments.

The addition to the above fees, the Architects were to be paid actual cost of travelling by air and daily allowance of Rs.20 whenever a senior representative of the firm came to supervise the work and a monthly allowance of not more than Rs.500 for actually employing competent personnel at their cost for whole-time supervision of the contractor's works.

In terms of the agreement the Architects supplied the G. U. D. C. with general lay-out plan, detailed drawings, design, estimate, etc., for R. C. Buildings including water supply, electrical and sanitary installations. Actual construction of buildings started from 1952-53 during which year the two science blocks Nos. 2 and 3 were taken up. Up to the end of 1955 construction proceeded apace but from 1956 work had to be slowed down for want of funds. The volume of work taken up in hand and commitments made far exceeded the financial resources at the disposal of the G. U. D. C. with the result that contractors could not be paid for work executed by them. Here is an extract from the proceedings of the G. U. D. C., dated 12th December, 1956—

“The Secretary also explained the position of loan applied to the University Grants Commission towards construction of buildings. The position was critically discussed from all points of view. It was decided that no fresh works should be taken in hand till further funds would be forthcoming either from the State Government or from the University Grants Commission or from any other source. The Secretary, Development Committee was authorised to move State Government for adequate funds for completion of the building programme. He was also asked to request the University authority to take steps to expedite grant of the loan from the U. G. C..... The Committee with a view to envisage the fund position deferred some of the items involving new commitments till the middle of January, 1957.”

It was at this stage that the machinery of the Development Committee and its working methods came up for critical comments, for the University Grants Commission was not prepared to give any financial assistance directly to the G. U. D. C. This is evident from the following remarks made by the Chairman of the U. G. C. in his address delivered in the Fourth Convocation of the Gauhati University—

“The University Grants Commission can thus justly claim to have taken adequate notice of the requirements of the young University. The rate of sanctions could be accelerated if the University took greater care to supply

promptly the information called for by the Commission. It would also make for smooth execution of works of construction if the University were to consult the Commission before raising the estimates. There is also occasional delay in the furnishing of certificates of actual expenditure duly verified by the University Engineer or Architect.....

“It is possible that some of the delays are due to the fact that the execution of the building programme is in the hands of the University Development Committee, of which the *ex-officio* Chairman is the Education Minister of the State. Apart from the fact that this is a curious arrangement which has no counterpart in other Universities, it is found that the University authorities have really no control over the activities of its so called Committee. Moreover, experience has revealed a slow rate of progress in construction work. The anomaly of the arrangement and its impeding nature has been pointed out by me to the State Government and I hope that steps are being considered to replace this extraordinary arrangement by something more in consonance with the autonomy of the University and its answerability to authorities like the University Grants Commission, which are interested in extending financial assistance to the University.....”.

That the arrangement was anomalous there can be no doubt. A committee functioning as part of the University should have been made directly and unambiguously responsible to the University. But it was so constituted that it could ignore the University so long as funds were in unlimited supply. It is true that the accounts of the Development Committee as also its budget were expected to be placed before the Court of the University. But the Chairman of the Committee being the Education Minister himself, he could not be made answerable to the Court. When the audited accounts were not placed regularly before the Court as required under Section 41 of the Act, the Court could do nothing except recording its disapproval of the action.

The Vice-Chancellor himself rarely attended any meeting of the Development Committee. Up to May, 1952 the Registrar attended the Committee on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor. On 8th May, 1952, the Under-Secretary to the Government in the Education Department wrote to Dr. B. K. Barua, then Reader in Assamese, requesting him to attend the U. D. C. meetings as adviser. This was under orders of the Chairman, G. U. D. C. Thus for all practical purposes the University was represented on the committee by the Registrar and Dr. B. K. Barua.

The procedure regarding execution of works and payments thereof followed by the G. U. D. C. was as follows :

When any construction work was required by the University it had to make a specific request to that effect to the G. U. D. C. For R. C. buildings the G. U. D. C. asked the architects to submit rough estimate, and for Assam type buildings the Executive Engineer, G. U. D. C., was asked to prepare and submit a rough estimate. G. U. D. C. after examination directed the Architects/Executive Engineer for preparation of detailed plans and estimates, and also for calling for tenders as the case may be. The plans, estimates and tenders were put up before G. U. D. C. for discussion. When the value of the work exceeded Rs.20,000 the plans, estimates and tenders were referred to the Chief Engineer, Assam, for his comments and recommendations and the G.U.D.C. subsequently disposed of the cases after considering his comments. In the case of works not exceeding Rs.20,000 the tenders were considered without the previous examination of the Chief Engineer. The Executive Engineer himself was empowered to accept tenders for works up to the monetary limit of Rs.5,000. For certain urgent and emergent works cropping up from time to time the Executive Engineer had the power to accept tenders in consultation with the Secretary, G. U. D. C., Dr. B. K. Barua and sometimes the Chairman, G. U. D. C. Ordinarily the Executive Engineer was required to place all tenders for works exceeding Rs.5,000 before a sub-committee consisting of Secretary, G.U.D.C., Dr. B. K. Barua, Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua (deceased) and Executive Engineer. Thus although the University was not responsible for the construction works taken up by the G. U. D. C., the Registrar and Dr. B. K. Barua were active members of the Development Committee and were associated at all stages, from the approval of the plan and estimates to the acceptance of the tenders. For works costing Rs.20,000 or less, they exercised effective power as members of the sub-committee of which one member died in 1956 and the other member, the Executive Engineer, was no match for either of them in rank and influence.

The Registrar was the head of the office of the Development Committee and was expected to take action on the decisions of the Development Committee. He was the custodian of all records and was the only person who could correspond on behalf of the Development Committee. According to the Education Department letter No.EMI.179/53/129, dated 6th October, 1953 the function of the office of Secretary, Education

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Department was limited to proper maintenance of cheque books and statements of accounts of cheques signed and despatched for payment, while the office of the G. U. D. C. was to look to the correctness of the bills after proper check and scrutiny before they were sent up to the office of Secretary, Education Department with the countersignature of the Executive Engineer and the Secretary, G. U. D. C. So the Secretary, G. U. D. C. was responsible for seeing that the bills were properly checked and scrutinized in his office. In pursuance of these instructions he countersigned all bills after they were passed by the Executive Engineer and submitted them to Chairman for passing and issuing pay-order. The cheques were signed by Chairman and sent to Secretary for disbursement. On 17th September, 1958, Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee was appointed as the Hon. Treasurer of the G. U. D. C. He was empowered to pass pay orders on bills and to operate bank accounts and sign cheques.

The G. U. D. C. has completed a building programme involving a total expenditure of Rs. 132 lakhs. Several witnesses interviewed by us were of the view that the buildings and other works done by the Committee were expensive and of poor quality. In its report the Estimates Committee of the Assembly has made the following comments on the buildings constructed by the G. U. D. C.—“the committee on going round the buildings found that big cracks had already appeared in some of the buildings and are of the opinion that due to bad supervision, the work was not done properly”. In the chapter that follows we are reviewing some of the important financial transactions of the G. U. D. C. Here it is enough to state that the special audit of the accounts of the G. U. D. C. has disclosed serious irregularities and over-payments, besides instances of avoidable wastage of huge amounts. All these seem to confirm the impression that the execution of the building programme through this committee has not after all resulted in economy and efficiency. It is true that the work has been carried out more speedily than would have been possible under the direct management of the University, but then speed was achieved at the cost of quality and it is significant that several witnesses who appeared before us demanded technical audit of the work done. What was the cause of all this? The rules adopted by the G. U. D. C. for its works were the standard P. W. D. rules. The Chief Engineer was there on the committee. There was an Engineer, an Accountant and other technical staff under the committee. A firm of Architects was appointed under a deed of contract, and it was the duty of the Architects to supervise the work for which they were required to appoint a Resident Engineer. All these precautions failed to produce the desired result in quality of work and economy because those who were charged with the responsibility of seeing that the procedure laid down was strictly observed, that the Architects and Engineers did their allotted tasks, failed to discharge that responsibility. And we have seen that the Secretary to the Development Committee (Shri P. Dutta) was the person who as the man on the spot and as the head of the office was charged with that responsibility.

It is good that the State Legislature has amended the Act and has provided for the constitution of a Construction Committee of the Executive Council to take the place of the G. U. D. C. This Committee when constituted will be in a better position to enforce the rules and procedure. It should, however, be helped with trained technical staff from the P. W. D., for as we can see it, a regular division with at least an Executive Engineer will be required by the University for the remaining part of the building programme and for the maintenance of the buildings already completed.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Finances and Financial transactions of the University

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Gauhati University for the period 1947-48 to 1960-61—

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus (+) Deficit (-) Rs.
1947-48	17,35,640	39,236	+ 16,96,404
1948-49	7,96,097	8,32,869	- 36,772
1949-50	10,98,736	27,15,496	- 16,16,760
1950-51	11,41,643	13,36,956	- 1,95,313
1951-52	11,99,958	13,36,731	- 1,36,773
1952-53	12,52,531	12,58,193	- 5,662
1953-54	13,86,497	12,91,944	+ 94,553
1954-55	18,76,715	15,00,147	+ 3,76,568
1955-56	19,53,163	19,46,071	+ 7,092
1956-57	30,44,476	24,75,499	+ 5,68,977
1957-58	41,36,887	28,93,578	+ 12,43,309
1958-59	59,21,926	50,32,330	+ 8,89,596
1959-60	48,91,821	46,67,839	+ 2,23,982
1960-61	60,12,097	49,84,414	+ 10,27,683

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The large surplus during the year 1947-48 was due to the fact that the University did not actually function before January, 1948. So the expenditure shown is only the expenditure incurred during the last quarter of the year. But the University received grants from Government for the full year. In addition it realised examination fees and miscellaneous fees for the year. From the following year the accounts showed deficit in each year up to 1952-53. The position improved during 1953-54 and the improvement has continued up to date.

The main sources of income of the University are grants, fees, and income from publications. Section 37 of the Gauhati University Act as originally passed provided for a minimum annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs from the State Government towards the recurring charges of the University. The amount was raised to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58. In addition to the recurring grant the University also receives *ad-hoc* grants from the Central and State Governments and the University Grants Commission. The *ad-hoc* grants made to the University for the construction of buildings are placed at the disposal of the University Development Committee and do not pass through the University budget.

The fees realised by the University come from three sources : examinations, teaching department and University properties like library, halls, etc. The examination fees constitute the major source of University income apart from Government grants. From Rs.1,39,229 in 1947-48 the receipts under this head have grown to Rs.16,92,759 in 1960-61. The bulk of these receipts comes from two examinations, the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination. With the constitution of the Board of Secondary Education there is likelihood of this income showing a fall in the near future. We discussed this question with the representatives of the University and the Director of Public Instruction. The general opinion seems to be that the fall, when it comes, will be gradual and that a part of it will be offset by increase under other heads. We do not know how far this optimism is justified. Our own impression is that sooner or later the State Government will have to compensate the University for the loss due to transfer of this elastic source of income to the Board of Secondary Education. As an alternative, the University may charge a Matriculation fee of Rs.10 to each student passing the Board's examination and wanting to proceed to the University.

The other heads of income have not shown much elasticity during the period under review. Tuition fees have increased from Rs.23,414 in 1948-49 to Rs.1,75,277 in 1960-61, donations and endowments from Rs.190 in 1947-48 to Rs.1,800 in 1960-61 and publications from Rs.10,000 in 1949-50 to Rs.1,25,265 in 1960-61. By proper planning it should be possible for the University to increase its income from publications.

On the Expenditure side the main heads are: General Administration, Teaching Departments, Examinations, University Halls and Library. As is to be expected, the expenditure has increased under all the heads during the period. But the increase has not been uniform. Against a six fold increase in the total expenditure between 1948-49 and 1960-61, the expenditure in General Administration has increased more than three times, that on the teaching departments nearly ten times and on University examinations five times. The increase under the head teaching departments reflects the growth of teaching activities of the University which became rapid after the shifting of the University to its permanent site. Another factor contributing to the growth of the expenditure under pay heads has been the revision of the scales of pay of the teaching and administrative staff. There was a general revision of the pay scales in 1957 which was followed by another in 1961. As a result mainly of these changes, the total expenditure under the heads General Administration, Teaching Departments and constituent colleges has increased from Rs.11,81,787 in 1956-57 to Rs.18,77,970 in 1960-61. But the expenditure under the heads Library, University Prizes and Scholarships has not increased in the same proportion. The two heads accounted for a total expenditure of Rs.30,240 in 1948-49, Rs.51,442 in 1956-57 and Rs.77,098 in 1960-61. Up to 1954-55 the University did not spend anything on its halls, on electricity and water supply in the University Campus and on the hospital. The total expenditure on these items during 1955-56 amounted to Rs.20,617. The corresponding figure for 1960-61 is Rs.2,02,563. In future the University will have to spend more on its library, laboratories and the Halls. Provision will have to be made for a market, out-door games, a stadium and other essential facilities such as transport. All this will cost heavy expenditure initially as well as on maintenance. But the financial position of the University is not such that it will find it easy to spare enough funds out of its regular income for these purposes. The large surplus which the accounts have disclosed in some years is deceptive because it was largely due to the shortfall in expenditure out of money received as grants for specific purposes. It will therefore be prudent on the part of the University authorities not to add further to the establishment charge until there is definite prospect of improvement of receipts. Already there is an impression among the members of the public that the University is over-staffed in the clerical and fourth grade level. Several witnesses interviewed by us confirmed this in course of their

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evidence. For want of time we could not assess the work-load of individual Assistants in the University Office, which has at present 7 Superintendents, 14 Head Assistants, 28 U. D. Assistants, 115 L. D. Assistants, 23 Typists, 2 Stenographers and 450 fourth grade employees. Compared with other Universities, this University office is considerably over-staffed taking into consideration its total outlay, the number of students and the number of Post-Graduate Departments. Even so, we heard complaints from many witnesses that the office is not functioning efficiently, that letters are not promptly acknowledged, that syllabuses are not issued in time, that diplomas are not ready in time for distribution during the Convocation, that admit cards are delayed, mark-sheets applied for are not supplied in time and so forth. All these and what we ourselves saw during our visit to the University support the impression that the clerical staff in the University is not being properly utilized, that there is poor and ineffective supervision over the staff and that the expenditure incurred on the pay of the establishment is not fully justified by the work turned out. As for the fourth grade staff the position seems to be worse. Allegations were made before us that some of the peons do not attend office at all. There is no centralized control over this staff and the attempt made by the Vice-Chancellor to prepare a list of the fourth grade personnel with the allotment of work brought him into conflict with the Senior Officers. In our opinion the fourth grade staff in this University is too large and the money spent on a part of this staff can be diverted to essential books and laboratory equipment without adverse effect on efficiency.

The financial estimates of the University are placed before the Court at its annual meeting for approval. The estimates passed by the Court serve as authority for appropriation of funds and the Treasurer is "responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended for the purpose for which they are granted". Several witnesses deposed before us that provision of expenditure for new staff in the budget is treated as sanction and the concerning departments fill up the posts without further reference to the Vice-Chancellor or Registrar. The practice has one advantage. It cuts down delay in filling up posts. Once the estimates are passed by the Court the sanction is there and the concerning department can go ahead without waiting for a second sanction. But it has an obvious disadvantage. Unless the original provision in the budget is made after careful examination of the necessity for the post, it may result in unnecessary expenditure and waste. Judging by the strength of the clerical and fourth grade staff in the University and by what we heard about its performance there are reasons to believe that the proposal for new staff is not carefully examined before making necessary provision in the budget and that the budgetary control in the University has not been so effective as to ensure the best use of the limited resources.

Under the Act the accounts of the University and the University Development Committee are to be audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts and submitted to the Court. The object of this provision is to ensure that the expenditure is in accordance with the authority given by the Court, that payment has, as a fact, been made and has been made to the proper person, and that the expenditure conforms to the principles recognised as standards of financial propriety. The reports of the Local Audit have disclosed many irregularities so far, and our terms of reference require us to enquire into the financial transactions of the University from 1955-56 as well as the accounts of the University Development Committee from the beginning to date and the audit objections relating to the Accounts of the past years. We therefore requested the Accountant General to arrange for a special audit of the accounts of the University and the Development Committee for the above-mentioned period. The audit has submitted its report on these accounts in two separate volumes. The question of publishing them may be considered by the Executive Council. Meantime we deal with the salient features of the irregularities and malpractices noticed by Audit with particular reference to the transactions which appear to us to have affected the good name and financial position of the University.

### **Accounts of the University Development Committee**

We received the special audit report on the accounts of the Gauhati University Development Committee some time in the third week of April, 1962. Arrangements had been made to send a copy of this report directly to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to enable him to offer his remarks on behalf of the Gauhati University Development Committee. The replies were received from him on the 1st June.

The present Vice-Chancellor was serving as Secretary of the Gauhati University Development Committee from 1949 to the winding up of the Gauhati University Development Committee in 1960.



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We deal now with some of the most serious audit objections in a tabular form, giving briefly the Audit's points of view, the replies of the G. U. D. C. to those objections and our comments. This should enable the reader to get a clear picture of the nature and seriousness of the irregularities committed by the Gauhati University Development Committee.

Serial No.	Amount held under objection	Reasons given by the Audit in brief	The reply of the Gauhati University Development Committee	The Commission's comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
1	32,199	An Engineering Staff consisting of an Executive Engineer, one Overseer, one Computer together with some clerical staff was appointed in 1949 without visualising the nature of work required to be done. Their work was to prepare plans and designs. Later on the G. U. D. C. decided to entrust the work of designing, planning, construction and supervision to a firm of Architects, Messrs. B. T. M. The expenditure incurred on this staff for 1949-52 was Rs.32,199, whereas the value of work done during the period was Rs.39,207.	A small organisation had to be set up to deal with the proposed programme for huge works of the new University.	The plans and estimates are usually prepared by Architects. The G. U. D. C. has shown some hurry in appointing the staff and wasting a large amount.
2	35,000	Infructuous expenditure due to being required to pay compensation to the Contractors Messrs. Bridge and Roof Company, on account of delay in terminating the contract. As a result of this delay the Contractors claimed compensation for unnecessary locking up of capital for nearly 4 years on the material purchased. The G. U. D. C. passed a resolution on 12th December, 1956 directing the Executive Engineer to take charge of the material (like cement) but the Secretary, G. U. D. C. directed the Executive Engineer to take over the materials on 5th November, 1957 and actually nothing happened till 20th September, 1959.	The compensation was unavoidable as the Contractor had to entertain the necessary staff to look after the materials. The final decision regarding change of plan and settlement of fresh contract could not be taken earlier in view of delay in usual formalities for design and sanction.	Both the Executive Engineer and the Secretary are to blame for not taking prompt action despite a resolution of the G. U. D. C. The excuse given by the G. U. D. C. is untenable and we are unable to accept. We are dealing with this point in the body of the report.
3	4,328	When the contract for the construction of Science Block No.1 with Messrs. Bridge and Roof was cancelled and given over to Messrs. Dalmia and Company, the unused material of the former was issued to various parties and the balance was handed over to the latter Contractor. The materials were neither taken into Departmental godown nor did they pass through the stock account in spite of clear orders of the G. U. D. C. to dispose of the materials in a proper manner. A site account for the materials was prepared after a long time and the materials valuing Rs.4,328.15 were found short.	The question of loss due to shortage of stores has been under consideration and the value thereof, if any, will be recovered after fixing the responsibility.	This loss is due to gross negligence of the Executive Engineer and the Secretary of the G. U. D. C. We consider there is a <i>prima facie</i> case for surcharging them for the loss [ <i>vide</i> also our remarks against serial No.2].
4	71,652.32	Even though large quantities of stores were purchased since 1953 no stock accounts of stores were maintained showing the receipts, issues and balance. On 23rd September, 1959, Shri N. Sonowal, S. O., prepared a list of stores found physically in the godown. On 1st October, 1959, a stock register was opened showing the articles found above as opening balance after adjusting the receipts and issues for the period from 24th September, 1959 to 30th September, 1959.	No remarks have been offered by the G. U. D. C. on these points.	This again is due to gross negligence on the part of the Executive Engineer and the Secretary, G. U. D. C. Responsibility for inserting false figures in the indents should be fixed and disciplinary action should be taken against the persons concerned.



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Serial No.	Amount held under objection	Reasons given by the audit in brief	The reply of the Gauhati University Development Committee	The Commission's comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	<p>As there was no record to show the book balances as on 1st October, 1959 the extent of the shortage and surplus of various items of stores could not be worked out at that time. However, during 1961, the whole stock position was reviewed.</p> <p>It was found that in many cases the figures in the indents for stores were changed by inserting false figures of issue of stores. In some cases stores were issued without the orders of the Executive Engineer and in excess of quantities ordered and without obtaining acknowledgment from the Contractors, etc., etc. Cases have been filed in the Court against the then Overseers in charge of stores.</p> <p>The stock account for the period ending September, 1959 was reconstructed from the available records and the book balances of various articles as on 30th September, 1959 were worked out. The book balances as on 30th September, 1959 when compared with the materials actually found by the Overseers at the time of taking over charge, revealed that there was a shortage of various articles, worth Rs.71,652.32.</p>		<p>At any rate the Executive Engineer and the Secretary G. U. D. C. appear to be guilty of serious dereliction of duty.</p>
5	71,448.14	<p>This amount was the value of houses and trees of private owners of the land acquired by the University. It was, however, seen from the available records that in innumerable cases no houses and trees were found on the land for which compensation was paid to the private owners through the Deputy Commissioner. Those are supposed to have been stolen. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner who pointed out that some of the lands were taken over by the Executive Engineer and the Treasurer on 10th November, 1958 and that other dates were fixed by him for taking over the remainder. Since the University representatives did not take possession of lands on those dates, the responsibility for the loss of trees and houses rested on the University according to the Deputy Commissioner.</p>	<p>Most of the standing trees and some of the houses covered by the list for compensation exist even today. A few trees were cut down by the G. U. D. C. and sold by auction and the value credited in the cash book. Some were stolen. The loss sustained due to theft was not great. The responsibility for such loss could not be fixed.</p> <p>The possession of land could not be taken for want of proper documents.</p>	<p>The University authorities, the Executive Engineer or the Treasurer or the Registrar should have taken possession of the land. After paying the amount there was no point in delaying the taking over. The deficiencies could have been put right by a reference to Government or to the Deputy Commissioner.</p>
6	20,902	<p>(a) University quarries were used by Contractors without paying any royalty.</p> <p>(b) The estimates for the construction of roads could not be shown to audit. In the notice calling for tenders there was no mention as</p>	<p>(a) Stones collected from the University quarries were used for University works and hence there was no loss to the University.</p> <p>(b) Small quantities of stone collected from the University</p>	<p>The arguments in (a) and (b) are untenable. The point is that the supply contractor has benefited both ways as pointed by the Audit. Either the Universities should have charged royalty or insisted on lower rates for the supply of materials</p>

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	Rs.	to the quarry from which the materials were to be collected. There was no record as to whether the materials were supplied from the University quarry or outside. The net result is that the University had to pay more for the material.	quarry were priced less than those collected from outside. Hence no royalty was realised for those collected from the University quarry.	from the University quarry. This again is the result of the indifference of the officers.
		(c) There was shortage in the quantity of the materials as seen from the accounts of total receipts and total consumption. Certain quantities are shown to have been consumed but no entry could be traced in the material books. The total value of the shortage was Rs.20,902.	(c) Road metal accounts are being maintained for some time. The discrepancies in the quantities of stone boulders and metals which were collected previously have been reconciled.	(c) The reconciliation of the figures of boulders and metal received and consumed should be got approved by Audit.
7	63,695	Excess payment to Contractors due to defective agreement and faulty adjustment of the cost of the material. This is in connection with the supply of steel and cement at Government controlled rates by the University to the contractors. The costs of those materials are to be calculated at fixed Government rates at the time of the agreement and any variations in those are to be adjusted later on. Clause 14 of the agreement makes it quite clear that the adjustment will be based on the difference between the controlled rates alone, leaving aside the difference if any, in the actual cost of transportation, handling, etc., and those estimated at the time of submitting tenders. In the final bills for three R. C. C. buildings paid so far, the difference between the tendered rate for cement and steel and the actual expenditure incurred by the contractors in purchasing the materials and bringing them up to the site of work (including loading, unloading, freight, etc.) was calculated and necessary adjustments were made on the basis. No vouchers and receipts were submitted by the contractors in support of their actual expenditure on loading, freight, etc. This has resulted in over payments to the extent of Rs.63,695.	The defects in the working of the agreement were already detected by us and have since been rectified and consequently no excess payment was made.	It is not clear when the defects were detected by the G. U. D. C. Presumably after the receipt of the audit report. The point arises why the office paid the bills without checking them properly and why did the Executive Engineer and Secretary, G. U. D. C., countersign these bills? How exactly have the defects been removed. If the terms were as stated by Audit how can the payment excess be removed without recovery?
8	24,200	Excess payments to contractors due to non-recovery of previous dues, payment at higher than tendered rates and wrong measurements.	The recovery of excess payment is being pursued. The instances cited by the Audit will be examined in detail and necessary action taken.	These are serious irregularities and are being dealt with in the report.
9	9,316	Excess payment and execution of overhead transmission line at a high cost without calling for tender and without preparing estimates. The circumstances	The case was fully investigated and all possible actions were taken to	This is a very serious irregularity. The Engineer and the Secretary have

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		<p>under which the work costing more than a lakh (Rs.1,46,437) was allotted to Messrs. G. E. C. without calling for tender and without preparing any estimate, are not known. Messrs. G.E.C. were appointed for the work through Messrs. D. T. M. So the latter claimed 6 per cent of the architects' fees, although no estimate was prepared, no tenders were called for and no measurements were taken by Messrs. D. T. M. Similarly, some materials were purchased by the G. U. D. C. at the instance of Messrs. D. T. M. without verifying whether those articles were available in the market at cheaper rates. Extra freight charges were paid although the firm had separately charged air freight on all the materials supplied.</p>	<p>arrive at a reasonable amount. The final payment was made after negotiation, at a reduced sum as a matter of compromise. The other matters will be examined and necessary action taken.</p>	<p>been highly irresponsible and careless in this transaction. No valid reason has been adduced for not preparing estimates. This is never done anywhere. There is no excuse for not calling for tenders either. Finally, the payment of 6 per cent fee to the Architects is the height of irresponsibility on the part of the officers connected with G. U. D. C.</p>
10	6,836	<p>Excess expenditure on the purchase of ceiling fans. The G. U. D. C. ordered fans from two different firms on 50:50 basis although the rates of one were higher and the fans of the other firm would serve the purpose just as well.</p>	<p>This will be examined and action taken.</p>	<p>It is doubtful whether any action can be taken at this stage. Even if they wanted to patronise both the firms, they should have at least insisted on the same rates.</p>
11	31,638	<p>Avoidable extra expenditure due to non-acceptance of lower tenders. For installation of water supply and sanitary fittings to Science Block No.3 to boys' hostels A and B and to the girls' hostel, for the electric installation to boys' hostel A and B and to the girls' hostel, tenders were called for and the lowest tender in each of these cases was not accepted. Nor were any valid reasons recorded for their rejection. This resulted in extra expenditure of Rs.31,638 which is held under objection.</p>	<p>The lowest and the other lower tenders in these cases (2nd and 3rd as the case may be) were not accepted either because they were not suitable or efficient or were not known or because they were already allotted other works.</p>	<p>The Commission is unable to accept the plea of the officers of the G. U. D. C. It is a well-known procedure that the reasons for rejecting the lowest and other lower tenders must be recorded in writing before entrusting the work to the higher tenderer. In many cases even the Architects' advice has not been accepted. In some cases, the lower tenderers had already carried out some other works to the satisfaction of the authorities, and the G.U.D.C. had no reason to call them inefficient. The reply of the G. U. D. C. is evasive and vague and seems to be an afterthought.</p>
12	29,068	<p>Avoidable extra expenditure on earth cutting. For levelling the site of Science Block 1, tenders were called for and the following lowest rates of Shri S. P. Banerjee were accepted—</p> <p>(i) Rs.29 per 1000 c.ft. for earth work in excavation including removal of soils upto a distance of 100' in hard tilla soil.</p>	<p>The Development Committee sympathetically considered the representation of Shri Banerjee and decided to meet his claim at enhanced rates. As the tender of Shri</p>	<p>At least the amount of Rs. 5,044 could have been saved. This payment is not justified.</p> <p>As regards the recovery of Rs.24,024 from Shri Banerjee it was perhaps, not</p>

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		<p>(ii) Rs.39 per 1000 c.ft. for removal of soil mixed with morrum gravel and boulders up to one man-size up to 100'. After doing considerable work Shri Banerjee left the work and after calling for fresh tenders, the work was entrusted to Shri B. P. Sharma at much higher rates. But for the work done by Shri Banerjee the payment was made at the higher rates of Shri B. P. Sharma. This resulted in excess expenditure of Rs.5,044.</p>	<p>Banerjee was in K 2 form the question of imposing penalty did not arise.</p>	<p>a feasible proposition.</p>							
		<p>The extra cost as a result of the higher rates payable to Shri B. P. Sharma amounted to Rs.24,024 and this should have been recovered from Shri Banerjee.</p>									
13	10,559	<p>Huge avoidable extra expenditure of Rs.10,559, in electrical installation, etc. For electric installations to boys' hostels C, D tenders were called for in November, 1957 and the lowest tender offered by Messrs. F. and C. Osler Ltd., was recommended by the Architects. Later on it was decided to get the work done through a local contractor Messrs. Ganesh Electric Stores and that the materials should be locally purchased.</p> <p>In July, 1958, the materials were purchased from the Gauhati market from Messrs. Ganesh Stores without calling for quotations from other firms. The net result was the total expenditure on electric installations to the hostel D was Rs.22,907 as against the tendered amount of Rs 12,348.</p> <p>It is interesting to note that electric installation to boys' hostel C was also allotted to Messrs. Ganesh Electric Stores at his own quoted rate of Rs.12,782 (both labour and material).</p>	<p>The hostels C and D were not ready for fixing electric installations when the tenders were called in November, 1957. To meet the extremely urgent demand by the Gauhati University for additional hostel accommodation in August, 1958, the electric installation for hostel D had to be executed on top priority basis. Orders were passed accordingly by the Chairman for supplying materials departmentally and executing the work through the contractor. The electric installation to hostel C was undertaken subsequently after several months and fresh tenders were called for through rate basis. Hence the cost of electric installation in hostel C was much less.</p>	<p>The reasons given by the G. U. D. C. are far from convincing. First of all, electric installations are done as the buildings progress and one does not wait till the buildings are completed. There is no point in saying that the buildings were not ready for fixing the electric installations when tenders were called for in November. One does not call for tenders for electric installations when one is not ready. Moreover at least the ground floor of the hostel must have been ready by January, 1958. The materials should not have been procured without calling for competitive rates. All in all, we consider that the Audit objection is thoroughly justified.</p>							
14	7,248	<p>Avoidable expenditure on construction of grade IV quarters. Tenders were called on 2nd July, 1954 for the construction of grade IV quarters and the following were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd lowest tenders—</p> <table> <tr> <td>1. Sri J. R. Das ...</td> <td rowspan="2">} Rs.3,155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&amp; Sri A. R. Barua ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Sri S. N. Choudhury</td> <td>Rs.3,346</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Sri B. R. Kalita ...</td> <td>Rs.3,304</td> </tr> </table>	1. Sri J. R. Das ...	} Rs.3,155	& Sri A. R. Barua ...	2. Sri S. N. Choudhury	Rs.3,346	3. Sri B. R. Kalita ...	Rs.3,304	<p>The facts stated in the Audit report are not correct. Tenders for two different sets of quarters, viz., office assistant quarters and grade IV quarters were invited simultaneously in the same notice. Certain contractors quoted rates for both the</p>	<p>The version of the G. U. D. C. reply is ingenious but unconvincing. The facts given by the Audit are those from the records and the oral answers of the officers concerned. If J R. Das had not quoted for the grade IV quarters, how did the office</p>
1. Sri J. R. Das ...	} Rs.3,155										
& Sri A. R. Barua ...											
2. Sri S. N. Choudhury	Rs.3,346										
3. Sri B. R. Kalita ...	Rs.3,304										

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		<p>The first two tenders were not considered. It was stated that the contractors withdrew the tenders but no letters from the contractors could be shown to this effect.</p> <p>The construction of 5 quarters was allotted to Sri J. R. Das at rates higher than his own quoted rates.</p>	<p>works, while some had quoted for office assistant quarters alone. Two separate comparative statements of tenders were prepared for both the works. Through mistake, the names of M/s. J. R. Das and A. R. Barua and S. N. Choudhury were initially included in the comparative statements for the 4th grade quarters.</p> <p>As some of the contractors who were allotted the works of 4th grade quarters failed in execution, Sri J. R. Das was given these works at the lowest rates.</p>	<p>make the mistake of not only including his name but also giving the figure of Rs 3,153? They cannot invent the figure through a mistake. Moreover, there was the earnest money. The official version was that Sri J. R. Das and others withdrew their tenders. We are unable to accept both the versions as there is no proof for them. The transaction <i>prima facie</i> appears dubious.</p>
15	62,404	<p>Irregularities in the purchase of furniture during the years 1955-56 and 1957-58.</p> <p>The Development Committee purchased furniture on requisition from the Secretary, University Classes. It was not clear how the demands were assessed by the Development Committee. Instead of assessing the total requirements and then inviting tenders separate tenders were invited piecemeal thus losing the benefit of lump purchases.</p> <p>Secondly the lowest rates tendered were not accepted in any case. Rates ranging from the lowest to the highest tendered rates were fixed. Thus the very purposes of calling for tenders were frustrated.</p> <p>The furniture purchased by the G. U. D. C. was not accounted for in any stock book. It is not clear how the G. U. D. C. assured itself that all the articles had been received and were according to the specifications. A list showing the furniture purchased from time to time was prepared by the Executive Engineer and sent to the Secretary, University Classes, requesting him to acknowledge receipt of the furniture received by the University through the G. U. D. C. The Secretary refused to acknowledge receipt.</p> <p>In the suppliers' bills also there is no certificate of receipt of the furniture. It is not known how the bills could be paid without such a certificate as to the actual supply of furniture.</p>	<p>As the quality, workmanship and finish varied from firm to firm, it became difficult to accept the lowest rates. A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Bhubaneswar Barooah, Dr. B. K. Barua and Shri S. Das was formed to go round and select the articles and approve the rates. The selected contractors were ordered to supply articles of approved rates according to the specifications of the approved samples. Thus the original rates underwent considerable changes. The furniture purchased by the G. U. D. C. was handed over directly to the University immediately on receipt from time to time. Steps will be taken by the University for the physical verification of these articles.</p>	<p>First of all it is most surprising that the furniture purchased 5 to 7 years back has not been checked up by anybody so far, and was paid for without acknowledging its receipt. From the Audit Report it appears that a list of furniture purchased by G.U.D.C. was prepared by the Executive Engineer and sent to Secretary, University Classes to acknowledge receipt. But the Secretary has refused to do so.</p> <p>The way in which higher rates have been paid to the very contractors who had tendered for them at lower rates is most objectionable. There is no satisfactory explanation regarding their existence, quality and finish. This is not the way in which public money can be spent. The Audit objection is thoroughly justified.</p>

Since its establishment, the Gauhati University Development Committee has spent more than a crore of rupees on the construction of buildings. The amounts objected to

by the special audit, come to about to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. There are many irregularities in which the waste of public money could not be correctly estimated by Audit.

The very first mistake that the Committee made was to appoint its own engineering staff for the preparation of plans and designs of the University buildings. When University buildings are to be planned on a large scale, the obvious thing to do is to entrust the whole job to reliable architects. In fact, a Master Plan should be prepared before embarking on the development scheme. What most Universities do is to get the plans and estimates prepared by the architects, but to entrust the supervision of the buildings to its own engineering staff.

When the engineering staff of the G. U. D. C. was not able to cope with the work, the Committee made another mistake in entrusting everything to the architects living in Calcutta. This was going to the other extreme and has caused a good deal of expenditure without adequate return for the money spent.

An agreement was signed with the architects by the G. U. D. C. on behalf of the University. According to this agreement, the architects were to prepare plans and estimates for the work, call for tenders, check tenders and submit report and recommendations to G. U. D. C. They were also to supervise all construction works, check contractor's bills and issue certificates for payment with specific recommendation to the effect that the items of work covered by the bill were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the contract documents. For this work the architects were to receive a total fee of 6 per cent on the cost of the complete work.

The terms of agreement with the Architects and the manner of payment of their fees have already been described in the previous chapter.

The financial transactions reviewed by Audit relate to two types of works, works executed through the Architects and works executed through the Engineering staff under the G. U. D. C. We have briefly indicated our comments on the various items of objections raised by Audit in the tabular form above. But we consider that the construction of Science Block I needs special mention here.

M/s. Bridge and Roof & Co. were appointed contractors for construction of Science Block No.1 on 13th April, 1955. The contractors started collecting materials and bringing them to site, and G. U. D. C. allowed advance from time to time against materials so collected. In the meantime the plan of the building had to be changed on the advice of the University Grants Commission. On 20th February, 1957, the contractors wrote to the G. U. D. C. conveying their intention to terminate the contract. But on 18th September, 1957, the G. U. D. C. asked the contractors to execute the work under the revised plan at the original tendered rates. The contractors did not agree and by their letter dated 10th October, 1957 reaffirmed their intention to terminate the contract as stated in their earlier letter. The work was ultimately allotted to M/s. Dalmia & Co. on 13th May, 1959. For the locking up of their capital, M/s. Bridge and Roof had to be paid a compensation of Rs.35,000. Audit has rightly objected to this expenditure. When the G. U. D. C. received the communication saying that the contractors were willing to terminate the contract, it was the duty of the office to take immediate steps to square up the accounts and to take charge of the materials against which advances had been made. The G. U. D. C. in its meeting held on 12th December, 1956, passed a resolution directing the Executive Engineer to take charge of the entire cement stock of M/s. Bridge and Roof & Co., which was collected by them for the Science Block No.1 and to distribute the same between M/s. Dalmia & Co. and other University contractors, "as the cement would deteriorate if allowed to be stocked". The Agent of the Bridge and Roof who was present in the meeting agreed to it. But this decision was not given effect to promptly by the office of the Development Committee. The Secretary took nearly a year to ask the Executive Engineer (on 5th November, 1957) to take over the materials collected by the contractors. The Executive Engineer on his part did not carry out these orders. The materials were neither taken into departmental godown nor entered in the stock book. For nearly three years, from 12th December, 1956 to 20th September, 1959, these materials were lying practically without owner and when the site account was prepared it was found that there was shortage of materials worth Rs.4,328.15. Meanwhile issues were made of the controlled items, cement and iron rods, to private individuals. One of the persons who took controlled materials from this stock was the Secretary, University Classes. He was constructing his own house at Gaubati and there was scarcity of cement and iron. He took 500 tons of cement and 3 tons of iron rods and from the evidence of the Executive Engineer, it appears that he wanted the materials on payment. But later he was told that he would be required to return the materials in kind. The Executive Engineer admitted that he issued the materials to the Secretary, University Classes on his personal responsibility as the cement was becoming solid due to long stocking. Subsequently he

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obtained the approval of the Registrar who was the Secretary to the G. U. D. C. We have considered the transaction with care and in an objective manner. In the Audit Report submitted by the Examiner of Local Accounts the cement and iron rods issued to Dr. B. K. Barua, Secretary, University Classes, has been included in the list showing issues of these materials on loan to various firms (contractors) and private persons. There is, therefore, no doubt that Dr. Barua, took the materials on loan. The dates and quantities of issue were as under—

2nd November 1956	...	...	...	...	Cement—300 bags.
18th December 1956	...	...	...	...	„ —200 bags.
23rd November 1956	...	...	...	...	M. S. Rod $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.—1 ton.
23rd November 1956	...	...	...	...	M. S. Rod $\frac{5}{8}$ " dia.—2 tons.

The dates and quantities of return were as under—

Cement—

2nd December 1957	...	...	...	...	...	435 bags.
12th December 1958	...	...	...	...	...	65 bags.

Steel—

15th December 1958	...	...	...	...	...	1 ton.
5th January 1959	...	...	...	...	...	2 tons.

The resolution of the Gauhati University Development Committee which directed the Executive Engineer to take charge of the building materials collected by M/S. Bridge and Roof was passed on 12th December 1956. So the entire quantity of iron rods and 300 bags of cement were issued to Dr. Barua before the Gauhati University Development Committee decided to take over the materials. It was, therefore, not strictly a loan of materials belonging to the Gauhati University Development Committee. Even after the adoption of the resolution the Secretary, Gauhati University Development Committee did not formally ask the Executive Engineer to take charge of the materials until 5th November 1957. But the list given in the report of the Examiner of Local Accounts shows that the Executive Engineer did issue cement and iron rods on loan to various firms and individuals even before 5th November 1957. Dr. Barua was not the only person to take loan of materials out of this stock. Shri S. Das, Executive Engineer himself took 6 bags of cement and Dr. H. K. Barua 2 bags for personal use. It would, therefore, not be correct to treat this as a case of misappropriation. But Dr. B. K. Barua was an Adviser of the Development Committee and he knew that the cement and iron rods collected by M/S. Bridge and Roof were pledged as security for the advances received by that firm from the Gauhati University Development Committee. Moreover, these were controlled materials and were not freely available in the market. It was highly improper on his part to take for personal use controlled materials purchased for the University buildings and that too without the orders of the Gauhati University Development Committee. Such action on the part of a University Officer of the position of the Secretary, University Classes and Adviser of the Gauhati University Development Committee could not but react on the sense of propriety of the personnel of lower rank. That this actually happened is evident from the way the stock account of stores was maintained. Below are the relevant extracts from the Audit report on the subject.

“Even though large quantities of stores were being purchased and issued since 1953 prior to September 1959, no stock account of stores was maintained showing receipt, issue and balance of various articles, viz., (1) Building materials; (2) Metals, (3) Sanitary fittings, (4) Electrical fittings, (5) Water-supply fittings, etc. However during 1961 the whole stock position was reviewed. It was found that in many cases the figures in the indents for stores were changed by inserting false figures of issues of stores. In some cases stores were issued without the orders of the Executive Engineer, and in excess of the quantities ordered and without obtaining acknowledgment from the contractors, etc., etc. Cases have been filed in the Court against the then Overseer in charge of stores”.

“The stock account for the materials for the period ending September, 1959 was reconstructed from the available records and the book balances of various articles as on 30th September, 1959 were worked out. The book balances of materials as on 30th September, 1959 when compared with the materials actually found by the Overseer at the time of taking over charge, revealed that there was a shortage of various articles worth Rs.71,652.32”.

“No contractor’s ledger was maintained in the past. Subsequently ledgers were open but the postings in the ledger were neither complete nor totalled..... .. Many issues of stores for which value was recoverable from the contractors, were not posted in the contractor’s ledger”.

The above quotations from the Audit report clearly show that the office of the Gauhati University Development Committee, which was expected to function as a Public Works Department office and to follow the Public Works Department System of accounts did not do so in practice. It displayed complete indifference and irresponsibility in the handling of funds and materials.

The irregularities revealed by the special audit have a great bearing on the public discontent with the affairs of the University. For the last 3 or 4 years, the general public has been very critical about the affairs of the University. The Gauhati University Development Committee has been one of the main targets of public criticism. Many witnesses referred to it as a cess-pool of corruption. In this context we must observe here that the public are apt to exaggerate even a small mistake when their confidence in the University is shaken. Judged in this context, the irregularities revealed by the audit of the accounts of the Gauhati University Development Committee have to be considered from the following three points of view:—

- (1) Have the officers abused their power by patronising their friends ?
- (2) Have they been irresponsible and inefficient ?
- (3) Have they been corrupt ?

The Chairman of the Gauhati University Development Committee was the Minister-in-charge of Education and another important member was the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). One other member was the Vice-Chancellor or his nominee. The Registrar Shri P. Datta was the nominee of the Vice-Chancellor, since Mr. Handique’s time. There were two other members on the committee, but it appears to us, that the affairs of the committee were mostly left to the Registrar, the Executive Engineer, Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua and Dr. B. K. Barua who constituted the Sub-committee for taking decisions on the spot and dealt with all tenders up to the value of Rs.20,000. The Hon’ble Minister of Education cannot be expected to be interested in details of administration. Nor the other non-technical members. The only person who could have taken more interest and helped the Gauhati University Development Committee in establishing good traditions was the Chief Engineer but from the nature of irregularities, it appears, he has not taken much interest. Attention is invited to paragraph 1 of chapter 5 of the Audit Report in which irregularities in the acceptance of tenders have been dealt with.

It would appear that no register of tenders was maintained in the office and signed by the Executive Engineer. The notice calling for tenders was not published in newspapers. In fact, except in 3 or 4 cases, all works of construction of buildings and roads and sanitary and water supply arrangements, electrical installations and of other supplies, were got executed by the Gauhati University Development Committee without calling for tenders through the medium of newspapers. A large number of works were allotted to a few contractors. This would not have been objected to, if the works concerned had been notified at least in one or two papers in Calcutta and in the local newspapers in Gauhati and the comparative statements of the tenders had been prepared. In the absence of this procedure people are bound to attribute motives to the selection of particular contractors. The contractors were—

(1) Shri Jilikaram Das	...	...	...	...	6 works.
(2) Shri Harinath Chauban...	...	...	...	...	11 works.
(3) Ganesh Electric Stores	...	...	...	...	11 works.
(4) Shri Maneswar Sharma	...	...	...	...	9 works.

Out of the 10 R. C. C. buildings, 7 were given to M/S. Dalmia and Company.

It is difficult for us to say which member or which office was interested in which contractor, but we have on record an allegation that Shri P. Datta the Registrar was interested in Shri Jilikaram Das. Not only has he been given a large number of works, in some cases at rates higher than those quoted by him, but some other favours have also been shown to him. For instance, he was paid an advance of Rs.10,000 for the construction of the Students’ Home. When the final payment was made to contractor, the



advance was not adjusted. He was also paid an amount of Rs.3,579 on the first running account bill for the construction of Professors' quarter No.27 but the amount of advance was not adjusted against the final bill. The answer given in this connection by the then Registrar on behalf of the Gauhati University Development Committee is that steps will be taken or have been taken for the recovery of the excess payments. One would ask what was the Secretary doing for so many years? Why must such irregular payments wait till Audit examination? Shri J. R. Das was the contractor for the construction of Professor's quarters, office assistant quarters, 4th grade quarters, students' home, Assam type hostel and Superintendents' quarters. Since no register of tenders was maintained in the office, the Audit has rightly objected to the procedure. The preference accorded to Shri J. R. Das in the allotment of works, and also in showing certain favours to him, would lend colour to the public suspicion that Shri P. Datta had some dealings with him.

As regards irresponsibility and inefficiency in the office of the Gauhati University Development Committee of which the Secretary was the head, there is no doubt at all. The Audit has pointed out a number of cases, in which prompt action on the part of the Secretary and his office would have saved a considerable amount of money to the University.

The Engineer is largely responsible for the inefficient supervision and loose administration of building works. He should have insisted on the Public Works Department procedure of calling for tenders, maintaining registers and checking up the articles purchased. He has been much too weak to be effective. It was a pity that such an Engineer was appointed by the Gauhati University Development Committee.

As regards corruption, the Commission is not in a position to pronounce an opinion. All it can say is that when an officer's integrity is challenged by somebody, it is his primary duty to dispel doubts as effectively as possible.

We are afraid this has not been done by the officers concerned.

#### **Accounts of the Gauhati University from 1955-56 to January 1962**

We received the special audit report on the University accounts for the above mentioned period on 22nd May and the replies of the University to the Audit objections on 16th June, 1962. We considered the replies in our last sitting at Shillong on the 18th and 19th June. Before drafting our comments we gave a hearing to the Treasurer of the Gauhati University. The former Secretary of the University classes, Dr. B. K. Barua also met the Chairman on the 18th to clarify certain matters in connection with the Students' Fund accounts.

The report submitted by the special audit party deals with both the revenue and expenditure accounts of the University. The revenue is collected partly in the office of Secretary, University classes and partly in the office of the Treasurer. The former collects the tuition fees and the hostel dues. In addition the Secretary, University classes collects subscriptions to various Students' Funds. For tuition fees and subscriptions to Students' Funds a single receipt is issued in which the amounts are shown against separate demands. But no systematic check is applied to ensure that the amounts due are regularly realised, that the amounts realised are promptly brought to account and deposited into the respective accounts in the Bank or the Post office. Thus Audit has cited several instances in which tuition fees collected from students were not shown in the cash collection Register and were misappropriated. One such amount was realised from the Cashier on 2nd May, 1962 when the fact was pointed out by Audit. In another case a sum of Rs.301 out of Rs.309 collected from students was retained in hand without remitting to the Treasurer. It was remitted only after the shortage was detected by Audit at the time of cash verification. Sometimes the amounts collected are retained in hand and temporarily misappropriated by showing the receipt as cancelled and then bringing the amount to account by entering in the counterfoil the remarks that the earlier cancellation was through oversight. In some cases the unauthorised retention of cash or temporary misappropriation continues for more than a year at a time. All this shows that the Secretary, University classes who is to collect tuition fees does not check the collection registers regularly to ensure that the registers are properly maintained, that no one tampers with the counterfoils of money receipts, that the amounts shown as collected are entered in the cash register and remitted daily to the Treasurer. For his slackness in supervision and control there has been a shortage of Rs.3,191 in the collection of tuition fees as pointed out by Audit. The University has not said anything about this matter in its reply sent to the Commission and the Treasurer who was authorised to clarify matters personally could not explain it to the Commission's satisfaction. Judging by the action taken so far in the few misappropriation cases detected by Audit (the amounts have been realised from the Cashier or

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the Assistant concerned) the University authorities do not appear to attach serious importance to these cases, which is wrong. As an autonomous body the University is expected to exercise strict control over its collection staff and to deal with all cases of misappropriation and tampering of records severely and in an exemplary manner. That the collection staff of this University is not under any effective control is evident from the manner in which hostel dues are realised. There is no demand and collection register maintained for hostel dues. According to the Audit report many students have actually left the University after finishing their examinations without clearing the dues. As there is no demand and collection register nobody knows the exact amount of outstanding hostel dues. The Secretary is supposed to collect the dues but the Secretary stated that he did not know when students were admitted to the hostels. One of the Wardens in his memorandum submitted to us has described the position in the following words—

“The hostels are becoming guest houses, where students come and go with least interest towards payment of dues”.

“A large number of students occupy the hostel seats and never take admission and pay the rents”.

“If any defaulter is detected by Warden or by the office, fees for examination are not accepted by the office of the Secretary from the candidate. But the Registrar allows the candidate to deposit the fees in his office and permits the candidate to appear as private candidate.

“Many of the defaulting boarders (who drop the examination) leave the hostel to escape payment of arrear dues and safely appear for the examination at a later date as private candidate”.

How could the Registrar allow the defaulters of hostel dues to appear in University examinations ? As for the payment of admission fees it was the duty of the Wardens and ultimately of the Secretary, University classes, to ensure that no student was admitted to the Halls without realisation of admission fees and caution money. But surprisingly enough the Secretary showed Audit a list of 77 students who were staying in the hostels without paying admission fees. This only shows lack of control on the part of the Secretary, University classes.

Along with the tuition fees the Secretary also collects subscriptions to Students' Fund which are separate from the University Fund. The most important of these funds are the Game Fund, the Journal Fund, the Union Fund and Internal Examination Fee Fund. The collections for these funds are credited to separate accounts in the post office. The funds were all operated by the Secretary, University Classes up to 1957, thereafter the Under-graduate Examination Fund was retained in the hands of the Secretary, University Classes and the rest were transferred to Professors in-charge of the concerning sections. The Under-graduate Examination fund was also transferred to the Assistant Secretary, University Classes, in 1959. When the Students' Fund is operated by the Secretary, University Classes, no student office-bearer can withdraw money directly from that fund. The general practice is for the Professor-in-charge of the particular section to recommend payment of sums required by the Student Secretary. The Secretary University Classes merely withdraws the money required for payment from the postal account.

When a Students' Fund is operated by the Professor-in-charge of the section he withdraws the money and passes it on to the Student Secretary for disbursement.

From the Special Audit report it appears that there is complete chaos in the administration of the Students' Funds, and the following observations of the Examiner of Local Accounts will show that the chaos has been continuing for years past—

“The collections on account of Private Funds under the Secretary, University Classes (of P. G. and U. G. classes) and the Principal, Law College, were checked but the expenditure of the said funds could not be checked as the vouchers were not produced in audit. It was stated in reply to Auditor's daily objection statements that these were funds of the students and all fees on account of private funds realised were handed over to the students' union who administered these funds independently. The reply could not be accepted.”

In its comments on the special Audit report the University has stated that the Students' Funds are created by the different Students' Unions and subscriptions to such funds are also fixed by them. Such funds are kept separate from the University Fund

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and the University has no control over them. Collections are made separately. The Professors-in-charge are required to operate the accounts and the General Secretaries of the Unions are required to maintain the expenditure accounts. Up to the session 1957, however, the Secretary, University Classes maintained both the Income and Expenditure accounts, but since 1958 session the Income accounts were maintained by the Secretary, University Classes but the expenditure accounts were maintained by the respective Professors-in-charge and the General Secretaries of the Unions.

We cannot agree with the view that the University has no control over the Students' Funds. For the subscriptions are collected by the Secretary, University Classes not in his private capacity but in his official capacity and the receipt given for the tuition fees and Students' Fund subscriptions is one. Also the funds were operated by the Secretary or the Professor-in-charge. So the money realised through the University by a University Officer in his official capacity must be duly accounted for.

Even if it is conceded for the sake of argument that the Students' Fund collections are a purely private affair of the Students' union, the subscriptions to the undergraduate examination fund can by no stretch of imagination be called a private collection. It is essentially a University fund and it is in recognition of this fact that the Secretary, University Classes has continued to be in-charge of it even after 1957 when the power to operate some of the funds was transferred to Professors-in-charge of the concerning sections of the Students' unions. But the collection of the subscriptions is still centralised in the office of the Secretary, University Classes and the University's reply is quite clear on this point.

Audit has worked out a shortage of Rs.74,214.94 in the accounts of the Students' Funds by adding the deficiency in cash as shown by the income accounts, and the amount drawn from the funds and not accounted for. Even if we leave out the expenditure accounts of all the Students' Funds except the examination fund, and confine ourselves to the income accounts of all the Students' Funds and the expenditure account of the examination fund only, the deficiency does not disappear but remains large.

For convenience of examination we summarise below the accounts of Students' Funds given in the audit report:—

	Collections from 1955-56 to date as per Cash Book	Deposit to Post Office as per Pass Book	Withdrawal from Post Office as per Pass Book	Expenditure as per Office record
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-graduate Funds ...	41,504.00	47,178.54	47,692.88	16,778.03
Post-graduate Funds ...	39,917.00	26,522.01	25,622.03	32,005.38
Total	81,421.00	73,700.55	73,314.91	48,783.41

It will be seen from the statement that the amount in credit of the Students' Fund accounts in the Post Office is less than the amount shown as collected in the cash book by Rs.7,720.45. The postal figures include interest earned on deposits. Audit has also found that a sum of Rs.9,673.00 which was realised as per money receipt book was not entered in the Cash Book. Again the contributions of the University to the P. G. Games Fund, P. G. Common Room Fund and U. G. Game Fund totalling Rs.6,270.31 which were drawn were not shown in the Cash Book. According to Audit another sum of Rs.745 was collected against formal receipts but was not written in the Cash Book. The total amount of cash kept out of account in this way comes to Rs.24,408.76. By all canons this is a dismal picture of the state of accounts in the office of the Secretary, University Classes. As the officer responsible for collecting the Students' Funds subscriptions and maintaining the income accounts of these funds he is clearly responsible for this deficiency. As for the three Students' Funds, the Under-graduate Examination Fund, the P. G. Journal and Union Funds, the Secretary not only collects the subscriptions for these funds but also operates them personally.

The position in regard to these three funds is as follows :

	Collections from 1955- 56 to date as per Cash Book	Deposit to Post Office as per Pass Book	Withdrawal from Post Office as per Pass Book	Expenditure as per Office record
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-graduate Examination Fund	14,670-00	14,472-96	14,848-44	10,053-20
P. G. Union Fund ... ..	13,788-00	7,986-52	7,990-00	11,809-75
P. G. Journal Fund ... ..	13,593-00	Not available	...	...

The figures for the P. G. Journal Fund being not available we shall confine our remarks to the accounts of the other two Funds. It will be seen from the statement given above that the collections as per Cash Book amounted to Rs.28,458-00 while the deposits as shown by the Pass Book amounted to Rs.22,459-48, leaving a difference of Rs.5,998-52. It is significant that the total expenditure out of the two accounts during the period was Rs.21,862-95, against Rs.22,838-44 withdrawn from the post office during the same period. So, it cannot be argued that part of the expenditure was met out of money retained without depositing into the Post Office. Even if we leave out the accounts of the P. G. Union Fund as private accounts of the students, we cannot ignore the difference of Rs.4,616-60 found by Audit between the receipts and expenditure of the Examination Fund. The University has explained this deficiency by saying that Audit did not check a cash book showing an expenditure of Rs.4,445-25 out of the Examination Fund from August 1958 to May 1960, as the cash book could not be traced during audit. The Treasurer who appeared before us could not produce this cash book. We were shown a running cash book in use from 1955 onwards, which was discontinued from 1958 although it was not fully used up. We do not know how the Executive Council satisfied itself about the necessity of starting a fresh cash book before the old one which was in use for years, was fully used up. The Audit party was in the University for more than two months, a reasonably long time to enable the office of the Secretary, University Classes to trace out the cash book.

Audit has commented on the unusually heavy expenditure of Rs.6,440-81 out of the Examination Fund during 1957-58. A sum of Rs.5,000 was withdrawn from this Fund on two dates, Rs.4,000 on 11th May 1957 and Rs.1,000 on 12th August 1957. Three money receipts were shown to Audit which were not supported by bills. One of the receipts was from Nabajiban Press bearing a date of May 1957, and the other two were from the Lawyers' Book Stall, Gauhati. All the receipts bear 10 nP. revenue stamps. Here is what Audit says about the payments :

“The money receipt (of the Nabajiban Press) was on a plain paper and not in printed form. No details of the printing done were mentioned and no bill was also found except a receipt for Rs.2,000. It was, however, found that honoraria were paid to various assistants every year for typing and roneoing question papers. It is not, therefore, known why payment was made out of Examination Fund for printing work. It was stated by the Secretary, University Classes that some question papers were printed from this Press and bills for these works were not paid since 1954 and that all outstanding bills were cleared with Rs.2,000. The reasons for non-submission of bills by the Press were not stated and it is not known how in the absence of bills payment could be made.

“(ii) M/S. Lawyers' Book Stall—

(Money receipt No.5,100 dated 22nd May 1957)—Rs.1,700.

(iii) M/S. Lawyers' Book Stall—

(Money receipt No.1203, dated 13th August 1957)—Rs.1,000.

“In the above two cases also no papers were available except two money receipts quoted above. The supplier's bills could not be shown in Audit. In the money receipt form of the firm there is provision for noting bill No. and date. But in the two receipts in question these particulars were not recorded. It is, therefore, not known why the payments were made. The Secretary, University Classes has stated that the firm supplies paper, ink, nibs, pencils, etc., on credit and does not submit bills in time. The bills are sometimes submitted after two or three years of purchase. According to Secretary the heavy payments were made to clear up all dues. The reasons for not

producing supplier's bills to audit have not been explained in the reply. It is also not known why the articles if purchased were not entered in the Stock Register and how in the absence of bills payments could be made to the firm". The University in reply to this objection observes: "the expenditure during 1957-58 does not appear to be unusually heavy. Payment of Rs.2,000 was in settlement of arrear bills from 1954-55. The detailed bill should be produced by Secretary, University Classes. The expenditure of Rs.2,700 is in settlement of arrear bills from 1954-55 for stationery and papers. The detailed bills obtained from the firm have been examined and payment found in order." If the bills were there why could not the Secretary produce them for audit ?

Regarding the money receipts bearing 10nP stamps, Audit's objection is that at the time, when they are supposed to have been issued, only one anna revenue stamps were in use. The University has replied to this that the original receipts were reported to have been lost and that the receipts shown to Audit were duplicate ones. We find it difficult to accept the explanation given by the University for the very simple reason that the duplicate receipts are not described as 'duplicate' and are not antedated. Moreover, such receipts do not require any revenue stamp. The position remains mysterious and we are constrained to remark that the amounts drawn by the Secretary, University Classes, remain unaccounted for.

Serious irregularities have also been noticed by Audit in the accounts of the examination fees collected in the Treasurer's office. A General Cash Book in the prescribed form is maintained for all collections and grants for different purposes. The examination fees are also brought to account in the same Cash Book. According to statements furnished to Audit, the total amount of examination fees outstanding from 1958 is Rs.19,567. In the examination form, there is a column prescribed for furnishing the chalan number and date of payment of examination fees. No candidate can be enrolled in any examination unless the form is duly filled up. The examination branch of the Registrar's office is required to check the form thoroughly including payment of fees before enrolment of students. We are unable to see how a responsible officer like the Registrar could allow students to appear for the examinations without realising the examination fees due from them and without seeing whether the examination forms are in order. The explanation given to Audit is that the candidates are admitted to the examinations but their results are withheld until they clear their examination fees. This, however, will not work in the case of candidates who fail. Many defaulters are found to have appeared in the examination held next year without clearing their earlier dues. Audit has given a list of candidates from whom a total sum of Rs.4,188 is due to the University on account of examination fees, whose results have already been announced by the University. It is, therefore, clear that the Registrar failed to discharge his duty in this vital matter by not preventing the issue of admit cards to students who had not paid the examination fees. The arrears have been made irrecoverable by the wrong procedure followed in Registrar's offices. As this procedure has not the sanction of the competent authority the Registrar (and other persons responsible, if any) should make good the loss caused to the University.

We shall now deal with the audit report on the expenditure accounts. The main principles which have been recognised as the standard of financial propriety for officials who have to handle public funds are: that the expenditure is not *prima facie* more than the occasion demands, that no authority exercises its power of sanctioning expenditure in a manner which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage and that public moneys are not utilised for the benefit of a particular person. These principles are of universal applicability and the University Officers dealing with University funds are expected to adhere to them closely and scrupulously. It is to ensure that this is actually done that the Gauhati University Act provides for annual audit of the University accounts by the Examiner of Local Accounts. From the reports submitted by the Examiner, we find that many irregularities now noticed were repeatedly pointed out by him in his annual Audit. As a result huge amounts of public money have been wasted from year to year.

One of the worst practices noticed by Audit is the placing of orders for works or supplies without calling for competitive tenders, or without accepting the lowest tender when there is no special reason for rejecting the lowest tender. Apart from involving avoidable extra expenditure, such practice amounts to favouring particular firms or individuals at the expense of the University. Audit is fully justified in objecting to this practice and it is for the University to see that persons found responsible are dealt with suitably. We shall deal with a few of these instances noticed in the Audit report.

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The University received a sum of Rs.22,068.21 for constructing an open air theatre and a tennis court within its Campus. Of this sum, Rs.10,000 was donated by the Indian National Congress. The receipt of the donation was not noted in any cash register. The tennis court was constructed by a contractor who was supplied materials by the University. But the materials were not purchased by calling for tenders. No estimate or measurement book was kept and the voucher for amounts paid were not available at the time of audit. The tennis court which was constructed at a cost of Rs.4,403.49 had to be abandoned as defective and unusable and a new court had to be constructed at a cost of Rs.7,600. It was clearly a case of infructuous expenditure incurred in violation of rules and procedure. The absence of vouchers has made the transaction highly suspicious. As regards the open air theatre, tenders were invited for this work and three persons are reported to have submitted tenders. The quotation of one Mahendra Kumar Bora which was the lowest was at first accepted. But the work order was given to one Keshab Chandra Bora at the intervention of Secretary, University Classes. Keshab Chandra Bora had not submitted any tender for the work. The University has replied saying that the work was allotted to this contractor at P. W. D. schedule rates with a view to expeditious and efficient execution. As to the objection that the University had to pay an excess amount for not accepting the lowest tender the reply given is that the contractor has relinquished the claim for the outstanding amount due to him. As regards the vouchers in respect of Rs.2,000 spent out of the grant received from the Indian National Congress not shown to audit, the University has stated that the amount was immediately utilised by the Professor-in-charge of Games and the vouchers were sent to the relevant authorities. If actually the vouchers were so sent, there should have been some record somewhere to bear evidence to this fact.

From the Special Audit report it appears that calling for tenders is only a very formal affair in this University and that orders are, as a general practice, placed prior to, or independently of, tenders. Thus between 1956-57 and 1959-60 the work of printing tabulation forms was given to the Tribune Press year after year, although quotations were received from 3 or 4 local presses. The reason given by the Treasurer is that the Tribune Press alone was suitably equipped for a daily outturn of 200 sets. Audit has rightly pointed out that the work being of a recurring nature the University could have planned it well ahead and got it done at the cheapest rate. From the time taken by the Tribune Press to print the forms during 1958-59 it does not appear that there was any urgency about this work. The same press which was given the work order for printing 2,500 copies of the book "Stories and Sketches" in disregard of lower quotations and was asked to complete the work in March 1958, actually completed it on 3rd October 1958. Yet no penalty was realised for the delay. Audit has estimated the avoidable expenditure on the above two counts at Rs.13,941.

The University purchased stores worth lakhs of rupees every year. The notices calling for tenders were not given due publicity with the result that only a few suppliers could submit quotations. In many cases quotations were actually invited after the placing of orders. So the spirit of the rule regarding purchase from competitive market was not followed. No register of tenders is maintained and Audit has pointed out that it is difficult to verify whether the tenders received were actually considered.

Between 1955-56 and 1959-60, the University purchased large quantities of furniture for its different departments. Many of the purchases were made from two firms, M/S. Furniture House and M/S. Standard Carpentry. The notices calling for tender were not properly published and the dates of quotations received were altered in many cases either by interpolation or by overwriting. Thus Audit has found that the furniture purchased and paid for under voucher Nos. 197 of 6th April 1957 (for Rs.3,699.00) and 5586 of 12th March, 1957 (for Rs.3,132.25) was actually ordered on 22nd September, 1956 but the notice calling for quotations was dated 28th September, 1956. The date of order was subsequently altered to 30th September, 1956 by unattested writing. The order was placed with the two firms named earlier. M/S. Furniture House supplied another lot of furniture for which they were paid under voucher No.332(a) of 20th April, 1957. In this case the last date for submission of quotations was 30th May, 1956 but was changed by interpolation to 30th June, 1956. The furniture purchased was not entered in any stock book. Similarly, the furniture purchased from M/S. Furniture House and paid for under voucher No.5694 (19th March, 1957) was not entered in any stock register. In this case quotations were invited after receipt of the supply. M/S. Furniture House supplied furniture worth Rs.38,292.68 during 1957-58. In almost all cases the quotations were submitted by the firm just on the last date fixed. In some cases the dates of quotations were altered by overwriting.

Another firm which was given contracts for supply of materials without following the regular procedure of open and competitive tenders was M/S. Ganesh Electric Stores. This firm was given the contract for installation and wiring of the Physics Laboratory.

Work order was given on 18th May, 1956 and the firm submitted its bill on 25th June, 1956. No estimates were prepared for the work and tenders were called for after the completion of the work. The date of the bill was subsequently changed to 25th June, 1956 by overwriting. The same firm was allotted the contract for additions and alterations in the Botany Department. No tenders were called for at the time. Subsequently, when tenders were called for presumably to regularise the matter M/S. Builders Stores quoted Rs.600.25 for the work. But Ganesh Electric had to be paid Rs.820.25 as the work was already completed. Again it was this firm which got the contract for electrification of the Convocation pandal, although there were lower quotations offered by other firms. Audit has shown that this transaction had cost the University an extra expenditure of Rs.2,282. The same firm was paid Rs.1,200 for supplying and fitting 16" Sweep A. C. exhaust fan in the strong room of the Accounts Branch without obtaining competitive quotations from outside suppliers.

The Vice-Chancellor sanctions expenditure out of the University Fund subject to provision in the sanctioned budget. He sanctions purchase of articles. But the Treasurer is responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended for the purpose for which they are granted or allotted. After a particular expenditure is sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor the processing of the expenditure according to the rules have to be watched by the Treasurer and the Head of the Finance and Accounts Committee. All suppliers' bills are checked by the Accountant after which they are passed for payment by the Treasurer. The payment order is given by the Vice-Chancellor. In the cases cited above the Treasurer was expected to see if the procedure for placing work order or orders for the supply of articles were duly observed before passing the bills for payment. The alterations of dates in bills, the overwriting of dates in the tenders, and the rejection of the lowest tender without valid reason recorded in writing should have received the attention of the Treasurer and he should have objected to payment of such bills. By failing to do so the Treasurer has made himself a party to these transactions and is responsible for misleading the Vice-Chancellor. That the Treasurer was not discharging his duties with diligence and care expected of his responsible position is evident.

## CHAPTER IX

### Our Findings and Recommendations

We were told by many witnesses that the love of the people of Assam for the Gauhati University was so great that when Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived to deliver the first Convocation address, it was a festive occasion for the whole of Assam. People were beside themselves with joy to such an extent that thousands and thousands of people were vying with one another in according a hearty welcome to him. It was a day of rejoicing! The people of Assam were proudly conscious of the fact that their State possessed its own University at long last—a centre of higher learning which was to bring about the social, economic, cultural and moral uplift of the people of Assam in course of time. A song composed for the foundation day ceremony of the University, reflected the popular desire of seeing the University illumine on the banks of Lauhitya. Such indeed were the expectations of the people on that occasion! But alas! the elite of Assam today, are indifferent to the Gauhati University or to its doings. In fact some people have nothing but contempt for it. How did this transformation in public opinion come about?

The previous chapters would make it abundantly clear that there are some inherent defects in the system of administration in this University. After carefully considering the affairs of the Gauhati University we are of the view that the standard of administration leaves much to be desired. First of all, proper rules about recruitment and promotion of the teaching and administrative staff have to be framed and service conditions adopted so that nobody has any reason to be dissatisfied with his lot or to become jealous of others. The main responsibility of administration is to see that there is no discontent on the one hand and no partiality or injustice on the other. The present system gives ample scope for partiality and the consequent lowering of the standard of teaching and administration.

Secondly, the way in which examinations are held at present, is simply disgraceful. There never have been any fixed dates for the examinations, which are spread throughout the year. The students must have an examination towards the end of the academic year, the papers must be assessed during the vacation and promotion of students to the higher classes must be done in good time before the commencement of the new academic year. This is done in all Universities in India and there is no reason why Gauhati cannot do. In the U. K. the academic work goes on till the end of the month of May, the examinations commence in the first week of June, the results are declared in the second of



third week of June, the Convocation is held in the third or fourth week of June and then all have a vacation for a period of 3 months. What goes on in the Gauhati University in connection with examinations is about the limit of inefficiency and shows utter disregard to the interests of students. One year the pre-University classes commence their work on the 1st September, another year, on 1st October, and so on. There are no fixed dates at all either for the examinations or for the commencement of new classes. No wonder that this University cannot have a regular Convocation every year, as the other Universities do; for, at no time of the year, all the results of the examinations are ready. As it is, during the last 15 years of its existence, only about 4 Convocations have been held in this University. The Convocation furnishes an opportunity for the public to come in contact with the University.

The third defect in the University administration is the gradual emergence of a strong group determined to remain in power as long as possible. This by itself is not a serious affair, for in most of our Universities, there do exist parties. The result would have been still beneficial to the University, if the grouping were motivated by a certain amount of idealism. The group system in any University which is based on personal aggrandizement is bound to ruin the University sooner or later. The dominant group has appointed a number of highly paid officers, Treasurer, Controller of Examinations and Registrar of Academic affairs, without properly assessing the needs of the University or examining the position obtaining in other Universities. And this in spite of the growing inefficiency of the office and the mounting irregularities in the expenditure of the University as noticed by the Audit, from time to time.

Serious irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Executive Council by the Audit from time to time, but no action has been taken by that body even in cases which clearly point to the misappropriation of public funds.

Take a small case of Rs. 1,000 misappropriated by a peon or by a clerk. In 1956, a bearer cheque was issued by the office to a peon for the purchase of Government stamps; but the amount of the cheque was never paid to the Treasury. Either the peon must have pocketed the amount or it was divided between the peon and the clerk. The peon puts the blame on the clerk and the clerk on the peon. A committee was appointed by the Executive Council in 1958 to examine the matter and, although 4 years have since passed, the committee has not submitted its report placing the responsibility for the misappropriation on anybody. An enquiry made with the previous Registrar (the present Vice-Chancellor) shows that the matter is still under consideration. This shows how even serious matters which affect the reputation of, and public confidence in, the University are taken lightly. This is also borne out by the cavalier manner in which serious audit objections challenging the whole moral basis of the University administration have been dealt with in the replies sent to the Commission.

Presumably the dominant group is quite confident of its votes in the Executive Council and the Court and does not bother about the rest. This is how democracy has been working in this University. We are thoroughly convinced that the dominant group has done incalculable harm to the good name and effectiveness of the University. One of our witnesses has deposed "The power has in the past been concentrated in a few hands for such a long time that it has developed into a self-regenerating unit through a feed-back mechanism." We are inclined to agree with this view. The spirit of groupism which is eating into the vitals of the University must be eradicated at the earliest possible opportunity.

### **The autonomy of the University**

By and large, Indian Universities enjoy autonomy in managing their affairs and this University probably enjoys more autonomy than any other in the country. We believe, however, that the right to freedom is not a right to licence. The right of freedom must be tempered with obligations and responsibilities to the larger community of which the University is a part and parcel and to the good name and reputation of the University. We are more than convinced that the autonomy has been abused in this University. The reaction in such situations is almost the other extreme, that is, the Government should scrap the Act and take over the entire control of the University. In Burma, recently, the two Universities have been taken over by Government. Whatever may be the reasons in Burma, we do not advocate such a step over here, for, it will, we are sure, not be in public interest. In administration one of the important principles is that a servant cannot be both a master and a servant. For instance, what would happen if a District Officer is taken on the State Cabinet? Precisely the same thing has happened here. Three administrative officers—the Registrar, the Treasurer and the Controller of Examinations—are members of the Executive Council. The Registrar who is the highest Executive Officer under the Vice-Chancellor is not a member of the Executive Council in any Indian University



except the Gauhati University. These three officers instead of taking orders from the Executive Council which is some thing like a Government Cabinet, have been allowed by the Act to participate in its deliberations and to associate themselves with the group politics. In fact, we have reasons to think that they are in the forefront of the dominant group of the University. They vote themselves the highest salaries available in the University irrespective of what their counterparts get in the other Universities.

There is another feature of the Act which needs to be noticed. There are far too many elections among the teachers. The election gives opportunity for keeping the party spirit alive. At any rate, the University employees including the Professors must be prevented from seeking any election. The University Professors of Post-Graduate Classes should make room for others at the end of their period of three years, as Deans or members of the Executive Council. Here, two University Professors are members of the Executive Council almost on a permanent basis. This naturally creates concentration and perpetuation of power in the hands of some individuals with a consequential feeling of jealousy and bitterness among the others.

The foregoing are hardly controversial and we are quite sure of our ground. There are, however, charges of corruption against the key officers of the University, on which we are unable to pronounce any opinion on the basis of the material before us.

### **Our Recommendations**

The greatest need is to improve the administration of the University. At present, it is chaotic and the Executive Council cannot do anything about it. The administrative machinery needs to be thoroughly overhauled. The Registrar's post is clearly vacant as the incumbent has been elected to the office of the Vice-Chancellor. To put matters right, the posts of Treasurer, the Controller of Examinations and the Academic Registrar, which carry a scale of pay of Rs.1,000—1,500, should be abolished forthwith. One post of Registrar with two Deputy Registrars and two Assistant Registrars will more than meet the requirements of the University. The post of the Registrar should be filled as an interim measure, by a Senior I. A. S. Officer with at least 10 years' experience on a contract of about 5 years in the University. He should have two Deputy Registrars, one in charge of examinations and the other in charge of accounts. Both of them should be subordinate to and under the disciplinary control of the Registrar. The person in charge of the accounts must have had considerable experience of accounts, either under Government or under a public body. He should be held responsible for all the revenues and expenditure of the University. The Deputy Registrars should be in the scale of Readers. It should be the responsibility of the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar in-charge of examinations, to hold all examinations in the months of March and April. The results of all the examinations should be declared before the middle of June. These officers should pay a visit to the other Universities and see for themselves how examinations are conducted. There should be two Assistant Registrars in the scale of Lecturers who should carry out such duties as are entrusted to them by the Registrar. One of them may be in-charge of the clerks, peons and other class IV servants. At present, nobody knows their actual strength and what work they do. The Registrar should control the entire administrative staff subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. The present practice of appointing a Professor as Secretary, University Classes, should be done away with. Most of the present evils in the University arise from this practice. Professors should not be required to do such duties as collection of fees, etc.

The second and the most important step to be taken is to amend the Gauhati University Act at the earliest possible moment. The Vice-Chancellor should be an outstanding person with considerable administrative and teaching experience. We consider that the present method of selecting the Vice-Chancellor is not conducive to smooth and efficient administration in the present circumstances. There should be no election for the positions of Deans either; but Heads of the Post-Graduate Departments should be appointed as Deans of Faculties turn by turn. No Professor or a Reader should be a member of the Executive Council for more than 3 years. He may be re-appointed to that position after a lapse of 6 years. Similarly, the position of the Dean should go by rotation among the senior members of the teaching staff in the faculty; unless there are exceptional circumstances as in the case of the Faculty of Law. No administrative duties of any kind should be assigned to the Deans.

The University should maintain an engineering division for its building works. Instead of appointing its own staff, the University might, with advantage, take on loan from Government the entire engineering staff of a division—an executive engineer, five or

six overseers and other staff. There should be a building committee (or Construction Committee) consisting of the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), two members of the Executive Council and the Local Superintending Engineer, with the University Executive Engineer as Secretary. The University should also have its own Architects from whom plans and estimates should be got prepared ; but the actual day-to-day supervision of the works in progress should be the responsibility of the University engineering unit. The Architects may occasionally visit the University and see how the works are progressing. For these professional services, the Architects may have to be paid a fee of 2 or 2½ per cent of the cost of the building. All cases of doubt should be settled by the building committee and in consultation with the Architects where necessary. The Local Superintending Engineer should also be requested to help the University in carrying out the works. There should be an electrical engineer of the status of an Assistant Engineer at least, a wireman, etc., to see that the electric fittings are done properly. If there is any breakdown in the supply of electric energy, the electric engineer should put things right. All these engineers and other administrative officers should actually live on the University Campus.

We recommend that immediate steps be taken to amend the Gauhati University Act more or less on the model of the University of Delhi. The main purpose of amendment of the Act should be—

- (1) To make the Registrar Chief Executive Officer of the University with the responsibility of running the University office, maintenance of proper accounts and conduct of examinations,
- (2) to remove all elections among the University employees,
- (3) to remove all administrative officers from the Executive Council,
- (4) to introduce the system of rotation for the appointment of the Deans and for the appointment of Deans as members of the Executive Council, as in the case of the University of Delhi,
- (5) to set up an *ad-hoc* committee known as the 'Examiners committee' for each faculty for the purpose of drawing up lists for appointments to University examinerships, consisting of (i) the Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* Chairman), the Dean of the Faculty, two members appointed by the Academic Council and one member appointed by the Executive Council ; the lists are to be drawn up from amongst persons included in panels to be prepared by the committee of courses and are to be submitted to the Executive Council for formal sanction,
- (6) to appoint the Vice-Chancellor in the following manner (more or less on the model of the University of Delhi) :
  - (a) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons selected by a committee as constituted under clause (b) and shall hold office for a period of 5 years. He should be eligible for reappointment.
  - (b) The committee referred to in (a) shall consist of three persons two of whom shall be persons not connected with the University or a recognised college or institution, nominated by the Executive Council and one person nominated by the Chancellor. The Chancellor shall appoint one of the three persons to be the Chairman of the committee:

Provided that if the Chancellor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations.

- (7) For the appointment of the teaching and administrative staff, there should be a statutory provision for the constitution of selection committee for each appointment as follows :
  - (a) For the appointment of a Professor or Reader. The selection committee should be constituted as under :
    - (i) the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman),
    - (ii) the Dean of the Faculty,
    - (iii) the Head of the Department concerned (if any),

- (iv) three persons not connected with the University—one nominated by the Academic Council, one nominated by the Executive Council and one by the Chancellor, for their special knowledge of and interest in the subject with which the Professor or the Reader will be concerned.
- (b) For the appointment of Lecturer, the selection committee should be constituted as under :
  - (i) the Vice-Chancellor,
  - (ii) the Dean of the Faculty,
  - (iii) the Head of the Department concerned (if any),
  - (iv) two members—one nominated by the Academic Council and one nominated by the Executive Council for their special knowledge of and interest in the subject of the Lecturer.
- (c) For the appointment of the Registrar, Deputy Registrars and the Assistant Registrar, the selection committee should be constituted as under :
  - (i) The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman),
  - (ii) the Senior Dean,
  - (iii) two members of the Executive Council selected in a meeting of the Executive Council.

All these posts should be advertised in at least 6 leading newspapers of India, and the qualifications and the teaching (or administrative) experience required should be clearly stated in the advertisement. For posts of Professors and Readers the Selection Committees should be free to recommend candidates who have not applied, for the post but none the less are considered suitable.

- (8) We do not see any major defect in the present constitution of the Court and the Academic Council. By and large, they are unexceptionable. We understand however, that the registered graduates have to pay a fee of Rs.20 per annum to maintain their names on the register. Since the registered graduates form an important link between the past and present, conditions should be created to make it easy for graduates to remain on the roll without having to pay an annual fee. This practice does not seem to obtain in other Universities. We, therefore, recommend that an initial fee of Rs.10 would be more than sufficient. A graduate of 5 years' standing should be eligible for registration and once he is registered, he should continue for life, without any extra fee. The question of increasing the number of representatives of registered graduates faculty-wise, may be also considered.
- (9) The Executive Council should consist of 15 persons as under:
  - the Vice-Chancellor,
  - the Director of Public Instruction,
  - two Deans by rotation,
  - four Principals of affiliated Colleges by Election among themselves,
  - two members elected by the Court,
  - two members nominated by the Government of Assam,
  - three members of whom there should be at least one woman nominated by the Chancellor.
- (10) It may take some time to form a new Executive Council on this model. Since immediate change in the administration is called for, we recommend that the Act be amended in such a way as to enable the Chancellor to appoint the first Vice-Chancellor under the amended Act for a period of 2 years. The new Vice-Chancellor should not be connected with any present group in the University. Similarly, an interim Executive Council should be appointed by the Chancellor, on the model suggested above, without any election.

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### Acknowledgment

1. We are particularly grateful to the Chancellor, General S. M. Shrinagesh, not only for the courtesy and readiness in settling difficult issues but also for placing at our disposal some of the confidential papers in connection with the administration of the Gauhati University.

2. We do not propose to record our thanks to our Secretary, Dr. M. N. Goswami, for, as a full member of the Commission, we regard him as one of ourselves. Nevertheless, the brunt of the work of the Commission has fallen on him which he has borne cheerfully.

3. We wish to express our thanks to the members of the University Court, who kindly responded to our request by offering their views and suggestions on the points covered by the terms of reference.

4. We are grateful to the Deans, Professors, other heads of departments and teachers of the University for giving oral evidence before us.

5. We would also like to express our thanks to the representatives of student organisations for the assistance and co-operation received from them.

6. Our special thanks are due to the Chief Minister, the Ministers of Finance and Education, the former Vice-Chancellors of the Gauhati University and the Chairman of the University Development Committee, for giving us the benefit of their knowledge and experience of the working of the Gauhati University Act.

7. We are deeply conscious of the stress and strain caused by our enquiry on the University office, particularly the Registrar (now Vice-Chancellor), the Treasurer and other Senior Officers. We wish to place on record our deep appreciation of the courtesy and helpful attitude shown by them in the course of our enquiry.

D. C. PAVATE.

B. M. PUGH.

B. C. BARUA.

M. N. GOSWAMI,

Shillong,  
20th June, 1962.

The 20th January, 1962

Whereas the Court of the Gauhati University by a resolution passed at the emergent meeting held on 16th September, 1961, requested the Chancellor to cause an enquiry to be made into the affairs of the Gauhati University with particular reference to the following points:—

- (1) Causes and nature of the incident of 16th August, 1961 which led to the resignation of three Administrative Officers and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University.
- (2) General State of discipline in the University.
- (3) The Finance and Financial transactions of the University from 1955-56, as well as the accounts of the Gauhati University Development Committee from the beginning to date and the Audit objections relating to the Accounts of the past years.
- (4) The recruitment, appointment, promotions and conditions of service of teachers and all other employees of the University and also the General conditions of residence and buildings.
- (5) General Administration of the University.
- (6) Finally to make recommendations on all the above five issues.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 11(2)(d) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947, I, General Shrinagesh, Chancellor of the University hereby appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of the following members:—

- |  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| Shri D. C. Pavate—Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University<br>and member, University Grants Commission.                    | } | Chairman |
| Rev. B. M. Pugh, Shri B. C. Barua, Advocate General, Assam<br>and Dr. M. N. Goswami, Retired Commissioner of Division. | } | Members  |

to enquire into and report by 20th June, 1962, on the affairs of the Gauhati University with particular reference to the points mentioned above.

Dr. M. N. Goswami will also act as the member Secretary to the Commission.

General S. M. SHRINAGESH,  
Chancellor, Gauhati  
University

## APPENDIX II

### List of persons who submitted Memoranda, Notes, etc., to the Commission

1. Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, M.Sc., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University.
2. Dr. H. J. Taylor, Principal, Union Christian College, Barapani.
3. Rev. Br. J. N. Foley, M.A., Principal, St. Edmunds' College, Shillong.
4. Dr. P. C. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, Gauhati University.
5. Dr. M. C. Das, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal, Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Gauhati University.
6. Dr. P. N. Barua, B.Sc., M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Principal, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
7. Shri J. R. Basu, M.A. (Triple), Principal, Dibrugarh H. S. K. College.
8. Shri N. Das-Gupta, B.E., C.E.M. (Mina), Principal, Assam Engineering College and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Gauhati University.
9. Shri U. De, M.A., Principal, Tinsukia College.
10. Shri P. D. Chaliha, M.A., Principal, Sibsagar College.
11. Dr. G. S. Das, Member, Gauhati University Court.



12. Shri K. N. Saikia, M.COM., LL.B., Reader in Commerce, Gauhati University.
13. Shri M. K. Ganguli, M.A., Head of the Department of English, Gauhati University.
14. Shri M. Barthakur, M.A., Warden, Boys' Hall No.3, Gauhati University.
15. Shri Rabindranath Aditya, Member, Gauhati University Court.
16. Dr. P. D. Goswami, M.A., D.Phil., Reader, Department of Teachers' Training in English, Gauhati University.
17. Shri B. K. Tamuli, M.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, Gauhati University.
18. Shri Kshitish Ch. Medhi, M.COM., LL.B., Lecturer in Commerce, Gauhati University.
19. Dr. P. Gogoi, M.A., D.Phil., Lecturer in Economics and Assamese, Commerce Department, Gauhati University.
20. Dr. V. S. Budhraj, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Political Science, Gauhati University.
21. Shri V. B. Mishra, M.A., Reader and Head of the Department of History, Gauhati University.
22. Shri U. N. Bordoloi, M.A., Lecturer in Economics, Gauhati University.
23. Dr. B. K. Sen-Gupta, Sometime Reader in Sanskrit, Gauhati University.
24. Dr. R. R. Sarma, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in Philosophy, Gauhati University.
25. Dr. H. P. Das, M.A., Ph.D., Reader and Head of the Department of Geography, Gauhati University.
26. Dr. S. N. Sarma, M.A., D.Phil., Reader in Assamese, Gauhati University.
27. Shri D. C. Das-Gupta, M.A., EDN. (Calif.), Reader in the Department of Education, Gauhati University.
28. Shri S. K. Barpujari, M.A., Professor of History and ex-Secretary, College Teachers' Association.
29. Shri M. N. Bora, M.A., Principal, Goalpara College.
30. Shri Deba Prasad Barua, M.A., Lecturer in History, Gauhati University and Member, Gauhati University Court.
31. Shri L. P. Dutta, M.A., Principal, D. H. S. K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh and Member, Gauhati University Court.
32. Shri S. N. Kaul, Principal, D. M. College, Imphal.
33. Shri Bhargab Choudhury, B.A., General Secretary, Post-Graduate Students' Union.
34. Shri Nityananda Das, Assistant, Gauhati University.

### APPENDIX III

#### List of Persons Interviewed by the Commission

##### Gauhati - 9th February, 1962

- Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, M.Sc., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University.
- Shri C. Das, M.A., Registrar (Academic), Gauhati University.
- Shri R. K. Barua, M.A., Controller of Examinations, Gauhati University.
- Shri N. N. Sarma, M.A., Assistant Registrar, Gauhati University.

##### Gauhati - 10th February, 1962

- Shri P. Dutta, M.A., Registrar, Gauhati University.
- Dr. B. K. Barua, M.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
- Dr. H. K. Barua, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Science.
- Prof. G. D. Sabharwal, M.A., B.Com., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.
- Dr. J. C. Medhi, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

**Gauhati—13th February, 1962**

Shri Sarbeswar Das, B.E., Executive Engineer (Retd.).

Shri R. C. Das, B.E., Executive Engineer (Retd.).

**Jalukbari—9th March, 1962**

Dr. H. J. Taylor, Principal, Union Christian College, Barapani.

Dr. A. Barkataki, M.A., Ph.D., Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Division.

Shri M. C. Barthakur Warden, Boys' Hall No.3.

**Gauhati—12th March, 1962**

Shri Bhabendra Ch. Das, General Secretary, Under-Graduate Students' Union.

Shri Bhargab Choudhury, General Secretary, Post-Graduate Students' Union.

Shri Bimal Kumar Gogoi, Vice-President, Post-Graduate Students' Union.

Dr. H. K. Barua, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Prof. D. C. Sabharwal, M.A., B.Com., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

Shri A. K. Sarma, M.A., Secretary, University Classes

Dr. N. Das, M.Sc., Ph.D., Reader-in-charge, Agricultural Botany.

**Jalukbari—13th March, 1962**

Shri S. N. Das, Welfare Officer, Gauhati University.

Dr. S. N. Sarma, M.A., D.Phil., Reader in Assamese, Gauhati University.

Dr. J. P. Medhi, M.Sc., Ph.D., Reader in Statistics, Gauhati University.

Dr. J. M. Choudhuri, M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Geology, Gauhati University.

Dr. B. Chaudhury, M.Sc., Ph.D., Reader in Physics, Gauhati University.

Dr. P. C. Mahanta, M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Gauhati University.

Shri B. K. Tamuli, M.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, Gauhati University.

Dr. A. Dutta, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in English, Gauhati University.

Shri S. Dowerah, Warden, Hall No.2, Gauhati University.

**Jalukbari—14th March, 1962**

Dr. H. P. Das, M.A., Ph.D., Reader and Head of the Department of Geography, Gauhati University.

Dr. P. C. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, Gauhati University.

Dr. P. D. Goswami, M.A., D.Phil., Reader, Department of Teachers' Training in English, Gauhati University.

Professor N. Misra, M.A., Professor of Assamese, St. Edmunds' College and Member, Gauhati University Court.

Shri K. Saikia, M.Com., LL.B., Reader in Commerce, Gauhati University.

**Jalukbari—15th March, 1962**

Shri H. C. Goswami, M.Sc., Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati.

Dr. U. N. Barua, Resident Medical Officer, Gauhati University.

Dr. K. N. Chakravarty, Resident Medical Officer, Gauhati University.

Shri B. P. Das, M.A., Principal, Darrang College and Member, Gauhati University Court.

**Jorhat—16th March, 1962**

Shri Debeswar Sarma, ex-Education Minister and ex-Chairman, Gauhati University Development Committee.

**Jorhat—17th March, 1962**

Dr. M. C. Das, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal, Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat, and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Shri K. K. Handique, M.A. (Oxon), *Ex-Vice-Chancellor*, Gauhati University.

Dr. P. N. Barua, B.Sc., M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Principal, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh,

Shri J. R. Basu, M.A. (Triple), Principal, D. H. K. College and Member, Gauhati University Court.

Shri L. P. Dutta, M.A., Principal, D. H. K. Commerce College and Member, Gauhati University Court.

Shri P. Chaliha, M.A., Vice-Principal, Sibsagar College.

Shri J. N. Borgohain, M.A., Principal, North Lakhimpur College.

Shri G. Dutta, M.A., B.L., Principal J. B. College.

**Gauhati—19th March, 1962**

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., *ex-Member*, Gauhati University Court.

Shri Ajit Kumar Sarma, M.A., Secretary, College Teachers' Association.

Shri S. K. Barpujari, M.A., *ex-Secretary*, College Teachers' Association.

Dr. S. N. Sarma, M.B., D.L.O. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Principal, Medical College, Gauhati.

**Gauhati—20th March, 1962**

Shri P. Datta, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University.

Dr. B. K. Barua, M.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D., *ex-Vice-Chancellor*, Gauhati University.

Shri Debaprasad Barua, M.A., Member, Gauhati University Court.

Dr. R. K. Barua, M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry.

Shri M. C. Goswami, M.A., B.T., M.LITT., Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology.

**Shillong—22nd March, 1962**

Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister.

Shri F. A. Ahmed, Finance Minister, Assam, and Member, Gauhati University Development Committee.

Shri D. K. Barua, Education Minister, Assam.

**Shillong—23rd March, 1962**

Shri O. K. Das, *ex-Education Minister*.

Shri Motiram Bora, *ex-Education Minister* and Member, Gauhati University Court.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, M.L.A., *ex-General Secretary*, Post-Graduate Students' Union.

**Shillong—24th June, 1962**

Shri S. C. Rajkhowa, M.A., D. P. I., Assam.

Shri G. N. Dutta, B.E., Retired Chief Engineer.

Shri K. Barua, B.E., M.C.P. (Calif.), Chief Engineer, Assam.

Dr. S. R. Barooah, Director of Agriculture.

**Shillong—18th June, 1962**

Shri K. C. Bhattacharyya, M.A., Treasurer, Gauhati University.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
Dated 3rd Oct. 1962

Item No: 9 To receive a Memorandum prepared  
by the Indian Institute of Science  
Bangalore regarding the increasingly by  
difficult position in securing Import  
Licences for equipment.  
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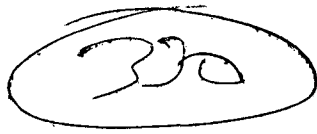
The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore  
proposes to submit a Memorandum to the Visitor, the  
Prime Minister and the Minister for Scientific  
Research & Cultural Affairs regarding its position  
in the context of the developments in the country,  
especially the establishment of a number of National  
Laboratories, Research Organisations and Engineering  
& Technological institutions and of the increasingly  
difficult position in regard to import Licences for  
essential equipment required for its work.

The Memorandum has been prepared on the  
recommendations of a Joint Committee of the Court and  
the Council and a copy has been sent to the Chairman  
University Grants Commission under the direction of  
the council.

A copy of the Memorandum (Appendix I)  
is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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SEN/18.9.62.



CONFIDENTIAL

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE  
BANGALORE 12

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MEMORANDUM BY THE COURT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE  
PRESENTED TO  
THE VISITOR,  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA,  
AND THE MINISTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

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IISc

17:9:1962

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM BY THE COURT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, PRESENTED TO THE VISITOR, THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, AND THE MINISTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, the Founder of the Institute, looked far ahead of his times in formulating proposals for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science. He strongly believed that "What advances a nation or community is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members, as to lift up the best and most gifted so as to make them of the greatest service to the country". He devoted himself to the practice of this constructive philanthropy which sought to educate and develop the best of India's young men.

2. The Government of India while publishing the Vesting Order dated 27 May 1909 stated that the object of the Institute was to provide for advanced instruction and to conduct original investigations in all branches of knowledge and in particular in such branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India. The Government further indicated that it was anxious that it should not interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise

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the Institute may encourage or create, and that it would therefore confine itself strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which was justified and rendered obligatory by the substantial grant-in-aid which it had decided to contribute. In the Scheme approved by the Government of India for the Institute, the Visitor was to call for periodic reports from committees of review. The "influence and control" exercised by Government has all along been of an enlightened character and the Institute has always looked to Government for assistance and guidance whenever major issues have arisen.

3. The scales of pay and other amenities in the Institute were the best available in the country and the objects of the Institute with the new intellectual challenge that they offered made it possible to attract the best staff and research workers. The Institute began work with highly qualified staff and students in the three departments that were then started, namely, the Departments of General & Applied Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Electrical Technology. In 1921, the Department of Biochemistry came into being and the two departments of General Chemistry and Organic Chemistry were merged into one department of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The Department of Physics was added in 1934.



4. Equipped with the best laboratories in the country and having gained experience in the application of scientific knowledge to the problems of industry, the Institute took up for investigation during the Second World War a large number of schemes of research sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Governments of Madras and Mysore. It also closely collaborated with the Defence Science Organisation in various scientific investigations.

5. Anticipating the role of science in the post-war development of the country and with the lead given by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the President of the Court (1938-47) in his enlightened addresses to the Court at its annual meetings, the Institute during the last war planned and established the Department of Aeronautical Engineering in 1941-42 with financial assistance from the Government of India. When the war was drawing to a close, a four-year programme of expansion was launched in 1945-46 with grants sanctioned by the Government of India. Under this programme were established the Departments of Metallurgy (1945), the Internal Combustion Engineering (1945), Electrical Communication Engineering (1947) and Chemical Technology and Chemical Engineering (1951).

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The activities of the Departments of General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry and Physics were considerably strengthened and separate laboratories for research in Fermentation Technology, Food Technology and Pharmacology were set up. For the training of Power Engineers, the Department of Power Engineering with laboratories for Electrical, Mechanical, Civil & Hydraulic, and High Voltage Engineering was established in 1947. The Section of Economics and Industrial Psychology (including Industrial Relations) with research facilities was also started in 1947. A separate department of Applied Mathematics, added in 1956, gives assistance both to science and to engineering departments, besides pursuing its own programme of research.

6. In accordance with the scheme for the development of facilities for technical education under the Five-Year Plan and on the advice of the All-India Council for Technical Education, postgraduate courses in Automobile Engineering (1956), Foundry Engineering (1956), Electrical Communication Engineering (1956), and Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering (1957) have been provided. A laboratory for the Director's research work in Radio Astronomy was organised in 1957-58.

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7. The Visitor in exercise of his powers appointed, since the inception of the Institute, five reviewing committees:--

1921	...	...	...	Pope Committee
1930	...	...	...	Sewell Committee
1936	...	...	...	Irvine Committee
1948	...	...	...	Egerton Committee
1955	...	...	...	Ghosh Committee

The post-war development of the Institute came up for review by the last two committees.

8. In recommending the consolidation and strengthening of the activities of the Institute, the Egerton Reviewing Committee (1948) strongly urged the need for drawing and retaining the best talent for the academic staff and suggested that the scales of pay be brought up to those obtaining in the national laboratories. The Ghosh Committee (1955) recommended an increase both in the number and in the value of scholarships and the addition of a strong unit of central services, besides the strengthening of equipment of laboratories of the various departments.

9. The Visitor accepted the recommendations of both the reviewing committees. The Government of India agreed to the scales of pay being revised to bring them on a par with

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those in the national laboratories. Under the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, the Government declared that the Institute which is an institution of higher education shall be deemed to be a university for the purpose of the Act, thus enabling the Institute to award degrees instead of diplomas. It also provided the necessary funds in the block grant to raise the number and value of scholarships. Though the Government also provided funds for strengthening equipment, it has not been possible to import many of the items needed, owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary import licences.

10. The growth of the Institute and the list of departments of research and courses of study now pursued are given in the appendix.

11. The number of national laboratories, research organisations and engineering and technological institutions in the country has very considerably increased. The facilities for research by way of modern apparatus and equipment in the newer institutions in many instances are better than those at the Institute. It is an accepted fact that many scientists and engineers are attracted not merely by the emoluments offered but also by the facilities that are available for the conduct of their work and by new opportunities for higher positions.



12. These new developments have made it increasingly difficult for the Institute to recruit the best talent as in the past or even to retain the staff recruited. While the existing commitments of the Institute, in research and in the various postgraduate courses, demand resources at a high level both in men and in material, it has not been possible for the Institute to obtain them in any adequate measure. The Council of the Institute has taken steps to alter the scales for the academic and other staff, and some provision has been made for creating extra-cadre posts to which promising members of the staff could be promoted. Even after these provisions it has not been possible for the Institute to attract the best available talent and to retain it, owing to the lack of adequate working facilities in the shape of modern equipment, working expenses and housing accommodation for staff.

13. The Institute has in the past played a significant role in the fields of research and postgraduate training in science and technology and should be enabled to maintain that position.

14. The Court and the Council which were apprised of the present position by the Director had the situation examined in detail by a joint committee which considered the repercussions on the Institute of the establishment of several national

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institutes of science and engineering, the four institutes of technology and other research laboratories started by the different Ministries of the Central Government. The Committee bestowed considerable thought on how far the objects for which the Institute was founded could be pursued and in what manner the Institute could maintain its position and make a significant contribution in the present circumstances.

15. The Committee felt that the Institute should continue to lay emphasis on fundamental work and this would be possible only if the modern basic tools of research were made available to the various departments of the Institute. It would also be necessary to ensure that conditions of service and opportunities for advancement are adequate.

16. As regards basic modern tools for fundamental research, items like (i) a computer, (ii) a low temperature plant, (iii) a spectrophotometer and a spectrograph, (iv) a high speed camera and allied recording equipment, (v) a mass spectrometer, are some of the main requirements. Practically all of this equipment can be obtained only by importing it from abroad. The Institute has not been getting import licences even to the extent of one-fourth of its routine requirements, and is in no position to strengthen its research facilities. Out of a grant provided for equipment on the recommendation of the Ghosh Reviewing Committee of Rs. 22.10 lakhs, it has been possible to

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obtain equipment only to the extent of Rs. 7.05 lakhs during the four years of the quinquennium. It is essential that the Institute should be assisted by the grant of a modicum of foreign exchange and by import licences to that extent. With this basic grant it is suggested that the acute difficulty of obtaining adequate equipment may be met and fundamental research strengthened by establishing collaboration with an institution of high standing abroad and by seeking foreign and international assistance from foundations or other sources.

17. Regarding conditions of service and opportunities for advancement, it is necessary to have more substantial financial assistance in order to provide for a large number of posts at the professorial level, as a departure from the present pyramidal staff structure and also to provide the basic need of accommodation for staff.

APPENDIX

Year	Total No. of departments/sections (including Library)	Working expenses of departments/sections (including Library)	Academic staff	Salaries of academic staff	Non-academic staff	Salaries of Non-academic staff	Total No. of students	No. of scholarship holders	Expenditure on scholarships	RECURRING (rounded)	
										Receipts	Expenditure
1939-40	5	Rs. 62,000	22	Rs. 1,59,000	138	Rs. 83,000	194	62	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,14,000	Rs. 5,01,000
1947-48	14	2,71,000	51	3,92,000	367	1,77,000	221	42	36,500	11,08,000	13,03,000
1953-54	17	4,18,000	122	6,15,000	607	4,01,000	373	58	57,700	28,22,000	24,85,000
1957-58	19	4,59,000	138	8,53,000	595	3,92,000	395	69	41,700	31,38,000	31,19,000
1958-59	19	5,37,000	155	8,91,000	612	5,10,000	491	246	3,16,400	46,77,000	37,08,000
1960-61	19	5,56,000	170	9,98,000	678	6,40,000	591 126* 153*	347	8,50,700	51,95,000	44,72,000

\* Part-time students.

NON-RECURRING (rounded)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40 to 1952-53	1,43,57,000	1,57,44,000
1953-54 to 1957-58	43,77,000	49,69,000
1958-59 to 1961-62	33,78,000	24,33,000

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The Institute today

I. has departments/sections of research in:

(a) SCIENCE FACULTY

Inorganic and Physical Chemistry  
Organic Chemistry  
Biochemistry  
Physics  
Pharmacology  
Fermentation Technology  
Applied Mathematics  
Economics and Social Sciences  
Industrial Engineering and Administration

(b) ENGINEERING FACULTY

Aeronautical Engineering  
Internal Combustion Engineering  
Metallurgy  
Electrical Engineering  
Mechanical Engineering  
Civil and Hydraulic Engineering  
High Voltage Engineering  
Electrical Communication Engineering  
Chemical Engineering

II. conducts Master of Engineering degree courses in:

Aeronautical Engineering  
Internal Combustion Engineering  
Automobile Engineering  
Power Engineering (Electrical)  
Power Engineering (Mechanical)  
Power Engineering (Civil & Hydraulic)  
High Voltage Engineering  
Electrical Communication Engineering  
Foundry Engineering  
Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering

III. conducts B.E. degree courses (open only to Science graduates) in:

Metallurgy  
Electrical Technology  
Electrical Communication Engineering

IV. conducts Diploma courses (part-time courses) in:

Industrial Administration  
Industrial and Production Engineering



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting: ...  
Dated 3rd Oct. 1962

Item No:10 To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for the appointment of a Dean of students' Welfare and supporting staff for him.

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The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 4.4.1962 considered the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for appointment of a Dean of students welfare and other staff for him and resolved that the proposal of Aligarh Muslim University in the first instance be considered in the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors' of Central Universities".

This question was therefore placed before the Vice-Chancellor's of the Central Universities and the decision taken by the Vice-Chancellors is reproduced below:-

"The Committee noted that a Dean of Students' Welfare had been working in the Banaras Hindu University for some time. The Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University was requested to send a note on the working of the scheme as no information was available in the University Grants Commission on this subject so far. It was also felt that the Dean of students' Welfare should be a teacher either in the scale of a professor or a Reader and it may happen that a particular person works as Dean of students' for some time and then reverts to his teaching career. It was felt that the question of giving allowances to principals for acting as Dean of students' welfare in the Universities should be discouraged".

2. Banaras Hindu University has made available reports for the years 1959-60 and 1961-62 (Appendix I) about the working of the office of Dean of students welfare.

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3. The Aligarh Muslim University accepting the recommendation of the Aligarh University Enquiry Committee, had submitted a proposal for the creation of a post of Dean of students' welfare in the scale Rs. 1000-50-1500 plus Rs. 150/- P.M. as entertainment allowance. In addition they propose to appoint one clerk in the scale Rs.110-180 and one Peon in the scale Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85 and incur the following additional Non-recurring and recurring expenditure:-

1. Office contingency Rs. 100 p.a. (R)
2. Furniture for the officers and staff Rs. 850/- (NR)
3. Type writer Rs.1,000/- (NR)

4. The matter is again placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Appendix I to  
item No. 10

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

REPORT FOR 1959 - 60

"Old order changeth yielding place to new"-

Student unrest of the past few years made it very clear that standards, aims and institutions which were generally accepted a few years ago, are now challenged and changing. To meet all this confusion of thought and unstable enthusiasm for ill defined ideals. University authorities felt it necessary to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission according to the suggestion of the Radhakrishnan Commission and to appoint the Dean of Students' Welfare whose duty was defined in the Ordinance as follows:-

- (i) Securing the admission to the University
- (ii) Selection of suitable courses of studies and of other recreational and cultural activities;
- (iii) Securing of living accommodation
- (iv) Health, nutrition, physical exercises and medical assistance;
- (v) Personal, emotional and other difficulties of students;
- (vi) Securing of scholarships, stipends, part-time employment and pecuniary assistance, travel concessions and facilities for holidays tours and educational excursions and facilities for higher studies; and
- (vii) Organisation of recreational and cultural activities for students as well as of games sports and athletics.

The office of the Dean of Students came into existence on 15th June, 1959, and the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University appointed Shri S.C.Dasgupta as the Dean of Students, B.H.U.

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The Dean of Students having no office building of his own, had to shift places several times from P.V.C.'s room, in the ground floor, V.C.'s room in the first floor, Gujrat House and later on to the B.H.U. Union building where it is working upto now. In addition to the duties mentioned above, the Dean was put in charge of all Hostels, Approved Lodges and Delegacies instead of the former arrangement of having the Principals of Colleges acting as Chief Wardens of Hostels. The Executive Council appointed Miss Padma Misra as the Assistant Dean of Students to help the Dean of Students in the performance of his duties.

The first step taken by Dr. V.S.Jha, Vice-Chancellor, was to appoint one senior Warden for each of the Hostels and one for approved Lodges and Delegacies, who were attached to the Dean of Students for looking after the students. At the next step student counsellors were appointed from amongst the teaching members of the staff of different colleges - each counsellor having 25/30 students under his charge, to help and guide the students in collaboration with the Dean of Students.

Point by point all the items in the Ordinance were worked out, Admissions being over by the end of July, the question of residence of students - a tough problem - was taken up. Except for students on the side of the Faculty of Technology, others preferred to stay outside and there was a tendency to live free of check and control and supervision.

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It cannot be denied that the economic condition of students also did not in many cases permit them to shoulder the hostel expenses. The Dean of Students with the help of his colleagues arranged for the scrutiny of the residence forms of students whereby several irregularities were exposed and an attempt was made to tackle them either by transfer to hostels or lodges as may suit the case or by regularising the forms. The Dean of students also pointed out the vacancies in the hostels and their causes to the authorities and he was assured that the Principals of colleges had been instructed accordingly to set matters right at the beginning of the next session.

Troubles cropped up in hostels inhabited by the students of the Faculty of Technology, when some senior students started ragging the freshers and the infection seemed to spread from one hostel to another. A Committee was set up by the Vice-Chancellor including the Dean of Students and the Chief Proctor among others to go into the problem and on the recommendation of the Committee headed by the Dean of Students, suitable actions were taken to stop the evil practice. Constant efforts of having personal contracts with the students continued giving good results. Difficulties and inconveniences in hostels were attended to as far as possible within limited resources.

The Dean of Students was in regular touch with the C.M.O. of the hostels and the Superintendent of the S.S. Hospital regarding the health of students.

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Sick students in hostels and the hospital were visited by the Wardens and the Dean of Students and necessary actions taken in the matter. Messes in hostels were inspected and cleanliness was enforced as far as possible. But not much headway could be made in improving the nutrition as the messes were mostly contract messes. Steps were also taken for better sanitation.

Activities in hostels and Approved Lodges began from 15th August, and continued till the end of the session. The Dean of Students collaborated with the Secretaries of the University and College Athletic Associations and attempts were made to bring larger number of students on the play grounds. Cultural activities also started in full swing under the auspices of different regional and linguistic associations though members from other states and speaking other languages were welcome. The office of the Dean of Students helped them with advice and guidance wherever and whenever it was necessary.

Students intending to secure scholarships, stipends or to go abroad for higher studies and research found every possible help and encouragement in the Office of the Dean of Students, in arranging for their Passport, travel grants, letter of recommendation and certificates etc. and in every other ways. The Scheme 'Earn while you learn' was started for the first time and was very popular. Under this scheme, students work in their leisure time under the supervision of some members of the staff in the different departments of the University and get one rupee for each hour's work. About 800 students were financially helped during the session

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by this scheme, which inculcates in them a sense of dignity of labour at the same time.

A team of students was sent to Mysore in the Inter-University youth Festival under the leadership of Pt. Trilochan Pant, Lecturer in History, and Miss Padma Misra, Asstt. Dean of Students. In the unhappy situation at Mysore, the B.H.U. team rendered yeomen's service in bringing the situation under control.

The following organisations worked under the supervision and guidance of the office of the Dean of Students:

(i) United Nations Students' Association, (ii) National Council of University students of India, which held one of its session in this University during the session. (iii) Youth Hostel Association, (iv) Social Service League. No stone was left unturned to bring about the normal situation in the University. Thanks to the good co-operation of colleagues and students, the functions in the University ran absolutely undisturbed, the discipline amongst students improved and before Dr. V.S.Jha left the University, he had the satisfaction to find that the tide has turned and both staff and students were more earnest about their work.

Sd/- S.C.Dasgupta,  
Dean of Students,  
B.H.U.

SEN/18.9.62.

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OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Dated

REPORT FOR 1960-61

The University marches forward.

Persons as well as institutions go through ups and downs in their life. But blessed are those who inspite of all odds have the patient forbearance to go through the vicissitudes with the courage to face the situation squarely and to strive for the cherished goal. It is now quite apparent that the University has recovered from the shock and is again taking long strides towards all round progress. The University campus is throbbing and pulsating with new life and activities.

In appreciation of the work done in the last session, greetings and meessages of good will from renowned educationists of our country and also from abroad poured in which were sources of inspiration and encouragement. The session began with the regrouping of students in Hostels. Engg. M.Met., Technology and Agriculture students were put in the group of hostels from Dr. S.C.De hostel to Dr. Radhakrishnan hostel. Arts, Science, Teachers Training, Law, Indology students in Birla, Broacha and Aiyar hostels and the Medical and S.M.V. students in Ruiya hostels. Though there were some difficulties of minor nature, things settled down nicely soon. Restrictions were introduced on the number of hostel employees in order to bring about self-sufficiency in hostels. The question of abolishing the Approved Lodges was being considered but persuasion by the Dean of Students on practical consideration, kept them going for the session. Unfortunately enough large

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number of vacancies in hostels and lodges continued in this session also which fact was brought to the notice of the authorities.

The office of the Dean of Students is continuing to do its best to help and guide the students in all their activities - educational, social, cultural, athletic and in other spheres. The Social Service League under the guidance of the Dean of Students is taking keen interest in the welfare work and has constructed a Kachha road in the Harijan Colony of Chittupur in the out-skirt of the University campus, which has been an immense help to the residents of the locality. They are also running a literacy centre where apart from attending to illiterate mass of the locality, they are also giving for love coaching to higher school Harijan students. Cleanliness drive has also been taken up. Girl students of the University have been looking after the child welfare work under the guidance of the Lady Doctor and the wardens.

Utility of Co-operative bodies can hardly be over-stressed. Efforts are being made to start co-operative stores in each hostel for bigger units and jointly for small units. They will cater for the daily necessities and stationery. Such activities will ensure self help and service simultaneously. Contract messes in hostels are gradually being replaced by private messes where residents themselves are looking after the affairs and management. This step is bound to improve the food and bring down expenses.

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The scheme 'Earn while you learn' is drawing larger number of students every year and has been immensely popular. There are 1200 applicants this session. Cultural programmes, Debates, Discussions, Games sports and athletics are going on in full swing and office of the Dean of Students is doing its bit of work in contacting the students personally to know about their problems, help and advice them for solving the problems in every field, to foster in them a spirit of mutual understanding and fellow feeling and to rise above parochial interests. The regional associations being roped in a single unit. So these functions are open to any student and staff of the University. This process will bring down the barriers of regional feelings and encourage and inspire more fellow feeling and respect for different cultures.

The steps taken for stopping the evil practice of ragging, had its effect. There were very few cases of ragging this session. Strong disciplinary action against some students, stopped the mischief fairly early in the session.

The National Council of University students in India. The International Students' Association, Youth hostel assocn. and the United National Students' Association held their regular functions. These associations in particular and the students in general got further encouragement from the visit of students from different Universities of the World.

The number of students going abroad for higher studies and research is increasing, and the

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Dean of students is always available to them for any help that they might require from him. Efforts are also being made to popularise the N.C.C. and N.C.C. (R) training amongst students and larger number of students have joined the training than in previous years. Good work was done by the cadets during the camp period.

It is indeed heartening to add that there is peace and quiet every where in the University and work is getting along smoothly in every sphere with progressive strides.

Sd/-  
S.C. Dasgupta  
Dean of Students,  
Banaras Hindu University

SEN/18.9.62.



OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

REPORT FOR 1961-62

PLANNING 'SINE QUA NON' OF PROGRESS

The proverb 'well planned is half done' has proved so true during the session under review. Under the energetic lead of our Vice-Chancellor, the plan for the session was well thought out and was moulded and shaped on the anvil during the latter part of the last session and given effect to from July, 1961.

Admissions in all colleges and Faculties went on according to rules and regulations laid down for the purpose. Though there was a heavy rush of admission in the Technical faculty - even more than the previous year, that on the Humanities side was rather at a low ebb partly due to the fact that the three years' degree course has not yet secured the popularity as was anticipated and also due to the age restrictions. This office rendered its co-operation to hundreds of students - local and outside - in securing admission.

A new experiment was planned out regarding the residence of students in order to give them integrated education. With that end in view, students of Technical Colleges - Engineering, Mining & Metallurgy, Technology and Agriculture were mixed up in eight hostels (From S.C. De hostel to Dr. Radhakrishnan hostel), the Post-Graduate students and B.Sc. Pt. I, Pt. II students enjoying single seated rooms and other of the lower class, double seated rooms. While students of Arts, Science, Indology, Law, Music

& Fine Arts in Dr. G.P.R. Aiyar, Broacha and Birla hostels - single and double seated on the same principle as in the case of Technology students. Students of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and College of Medical Sciences were mixed up in the Ruiya Hostel. Mahandravi Lodge accommodated Teachers' Training students. Rewa Kothi was tried at first for T.T. College and Music College but as it was not found suitable, so students were transferred to other hostels.

The good result of this arrangement was seen first in totally abolishing 'Ragging' of the junior students by the senior students, which was prevalent amongst the Technology students and secondly by creating greater unity by breaking down the wall of parochial patriotism. Difficulty was experienced in having some of the hostels - Dr. I.N. Gurtu Dr. Bhagawan Das and Dr. Rakhakrishnan hostels wholly double seated, where previously 50% of the rooms were single seated and 50% double seated. But fortunately for the proper tackling by the Pro. Vice-Chancellor, changes were effected removing the inconveniences. Birla hostel on the Humanities side and Dr. Bhagawan Das & Dr. Gurtu hostels on the Technical side, were reserved for N.C.C. cadets. Though technical students filled up their quota in the hostels, Birla had a large number of vacancies which could be filled up only by transferring students from other hostels after the D.P. holidays. Some irregularities in the admission of city students continued though the number of irregular cases was less. They were tackled by the Committee consisting of the Principals of Colleges, Senior Warden, City Delegacies and the Dean of Students.

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The Ordinances governing the powers and duties of the Dean of Students was revised by the Executive Council and given effect to from the 15th August, 1961 whereby the Senior wardens were made directly responsible for the administration of their hostels, relieving the Dean of Students to a greater extent for devoting more to the students' welfare work. The number of wardens in hostels was also diminished. Block servants were allowed in the ratio of 1 per 30 students. The additional 10% for leave vacancy was withdrawn causing inconvenience. The number of sweepers attached to the hostels was also reduced in view of making the hostels self-sufficient.

The Vice-Chancellor was kind enough to go round each and every hostel along with the Dean of Students and the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. and had a detailed report about the difficulties and inconveniences for solving which a high power Committee met and recommended the ways and means. It is hoped that the steps suggested will offer greater comfort and safety in the hostels.

With the elections of the hostel unions over, the activities in academic, athletic, cultural and social, games sports, debates, discussions and music programmes began and continued throughout the session peacefully and smoothly.

The Vice-Chancellor was kind enough to inaugurate and also to be the guest of honour in many of the functions. Many distinguished persons viz., Dr. Raghubir, Shri A.B.Purani of the Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, Raja Priyanand Prasad Singh,

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Shri Rohit Mehta, Dr. A.K.Narain were invited and visited the University in connection with different functions held under the auspices of the different hostel unions. The 'Brain Trust' in Broácha, Inter hostel debates and Inter hostel debates and inter hostel Table Tennis competition need special mention. Prayers have been introduced in hostels for the first time which is quite a new feature the intention being to inculcate amongst students a sense of discipline and moral values.

The proposal for common Mess system is under consideration and will be introduced as soon as circumstances are favourable in other hostels excepting the Women's hostel, where it has already been introduced.

The election of the office bearers of the newly constituted B.H.U. students' Association was conducted by the Treasurer of the Association, Prof. M.P. Netarwala in an absolutely calm and dignified atmosphere. Tilak anniversary, Ganesh Utsav, Tagore Centenary were celebrated with proper dignity and enthusiasm. Dr. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, was the guest of honour in the Tagore Centenary celebration and delivered an eloquent speech on the life and teachings of Tagore. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray centenary organised by the College of Science, Guru Nanak's birthday, Lohri Festival, Assamese and Tamil cultural functions and Saraswati Puja on the 'Vasant Panchami day were also observed. His Highness Shri Karan Singh, Sadar-e-Riyasat, Jammu & Kashmir, visited the University and inaugurated

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the B.H.U. Students' Association in December, 1961. Under the auspices of the Welfare unit, about 530 students have been given financial help @ Rs. 32/- each for their work under the scheme 'Earn while you learn'. Under the same unit, no less than 60 students were engaged on payment as tourists' guide with the co-operation of the Tourist information office, Govt. of India. Participation of the University team in the Inter-University Youth Festival in Delhi in October, 1961 and in the Radio Play competition, All India Radio, Allahabad, and in different debating contests in outside Universities should be specially mentioned.

Under the auspices of the B.H.U. Students' Association two exhibitions were arranged in the city students' Home - 'Life in America' sponsored by the American Embassy, and the exhibition of 'Yugoslavian life in photos' by the Yugoslavian Embassy. Under the joint auspices of the U.S.I.S. and the B.H.U. Students' Association an interesting Puppet show by M/S. Bill Baird of America was arranged in the University.

The United Nations Students' Association was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor and it continued to hold its activities throughout the session. The Youth Hostel Organisation sent teams of young students from Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A. Germany, France, U.K. and other countries. The Indo-German Friendship Society held nearly half a dozen functions and also give reception to the distinguished German visitors to this University.

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The World University Service, B.H.U. branch, secured the assurance of a grant amounting to 50% of the expenditure for the construction of students' ward - one for boys and the other for girls - attached to the S.S. Hospital. The construction of the Health Centre is nearing completion and it is expected that with necessary equipments it would start functioning from the next session.

City students' Home another new feature, has begun functioning with a small Text Book library and a reading room, under the supervision of the Senior Warden, City Delegacies. Activities of the Delegation unions began and continued on proper lines after the elections were over.

The B.H.U. Students' Association sent three representatives to the annual meet of the National Council of University students of India in Madras, who by their deliberations and discussions made a deep impression in the conference.

A group of girl students accompanied by Lady members of the staff, who are members of the Youth Hostel Association, went out for excursions in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan during the D.P. Holidays and thereby students of history, art and architecture benefitted to no small extent.

The University Film Club started functioning and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Information, Government of India some interesting documentary and education films shows were arranged at the initiation of this office.

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Students of the University enjoyed the benefit out of the visit of a large number of distinguished personalities of India and abroad during the session, amongst whom were, Sir Paul Gore Booth, High Commissioner for U.K. in India, the President of the Harvard University, H.E.U.Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, Dr. D.S.Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, H.E. Shri Sri Prakash, Rajyapal of Maharashtra.

No report of the University is complete without the mention of the all India Malaviyaji Centenary Celebration in which the B.H.U. Students' Association contributed its liberal share of co-operation in every sphere under the guidance of this office. The students benefitted by the visit of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, H.H Shri Karan Singh, Prof. Chancellor, B.H.U. and others. Boys and girls enthusiastically took part in the musical programmes and cultural evenings and other items.

Like previous years, the office of the Dean of Students has helped the talented students and younger members of the staff to join several Universities abroad either for research or for higher studies in U.K. U.S.A. France, Germany and Australia has co-operated with B.H.U. Employment Bureau in securing berths for several students and for opening out new channels for the activities of the students, ~~has kept~~ constant touch with the N.C.C. and E.M.E. to increase and generate greater interest in students to have proper training offered by the University and has been active in improving the health, sanitation and other amenities of the student community of the University.

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All round welfare of students constantly engaged the attention and energy of this office and academic, intellectual, moral, economic and psychological problems of students were tackled with sympathy and solved to the best interests of the allumni. Without the least hesitation it can be stated that the general atmosphere of the University has changed for the better, which is now more study-minded, orderly, well regulated and peaceful than the previous years.

Sd/-C.C.DASGUPTA  
DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Sen/18.9.62.



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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dt: 3rd October 1962

Item 11 : To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for taking over the administrative control of the Vallabhbhai Patel Institute from the Ministry of Health.

The Delhi University have proposed that the Vallabhbhai Chest Institute which is being maintained and administered as a University-maintained institution out of funds placed at the disposal by the Ministry of Health be taken over by the Delhi University. The Commission had invited the views of the Ministry of Health on this question and information was sought whether, if the Institute is taken over by the University, the additional funds for expenditure on development etc. will be made available by the Government of India to the U.G.C. for being placed at the disposal of the University. The Ministry of Health informed that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allocated for the developmental activities of the Institute during the Third Five-Year Plan period and that this amount could be placed at the disposal of the authority which takes over the Institute. The Ministry has suggested that the authority which takes over the Institute will be responsible for making budget provision for its maintenance and has added that a provision of Rs. 6,88,300/- has been made in the budget estimates of the Ministry of Health for this purpose during the current year. The Ministry has also observed that the suggestion that this Institute should be taken over by the University of Delhi emanated from the Ministry itself.

The Commission had asked the Delhi University to clarify if it was their general policy that all Research institutions affiliated to Delhi University should, in

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future, be run directly by the University. They were also requested to intimate, with reference to the disparities in the salaries of the staff of the Institute and the corresponding staff of the teaching departments of the University, whether it would be possible to rationalise the scales of pay of the Institute staff vis-a-vis the staff of the other departments of the University if the Institute is taken over by the University. The University have intimated that they had only expressed a view with regard to the proper place for Post-graduate research work in the field of Medical Sciences and that a Research Institute should not be a Department of Government. This arrangement had been suggested, they added, only in respect of the V.P. Chest Institute and need not apply to other Research Institutes. The University have further informed that no changes in scales of salary now prevailing with Government's sanction would seem to be feasible only because the University has offered to take it over from the Ministry of Health. They have also suggested that the salary scales will have to be compared with salary scales in Professional (Medical Sciences) Institutions doing mainly research and to a certain extent guidance of post-graduate research work in specialities.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

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Item 12 : To receive the views of the Ministry of Agriculture (I.C.A.R.) on the reports of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of setting up Agricultural Universities during Third Plan period.

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In their meeting held on 4.7.1962 while considering the report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of establishment of Agricultural Universities and the report of the Sub-Committee which had been appointed by the main Committee to examine and suggest ways and means for the improvement of Standards of affiliated Agricultural Colleges and making the Universities take more interest in Agricultural education, the Commission had desired that the views of the Ministry of Agriculture on these documents be obtained.

A copy of each of the two reports mentioned above as well as the decision of the Commission was supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture and a copy of their reply together with a copy of the report of the Committee for ready reference is enclosed for the information of the Commission (Appendix I).

2. In the meantime Ministry of Education forwarded draft bills received from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture regarding the establishment of a University of Agricultural Sciences in each of the States of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Copy of D.O. letter No. 20(21)/61-Edn. II dated the 30th July, 1962 from Shri A.D. Pandit, Special Secretary and Vice-President, I.C.A.R., Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Please refer to the correspondence resting with Chhabra's d.o. letter No. 35-10/61(CUP) dated the 23rd of July, 1962, to Uppal in connection with the proposal to set up Agricultural Universities in India. The general question of the desirability of setting up Universities concentrating on teaching and research in Agriculture and allied sciences was discussed by the main committee which met on the 9th of February, 1962. That committee was generally in favour of the establishment of higher institutions of learning of University status polarised around the science and procession of Agriculture, and the main committee expressed the view that it would be an advantage not to call such institutions Agricultural Universities but to name them after the town as was the practice in the case of most Universities. We agree that it would be desirable to name the Agricultural Universities after the towns in which they are situated. In the case of multi-faculty Universities, although they are named after the towns in which they are located, their jurisdiction is not confined to institutions of learning situated in that town, unless they are residential universities, and we presume that similarly even though the Agricultural universities are named after the towns in which they are situated, they can exercise jurisdiction over institutions imparting Agricultural education or carrying on research and extension work wherever they may be located within the State. If the University Grants Commission so desires, we shall pass on the suggestion to State Governments in whose case the relevant Bills are in the draft stage. In the case of State Governments who have already enacted the necessary legislation and adopted a different nomenclature for the Universities, it would be awkward to introduce amending legislation merely to changing the name of the University. The State Governments can, however, be advised to name them after the towns in which they are situated whenever they find it necessary to make substantial amendment in the legislation already enacted. Some exceptions may, however, have to remain as in the case of Jubulpore where it is proposed to locate an Agricultural University for Madhya Pradesh and in which town a University of the traditional type already exists. In such a case, in order to avoid confusion, perhaps the new University could be named as Jubulpore University of Agricultural Science and the older University be continued to be known as the Jubulpore University.

2. A suggestion was made in the main committee that the proposal to set up new universities specialising in Agriculture should, in the first instance, be examined by an Expert Committee. The question of establishing Agricultural Universities has been gone

into by a number of Expert Committees. They have submitted a number of reports, copies of which have been forwarded to you already. A copy of the latest report submitted by them which sums up the progress so far made, is enclosed for your information. Every proposal from a State to establish an Agricultural University is examined by an expert committee which scrutinises not only the draft legislation but also the resources and the facilities that would be available to the proposed University.

3. Four States have already passed the necessary legislation to set up Agricultural Universities so far. They are - Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Orissa, and the draft Bills prepared by U.P. and Rajasthan were referred to the U.G.C. and the comments made by them were duly taken into consideration before finalising the drafts. In the case of Orissa and Punjab, the U.G.C. have not yet communicated their concurrence with the drafts but, as already stated, the States have passed the necessary legislation. As soon as the views of the U.G.C. are available to the Ministry, the State Governments will be asked to utilise the advice given by the Commission.

4. In regard to the penultimate paragraph of the letter referred to above, I would add that the views of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture are contained in our O.M. No. 17(22)/60-Edn.II dated the 28th June, 1962 (copy enclosed). We shall certainly consult the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C. and will be glad to have their views on such matters.

5. The report of the Sub-committee in appendix II to item No. 8 deals mainly with the steps necessary to improve the standards in Agricultural Colleges and the question of setting up an Accreditation Committee. The various points raised by the Sub-committee are being examined, and the advice of the U.G.C. will be sought wherever necessary.

6. I would request you to let us know the views of the U.G.C. on the draft Bills of Punjab and Orissa which have since been enacted by the respective Legislatures. Other draft Bills, when received, will be referred to the University Grants Commission.

(Encl: Aa)

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-: 3 :-

Copy of Office Memorandum No.17-2/60 Edn.II dated the 28th June, 1961, from Shri J.S.Uppal, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, I.C.A.R., New Delhi to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

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Subject:-Establishment of Universities - Advice of University Grants Commission - Proposal to route the request through the Ministry of Education.

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Reference is invited to the Ministry of Education O.M. No.F.23(39)/60 U.5 on the subject noted above. While it may be correct that higher Education is not synonymous with University Education, the former will cover the latter also. This Ministry would, therefore, be fully competent to take a decision on all matters connected with higher education in Agriculture, including University Education. This does not, however, mean that the Ministry of Education will not be consulted for a proper coordination of the subject. In fact, as already stated in our O.M. of even number dated the 10th March, 1961, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission were consulted when the question of setting up an Agricultural University at Rudrapur was considered, and subsequently the draft bills prepared by the Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh Governments, were also forwarded to them and their views obtained. Recently the Orissa State Government forwarded a draft-bill for setting up an Agricultural University in Orissa and that too has been forwarded to the Ministry of Education for their views vide this office O.M. No. 20(19)/60 Edn.II dated the 15th June, 1961.

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\*Kaushik\*/22-9/62.

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# AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO ADVISE  
THE STATE GOVERNMENTS ON THE  
LEGISLATION FOR THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF  
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA



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**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

(I.C.A.R.)  
NEW DELHI

1962

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## INTRODUCTION

Increased agricultural production is obtained by the application of science and technology in the utilization of the available resources in the country. It is with this aim that the establishment of agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations and extension organizations in agriculture has been conceived and developed gradually during the past 70 years.

In order that these organizations may be effective it is necessary to have a progressive research organization with its activities focussed closely on the problems of the cultivators which limit increased productivity, closely linked on the one hand with the programme of training students so that the advances in agricultural science are rapidly incorporated into their programmes of instruction and linked, and on the other hand, with an extension service which carries these improvements to the cultivator and in turn keeps the research workers in touch with the problems of the cultivator.

The urgency of bringing about a rapid increase in food production in this country necessitates a re-examination of the existing patterns with the aim of bringing about the greatest possible efficiency and effectiveness of the organizations serving agriculture. It is apparent that there is a need for establishing much closer inter-relationships between research, teaching and extension programmes, which is not possible under the existing arrangements. It is with these aims in view that the concept of the Agricultural University has been developed.

### Present Position

The needs for research, the training of agricultural graduates, and extension programmes with the cultivators has been recognized in this country for sometime past. Resources for carrying out these respective programmes, however, have been developed somewhat independently. The traditional universities have handled the training of agricultural graduates and the departments of agriculture and community development have the programmes of research and extension activities. While these have maintained some liaison one with another, the relationship has not been close enough to ensure maximum transfer of information and practices from one to the other. At present there are 53 agricultural colleges, and 17 veterinary colleges in the country. These are either under state management or in the case of some of the agricultural colleges under private management. Divorced as they are from experiment stations and extension organizations, the agricultural training programmes under the universities have elicited a substantial amount of criticism from such important bodies as the University Education Commission, the two Joint Indo-American Teams, the Ford Foundation Team and the Nalagarh Committee. It has been the unanimous view of these independent bodies that unless and until our programmes are overhauled and reoriented, it would not be possible to meet the needs



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of the actual cultivator and to attain the country's goals for considerable increase in agricultural production. Trained agricultural graduates from the universities represent the key personnel through whom the sum total gained through research and working in the fields has to be utilized for effecting a significant increase in agricultural production.

At present the agricultural and veterinary colleges as a general rule have been affiliated to autonomous universities of the traditional type. The curricula of all these are determined by the universities concerned and are characterized by rigidity of syllabi, standard types of examinations conducted by external examiners, and training programmes in lecture halls, laboratories and fields which have developed over the past several years with only very slow change in their main structure or scope. The states maintain a number of agricultural experimental centers, livestock farms, poultry farms, in addition to a large number of key village centers and various other service units. Some of these centers consist of several different units operating somewhat independently. The extension officers have educational responsibilities but at the same time are charged with extensive duties concerning seedlings and nursery plants, plant protection work and various other duties, to the extent that the educational functions are of necessity somewhat limited.

The departments are to be commended for their accomplishments under the circumstances with which they have been confronted. The consideration of adjustments in the pattern for these services is proposed with the view of seeking ways by which these resources and additional funds devoted to agricultural improvement can yield maximum return. It will appeal that the agricultural university offers a means for very greatly increasing this effectiveness.

#### **Needs of Agricultural Training Unique**

The agricultural sector has a number of distinctive features which differ from other sectors of the economy and justify a different type of treatment from that of other branches of learning and which it is difficult to meet through the traditional university pattern. Approximately 70% of the population of the country is dependent upon agriculture for its livelihood and in fact other segments of the economy cannot develop unless the requirements for food and agricultural products are met. Production is achieved through the medium of a large number of individual farming units, none of which have the resources available for carrying out investigations necessary to solve the problems limiting production, which in turn are common to large numbers of individual units. At the same time these problems are complex and their solution is of such concern to the total national community that a collective action is essential. These are, therefore, types of problems not amenable to be treated by a number of universities of the traditional type. Covering a large number of fields of related sciences, agriculture can develop to the extent necessary only when research in these fields is oriented to the changing problems of the cultivator with due orientation to local conditions and the results therefrom are effectively utilized in the training programmes and in the extension



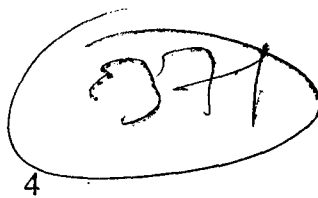
services. All these transcend the scope and the functions of the traditional universities on the one hand and of the administrative departments that have gradually developed in this country over the period of years on the other. The professional education which is imparted in the form of engineering or medical science is also different from that suited to the agricultural needs, in that the former is intended to increase the vocational or professional skills through procedures that are common and are more or less standardized all over the world.

### AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

#### Distinguishing Features of the Agricultural University

The features which distinguish this university from the traditional university are as follows:

- (1) It recognizes a responsibility and responsiveness to the needs of cultivators in contrast with being only a seat of learning and scholarship, and assumes a responsibility for working towards the economic development and improvement of the standard of living of the people of the state.
- (2) In addition to resident teaching for degree candidates, the staff also have responsibility for applied as well as fundamental research in agriculture. Such research must go beyond the laboratory and into the fields and homes and with the livestock under varying conditions found in different parts of the State.
- (3) The chief medium through which the cultivators are to derive the benefits of the training programmes and of the research work under the agricultural university, is the extension limb of the university, which should be fully integrated with teaching and research organizations so that a smooth and effective flow of the results of research and of the training programmes to the cultivators be possible, and the problems of the cultivators may similarly be transmitted back to the teaching and training centers for being tackled promptly and effectively.
- (4) The territory of the university with respect to the agricultural and related sciences should include the entire state, in keeping with the above principles and responsibilities.
- (5) The curricula and the training programmes should be modelled in a manner as to be in keeping with the needs of the state on the one hand and of the aptitudes and needs of the individual students or trainees on the other. This must involve the formulation of a flexible curriculum with suitable provisions for courses of instruction in a wide field and the appointment of teachers who have specialized in their respective disciplines.



Such a university needs to develop a programme of instruction which is broadly based. For instructional purposes it should be residential as far as possible. In case more than one campus is necessary, all colleges must be constituent colleges, with a common governing board and an integrated administration. Affiliation, as is practised in most Indian Universities at present, would have no place in the Agricultural University. The headquarters campus should ideally have at its centre a good library, efficient administrative offices and services, hostels for students, a college of basic sciences and humanities to provide courses in these fields to all students, a college of agriculture, a college of veterinary and animal science, a college of home science and a college of agricultural engineering and technology. If for any reason it is not feasible to have all these units at one place, as many as possible should be on the same campus and any located on a second campus should be closely integrated in administration, curricula, and programme. The headquarters campus must have in addition to the hostels, classrooms, laboratories, library and other academic buildings, a good and well-managed farm of sufficient size to take care of the instructional needs of the students and to provide for a well rounded and balanced programme of research in agricultural science. The integration of research and extension activity should not be limited to the administrative levels but should extend into the various college divisions, sections and projects. The individual instructors should in general, have some responsibilities for research. At the subject matter level, people engaged primarily in research should, when in the office or laboratory, have their desks adjacent to the teachers and extension workers so as to multiply the personal contacts, encourage mutual understanding, and facilitate the free flow of information, observations, and consideration of problems between these respective activities.

The University must be autonomous and free from unduly complex administrative restrictions, subject of course to a full recognition of its responsibility to the public and with its activity and programme open to public view and its accounts subject to appropriate post-audit.

The University must retain within itself the authority to modify syllabi and curricula to meet the requirements of a dynamic and rapidly developing agricultural science. It would be obvious, it seems, that this would require a system of internal examinations.

Off the campus, the research and extension (off campus education) programmes would require close co-ordination with the on-campus programme. Obviously experiment stations would be required in various parts of the state representing the varying soil, climatic, and type of farming areas.

These cannot be dispersed too widely, however, without putting the scientists in isolated environment out of frequent contact with their professional colleagues, and without library and laboratory facilities. Such facilities which are absolutely essential for sustained scientific progress cannot be duplicated at a large number of places.

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This would suggest a pattern of a few—perhaps four to six—well selected regional stations within the state at which library and laboratory facilities can be provided and at which scientists from various disciplines are located and the major research projects centered. These could be supplemented with other farms, coordinated with such main centres, at which the range of applicability of principles worked out at the main centres could be tested. These supplementary farms, however, would not require actual residence of the senior scientists.

Extension services, to be effective, must also be tied closely to an active research programme. The first requisite of an effective extension programme is to have an effective programme to extend. Extension methods are very important but have no meaning until this requisite has been met. Consequently, the central campus and the principal experiment stations would seem to provide the ideal headquarters locations for the extension subject matter specialists.

#### GUIDE LINES

In advising the respective states with respect to their draft legislation and details of Agricultural University Schemes, the committee has developed general guide lines more or less along the following lines, recognizing that each specific situation will contain unique features requiring modification in details:

#### The University Structure

1. The University should be statewide in responsibility for university work in agriculture as broadly defined, including animal science and home science.
2. The Agricultural University should include at least colleges of agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Science, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering Technology and a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities. As many as possible of these, and certainly a minimum of three should be located on a single headquarters campus.
3. All colleges of the university should be constituent colleges of the University under the same Board of Management, same chief administrative officers, and with fully integrated faculty and curricula. This is to be distinguished clearly from affiliation.
4. All state supported colleges of agriculture and veterinary and animal science which may be established in the state would come within and as constituent parts of the university. In the establishment of new colleges in this general field, and the expansion of admissions in any given field, first priority should be given to development within the existing campuses and preferably the headquarters campus.
5. Research and Extension programmes (educational phases) in the agricultural and related sciences should be fully

integrated with the teaching functions through the agricultural university.

6. The Agricultural University is an organization devoted to the educational problems of the rural people to develop leadership, increase production, and generally improve the standard of living. The purpose of the university administration is to serve the technical staff By:
- (i) relieving them of the non-technical work so that they can devote full time to the problems to be solved;
  - (ii) expediting procurement of needed supplies;
  - (iii) hastening authorization to do the necessary jobs; and
  - (iv) providing the necessary services to enable them to carry out their functions effectively.

The University should have a simple straight line of authority, and responsibility in its organization.

To accomplish this the attached flow chart is presented as perhaps being representative and suggestive with full recognition that modifications of such an organization may be preferred in certain situations:

Within each department, the department head would be responsible for and have staff assigned to teaching, research and extension in his particular subject matter field.

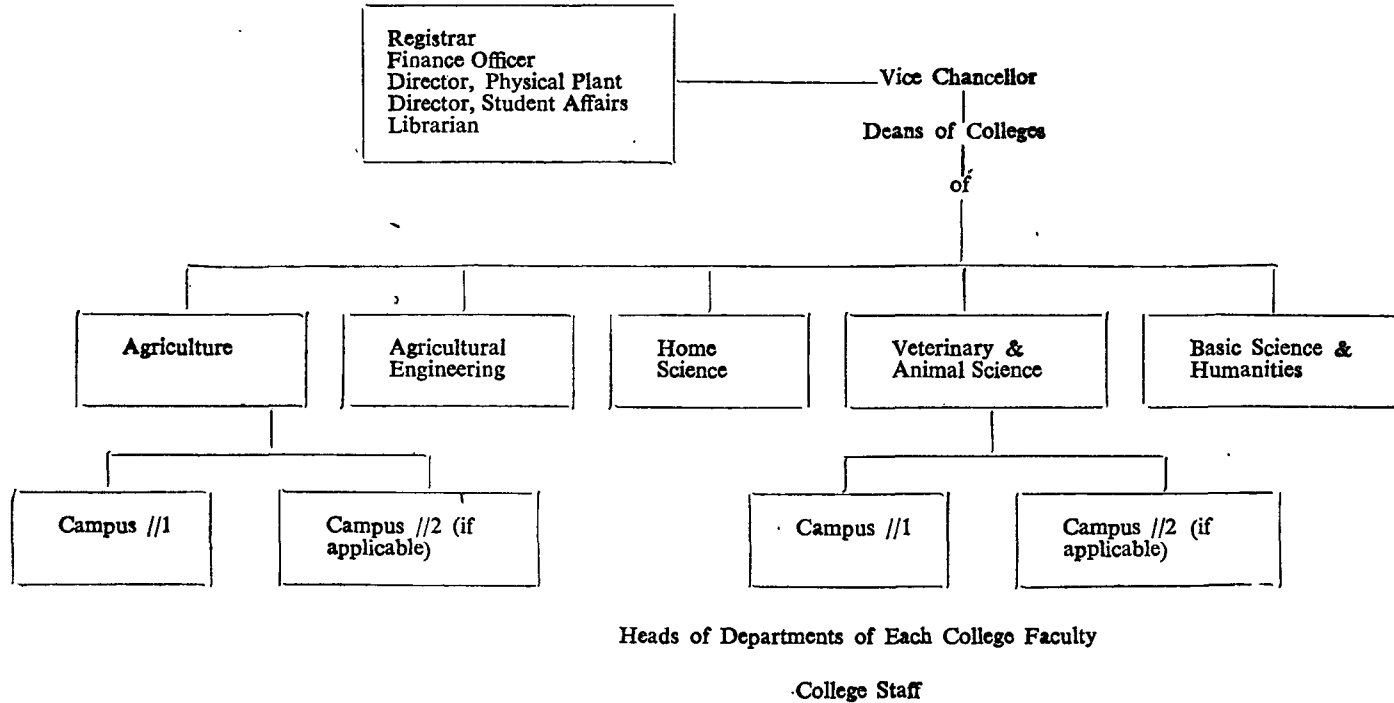
The Dean is the leader of the college staff and is responsible to the Vice-Chancellor but delegates the necessary authority to the sub-ordinate officers for carrying out the programme of the college.

The Director of Research is jointly responsible to the Deans of various colleges for planning and carrying out research in these respective fields to solve the problems of the State. He should be responsible for the central research stations and through the department heads for projects conducted by staff of these departments as well as the outfield research stations and outfield testing.

The heads of subject matter departments with their staff will plan the research projects and carry them out subject to general control and coordination of the Director of Research. Each staff member doing research will be responsible to the departmental head for the planning, execution and reporting on his research project.

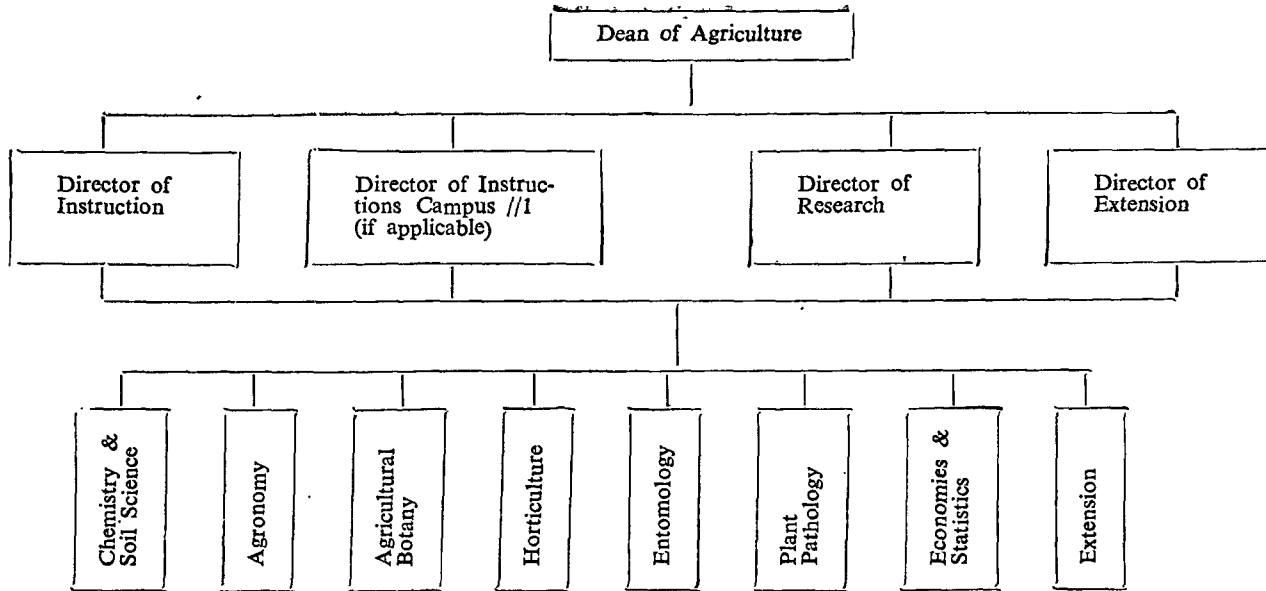
Superintendents of research stations will be responsible to the Director, but will work with and assist each specialist in his project at the research station. The Director of Instruction is responsible to the Dean for the curriculum of his college and for the general standards of the training of the students at all levels. The Director of Extension is jointly responsible to the Dean of the various colleges for developing programmes in these respective fields for assisting the farmers and home makers in applying science to their problems. He will work with the Directors of Research and Instruction in carrying out these responsibilities.

# BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



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Within the College of Agriculture, as an example, the organizational Chart would be somewhat as follows :



**Principal Experiment Stations (Under Director of Research)**

**A. AGRICULTURE**

Small number representing the major soil and types of farming areas of the State. These could be supplemented with testing stations as required, but with their programmes oriented around extension of knowledge as to the range of applicability of principles under study at the main stations.

**B. LIVESTOCK**

Small number distributed in the State and including work with the principal types of economic livestock and poultry.

**Field Extension Service (Under Director of Extension)**

Area of regional supervisors  
District and/or block staff

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For the smooth operation of the extension organization, the State might be divided into areas (perhaps four or five) of about equal size. For each of these an extension supervisor, responsible to the Director, might be appointed. His responsibility is to assist the district and block extension specialists in their work, coordinate programmes, report work of other block extension specialists, report new information, learn about problems needing research, and otherwise keep his block specialist and the Directors informed about his area work and problems.

✓ The block extension specialists would secure services of specialised personnel when needed, work with the farmers in planning their production programmes, assist in developing organizations, advise with service and supply organizations, cooperate with the village level workers, assist in planning and conducting demonstrations, help in organizing field visits to the research stations, and be responsible for carrying to the blocks the latest improvements in agricultural science coming from the research programmes.

All field specialists would be technically trained at not less than a Bachelor of Science Degree in their respective fields of activities.

#### **Agricultural Research**

It is suggested that all research activities in agriculture and animal and veterinary sciences be the responsibility of the Agricultural University and under the direction and supervision of the Director of Research. The purpose of research is to find new facts to solve the problems of production, marketing, and consumption of farm and home and in related industries. These facts are also used in the classroom to train students and in short courses to train farmers and home makers. To this end the following is suggested :

- (1) All Agricultural Research Stations and Research Schemes in agricultural and animal science would be transferred to the Agricultural University under the responsibility and guidance of the Director of Research.
- (2) Research Schemes in Agriculture and Animal Science sponsored by the ICAR and those carried out by the State under the sponsorship of Central Commodity Committees, or other agencies would be arranged in the State through the Agricultural Research Director of the Agricultural University.
- (3) In the livestock field those principal stations which will be developing research would be transferred to the University under the Director of Research and would include those livestock farms attached directly to the institutions where veterinary colleges are located and in addition Regional Livestock Farms suitable for development of research programmes in this field.
- (4) Deputy or Assistant Directors of Research, as required, would be provided to assist the Director of Research.



- (5) The policy would be declared that future development would be in the direction of consolidation of research into a small number of field-stations. Initially it is proposed that selected field stations be upgraded into regional centers.
- (6) New projects and schemes would be developed in general at the main central station or one of the regional sub-centres where possible. As present projects at the smaller stations are completed, these stations would in general be discontinued as research stations unless some special need exists with a specialized commodity or an environmental condition which cannot be duplicated at the main station or main sub-stations. Extension from these main centres in sub-environments may be developed when required but usually on a temporary basis.

In suggesting upgrading a few well selected and strategically located sub-stations it is the judgment of the Committee that this will result in much more effective use of resources and will help in providing research facilities and stimuli for continued productivity. Research scientists need stimulation of association with other scientists in their own and related fields. The development of team work projects bringing together on individual commodities, scientists in different fields such as soil management, plant breeding, plant pathology, entomology, etc., encourages a more balanced approach to the solution of problems limiting production since improved production usually requires simultaneous improvement in several practices. By bringing several projects together at a few principal stations, it would be possible to provide a better balanced team in the various scientific fields such as agronomy, soil management, plant breeding, plant pathology, entomology, chemistry, etc. than is possible where individual projects are isolated in separate locations. It is not feasible or practical to duplicate the library facilities so essential for research scientists nor supporting laboratory facilities at a large number of places, but these can be provided at a very few regional stations where a community of scientists can work together. These can also arrange cooperating lending or microfilm service through the central library at the headquarters campus. Relatively simple organizations and facilities can be developed temporarily or otherwise for testing of the findings of these main stations in other environments. In such small testing stations a single investigator can be responsible for several experiments with a single or with several crops.

#### Extension Service

The Agricultural University should have the responsibility for extension functions which are primarily educational in character. It is not anticipated that the University will assume responsibility for equipment, supply of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, drugs, vaccines, sera, animal breeding stock, and other supplies and services which are presently combined with the functions of the extension officers in the Departments of Agriculture and Animal

Husbandry. Although it may be desirable for the extension service to have the responsibility for work at the village level at sometime in the future, it is not considered feasible initially to include under University direction the village level workers which are provided through the community development programme. The extension training centres for training village level workers are required to be brought into close working relationship with agricultural universities as soon as possible. Maintenance of a very close liaison between these training centres and the agricultural extension specialists of the university will help in the effective utilization of the new elements of technology in the block extension programme.

On the Central Campus it is anticipated that there would be a Director of Extension who would be responsible to the Dean of Agriculture. Further there would be Department of Extension Education which would assume the responsibilities for training in extension methods including training of instructors for the extension training centres. Information officers and a publications office would be provided at the University. Each of the major technical departments of the college would have extension specialist(s) as members of the staff, responsible on a technical subject matter basis to the Head of the Department but responsible to the Director of Extension for schedules and general field activities.

The State could be divided into four or five areas of about equal size. For each of these an extension supervisor responsible to the Director would be appointed. His responsibility would be to assist the block extension specialists in their work, co-ordinate programmes, report work of the block extension specialists, report new information; learn about problems needing research, and otherwise keep the block extension specialists and the Director informed about his area work and problems. Where possible these area supervisors should have their headquarters located at the principal research stations.

Each block would be assigned one or more agricultural extension specialists, a livestock extension specialist and a home science specialist to provide technical guidance in the block staff in these fields. The block extension specialists would secure services of specialized personnel when needed, work with farmers and block staff in planning their production programme, assist in developing organizations, advise with service and supply organizations, cooperate with village level workers in conducting demonstrations, help in organizing field visits to research stations, and be responsible for carrying to the block the latest improvements in agricultural science coming from the research programmes.

The Committee recognizes that the full development of the extension functions of the University will require some time. It is our considered judgment that the phases of extension appropriate to a university are those which are primarily educational in character. We recognize that the University will have to develop its programme for providing an effective flow of information from the research

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programme into a resident teaching programme and the extension services in a regular and orderly manner and that this cannot all be accomplished in one single operation. To this end, the development might begin with the headquarters campus and extend outwards to the various parts of the State.

A Director of Extension could be appointed at the Central Campus of the University. An extension Education Department, a publication office, an information service, and extension specialists in the respective subject matter departments would be provided at the central campus.

As suggested above, the State might be divided into four or five regions for the purpose of administering the field aspects of the extension services, with a deputy director for each of these regions. Ultimately each block would have associated with it one or more agricultural extension specialists, one or more livestock extension specialists, and a home science extension specialist. This latter part of the programme will take some time to accomplish because of limitations in funds and, in the availability of suitably trained and qualified specialists. Initially this could be bridged by selecting one district as a starting point and providing such specialists within each block within the district under a district officer. Over a period of perhaps three years, this pattern might be repeated in sequence in one district for each of the four or five regions of the state. Over the period of the next several years, it could be anticipated that, based on the experience gained in these pilot districts, the pattern could be extended to all the districts of the state and the offices set up for supervising this work in the district could be expanded to regional offices to serve the various districts in the selected regions of the state. It would be desirable to have each district headquarters located at the headquarters of one of the regional experiment stations if possible so as to help facilitate the smooth flow of information from the research programme into extension activities.

As a part of the work of extension specialists located in the subject matter departments at the headquarters campus, it could be anticipated that specific projects, as for example the introduction and improvement of hybrid maize cultivation, etc., could be undertaken on a statewide basis or at least to cover the areas in which these particular projects are pertinent to the agriculture of the state and that these subject matter specialists would take the lead in setting up plans for demonstrations and other educational activities which would be carried out by the field officers in the areas concerned.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Departments of Government where legal authority is necessary or, where business transactions take place have a very vital and important role. In a developing economy these functions will become more important and of necessity of greater magnitude. Among these areas of responsibility will be marketing, processing, consumption, regulation, quarantine, services and supplies.

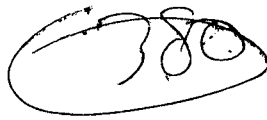
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- Marketing:—* Setting and enforcing grades and standards of agricultural commodities, labelling containers, storage facilities, transportation.
- Processing:—* Grades and standards, plant sanitation, quality control, additives.
- Consumption:—* Product standard and purity of food.
- Regulation:—* Weights and measures, seed purity and varieties, fertilizer grades, formula labels, serums, vaccines, medicines, and drugs for livestock, insecticide standards, labels for using insecticides and fungicides, nursery stock standards.
- Quarantine:—* Livestock diseases, plant diseases, insects, eradication work.
- Service:—* Vaccination, livestock treatment, spraying for insect and disease control of farm crops and livestock, surveys to determine presence of dangerous population of insects, disease incidence or animal pests, collect and compile agricultural statistics.
- Supplies:—* Since there is a limited supply of many necessary items of production, supply at the proper time and amount is vital. Assist farmer co-operative and local agencies in obtaining supplies of seed pesticides, fertilizer, containers, transportation, equipment, foundation livestock and poultry, nursery stock, seedlings, etc.

#### INTERDEPENDENCE OF RESEARCH, TEACHING, EXTENSION SERVICE AND CONTROL PROGRAMMES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the plans for the establishment of Agricultural Universities, Extension work is to be integrated with research and teaching in agriculture. To this end an Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Stations would be developed within and as a part of the University structure. In this context Extension is defined somewhat more narrowly than is presently recognized in India in that only the educational phases of Extension are considered as appropriate functions of an Agricultural University. The functions of services, supplies, equipment, regulatory and other developmental activities presently combined under the supervision of officers carrying out extension work would still be carried out by the residual departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

While it is recognized that, under the present system the supply, service, and regulatory functions of the officers place heavy demands on their time and leave much too little opportunity for developing the educational phases of their programmes and further that such service, supply, and regulatory functions and business operations are not properly functions of a University, it is at the same time recognized that these must be developed simultaneously and in harmony with the educational and research programmes if these



programmes are to make the most effective contribution in bringing a higher level of scientific technology to bear on the improvement of agriculture and to the lot of cultivators. It is imperative, therefore, that methods be developed whereby the research programmes, the educational programmes of the extension service, the parallel service, supply, developmental and regulatory functions of the departments and the field work of the VLWs are developed in harmony at all levels and are in a position to fully complement one another.

To this end, it may be useful to consider the creation of a state Agricultural Development Council at the State level. Such a Council might include :—

Director of Extension  
Director of Research  
Director of Agriculture  
Director of Animal Husbandry  
Development Commissioner  
Dean of Agriculture  
Dean of Veterinary Science

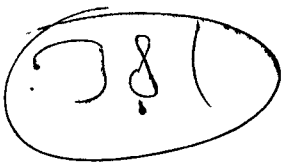
These officers could coopt any members of their respective organizations which they think appropriate for participation in meetings and for development of their plans and programmes of work.

All major programmes for agricultural improvement regardless of the agency in which they are initiated might be brought up for consideration and discussion by this Council. Before embarking on a field programme, the Council could decide the specific role which each of the organizations concerned might need to fill in order to make the programme fully successful and the Directors and/or Commissioners could make plans and issue instructions simultaneously to members of their respective staffs at all appropriate levels to assure the concurrent development of the various functions required. In issuing such orders within a given organization, each of the other groups would need to be kept informed as to the basic objectives of the programme and of the relevant plans and programmes of the others so as to know what might be anticipated by way of mutual support to the common objectives.

#### **Present Position in Various States**

The Agricultural University Committee has visited several of the states, upon invitation, conferred with state governmental officials with respect to draft legislation, and studied and offered suggestions as to the patterns of development of institutions and services for agriculture within the states in relation to the agricultural university development. A summary of the present position in each state with respect to these proposals follows.

**Punjab**—The Punjab Agricultural University Act, 1961, was enacted by the Legislature, received the assent of the Governor of



Punjab on the 13th October, 1961 and was published in the Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), Legislative Supplement, Part I of the 18th October, 1961. This act, in draft form, was discussed with the Agricultural University Committee at various stages and all major points agreed to and incorporated into the act. Likewise the proposals for implementing the scheme were discussed and agreed to by the committee. The committee have conveyed their endorsement of and concurrence in the proposals as being technically sound and fulfilling the requirements of a good agricultural university for the Punjab in its letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, dated January 5, 1962.

The University will have its headquarters at Ludhiana, where the Government Agricultural College is now located. At this site; in addition to the Agricultural College, it is anticipated that there will be Colleges of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Home Science, and Agricultural Engineering and Technology. Land already in hand plus land expected to be acquired totals approximately 1,500 acres which, when available, should be sufficient for a good campus including college farms and a central experiment station of good scope. We understand that the Vice-Chancellor has been appointed and has joined his post. The principal crop botanists are having their headquarters transferred to the headquarters campus to facilitate coordination of research with the teaching and extension programmes. We understand that the entire agricultural research programme of the State is being transferred to the University. The extension programme, while ultimately expected to extend over the State in some manner, will be concentrated initially with the Intensive District Agricultural Programme of the Ludhiana District. The College of Veterinary and Animal Science at Hissar will come into the University as a constituent college under the same administrative management and control and will probably be the site of one of the principal experimental stations. The development of suitable relationships with the Central Dairy Research Institute at Karnal can be a matter for later consideration if found desirable and feasible.

Orissa—The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Act, 1961 was passed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly, assented to by the Governor on November 3, 1961 and published in The Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, on November 13, 1961. This act, in draft form, was discussed with the Agricultural University Committee and agreement reached on all major provisions. The proposals for implementing the scheme were also discussed and full agreement reached on the major principles and provisions. The committee had some questions regarding the statement of the scheme as forwarded through the Government of India and requested clarification on certain points as per letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, of February 7, 1962. Informal discussions with the representatives from Orissa indicate that the statement of the scheme is being revised, clarifying these points to the satisfaction of the committee, although the revised statement has not as of this date reached the committee. Provisionally, however, and subject to these clarifications, the committee

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endorses the Orissa proposal as being drawn generally on sound lines and principles.

The University will have its headquarters at Bhubaneswar, where already a college of Agriculture and a college of Veterinary and Animal Science have been built adjacent to one another. The cornerstone has been laid for a library building linking the two campuses. The agricultural college has a farm of approximately 600 acres attached to and adjacent to it. An additional tract of about 650 acres at a distance of about two miles has been set aside for the livestock and poultry farm. In addition, College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Home Science, and Agricultural Engineering and a Technology, along with hostels and staff housing are planned for development in a single integrated campus, bringing all five of the basic units into this institution.

We are advised that the plan will bring all research stations in Agriculture and Animal Science in the State of Orissa under the University in an integrated pattern. The University anticipates the development of an Extension Service which will ultimately have state-wide responsibilities and which will initially do particularly intensive work, on a pilot basis, in three nearby blocks.

**Rajasthan**—The Committee reviewed the draft bill and proposals for the Rajasthan Agricultural University and held a number of discussions with the Rajasthan officials. The draft bill containing all of the suggestions of the Committee was printed and sent to the Legislature on 11th September 1961. This bill was not acted on in that session of the General Assembly and in accordance with the statement of proposals forwarded by ICAR on January 18, 1962, a draft ordinance following the lines of this bill was prepared for enactment by the Government in the absence of a meeting of the legislature. We have no specific information as to whether or not this ordinance was brought into force.

The Agricultural University Committee has conveyed its endorsement of the proposal of the Rajasthan Government with respect to the establishment of an Agricultural University in that state in our letter addressed to the Secretary of the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, dated 7th February 1962. In this letter we stated that the Rajasthan Government has conferred with our committee at all stages in the development of this proposal and have incorporated fully the suggestions of the committee with respect to the development of the Agricultural University in that State. Subject to the promulgation of the ordinance or the passage of the act, referred to in the papers submitted to our committee, we would commend this proposal as one which is technically sound and fulfills the requirements of a good agricultural university for the State of Rajasthan.

The agricultural university with headquarters at Udaipur is proposed. This is the present seat of the Rajasthan College of Agriculture. Anticipating the development of the Agricultural University, the Government of Rajasthan on December 1, 1961 set up a Governing Body to manage and control the affairs of the institutions

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which would form the nucleus of the proposed University in the interim period pending the establishment of the University. These included the Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, the Agricultural Chemistry and Plant Pathology Sections of the Department of Agriculture, the college of Home Science operated by the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, the Extension Wing sanctioned at the Agricultural College, Udaipur, the new Poultry Farm established under the joint auspices of the college and the Department of Agriculture, and the training programme for staff of the Pali Intensive Agricultural District Programme. The Board was given more or less independent responsibility for managing the affairs of these institutions. The Principal of the Agricultural College was designated as the Chief Executive Officer. When fully constituted the university will consist of these units and will have at the central campus a College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, a College of Agriculture, a College of Home Science and a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. In addition two other campuses, namely the College of Agriculture at Jobner and the College of Veterinary and Animal Science at Bikaner will come within the University as constituent colleges under the same unified management and Board of Control.

We are advised further that all of the research programmes of the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry will be transferred to the University and that the University will set up an Extension Wing for developing an Agricultural Extension Service for the state more or less along the lines suggested by the committee.

The campus at present has something over approximately 220 acres of land, and acquisition has been started on something more than 360 acres additional adjacent to this tract. Furthermore we are given to understand that a Stop Development Order has been issued on an additional tract of about 1,000 acres which is located about 1 furlong from the present campus. This additional 1,000 acres, when acquired, will provide sufficient land for the development of a good college farm and a Central Agricultural Experiment Station. Undoubtedly there will be other branch stations at the College at Jobner and presumably at Bikaner as well as two or more additional locations.

**Andhra Pradesh**—The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University proposal was the first one referred to the committee. The committee met with the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government in September 1961 for a period of approximately 3 days discussing the basic principles and the draft legislation for the establishment of an Agricultural University in that State. We seemed to have general agreement on basic principles and on the major provisions of the draft bill. At that time, however, it was felt that the implementation of these proposals would hinge upon sound recommendations and plans with respect to the handling of the Agricultural Research and Extension programmes which, in harmony with the basic concepts, need to be fully integrated with the teaching programme of the University.



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Accordingly, on request of the State Government, the committee after assembling a great deal of basic data with respect to the various agricultural institutions in the State spent an additional ten days visiting the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, certain Extension Training Centres and a selected group of Field Experiment Stations. The committee prepared a rather comprehensive report and recommendations following this meeting.

These proposals were taken under consideration by the Government and in July 1961 a bill for the establishment of an Agricultural University was presented to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. This bill, in the judgment of the committee, was largely an enabling act, whose implementation would be dependent upon orders to be issued by State Government. Furthermore, it did leave, in our judgment, too large a measure of State control in the operation of the University. It did not provide for sufficient transfer of the functions for applied research and extension work. However, the enabling provisions of the bill would permit the development of a good University proposal provided everything were fully implemented in accordance with the objectives discussed.

The draft bill was not enacted by this session of the Legislative Assembly, but was referred to a joint select committee of both houses of the Legislature. This select committee after making its investigations presented its report to the session of the Legislative Assembly in November 1961. On the date the bill come up for consideration on the floor, however, we were given to understand, that the attendance was not full and that some opposition was expressed. The bill was withdrawn and the proposal left for consideration at a later time. Therefore, at present no final action has been taken with respect to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University proposal. It is presumed that the matter may be brought up again after the new government is formed and a fresh proposal with perhaps some modifications be presented to the Legislature sometime in the near future.

As envisaged by the committee and generally discussed in Andhra Pradesh the site of the Agricultural University would be at Rajendra Nagar near Hyderabad. Already the Agricultural College of Osmania University has been moved to this site and it is the site of the Central Agricultural Experimental Station, the Extension Training Institute, and the Gram Sevak and Gram Sevika Extension Training Centres. In addition to buildings and land for these establishments there is also a Veterinary Training Centre, a Dairy Development Farm, a Sheep Breeding Farm and a Poultry Development Unit. This land together with additional land which is anticipated for acquisition would make a total of approximately 2,500 acres as a campus site if the additional land proposed can be acquired. A fair amount of the land is reasonably of good quality and the Agricultural University Committee, after making a study of the situation, was of the opinion that with good planning it could be developed into a satisfactory site for the University. Some of the land is quite stony and the soils shallow but this could be used for non-agricultural purposes. There is sufficient good agri-

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cultural land which can be made available by acquisition and taking over the present units to make a good site for the central campus and central experimental station. The committee envisages the incorporation of the entire research programme of the departments of agriculture and animal industry within the framework of the university and the immediate transfer of all the field experiment stations as well as the central experiment station to the university when it comes into being. The State Government thus far has not been fully committed on this point and we are not at the moment exactly sure how the research programme within the university may be developed. With the development of the University, it is anticipated that the Veterinary College now on the campus of the Osmania University would be moved to Rajendra Nagar. With the addition of the College of Veterinary and Animal Science, a College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, a College of Home Science and College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, all five of the basic units proposed for the Agricultural University would be brought together on this campus.

There are two additional colleges, namely the College of Agriculture at Bapatla affiliated to Andhra University and the College of Veterinary Medicine at Tirupathi, affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University which should come within the Agricultural University in order to provide for full integration of teaching with research and extension programmes on a State-wide basis. An additional Agricultural College has been under consideration. Indications are that this may be located at Tirupathi although the committee feels that it would be preferable to have the admissions enlarged at Rajendra Nagar instead of opening up an additional institution at Tirupathi.

The pattern with respect to extension is not yet clearly indicated. There seems to be some disposition to limit extension activities to one or two blocks in the near vicinity of the Agricultural College campus.

The committee feels, however, that it would be desirable to establish an extension wing in the Agricultural University providing for a Director of Extension, extension specialists in the various departments and the phasing of the development of an organisation to carry the results of research to the field on a state-wide basis and to bring from the field the problems of cultivators requiring attention by the research and extension specialists at the University.

The Agricultural proposal for Andhra Pradesh cannot be evaluated fully until the legislation is enacted and some of the above questions can be answered with more assurance. We feel that conditions exist in Andhra Pradesh which would make possible the establishment of an excellent Agricultural University provided the necessary steps are taken to move towards the implementation of these principles. We feel that the recommendation submitted by the committee under date of January 2, 1961 would provide for an orderly and systematic development and would not result in any interruption in the onward march of progress in agriculture for the state.

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Mysore—On invitation of the Mysore Government, the committee spent three days in Bangalore during the period June 19–21, 1961 for discussions with the Mysore Government people on the Agricultural University proposals. Prior to this visit the committee has been furnished a tentative proposal for the University which had been prepared by a committee set up by the State Government. Two members of the committee again visited the State during the period July 7–9 for further discussions and one member of the committee again visited on August 14. A draft bill has been prepared which the committee feels is generally strong along sound lines although it requires review by the Law Ministry to put it into appropriate legal language. Up to the present time the committee has not been furnished the finalized draft bill and cannot properly evaluate this draft legislation until it is made available to us.

The proposal for establishing the Agricultural University in Mysore embodies some features which are unique particularly with respect to internal organization. In general the proposal would be to establish the University with headquarters at Hebbal near Bangalore. At this location there is already a college of agriculture, a college of veterinary medicine, a Commonwealth Biological Control Laboratory, a Serum Laboratory of the Department of Animal Husbandry, an agricultural engineering workshop, and there is under construction an agricultural engineering teaching building. The State proposes to acquire additional land immediately adjacent to this area for construction of staff housing etc., and a substantial body of land adjacent also for the development of a central college farm. The State owns something over 3,000 acres of land at Hesaraghatta which is said to be approximately 8 miles away by direct line. We are told that a pucca road will be built directly from the University to this tract which would provide a substantial area of good land within workable distance of the University. This 3,000 acres at Hesaraghatta is on three sides of a lake which supplies a substantial amount of water for the city of Bangalore. Some water would presumably be available for irrigation purposes from this lake with a pump lift. Adjacent also to this tract is a fruit research station. Also on this 3,000 acres tract is a poultry development centre with a very substantial sized poultry flock. The Hesaraghatta Farm was initially a remount station operated by the armed services and has relatively recently been turned over to the State as a livestock farm. It will require considerable land development, but is apparently of such nature that development could readily take place.

The proposal would call for further development of the colleges of agriculture and veterinary and animal science, and full development of a college of agricultural engineering, a college of basic sciences and humanities, and a college of home science at Hebbal. If this is fully implemented it would bring all five of these basic units together on a single campus. Further, if the tracts of land adjacent to the campus are acquired and a good road developed between this tract and the Hesaraghatta Farm, the institution would have sufficient land resources to develop a good instructional programme and a central agricultural experiment station.

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A second College of Agriculture is located at Dharwar and is presently affiliated to Karnatak University. The Vice-Chancellors of both the Karnatak University and the Mysore University have been contacted and have agreed to the formation of the Agricultural University and the transfer of these colleges to it.

We understand that it would be proposed to transfer the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture and some of the livestock farms of the Department of Animal Husbandry to the University and that the research in agriculture and related sciences would all be transferred to and become a function of the University. The committee has given some rather extensive notes to the State Government with respect to the position of the Extension Service and its functions and the separation of the functions of the extension service from the appropriate functions of the Department of Agriculture. The views of the committee on this project have been conveyed to the Government in a report dated July 29, 1961, and a subsequent note addressed to the Secretary on January 15, 1962. The committee has indicated in these notes that there are still certain matters which have not been clarified and that the draft bill has not been put in final and definite form the committee is unable to give a full evaluation of this project.

In the proposal, the subject matter is subdivided on a somewhat different pattern from that in some of the other agricultural universities but would seem to provide a workable pattern. The distribution of responsibilities between Hebbal and Dharwar have not yet been spelled out, in sufficiently clear and satisfactory form in the opinion of the committee. This project has received a good bit of thought and can, in our opinion, put in a good shape relatively promptly provided the Government of Mysore decides to move ahead positively on it.

Madras—A draft bill and proposal for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State of Madras has been prepared and referred to the committee. Representatives of the committee met with the representatives of the Madras Government for discussion of these proposals and have made certain suggestions. A tentative revision of the draft bill incorporating the suggestions discussed with the Madras Government committee is attached herewith.

In summary the proposal is for the establishment of an Agricultural University with headquarters at Coimbatore and with jurisdiction for teaching, research, and extension activities in the field of agriculture for the entire State. The Madras College of Agriculture at Coimbatore and the Veterinary College in the City of Madras would be the two units which would initially form the nucleus for the Agricultural University. The University would assume responsibility for the various agricultural and livestock research stations in various parts of the state. The agricultural research programme is already under the Additional Director for Instruction and Research who is also the Dean of the College of Agriculture at Coimbatore.

The principles outlined in the first parts of this report would suggest the addition at Coimbatore of a School of Basic Sciences

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and Humanities, a Home Science College and a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. This brings up the question of the relationships of existing institutions at Coimbatore to the Agricultural University. There is a Home Science College very close to the campus of the Agricultural College which is under private management and control. At the present time it is uncertain as to whether or not this can be brought into the university structure in an effective way as a constituent college or at least retaining the principles of full integration of curricula and programme, as distinguished from affiliation. There is also a Government Engineering College adjacent to the campus of the Agricultural College which would seem to be the logical place for the programme of instruction in agricultural engineering. There is some reluctance, however, to make this engineering college a part of the Agricultural University. The Engineering College at present is under a different Ministry of Government and the incorporation of this college into the Agricultural University would it is said, create certain problems with respect to the future prospects of promotion for the staff of the Engineering College. Also there is some feeling that this Engineering College would have its programme more specifically aligned to industrial problems and more closely related to other Engineering colleges in the area than with the College of Agriculture. On the other hand it is evident that the establishment of a separate School of Agricultural Engineering in the Agricultural University would involve a substantial amount of duplication of facilities, staff and expenditure. The development of a curriculum and programme in Agricultural Engineering in and Engineering College which remains outside the Agricultural University and affiliated to another University, also raises a number of problems as to method of instruction, framing of curricula, etc., which have not yet been resolved.

Another point which has not yet been clarified as to policy relates to the procedure for enlarging admission strength and programmes of instruction in agriculture and animal industry.

According to the principles outlined above, the headquarters campus should be given first priority in considering any expansion in admissions in the agricultural and related sciences and in case any new colleges are to be established the existing campus should receive first priority for these. Therefore, if there should be any requirement for any increase in admission strength in agriculture, first priority should go to the expansion of facilities for this purpose at Coimbatore. In case of any expansion in veterinary and animal sciences, it would be presumed that these would take place at the Madras Veterinary College if possible, but in case this were not possible and it were necessary to establish an additional college in veterinary and animal science first priority should go to the establishment of this at the site of the headquarters campus at Coimbatore. In discussion with the Madras Government representatives it is not clear as to whether or not this is actually contemplated. There has been some suggestion that consideration may be given to a new agricultural college at some new location, such as Madurai,

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and a new college of veterinary and animal science at some location coincident with one of the present livestock development farms. In the judgment of the committee this move would be unwise and would not be consonant with the principle of providing a multiple faculty campus utilizing the same basic facilities for Basic Sciences and Humanities and an integrated curriculum on a broad base. The committee would urge that this matter be considered very carefully before a decision is reached to establish new colleges of instructions at locations beyond and outside the existing campuses. We recognize the fact that land may be scarce or expensive at Coimbatore, but with a careful job of planning, undoubtedly, certain adjustments could be made if the land and other facilities which can be obtained at this location are utilized to their maximum efficiency. The committee feels that the development of regional experiment stations and regional headquarters and staff for extension work would be the appropriate means for serving the regional needs of the state's agriculture, which could at the same time keep the entire programme of agricultural development linked together in an integrated statewide pattern.

In the initial proposal the composition of the Board of Trustees left, in the judgment of the committee, too high a measure of control and domination in the hands of State Government and did not provide for the degree of autonomy which would be consistent with good principles of academic practice. After some discussions with the Madras officials it was agreed that the non-official representation on the committee should be increased relatively, that the total Board membership would not exceed approximately 15 people, including not more than 40 per cent official representatives. Further it was agreed that the appropriate position for the Minister of Agriculture who naturally would have an intense interest and sense of responsibility for this institution should be that of Pro-Chancellor but that he should not be a member of nor President of the Board of Control.

The committee was in general agreement with the Madras representatives on general principles. If the details with respect to the scheme and the development of the university can be resolved satisfactorily, it is the judgment of the committee that it should be possible to develop a quite strong Agricultural University programme in the State of Madras.

The State has in existence one of the older and best Agricultural Colleges in India and a good Veterinary College in Madras City. Also there are a substantial number of teachers and research officers who are well trained and have good ability and standing. These are of course basic elements in the development of a good university and the committee feels that with careful thought the organizational and administrative problems can be solved.

**Madhya Pradesh**—The committee has studied proposals for the establishment of an Agricultural University in Madhya Pradesh and has conferred with representatives of the State Government with respect to the plan and the draft bill for the establishment of an agricultural university in this State. The committee reached agree-

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ment with the State representatives as to the provisions of this draft bill. Up to the present time this has not received the final approval of State Government and has not been presented to the Legislative Assembly for consideration.

In summary the bill would provide for an Agricultural University with responsibilities in teaching, research and extension activities in agricultural sciences for the State of Madhya Pradesh. The headquarters for the Agricultural University were proposed at the site of the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges now located in Jabalpur. We understand that these two institutions are located together in Jabalpur and in addition to good basic buildings have a substantial body of land for a central experiment station. The State has already taken a move to centre their agricultural research programme at this institution and to move some of their principal agricultural scientists to these colleges.

There are at present six agricultural colleges and two veterinary colleges in the state. In addition to the agricultural college at Jabalpur additional colleges are located at Gwalior, Rewa, Sehore, Raipur and Indore. The two veterinary colleges are the ones at Jabalpur and Mhow. Jabalpur is the only location where two of these institutions are located at the same site. Under a proposal all of these six agricultural colleges and two veterinary colleges would come within the University as constituent colleges under unified management and a common Board of Control and would develop fully integrated and common curricula and programmes of instruction. In addition at Jabalpur, it is anticipated that a College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, and a College of Home Science would be developed bringing all of these five basic units together on a single campus. The various agricultural and livestock experimental stations of the state would become the responsibility of the Agricultural University and the additional agricultural colleges would be in general the sites of principal branch regional experimental stations. An extension wing would be developed in the University along the general principles outlined above, although the details of the agricultural extension programme have not been discussed fully.

While this proposal has not moved as far in State Government channels as is the case in some of the other states it does have much to commend it and in case the state does decide to move ahead with it the committee feels that it should be possible to develop the outlines of a good Agricultural University in this State. The dispersal of institutions at present as well as limitation in the numbers of well-trained staff in view of such a wide dispersal of institutions would constitute one of the problems for this state. The committee, however, does commend the plan as worthy of serious consideration as a basis for subsequent development of the agricultural research, teaching and extension programmes in the state for the future. In view of the fact that Jabalpur is already the site of a University, which bears this name, it will be necessary to select some other name for this proposed university of agricultural sciences.

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**Uttar Pradesh**—The U.P. Agricultural University established at the Terai State Farm, Pant Nagar, is the first such Agricultural University in the country and as approved and developed as a Second Plan project. This institution has been built anew from the very beginning and admitted students to its first year classes in agriculture and in veterinary and animal sciences in July 1960. The second classes in these fields were admitted in July 1961 and plans are well advanced for the opening of a School of Agricultural Engineering and Technology in July of 1962. Also a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities has been formed. The School of Home Science is anticipated for establishment somewhat later and when this comes into being all of the basic units will be located on a single residential campus. The entire 16,000 acre Terai State Farm has been transferred to and is now under the management of the University. The research and extension programme of the University are not yet fully developed although plans have been made for developing in the immediate future a 500 acre tract of land adjacent to the buildings of the campus as a central experimental station and moves have already been initiated towards getting this established. The Extension Director has been appointed and is beginning to develop an extension programme to take the components of scientific agriculture out to the cultivators. The University does not have specific territorial jurisdiction with respect to either research or extension up to the present time and its relationship to the remaining research programme of the Department of Agriculture of the State is not yet thoroughly clarified. It appears that there will be a considerable period of evolutionary development with respect to both the research and extension programmes, of this University. Very substantial progress has already been made, however, in the development of physical facilities, recruitment of competent staff and the development of the instructional programme.

**West Bengal**—An Act has been passed by the West Bengal Legislature establishing a University at Kalyani which anticipates, eventually assuming the functions of an Agricultural University, in addition to instruction on a broader basis. The University, so far as instructional programme is concerned, has relatively limited territorial jurisdiction. It provides for research and extension programmes which may be developed in other parts of the State outside the territorial limits of the University but the shape and pattern of these respective programmes and their relationships to the West Bengal, Department of Agriculture, have not been spelled out to our knowledge. The committee has not yet been requested to review this proposal and is not in a position at the moment to give any appraisal of its merits.

**Kerala, Assam and Gujarat**—It has come to the attention of the committee that the possibility of establishing Agricultural Universities in the States of Kerala, Assam and Gujarat is under consideration. Individual representatives of the committee have had informal discussions with the representatives of the State Governments and of the agricultural institutions in these states. Up to the present time, however, no formal proposals have come forward from these.



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States and it is not clear at the moment as to whether or not any formal proposals will come forward during the Third Plan.

Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Maharashtra—No proposals or consideration for agricultural universities in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar or Maharashtra have come to the attention of the committee up to the present time.

#### Resources Position and Centre's Responsibility

That Indian agriculture could be raised to levels comparable to those of advanced countries if agricultural education of the traditional type is replaced by one which is adequately linked with research and extension and in relation to the complex and changing problems of the vast body of cultivators, is the view expressed by the Planning Commission in its Report—"Third Five Year Plan". In their communication of August 22, 1961, (No. 20(22)/60-Ed.II), the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have advised the State Governments that while the Planning Commission have accepted the need for setting up a few more agricultural universities in the Third Plan period, provision for this purpose will have to be found mostly from within the State Plan allocations, although some additional assistance would be available to the States from the provision of Rs. 2 crores specially made in the Central Sector.

This Committee has ventured to point out in the Chairman's communication of January 15, 1962, to the GOI in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that this offer of Central assistance working out to a maximum limit of only Rs. 25 lakhs to a State for setting up an Agricultural University would appear to be quite inadequate to cope with the needs of the proposed reorganization and reform in a sector of such great significance to the economy of the State and the Nation. Experience in setting up the first Agricultural University at Pant Nagar has indicated that this amount may not be adequate to set up even one college with its ancillary constituents such as hostel, residential quarters, equipment, etc. There is no centre in India where conditions exist permitting a State to set up a full-fledged Agricultural University on one campus by a single reorganization of the physical plant and without erecting additional buildings for the new functions to be provided. It is, therefore, believed that the offer of 25 lakhs by the Centre toward the Third Plan should be only a beginning in a phased programme and that this offer should be independent of the resources that would be available for the states in the form of aid from TCM, PL-480, and private Foundations. While all these forms of additional assistance might not be known at the moment in precise terms, the need exists for a long term programme of assistance that would permit periodic stock taking for re-assessment of the requirements. The first stage could be undertaken during the Third Plan with a re-appraisal during the final year of the Plan. The Fourth Plan objectives could be considered in the light of experience up to that date to permit the full development of these Universities initiated during the Third Plan and enabling other States who wish to do so to bring up their Agricultural Universities during the Fourth Plan period.

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The Second Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Education, Research and Extension, which examined the question in 1959-60, while supporting the demand for agricultural universities in many States, cautioned that assistance to establish such institutions should be granted only when there is adherence to the basic principles of autonomous status, location of related Colleges in the same campus, integration of teaching to provide a composite course, and integration of education, research and extension. This point was later stressed by the High Level Committee which considered the First/Second Joint Indo-American Team and Nalagarh Committee recommendations, pointing out further that any State planning a new agriculture/veterinary college in addition to an Agricultural University will not be eligible for central assistance unless funds earmarked for the new college and the college itself is shifted to the agriculture university campus. If such funds are added to the Rs. 2 crores provided for central assistance to states in developing agricultural universities. The total central assistance during the Third Plan period would be substantially strengthened.

Acceptance of the basic philosophy and aims of agricultural universities is indeed as crucial as the need to husband the available resources for the planned establishment and development of these institutions. The latter will not by any means disappear with the parcelling out of the meagre provision of Rs. 2 crores during the current Plan period. Adequate and continuing support is basic to the success of the agricultural universities established during the Third Plan, and failure to provide such support may lead to halting or unhealthy development such as to seriously compromise with the underlying concept of this vital reform in agricultural sector.

Subjected to fluctuating fortunes of State Exchequers, and to the dominant forces in administration and politics at different stages of growth, the danger of losing sight of the basic aims and principles may be real and substantial. Continued association of the Central Government with the States for shaping the course of growth of these institutions will be a logical step, and would stem from the great deal of thought and effort bestowed by several expert committees or bodies, in conceiving these institutions, and designing their patterns to suit the genius and the needs of this country. Discontinuance of Centre's association, counsel and support may result in serious disservice to the cause of agricultural education in particular and agricultural economy in general. A proper climate for the progress of these universities is no less important than for their establishment and the responsibility of the Centre in both these directions is unquestionably great and obvious.

If, therefore, the ultimate complexion of agricultural universities is not to be left to the unilateral resources and actions of State authorities, resulting in the possible development of institutions with different forms and shapes and with diverse patterns and programmes, totally different from the core concept accepted by the Centre, the overriding importance for a long range plan becomes clear. Such a plan has necessarily to be based on the principle of adequate and continuing financial support, linked to a programme

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of periodic consultation and appraisal of the programmes and requirements, having ever at the focus the underlying concept of these institutions.

**FURTHER WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Agricultural University Committee will continue to consult with and advise, as requested the various states in the development of their plans for establishing universities having orientation toward the agricultural sciences. It is anticipated that additional consultations will be desirable on a continuing basis in many cases in the framing of statutes and in the detailed developmental plans and their implementation, subsequent to the enactment of appropriate legislation.

The Committee was also charged initially with the task of helping in the development of curricula appropriate to the agricultural universities. For this task, it was suggested that representatives of the states in which agricultural universities are contemplated be associated and that the committee would presumably take due note of the recommendations of the Joshi Committee on model curricula for Agricultural colleges. Therefore this phase of its work could not be initiated immediately.

Now that the Joshi Committee Report has been finalised and several of the states are establishing universities in the Agricultural Sciences, it would seem appropriate that the committee take up the task of developing guides and recommendations on the general principles, and content of such curricula.

Respectfully submitted,

The Agricultural University Committee,

RALPH W. CUMMINGS,

Chairman,

J. S. Patel

E. Hixson

L. Sahai, Convenor

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Report of the Committee appointed to examine No. 8.  
the question of establishment of Agricultural  
Universities.

The Chairman, U.G.C. appointed a Committee to examine the question of the establishment of Agricultural Universities in various parts of the Country during the 3rd Plan period.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 9th February, 1962 at 11.00 A.M. in the Office of the U.G.C.

The following were present.

- 1. Dr. D. S. Kothari - Chairman.
- 2. Shri P. N. Kirpal
- 3. Shri V. Shankar
- 4. Dr. B. P. Pal
- 5. Shri K. A. S. Stevenson
- 6. Shri S. Mathai

The following officers of the U.G.C. were also present.

- 1. Shri N. N. Iengar - Deputy Secretary.
- 2. Dr. B. D. Laxia - Development Officer
- 3. Shri R. K. Chhabra - Asstt. Secretary

The Chairman, U.G.C. opening the proceedings invited members present to express their views with reference to the facts contained in the Note already obtained by U.G.C. which summed up the developments up-to-date. The following points were made:

- a) Agricultural Education has languished and failed to receive the necessary amount of individual attention as a result of its inclusion as a branch of general University education. Field work and research have both suffered and this has reacted adversely on agricultural developments in the country. Consequently, agricultural universities of the Patnagar University type are essential in the interests of agricultural education and development.
- b) Agricultural colleges at present have indifferent standards; this is particularly true of the colleges affiliated to

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Agra University. This has led to the proposal for setting up of an Accreditation Body to sift the good and worthwhile colleges from the worthless.

c) As far as possible the new agricultural Universities will be established in places where good institutions teaching at least three out of five "main ingredients" of agricultural Education would exist in one campus.

d) Agricultural research and extension should be linked and the alternatives are either the existing Universities cater adequately to agricultural subjects or new agricultural Universities are set up including the needed basic science and humanities faculties also. The second would seem to be more practical.

e) The point was made that in some cases the special needs of agricultural education and the supply of man-power qualified in agriculture for field operations and also for teaching could perhaps be met more profitably by specialised institutions deemed to be Universities and authorised to confer degrees without being made into statutory Universities. The difference between Universities and specialised institutions is not functional but related to the area of coverage. Even specialisation would be more effective in an organisation covering a wide area in the sense that both more depth and breadth could be reasonably attempted.

The Chairman in summing up the discussion said that it was important and essential to take some immediate and effective steps to improve the quality of agricultural education in the country. One of the major steps in this direction is the establishment of higher institutions of "university status" polarized around the science and profession of agriculture. Every effort should also be made to interest the universities, especially the biology and chemistry departments, in the fundamentals of the agricultural sciences. It was necessary to pay particular attention to the agricultural colleges affiliated to the universities and to

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improve the standard of education imparted in them by providing competent teachers and more facilities for laboratory and field work.

It was noted that in the case of universities especially devoted to agricultural work it would be an advantage not to call them "agricultural universities", but to name them after the town as was the practice in the case of most universities. These universities could also play an important role in the training of teachers to staff the affiliated agricultural colleges in the country.

It was also suggested that proposal to set up new universities specializing in agriculture should, in the first instance, be examined by an expert committee having regard to the available resources and existing quality and standard of teaching. It was generally agreed that, apart from the colleges/institutions which would constitute an integral part of the 'complex' such universities should not ordinarily have any affiliated colleges. However, in special cases, it should be permissible for them to accept a college as a constituent institution if it become necessary to complete the institutions required for the purpose of University education.

The Committee attached particular importance to the necessity for improvement of standard of affiliated colleges and making Universities take more interest in agricultural education and agreed to appoint the following committee to examine the problem in its different aspects and to suggest ways and means of solving it (The Committee is requested to make its report available within about a month's time):

1. Dr. B. P. Pal
2. Shri K.A.S. Stevenson
3. Nominee of the U.G.C.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI.

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Meeting:  
Dt. 3.10.1962.

Item:- 13. To consider a note regarding the present position in regard to a report of the Committee appointed by the Commission for declaring the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to be deemed as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

While considering a reference from the Ministry of Education asking for the advice of the Commission whether the Indian Veterinary Research Institute be deemed as a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, the Commission in their meeting dated 2/3rd. August, 1961 decided that a Visiting Committee be sent to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to examine the work of the Institute and that the report of this Committee be placed before the Commission.

Accordingly the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to visit the Institute:-

- (i) Dr. A. C. Joshi,  
Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University
- (ii) Dr. Bertie A. D'Souza  
Principal, Madras Veterinary College,  
Madras.
- (iii) Shri C. V. G. Choudary,  
Principal,  
U.P. College of Veterinary Science &  
Animal Husbandry,  
Mathura.
- (iv) Dr. B. D. Laroia,  
D.O., (S) University Grants Commission.
- (v) Shri N. N. Iengar,  
Deputy Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

The above committee excluding Dr. A. C. Joshi who could not find time, visited the Institute in May last.

The Committee has not been able to submit a unanimous report; out of the four members who visited the Institute Dr. Bertie A. D'Souza of the Madras Veterinary College has not

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favoured. deeming the Institute as a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act; Shri Choudary of the Mathura Veterinary College, another member of the Committee, has taken the view that the question of deeming the Institute to be a university under section 3 may be considered after a period of 3 years from now and Dr. B. D. Laroia and Shri N. N. Iengar, the other two members of the Committee, have, however, reported favouring the proposal to deem the Institute as a University under section 3.

The matter is placed before the Commission for further directions.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI.

Meeting:

Dated; the 3-10-1962.

Item 14:- To consider the report of the Scrutiny Committee on the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in December 1960 expressed the view that it was necessary to coordinate the development of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with that of the Banaras Hindu University.

"The Commission resolved that a Scrutiny Committee should be appointed to examine the basis of further development of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya from this point of view. Visiting Committees to consider the needs of any particular development of the Vishvavidyalaya should be appointed only after the Scrutiny Committee has reported (vide Resolution 26 dated 30/31 December 1960)!"

2. A Committee consisting of - (i) Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, (ii) Professor V. Raghavan, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Madras University, (iii) Professor Vishva Bandhu, Director, V. V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, (iv) Shri S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission and (v) Dr. S. Bhattacharya as Secretary of the Committee, was appointed to scrutinize the schemes of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with a view to coordinating its work with that of the Banaras Hindu University to avoid duplication as far as possible. The committee visited Varanasi on 18/19 August 1961 and discussed the position at a joint meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and authorities of the two universities. The Committee recommended that a joint sub-Committee consisting of three representatives each from the Banaras Hindu University and Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya should be appointed to suggest common fields where cooperation and coordination were possible and to indicate any lacunae in the arrangements and facilities existing in the two universities. The report of the work done by the Scrutiny Committee at Varanasi and the report of the joint sub committee of the two universities are attached ( Annexures I and II )

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3. The Scrutiny Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission held its final meeting at the office of the University Grants Commission at New Delhi on 30th July, 1962. Shri N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor, and Pandit S. V. Ramachandra Shastri, Principal of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Banaras Hindu University; and Dr. T.R.V. Murti, Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Rai Govind Chandra, Treasurer, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya attended this meeting by invitation. A copy of the report of the Scrutiny Committee is attached (Annexure III).

4. The Committee was of the opinion that the two universities should work in mutual cooperation and when a new department is started in one university, the other should be consulted. It was also agreed that the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya might continue their present programme of teaching and research, but while introducing new proposals they should take into account the existing provisions in the Banaras Hindu University. It was also recommended that the Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya must separate postgraduate teaching and research from the undergraduate departments of the university and that the assistance of the University Grants Commission for development purposes may be confined only to post-graduate work.

5. Agreeing with the suggestions made by the joint sub-committee of the two universities, the Scrutiny Committee recommended that teaching and research in certain subjects, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the report (Annexure III) might be introduced in the Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.

6. The Committee indicated certain common fields where the two universities might cooperate so as to get the best results from the close proximity of the two learned institutions in the same city. These were the setting up

of a joint research board (paragraph 6), joint library committee to devise the best way of utilizing available library facilities, including manuscript material (paragraph 11), and a joint publication board (paragraph 12).

8. With a view to avoiding duplication, as far as possible, the Committee did not approve of the Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya having a separate Lalit Kala Vibhaga for Music, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, but indicated how there could be common effort on the part of both the universities for teaching and research in these particular branches of learning (paragraph 7). Nor did the Committee approve of the proposal of the Vishvavidyalaya for introducing Ayurveda as a subject of teaching and research at this stage for reasons indicated in paragraph 8 of the report.

9. The Committee was of the opinion that the establishment of a Mahila Mahavidyalaya for the teaching of girls upto the Shastri (B.A.) stage was not the concern of the University Grants Commission (paragraph 9).

9. As regards the proposal of the Vishvavidyalaya for the introduction of Jyotisha as a subject for post-graduate teaching and research and the establishment of an astronomical observatory, the Committee desired that expert opinion might be obtained in the matter as these are technical subjects of a very special kind.

10. The Committee recommended that the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya might be allowed to have a new library building and an academic block for the purpose of post-graduate teaching and research. The Vishvavidyalaya might also be given facilities to have a museum for the proper up-keep and display of the antiques which form an

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important teaching aid in a university doing specialized work in the field of Ancient Literature, History and Culture. The usual procedure of the University Grants Commission might be followed in order to examine the development proposals of the Vishvavidyalaya under the 3rd Plan.

11. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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Annexure I to Item No.14  
Dt.3.10.62.

Report of the Scrutiny Committee appointed  
by the University Grants Commission for the  
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30 and 31 December 1960 (item 26 dated 30/31st December 1960) that it was necessary to co-ordinate the work of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with that of Banaras Hindu University in the field of Sanskrit Studies and research, the Commission appointed a Scrutiny Committee to examine the basis of further development of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya from this point of view.

2. The Committee consisted of the following:-

(i) Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

(ii) Prof. V. Raghavan, Madras University

(iii) Prof. Vishva Bandhu (M.A.)  
Director, V. V. Research Institute  
Hoshiarpur.

(iv) Prof. S. Mathai  
Secretary, University Grants Commission

(v) Dr. S. Bhattacharya  
University Grants Commission .. Secretary of the  
Committee.

3. The Committee visited the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya on 18 and 19 August 1961. On 18 August, the Committee had a meeting with the representatives of both the Banaras Hindu University and of the Sanskrit University.

The following are the proceedings of the meeting:

I. Apart from the members of the Scrutiny Committee, the meeting was attended by the following on behalf of the two universities:-

(i) Shri N. H. Bhagwati  
Vice-Chancellor  
Banaras Hindu University.

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- (ii) Shri M. D. Shastri  
Vice-Chancellor  
Sanskrit University Varanasi.
- (iii) Prof. T.R.V. Murti  
Banaras Hindu University.
- (iv) Prof. Vishva Nath Pande  
Banaras Hindu University.
- (v) Principal Dr. Rai Govind Chandra  
Treasurer, Sanskrit University.
- (vi) Prof. K. Chattopadhyaya  
Sanskrit University.
- (vii) Shri S. L. Dar  
Registrar, Banaras Hindu University
- (viii) Shri K. N. Shukla  
Registrar, Sanskrit University.

II. Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar was requested to act as Chairman of the meeting.

III. At the beginning, Prof. Mathai explained the intention of the University Grants Commission in appointing the Scrutiny Committee. He explained the importance of co-ordination of Sanskrit Studies, both from the national point of view and from the point of view of Banaras as a centre of learning from ancient times. It was further pointed out that the Commission had no pre-conceived notions about the functions of the Sanskrit University. What was necessary was to ensure co-operation between the two universities so as to make their resources in men and material available to each other. While co-operation could ensure more concerted research work in both the universities on systematic lines, it would at the same time prevent unnecessary duplication and wastage.

IV. Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar considered that it was necessary to have a clear view of the aims and needs of Sanskrit University and of their specific requirements in research. At the same time, it was necessary to have a

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conspectus by the Banaras Hindu University of its own programme. The two universities acting together in co-operation might prevent over-lapping and wastage of the limited resources at their disposal. There was also the financial aspect as to how far the University Grants Commission could help in the development programmes of the new university so as to give it an impetus for research in Sanskrit and in other related branches of learning.

V. A member of the Sanskrit University then made a statement about some of the immediate needs of the university.

VI. Professor Mathai, on behalf of the Commission, pointed out again that the purpose of this meeting was not to consider the particular needs of the Sanskrit University but to examine the possibilities of co-ordination of work between the two universities. He said that some of the immediate physical needs of the Sanskrit University would be taken care of in the normal way. Certain features which were recommended by the Committee which visited the University in December 1959, e.g., the University library and reading room with special facilities for the preservation and use of manuscripts and for carrying on research, a post-graduate teaching block, a hostel for post-graduate and foreign students, facilities for work on the restoration of literature from Chinese and Tibetan, etc., were under active examination by the Commission. It was generally agreed that the Sanskrit University should play an important role in conserving the resources of ancient learning and culture and using them to the best advantage in the contemporary world.

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The idea was that it should be a top centre of learning and research at an all-India level. But with regard to the particular branches of learning which were specially sought to be developed for the first time in the Sanskrit University, there was scope for discussion and it would be of great advantage if the two universities could agree as to where co-operation and co-ordination were possible.

VII. The Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University pointed out that various courses in art and culture including music, painting and architecture were already being provided at the Banaras Hindu University.

VIII. On behalf of the Sanskrit University, it was stated that they wished to take in hand the development of certain subjects in the field of ancient and oriental learning and to study them in the light of modern developments. In particular, it was stated that they wished to start a school of music and fine arts, including architecture. The statements submitted by the Banaras Hindu University and the Sanskrit University are given in appendices 'A' and 'B' respectively.

IX. With reference to the subjects of research now being, and proposed to be, pursued in the Sanskrit University, Professor V. Raghavan pointed out that not merely was there duplication and over-lapping in the work of the two universities, but work in certain fields which was being done or proposed to be undertaken in the Sanskrit University had already been done in certain other places. Some of the proposals, indeed, were not important enough to be undertaken for research purposes in a University.

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X. The question how far inter-change of teachers and a common pool of research in allied subjects might be arranged by the two universities was also discussed.

XI. In order to arrive at an agreed arrangement for co-operation and co-ordination of work in the two universities, it was unanimously agreed that a joint sub-committee consisting of three representatives from each of the two universities should be appointed to suggest common fields where co-operation and co-ordination is possible and to indicate any lacuna in the arrangements and facilities existing in the two universities. It was agreed that the sub-committee would consist of the following:-

- |                               |         |                                      |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Prof. T. R. Vyoma         | Shastri |                                      |
| (ii) Prof. V. S. Agrawala     |         | Banaras Hindu University.            |
| (iii) Prof. V. A. Ramachandra | Shastri |                                      |
| (iv) Prof. K. Chattopadhyaya  |         |                                      |
| (v) Shri Badrinath Shukla     |         | Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya. |
| (vi) Dr. Rai Govind Chandra   |         |                                      |

Dr. Rai Govind Chandra was nominated to act as the Sanyojaka (Convener) of the sub-Committee. The Committee was asked to report within one month.

XII. The report of this sub-Committee is to be considered later by the Scrutiny Committee before formulating its recommendations to the Commission.

XIII. It was noted that the usual techniques of the University Grants Commission for the examination of development proposals from the Universities would be followed in determining the schemes or schemes for which assistance may be given by the Commission.

4. On 19th August, 1961, the members of the Scrutiny Committee went round the campus and buildings of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.

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They were shown round the general library and reading room, the museum, the manuscript and research library known as Saraswati Bhavana Library, the classes conducted in the old Queens College building which now serves as the main teaching block of the University, etc.

5. The Committee agreed about the necessity of providing the university with a new library building with proper facilities for research work, particularly, on the basis of the large collection of manuscripts acquired by the University. As it is desirable that under-graduate and post-graduate teaching should be ~~separated~~ separated, the university was justified in asking for a separate building for post-graduate teaching and research. The museum containing a collection of antiques of various kinds needed to be housed in a more suitable building, as this was an important aid to teaching in a university doing specialized work in the field of ancient literature, history and culture.

6. The over-all needs of expansion and development in the university including facilities for the library, etc., will depend on the fields of studies to be covered by the university. This can be settled when there is a general agreement as to the branches of learning which will be developed in the Sanskrit University. On the nature and number of subjects to be taught in the university will depend their staff requirements and, also, to a large extent, on the number of students for whom the usual facilities of class-rooms, research cubicles, seminars, hostels, staff quarters, etc., are to be provided.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar  
Vishva Bandhu  
V. Raghavan  
S. Mathai  
S. Bhattacharya  
Secretary to the Committee  
Dt. 24.8.1961.

\*ROY\* 22/9/62.

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ANNEXURE II. For item no. 149  
Dated. 3.10.1962

Report of the Joint-Sub-Committee of the two Universities  
to Co-ordinate the work of the Varanaseya Sanskrit  
Vishwavidyalaya with that of Banaras Hindu University.

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The Committee has decided that Co-ordination  
between the Banaras Hindu University and Varanaseya Sanskrit  
Vishwavidyalaya is possible in:-

- i) Teaching
- ii) Library Service
- iii) Research work
- iv) Publication work

Decisions: It was therefore, decided to  
recommend to the University Grants Commission:

1. Tutorial Work. 1. That both the Universities viz.  
Banaras Hindu University and Varanaseya  
Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya should be  
allowed to continue imparting instruction  
in the subject they are doing at present.  
  
2. That the Varanaseyaya Sanskrit  
Vishwavidyalaya be allowed to introduce:
  - (a) In Veda Vibhaga the teaching of:
    - 1) Krishna Yajurveda and its various Sakhas.
    - 2) Sama Veda and its various sakhas
    - 3) Artharva Veda and its various sakhas.
    - 4) Veda Vijana
  - (b) In vedanta Vibhaga the teaching of
    - 1) Sankara V danta
    - 2) Madhya "
    - 3) Gaudiya Vaishnava Vedanta
    - 4) Vallabha Vedanta.
    - 5) Ramanuja Vedanta.
    - 6) Nimbarka Vedanta
    - 7) Sarva Darshan
  - (c) In purna Itihasa Vibhaga the teaching of:
    1. Ancient Geography
  - (d) in Lalit Kala Vibhaga the teaching of  
Sanskrit texts in
    1. Sangit
    2. Kala (Painting Sculpture, Architecture  
etc.
  - (e) in the Pali Prakrit Vibhaga the teaching of:
    1. Prakrits;
  - (f) the teaching of Dharma Sastra

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- (f) the teaching of Dharma Sastra
  - (g) The teaching of Ayurveda
  - (h) the teaching of such allied languages as Avestra, Pahlvi, Tibetan and Chinese etc.
3. That the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya be allowed to open a Mahila Mahavidyalaya to teach the girls from the Prathama upto the Sastri stage.
  4. That the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya be allowed to have an observatory in the Jyotish Vibhaga as a teaching aid.
  5. That the varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya be allowed to develop its museum as a teaching aid.

- II. Library Service: (a) that the two universities should develop their libraries by purchasing books and journals on Sanskrit and Indological subjects and fill up the gaps.
- (b) As both the universities have manuscripts and printed sections, both of them should continue to possess their collections of the manuscripts and the printed books and to add to them from time to time.
- (c) That mutual facilities should be provided by both the universities to the students and teachers in consulting books of the two libraries.

- III. Research Work. (a) That higher research leading to Doctorate degree should be encouraged in both the universities in the branches for which facilities exist in either of the two Universities.
- (b) That both the universities should continue to guide their own research but the subject may be decided in consultation with each other to avoid duplication.
- (c) That the research scholars of either universities should be given facilities to consult and work under the guidance of recognised scholars and teachers of higher university with the consent of the respective university.
- (d) That Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya should take up the restoration work of sanskrit texts from Tibetan and Chinese literature.

IV. Publication Work.

That Publication Boards be appointed in the two Universities and the various publications be undertaken after mutual consultation to avoid duplication.

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Annexure III  
to Item No. 14

(15)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Report of the Scrutiny Committee on  
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.  
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A meeting of the Scrutiny Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to recommend measures for the co-ordination of the work of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with that of Banaras Hindu University in the field of Sanskrit studies and research was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on 30 July, 1962. The following attended the meeting:-

- (1) Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
- (2) Professor V. Reghavan  
Department of Sanskrit  
Madras University.
- (3) Professor Vishva Bandhu  
V.V.R. Institute,  
Hoshiarpur.
- (4) Shri S. Mathai.
- (5) Dr. S. Bhattacharya (Secretary of the  
Committee).

2. Shri N.H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor, and Pandit S.V. Ramachandra Shastri, Principal of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Banaras Hindu University, and Dr. T.R.V. Murti, Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Rai Govind Chandra, Treasurer, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya attended the meeting by invitation.

3. The Committee considered the report of the joint sub-committee appointed in August, 1961 consisting of the representatives of two universities to coordinate the work of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with that of Banaras Hindu University. It was agreed at the outset that the two universities should work in mutual cooperation and that when a new department is started in one

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university the other university should be consulted.

4. The Committee agreed that Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (herein referred to as Banaras Sanskrit University or Sanskrit University only) may continue their present programme of teaching and research work but while introducing new proposals they should take into account the existing provisions in the other university. The Committee was of the opinion that Banaras Sanskrit University must separate post-graduate teaching and research from the under-graduate departments of the University and that the assistance of the University Grants Commission for development purposes will be confined only to post-graduate work.

5. The Committee agreed with the recommendation of the joint sub-committee that teaching and research in the following subjects may be introduced in the Sanskrit University:-

(a) Veda Vibhaga:-

for teaching only:

(i) Krishna Yajurveda and its various shakhas.

(ii) Sama Veda and its Shakhas.

(iii) Atharva Veda & its Shakhas.

(b) for research only:-  
Veda Vijnana

(b) Vedanta Vibhaga:-

for teaching:

(i) Sankara Vedanta.

(ii) Madhva Vedanta.

(iii) Gaudiya Vaishnava Vedanta.

(iv) Vallabha Vedanta.

(v) Ramanuja Vedanta.

(vi) Nimbarka Vedanta.

(vii) Shaiva Darshana.

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(c) Purana Itihasa Vibhaga:-

(i) Ancient Geography - Research only

(d) Pali Prakrit Vibhaga.

(e) Dharma Shastras.

(f) Allied languages like Avesta and Pehlevi, Classical Tibetan and Glassical Chinese. The University may continue the restoration of the work of Sanskrit texts from the Tibetan and Chinese literature.

(g) Indo-European Philology, including Comparative Philology.

6. The Committee recommended that there should be a joint research board representing both the Universities to conduct research work of Ph.D. and D.Litt. courses. While students may be registered in their respective universities, the supervisors may be from one or the other University according to the subject of specialisation. For this purpose such regulations, as may be necessary, may be formulated to make research under the joint board practicable.

7. The Committee did not accept the suggestion that the Sanskrit University should be allowed to start the Lalit Kala Vibhaga for music, painting, sculpture and architecture, as colleges for these purposes have been in existence in the Banaras Hindu University specialising in different branches of Fine Arts. It is, however, open to the university to edit Sanskrit texts bearing on these as part of their research work. The representatives of the Sanskrit University also did not insist on practical aspects of music, painting, etc., being introduced in the University for teaching purposes. It was agreed that there should be joint effort



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on the part of both the Universities for teaching and research in Fine Arts so that duplication may be avoided. A professor of one University may guide the students at the other university according to necessity. The Sanskrit University may arrange extension lectures by experts which may help research projects in this branch of learning.

8. The Committee did not approve of the proposal of the Banaras Sanskrit University for introducing Ayurveda as a subject of teaching and research at this stage. For this purpose the appropriate authorities in the Ministry of Health etc. should be consulted before formulating any proposal for the teaching of Ayurveda at the University level.

9. The Committee considered that the establishment of a Mahila Mahavidyalaya or a Women's college for the teaching of girls from the Prathama upto the Shastri (B.A.) stage need not be the concern of the University Grants Commission as this college is meant to teach only upto undergraduate courses.

10. The Committee considered that expert opinion may be consulted regarding the teaching of Jyotisha and the establishment of an observatory as these are technical subjects of a very special kind.

11. As in the case of research, the two universities may have a joint library committee, meeting at least once in a term, to advise the universities about the best way of utilizing

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the available library facilities. The two universities may cooperate in the utilization of manuscripts for research purposes. Access may be given to the scholars of both the universities to the manuscript material collected by each, particularly by the Sanskrit University whose collections in this respect are rather unique in India.

12. The Committee recommended the setting up of a joint publication board consisting of the representatives of both the universities to coordinate the <sup>publication</sup> of research papers and treatises. For the implementation of this scheme, it will be necessary to have suitable technical personnel, including a Director of research publication. In order to avoid duplication, steps may be taken to be in touch with the research project on Purana works conducted by the Kashi Raj Trust.

13. As postgraduate and undergraduate teaching in Sanskrit University is to be separated, the Committee is of the opinion that the university might be allowed to have a new library building and an academic block for purposes of postgraduate teaching and research. The university may also be permitted to have a museum for the proper upkeep and display of the antiques which form an important teaching aid to a University doing specialised work in the field of ancient literature, history and culture.

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14. The Committee recommended that the usual procedure of the University Grants Commission may be followed in order to examine the development proposals of the Banaras Sanskrit University under the 3rd Five-Year Plan.

Sd/-  
( C.P.Ramaswami Aiyar)

Sd/-  
(V.Raghavan)

Sd/-  
(Vishva Bandhu)

Sd/-  
( S. Mathai)

Sd/-  
(S. Bhattacharya )

1 . 1.8.62

SEN/6.9.62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item 15 : To consider the report of the Linguistics Committee.

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Following the recommendations of a Conference of Vice-Chancellors of universities and some experts in Linguistics and those of the Blue Print Committee on the development of Linguistics Studies in Indian Universities the University Grants Commission decided in 1960-61 that for the purpose of development of Linguistics the universities in India might be regionally grouped according to their situation as under :-

<u>Group 'A'</u>	...	Universities in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.
<u>Group 'B'</u>	...	Maharashtra and Gujarat
<u>Group 'C'</u>	...	Uttar Pradesh (excluding Aligarh Muslim University) and Madhya Pradesh.
<u>Group 'D'</u>	...	West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.
<u>Group 'E'</u>	...	Panjab, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, and Aligarh Muslim University.

2. The Commission also appointed a Committee of five members "to advise on matters such as conducting schools and Seminars, Co-ordinating and directing pan-Indians research, formulating advice to universities to conduct Summer Schools or Autumn Seminars, suggesting placement of research Scholars serving as liaison between Indian and Foreign Universities and as an expert body generally co-operating members from sponsoring universities to frame courses, selecting faculty members constituting local committees". (Resolution No. 37 dated 29/30th June, 1960).

(contd...2..)

3. The Committee consists of the following members :-

- (i) Prof. Sumiti Kumar Chatterjee, Calcutta.
- (ii) Prof. S.M. Katre - Poona University.
- (iii) Prof. T.P. Meenakshisundaram, Annamalai University.
- (iv) Prof. Babu Ram Saksena, Vice-Chairman, Standing Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology, Delhi.
- (v) Shri S.Mathai, U.G.C.
- (vi) An officer of the U.G.C. as Secretary.

4. A meeting of the Linguistics Committee was held on the 9th August, 1962 to review the position of the progress of teaching in Linguistics and to consider proposals received from the universities for development of Linguistics Studies.

The report of the Committee is attached as annexure I.

The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the proposals are as detailed below :-

University	Provision of new facilities recommended.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Aligarh	Reader - 1 Lecturers - 2	One of the posts should be earmarked for Historical Linguistics. The teachers may generally assist the language departments in the teaching of linguistics.
Allahabad.	Reader - 1 Lecturers - 2	The proposal of the University for a research laboratory may be kept in abeyance for the present as laboratory facilities have already been developed in the neighbouring university of Agra.

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1	2	3
Annamalai	1. Dialect Survey. 2. Language Laboratory.	1. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,72,400/-. The University may submit a detailed scheme, provided 50% of the expenditure is available from the State Government/University.  2. Because of the difficulty of the import position, the university may explore the possibilities of acquiring material from abroad, under appropriate auspices.
Baroda.	Professor - 1 Reader - 1 Lecturers - 2	The professor is to be sanctioned only if a suitable person is available.
Calcutta.	-	For a variety of reasons, including non-availability of land the Committee did not consider it desirable to establish a laboratory for the development of the subject in the university of Calcutta at present.
Karnatak		The university wanted the staff of one Reader, one Lecturer and equipment worth Rs. 14,000/- for teaching and research purposes to start training in Linguistics at the B.A. level. As the Commission is not concerned with the teaching at undergraduate stage, no assistance may be given. If specific proposals, for postgraduate teaching in the subject is received these may be considered.
Kurukshetra	Reader in Indo-European Linguistics - 1  Research Fellows - 2  Equipment Rs. 36,000/-	The facilities approved under column 2 relate to the first scheme of the university, viz., the subject of Western Hindi and Dialects. The scheme may be examined by the Visiting Committee which is expected to go to Kurukshetra shortly.

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1	2	3	3
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Madras	-	On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the 3rd Five Year Plan, the university has been provided with one Lecturer to undertake the study of vocabulary and gramatical structure of the several uncultivated dialects of the Dravidian group of languages in collaboration with other departments.
		The university further wanted two lecturers to cover subjects on (a) General Linguistics and (b) Descriptive Linguistics. The university may formulate a scheme for these purposes in consultation with the Mysore University which has undertaken a pilot survey of Kannada Dialects.
Osmania	-	The Committce noted that the Tagore Chair jointly sponsored by the University Grants Commission will be associated with the department of Linguistics.
Patna	-	The Committee is of the opinion that there should be co-operation of the teachers in Linguistics with those of the Language department, particularly in English and Maithali.
Poona	-	The Committee noted the requirements of the University for the additional staff of the Reader two Technical Officer, one Statistical Assistant, four Research Assistants one driver-cum-mechanic for specially equipped station wagon and for field work seminars which are required for setting up a department of Applied Linguistics. The Committee desired that the scheme of this university should be examined by a small Committee of experts appointed by the Commission.

(contd...5..)

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1	2	3
Rajasthan	-	<p>The Committee noted that the scheme of Rajasthan university which was partly connected with the development of Linguistics survey and historical research was a bit too ambitious to be taken up by the Commission.</p> <p>The University may be advised to develop Linguistics with one Reader in Linguistics and one Lecturer in Indo-European Linguistics to be attached to the departments of Sanskrit, Hindi and English.</p>
Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	-	<p>In view of the development schemes in Linguistics undertaken by the M.S. University of Baroda and the University of Gujarat (Ahmedabad) the schemes of this university for the development of Linguistics may be deferred for the present.</p>
Sanskrit University, Varanasi.	Reader in Indo-European Linguistics - 1 Lecturer - 1	<p>It is desirable that the teachers should have a good knowledge of European Classical Languages.</p>
Vikram	-	<p>The schemes of the university may be deferred for the present.</p>
Gauhati	Readers - 2 (one in Indo-Aryan Linguistics especially relating to Assamese, Bengali and Khasi and one in Tibeto-Burman.)	<p>The university may be advised to consult Dr. V. Elwin.</p>
Ranchi	Readers - 2 (one in Indo-European Linguistics and one in Austro-Asiatic Linguistics (Munda))	<p>The facilities recommended in column 2 may be provided when the university is in a position to take up advanced work in Linguistics.</p>

(contd....6..)



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5. The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee during Third Plan are as under :-

	Total estimated cost for the remaining part of the III Plan.	Share of the Commission.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Non-recurring	3,08,400	1,54,200
(ii) Recurring	4,59,000	2,62,500
	-----	-----
Total (R & NR)	7,67,400	4,16,700
	-----	-----

Details of financial implications are attached in annexure II.

Besides the specific provisions recommended by the Committee for certain universities as shown under paragraph 4 above, which have a total financial implication of Rs. 7,67,400/-, the Committee also recommended that the scheme of Poona University, which has done pioneering work in this field and has a programme of expansion to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs may be examined by a Visiting Committee. Action may now be taken to implement the recommendations of the Linguistics Committee as proposed in paragraph 4 on 50 : 50 basis for State universities and on 100% basis for Central Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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\*Kaushik\*/21-9/62.

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Annexure I item  
No 15 dated 3.10.196

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Draft report of the meeting of the  
Linguistics Committee held at the  
U.G.C. office on 9 August 1962.

A meeting of the Linguistics Committee was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on 9th August 1962 to review the position of the progress of teaching in Linguistics and to consider about further expansion of Linguistics studies in Universities. The following attended the meetings:-

Professor S.K. Chatterjee

Professor S.M. Katre

Professor T.P. Meenakshisundaran.

Professor Babu Ram Saksena.

Shri S. Mathai.

Dr. P.J. Philip, U.G.C.

Dr. S. Bhattacharya, U.G.C.

2. The Committee felt that one of the important factors that stood in the way of expansion of Linguistics studies in universities was the dearth of suitable scholars for purposes of teaching and directing research. The Committee suggested in this connection the preparation of a list of dependable scholars in the field for the use of the University Grants Commission. These scholars could also be consulted and associated with visiting committees when new proposals in Linguistics were considered. A tentative list of such scholars as approved by the Committee is attached (Appendix 'A').

3. The Committee had a discussion on the definition and scope of the subject of Linguistics. It was agreed that in this matter it was advisable to accept the position taken in the report of the Blue Print Committee for the development of Linguistics, 1959-60.

4. The Committee discussed the relation of Linguistics to Anthropology and Sociology. The Committee came to the conclusion that which

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that while there was need for inter-departmental cooperation with allied subjects like Anthropology and Sociology, it was necessary at the present to deal with <sup>Linguistics</sup> mainly as a science of language.

5. The Committee considered the proposals received from some universities for development of Linguistics during the 3rd Five Year Plan, as per statement placed before it. On examination of the proposals, the Committee recommended as under:-

<u>University</u>	<u>Provision of new facilities.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Aligarh.	Reader -1 Lecturers -2	One of the posts should be earmarked for Historical Linguistics. The teachers may generally assist the language departments in the teaching of Linguistics.
Allahabad.	Reader -1 Lecturers -2	The proposal of the University for a research laboratory may be kept in abeyance for the present as laboratory facilities have already been developed in the neighbouring University of Agra.
Annamalai	(1) Dialect Survey. (ii) Language Laboratory.	(1) Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,72,400/-. The University may submit a detailed scheme, provided 50% of the expenditure is available from the State Government/University.  (ii) Because of the difficulty of the import position, the university may explore the possibilities of acquiring material from <del>abroad</del> . <i>under appropriate auspices.</i>
Baroda.	Professor -1 Reader -1 Lecturers -2	The professor is to be sanctioned only if a suitable person is available.
Calcutta.	-	For a variety of reasons, including non availability of land the Committee did not consider it

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desirable to establish a laboratory for the development of the subject in the university of Calcutta at present.

Karnatak

The university wanted the staff of one Reader, one Lecturer and equipment worth Rs. 14,000/- for teaching and research purposes to start training in Linguistics at the B.A. level. As the Commission is not concerned with the teaching at undergraduate stage, no assistance may be given. If specific proposals, for post-graduate teaching in the subject is received these may be considered.

Kurukshetra     Reader in Indo-European Linguistics. -1  
Research Fellows     -2  
Equipment  
Rs. 36,000/-

The facilities approved under column 2 relate to the first scheme of the university, viz., the subject of Western Hindi and Dialects. The scheme may be examined by the Visiting Committee which is expected to go to Kurukshetra shortly.

Madras.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the 3rd Five Year Plan, the university has been provided with one Lecturer to undertake the study of vocabulary and grammatical structure of the several un-cultivated dialects of the Dravidian group of languages in collaboration with other departments.

The university further wanted two lecturers to cover subjects on (a) General Linguistics and (b) Descriptive Linguistics. The University may formulate a scheme for these purposes in consultation with the Mysore University which has undertaken a pilot survey of Kannada Dialects.

Osmania

The Committee noted that the Tagore chair jointly sponsored by the University Grants Commission will be associated with the department of Linguistics.

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

Patna -

The Committee is of the opinion that there should be cooperation of the teachers in Linguistics with those of the Language department, particularly in English and Maithali.

Poona. -

The Committee noted the requirements of the university for the additional staff of one Reader, two Lecturers, one Senior Technical Officer, one Statistical Assistant, four Research Assistants, one driver-cum-mechanic for specially equipped station wagon and for field work seminars which are required for setting up a department of Applied Linguistics. The Committee desired that the scheme of this university should be examined by a small Committee of experts appointed by the Commission.

Rajasthan -

The Committee noted that the Scheme of Rajasthan University which was partly connected with the development of Linguistics survey and historical research was a bit too ambitious to be taken up by the Commission.

The university may be advised to develop Linguistics with one Reader in Linguistics and one Lecturer in Indo-European Linguistics to be attached to the departments of Sanskrit, Hindi and English.

Sardar Vallabh-  
bhai Vidyapeeth. -

In view of the development schemes in Linguistics undertaken by the M.S. University of Baroda and the University of Gujarat (Ahmedabad) the schemes of this university for the development of Linguistics may be deferred for the present.

Sanskrit University,  
Varanasi.      Reader in Indo-  
                         European  
                         Linguistics      -1  
                         Lecturer              -1

It is desirable that the teachers should have a good knowledge of European Classical Languages.

Vikram -

The schemes of this university may be deferred for the present.

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Gauhati	Readers - 2 (on in Indo-Aryan Linguistics especially relating to Assamese, Bengali and Khasi and one in Tibeto-Burman.	The university may be advised to consult Dr. V. Elwin.
Ranchi	Readers - 2 (on in Indo-European Linguistics and one in Austro-Asiatic linguistics (Munda).	The facilities recommended in column 2 may be provided when the university is in a position to take up advanced work in linguistics.

6. The Committee was of the opinion that the University Grants Commission might take steps for the training of specially selected scholars in the study of different language families, in experimental phonetics statistical linguistics, etc. Some of these scholars may have to be sent abroad for more advanced training and their services might be utilised for the development of the subject in universities on proper lines. The Committee also recommended the publication, in a uniform format, of research work and dissertations completed by different Universities, jointly with the Linguistics Society of India, through special grants to be sanctioned by the Commission.

7. The Committee discussed the rate of T.A. and D.A. payable to the members attending summer schools and autumn seminars in connection with the development of Linguistics. The rates of T.A. and D.A. permitted by the Commission were noted. It was agreed that teachers invited to schools and seminars to give lectures etc. might be paid a suitable honorarium for their work, in addition to the daily allowance, as and when necessary.

Suniti Kumar Chatterjee

S.M. Katre

T.P. Meenakshisundran

Babu Ram Saksena

S. Mathai

P.J. Philip

S. Bhattacharya

9-8-1962

\*Kaushik\*/22-9/62.

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Appendix 'A'

List of specialists in Linguistics  
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AGRA

1. R.N. Sahai (Assistant Professor, Institute of Linguistics and Hindi Studies, Agra University, Agra.
2. A.A.L. Kelkar. -do-

AHMEDABAD

1. Dr. P.B. Pandit.
2. Uma Shankar Joshi.

ALIGARH

1. Masud Husain Khan (Descriptive Linguistics).  
now  
Reader in Urdu, Osmania University,  
Hyderabad.

ANDHARA

1. Professor G.P. Somayaji, Waltair.
2. Bh. Krishnamurti (Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati).
3. V.G. Gokak (Central Institute of English, Hyderabad).
4. K. Mahadeva Shastri (Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati).
5. Dr. Aryendra Sharma (Professor of Sanskrit, Osmania University, Hyderabad).

ANNAMALAI

1. Professor T.P. Meenakshisundaran.
2. Dr. C.S. Venkatesaran.
3. M. Shanmukran Pillai.
4. P.G. Ganessundaram

(p.t.o.)

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BARODA

1. B.J. Sandeswara.
2. D.D. Madhulkar.

BOMBAY

1. Gajendra Gadkar (Wilson College).
2. Principal, G.C. Bannerjee.
3. H.C. Bhayani (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan).

CALCUTTA

1. Professor S.K. Chatterjee, Calcutta.
2. Dr. Sukumar Sen.
3. D.N. Basu (now in Edinburgh).
4. Subhash Chatterjee (now in Chicago).
5. R.C. Nigam (Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta )
6. Srivastava (Nepalese).

DELHI

1. Dr. Babu Ram Saksena.
2. Dr. B.N. Prasad.
3. S.E. Shekhar (Malayalam, Delhi University).
4. Dr. Ram Karan Sharma (Ministry of Education).

GAUHATI

1. Dr. B. Barua
2. Dr. P.C. Bhattacharya.
3. Dr. P.G. Goswami.

JABALPUR

1. Dr. U.N. Tewari, Professor of Hindi, Jabalpur University,  
Jabalpur.

(p.t.o.)



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-: 3 :-

KARNATAK

1. R.C. Hiremat.

KASHMIR

1. P.N. Pushpa
2. S.M. Zore
3. B.N. Kachheru.

KERALA

1. T.V. Subramanian (Tamil)
2. S. Kunjan Pillai (Malayalam Lexicon).

KURUKSHETRA

1. H.D. Bahari.
2. Dr. J.D. Singh

LUCKNOW

1. Dr. S.P. Aggarwal

MADRAS

1. Dr. K.M. George (Sahitya Akademi).
2. A.Varadarajan (Tamil, Madras University).
3. M.Mariappa Bhatt (Kannada, Madras University)
4. P.E. Dastoor (Kodaikanal).

MYSORE

1. Professor T.N. Sreekantaiya (Department of Kannada)
2. A.N. Narsimaiah (Linguistics)

NAGPUR

1. Sudhi Bhusan Bhattacharya (Anthropological Survey of India).

(p.t.o.)

ORISSA

1. Dr. G.V. Dhall, (Puri College, Puri).
2. Dr. K.B. Tripathy (Ravenshaw College, Cuttack).

PANJAB

1. Siddheswar Varma (Chandigarh).
2. Vidya Bhaskar Arun.

POONA

1. S.M. Katre
2. A.M. Ghatage.
3. N.G. Kalelkar
4. C.R. Sankaran
5. M.A. Mehandale
6. L.B. Kubchandani.
7. H.S. Belligri.

RAHASTHAN

1. Dasarath Bhatt (Bikaner).  
(other names will be suggested by Dr. Katre).

SAUGOR

1. Dr. Dharendra Varma
2. Dr. D.S. Divedi.
3. Dr. R.C. Melhotra

Verrier, Elwin.

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University	Facilities recommended.	Estimated total cost.		Share of the Commission.		Remarks
		R	NR	R	NR	
	Total:-	1,53,000	3,08,400	87,500	1,54,200	
		X3		X3		
	Total for three years of the Third Plan	4,59,000 (R)		2,62,500 (R)		

	Total estimated cost. Rs.	Share of the Commission Rs.	Share of the University/State. Rs.
N.R.	3,08,400 (NR)	1,54,200 (NR)	1,54,200
R	4,59,000 (R)	2,62,500 (R)	1,96,500
R + N.R.	7,67,400 (R+NR)	4,16,700 (R+NR)	3,50,700 (R+N.R)

Financial implications of the recommendations  
of the Linguistics Committee.

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Appendix II to item No.15.

University	Facilities recommended		Estimated total cost.		Share of the Commission.		Remarks.
			R	NR	R	NR	
Aligarh	Reader	- 1	10,000	-	10,000	-	Central Universities U.G.C. share at 100%.
	Lecturers	- 2	12,000	-	12,000	-	
Allahabad	Reader	- 1	10,000	-	5,000	-	U.G.C. share at 50%
	Lecturers	- 2	12,000	-	6,000	-	
Annamalai	Dialect Survey.		-	2,72,400	-	1,36,200	-do-
M.S. University of Baroda.	Professor	- 1	15,000	-	7,500	-	-do-
	Reader	- 1	10,000	-	5,000	-	
	Lecturers	- 2	12,000	-	6,000	-	
Kurukshetra (Western Hindi & Dialects)	Reader	- 1	10,000	-	5,000	-	-do-
	Research Fellows	- 2	6,000	-	3,000	-	
	Equipment		-	36,000	-	18,000	
Sanskrit University, Varanasi.	Reader	- 1	10,000	-	5,000	-	-do-
	Lecturer	- 1	6,000	-	3,000	-	
Gauhati	Readers	- 2	20,000	-	10,000	-	-do-
Ranchi	Readers	- 2	20,000	-	10,000	-	To be implemented when the university is in a position to take up such schemes.

(p.t.o.)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1962.

Item No 16 To consider the report of the Study Group on Co-operative Training appointed by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 4th July, 1962 (resolution 6) while considering the report of the study team on Co-operative Training appointed by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (copy of the agenda note No.6 attached - Annexure I), decided that the report of the Seminar on Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation at Mussoorie, might be awaited before further action was proposed.

2. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has now forwarded the report of the Study Group. Relevant extracts containing the main recommendations of the Study Group are attached (Annexure II).

3. It is noteworthy that the Study Group did not approve of introduction of teaching in Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj as a separate discipline. The Group was, however, of the view that the subject of Planned Change (including Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj) merited inclusion at appropriate places in the curricula of Anthropology, Education, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Public Administration, Psychology, Social Work and Sociology. Topics for inclusion in various university courses were also worked out by the Group (Annexure III). It may be noted in this connection that the universities have been including within the framework of individual academic specialities, teaching and research

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relating to Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj.

The detailed topics worked out by the Study Group for inclusion in the teaching of the various subjects may be commended to the universities for consideration.

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Annexure I to item 16  
dated 3.10.1962

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI.

Meeting:

Dt. 4th July, 1962.

Item No. 6: To consider the Report of the Study Team  
on Co-operative Training appointed by the  
Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation.

( \*\*\*\*\*)

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation  
have forwarded a copy of the report of the Study Team on Co-operative  
Training for the comments of the Commission. ~~A copy of the report  
is enclosed.~~ The U.G.C. is concerned with only those recommendations  
which relate to "teaching of co-operation at University stage" (~~as  
stated in Chapter V of the Report pp. 37-40.~~)

These recommendations are summarised as under:-

(5-21). Co-operation forms an optional subject in B.Com.,  
B.Com(Hons) and B.A. (Economics Honours) degree courses  
in some of the Universities. It should find a place in  
the Commerce, degree and Honours courses in the remaining  
Universities also. Further co-operation may also be  
included as one of the optional subjects in the B.A. and  
B.A.(Hons), Economics degree courses (5-21).

(5-23). The Central & State Governments and other quasi-  
Governmental and non-governmental institutions and co-  
operative organizations should accord preferential  
treatment to the graduates and post-graduates, with  
co-operative as their special subject in the matter of  
appointments to different categories of their service  
rules, by amending their service rules, wherever  
necessary."

Some of the Universities have already introduced co-  
operation as an optional subject in their B.Com and B.A. degree courses.

At the M.A. level some Universities have introduced  
Co-operation as a paper in Economics - Baroda, Andhra, Gujarat, Madras,  
Calcutta, Allahabad and Aligarh.

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The recommendation made in the report that a two year M.A. Course in Co-operation and allied subjects should be introduced in the Universities is fraught with many difficulties. Firstly the subject does not have sufficient academic scope to be made a whole subject of study at the Master's level. Secondly if the purpose of the Course is to provide trained and qualified personnel for employment in co-operative enterprises and under the various projects planned by the Ministry of Community Development, the Universities are not the best institutions in which such persons can be trained. Teaching and training for such specific purposes can be better provided in Professional institutions specially established for the purpose. It should also be possible to provide in-service training to people who may be appointed to various posts in Co-operative enterprises. Rural institutes which have been started by the Ministry of Education may also be suitable for such training.

Thirdly in the context of financial stringency, the needs of Universities for consolidating their existing academic courses should receive first consideration.

Responsible persons with whom this question has been discussed agree that it is not academically sound to start University Courses purely in Co-operation (and allied subjects) as the subject has not developed sufficiently to justify this - it would not be possible to develop and train the minds of the students in the way a University should in respect of such a Course. It is also thought that since the interest of the Ministry was mainly related to creation of professional competence in the country to support the various projects implemented by it and generally to assist Co-operative concerns, two or three institutes may

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be started especially for the purpose by the Govt. of India.

Further it does not seem desirable to make every subject of immediate practical interest a speciality and a 'Course' by itself. If the Government requires persons with some special knowledge of cooperation, an attempt to train such personnel may be made by Govt. after the candidates have done a course in the broad field of which "Cooperation" is a small part.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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\*ROY\* 15/7/62.

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Annexure II to Item No. 16  
Dated the 3.10.1962.

Recommendations of the study group on Community Development, co-operation and PanchayatiRaj in University curricula.

**1.00** Community Development in General Education:

1.1 The subject of Planned Development in India should form a part of the General Education courses offered both to science and to arts students.

1.2 The Study Group is of the view that the following six lectures will provide an adequate coverage to the subject:

- i. Significance of Democratic Planning and India's Five Year Plans,
- ii. Community Development in India: Philosophy and Objectives,
- iii. Community Development in India: Programme and Methods,
- iv. Community Development in India: Cooperation and Panchayati Raj,
- v. Community Development in India: Achievements and Problems,
- vi. Community Development and the Evolution of Indian Society.

1.3. As far as possible these lectures should be handled by experienced teachers who have special interest in planned development. For a proper orientation of the teachers the following steps are recommended:

i. The National Institute of Community Development should prepare and distribute a book covering the subject matter under 1.2. The book should be attractively and simply written, and should be authentic;

ii. The National Institute of Community Development, in conjunction with the Union Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation and its State counterparts, should organize special Orientation Courses for the benefit of teachers who will be teaching these subjects;

iii. A special film on Community Development may be made for undergraduate audiences and used along with the lectures.

1.4. Universities which do not offer a programme of General Education may be encouraged and helped to organize special Extension Courses on this subject. The National Institute of Community Development as well as the Union Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, in the initial stages, will have to be actively associated with these courses and will have to provide guidance to them.

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2.00 Community Development in the various disciplines at the University level:

2.1 It is desirable to relate theoretical instruction in the various disciplines to the vital problems of the day. The subject of Planned Change (including Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj) merits inclusion at appropriate places in the curricula of Anthropology, Economics, Education, Geography, Political Science, Public Administration, Psychology, Social Work and Sociology. The illustrative content of lectures covering both theoretical and applied aspects of these subjects can be enriched by drawing from Indian experience in this field. It would be desirable to bring Community Development and allied subjects into sharp focus within the traditional fields of the different academic specialities.

2.2 While it is difficult to lay down uniform patterns of instruction for subjects having a bearing on planned change covered by different disciplines, the Group recommends the inclusion of topics listed in Appendix I in appropriate papers. Depending upon the orientation, emphases, resources, and personnel of the departments concerned effort could be made to incorporate as many of these topics as possible in the normal courses offered by the respective departments.

2.3 The Group is of the view that Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj should not be adopted as adjuncts to the current courses; as far as possible they should be organically worked into the theoretical framework of the subjects concerned.

2.4 Where resources and interest exist separate specialization papers on Planning, Community Development, etc., may be started. An effort should be made to link these papers organically into the main stream of the theoretical and applied framework of the discipline concerned.

3.00 Integrated Courses on Community Development:

3.1 As an experimental measure two or three universities could start integrated courses on Planned Change and Community Development. These courses may be taught jointly by two, three or more departments, and may be made optional courses for the departments jointly offering instruction in them. The success of the experiment would depend largely upon the interest that the departments take in the project and upon the availability of personnel for the task.

3.2 Where such an experiment is planned it would be desirable to integrate and synthesize the approaches of the several disciplines participating in the joint teaching of the course.

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3.3 As it is difficult to anticipate the nature of inter-departmental cooperation in the universities that may like to go in for this experiment, detailed syllabus for such integrated paper/papers cannot be recommended. Universities concerned may themselves do so in consultation with the National Institute of Community Development.

4.00

Research Programmes in the field of Community Development.

4.1 The Group welcomes the efforts of the National Institute of Community Development to organize research through the Universities by sponsoring schemes of research and by awarding senior and junior fellowships for research.

4.2 The Group is of the view that the Institute's scheme for the award of Senior Fellowships ( in the range of Rs. 800-1500 ) is imaginatively drawn and that the universities should take full advantage of it. It hopes that senior scholars selected for the award of these fellowships will be granted leave of absence on most favourable terms without involving any loss of increments to them.

4.3 After reviewing the current pre- and post- doctoral research in the universities the National Institute of Community Development may draw a list of subjects suitable for masters' and doctors' level research in the various subjects on which comparable data is required in the interest of the community development programme. These lists may then be circulated to the various university departments and their cooperation enlisted for completion of selected studies.

4.4 The possibility of making small lump sum grants to University departments having suitable materials for publication may be considered by the National Institute of Community Development. These grants should enable the departments to scrutinize suitable reports and prepare them for publication by the Institute.

4.5 It was noted that the University Grants Commission also offers financial assistance to the Universities for publication of a selected theses. Selected dissertations having indirect bearing on Community Development may be published by the Universities under this scheme.

4.6 The Group is of the view that the research programme need not be restricted only to rural areas. The rural areas are in many respects linked to urban areas, and in developing programmes of research these linkages should not be lost sight of.

5.00 National Centre for Higher Studies and Research in Community Development.

5.1 The Study Group is of the view that conditions favourable to the setting up of one or more centre/centres of this type do not exist in the universities at present. It

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would therefore be desirable to watch for some time how the experiment of teaching this subject severally in the different departments and in an integrated manner jointly by some of the departments works out.

5.2 The National Institute of Community Development, on the other hand, has the resources, personnel, and experience to function as a Centre of this type. The Institute may, therefore, examine the feasibility of setting up an Academic Wing and of starting an Advanced Post-graduate Diploma Course in Community Development and allied subjects. It may also start offering guidance to selected students working for their Ph.D. degrees in different universities.

5.3 With greater autonomy and more concentration on the academic aspects of its activities the National Institute of Community Development could in the near future develop into a centre of national importance offering its own diplomas and research degrees in Community Development and applied social sciences. If the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, visualises such a development for the Institute a special Committee may be set up to examine the question in all aspects and to make specific recommendations for the gradual academic growth of the Institute.

6.00 National Centre for Higher Studies and Research in Methodology:

6.1 A gigantic national endeavour of the dimensions of the Community Development Programme in India naturally makes considerable demands on research in behavioural sciences. For productive and dependable research it is necessary to lay special emphasis on proper training in methods and techniques of research. It is, therefore, desirable to offer intensive theoretical and practical training at the post-graduate level in all the behavioral sciences.

6.2 Special pre- Ph.D. Courses on methodology are to be recommended as a necessary preparation for doctoral work.

6.3 The Group is of the view that Western tools of research have not been sufficiently tested for their validity and reliability under Indian conditions. It also feels that theoretical and operational aspects of research in a changing society like India require a series of methodological experiments. In this field the Indian Universities can make a valuable contribution.

6.4 With the above aim in view the Group recommends that the University Grants Commission should consider setting up a National Centre for higher studies and research in Methodology. The Centre may be set up at a University where there already are a number of well-established social science departments with active interest in behavioral research. A core staff should be provided for the Centre and the resources of different social science departments should be pooled for its

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effective functioning. Besides offering advanced training in methodology of research, the Centre should carry out methodological experiments, in critical areas in areas having special significance for theoretical and applied behavioral research in India. The Centre should also function as a Clearing House of information on suitable methods and techniques of research.

6.5 The academic and research wing of the National Institute of Community Development will also be eminently suited for such experiments. There should be regular exchange of experience between the proposed National Centre and the National Institute of Community Development.

7.00

University Departments and Training Programme for Community Development.

7.1 Selected University departments can cooperate with the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, in developing special training programmes and instructors. The cooperation of Schools of Social Work and of selected departments of Economics, Education, Public Administration, Psychology and Sociology may be enlisted for this purpose.

7.2 A part of this training could consist of a judicious selection of courses already being offered by the departments.

7.3 For special requirements not covered by 7.2 financial provision will have to be made by the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, to enable the departments to appoint special lecturers. This assistance may be routed through the University Grants Commission.

7.4 Selected departments may be willing to institute special one year Diploma Courses in Community Development, Tribal Welfare, Community Organization and Group Work, Rural Economics, and Rural Research etc. As these courses will be designed specially for community development personnel the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation will have to make special financial provision for them. It would be desirable to route this assistance also through the University Grants Commission. The Courses could be framed by the Universities in consultation with the National Institute of Community Development and the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation keeping in view the special requirements of the programme.

7.5 Once decision is taken in this regard by the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, the Director of Research, National Institute of Community Development could discuss concrete proposals with selected University departments.

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8.00 Register of Current Research on Community Development and allied subjects:

8.1 Information on current research covering different aspects of planned change may be collected by the National Institute of Community Development in the months of September and October every year and the Annual Register should be published as far as possible in January. It may contain information regarding reports, dissertations and these being prepared for Masters' degrees as well as for Ph.D. degrees. Information on post-doctoral research as well as independent research by scholars should also be included.

8.2 In the light of this annual survey, neglected areas on which research is required may be pointed out to the Universities by the National Institute of Community Development. This should also enable the Institute to suggest and coordinate comparable research on selected themes in the different universities.

9.00 Bibliography on Community Development and allied subjects:

9.1 The Study Group appreciates the efforts of the National Institute of Community Development in bringing out a basic Bibliography on Community Development and allied subjects and regular quarterly supplements to it.

9.2 The utility of this service can be greatly enhanced if the Bibliography is distributed to all University departments offering courses and undertaking research in the general area of planned change.

9.3 Suggestion regarding technical improvements in the Bibliography may be invited from the members of the Review Committee for various subjects appointed by the University Grants Commission,

10.00 Other Items considered important by the Group:

10.1 Some Universities are in a position to start special Diploma Courses in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj, but are reluctant to do so because of the absence of job opportunities for students obtaining these diplomas. The Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation may examine the possibility of opening up suitable employment opportunities for such students.

10.2 The Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, and the National Institute of Community Development may consider the possibility of providing suitable study kits to selected university departments interested in promoting studies and research in Community departments.

10.3 The National Institute of Community Development may consider the possibility of holding some of its seminars, symposia and workshops jointly with the Universities.

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10.4 Facilities of study and research available at the National Institute of Community Development should be extended to bonafide research scholars from the Universities also. The University Grants Commission may sympathetically consider requests for travels grants to enable scholars wishing to spend a period of time at the National Institute of Community Development in connexion with their study on research project.

\*ROY\* 23/9/62



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Annexure III to Item 16  
dated 3.10.62

Suggested Topics for inclusion in  
University Course Anthropology  
(1) Anthropology.

The Uses of Anthropology.  
Anthropology in Administration.  
Anthropology in Public Health.  
Anthropology in Education.  
Anthropology in Industry.  
Human Problems in Technological Change.  
Cross-cultural generalizations about the application.  
of Anthropology.  
Aspects of social and cultural change - factors  
promoting and blocking change.  
Problems in induced change.

Tribal India and its problems.  
Approaches to the Tribal Problem in India -  
contributions of Anthropology.

Village India - types of rural settlements in  
India, their social structure, characteristics  
and problems.  
Human factors in Community Development.  
Communication, leadership and decision making  
processes affecting Community Development.  
Cultural barriers to change.  
Trends of change in tribal and village India.  
Assessment of change.  
Methods in theoretical and applied research.  
Controlled experiments - action research.  
Evaluation.

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(2) Economics.

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1. Characteristics of an Under-developed Economy:

Economic Structure of India:

- (a) Occupational Structure of Working Population.
  - (b) National Income by Industrial Origin.
  - (c) Pattern of Household Consumption.
  - (d) Distribution of Incomes.
  - (e) Composition of Domestic Savings - Household, Corporate, and Government Savings.
  - (f) Composition of Capital Formation since Independence.
  - (g) Size and Role of Rural and Urban Sectors of the economy.
  - (h) Size and Role of Public and Private Sectors in the economy.
- Differences between Rural and Urban Incomes, consumption, savings, investment etc.

2. Causes of Poverty:

- (a) The Role of Population composition and growth.
- (b) Man-power Problem: The Role of Skills and Training.
- (c) Problems of Economic Leadership: The nature of economic organization in an under-developed economy and the scarcity of entrepreneurial abilities - The need for State playing the role of an entrepreneur.
- (d) The Problems of Economic Organization in an under-developed country.
- (e) Problems in the Application of Science and Technology in agricultural and cottage industry.
- (f) The absence of efficient developmental administration and the problems in building up such administration in an under-developed economy (Shortage of administrative and technical personnel and the need for training).
- (g) The Role of Capital: The need for Infra-structure Investments, viz., on Social and Economic Overheads.

3. Stages of Economic Development:

Factors determining the growth of countries at different stages of development - A comparative study of the economic development of U.S.A., U.K, and U.S.S.R. and Japan, etc.

4. Pre-requisites of Economic Development in the early stages:

- i) The need for building up organs of developmental administration.
- ii) The need for investment in economic and social overheads- or infra-structure investment.
- iii) The need for Extension Education to encourage use of science and technology.
- iv) The need for developing voluntary organisations such as cooperatives, for economic development.

5. Place of Community Development in the Five Year Plans for National Development.

- i) Block as an area unit for planning and development.
- ii) Programmes carried out in the Pre-extension stage- Stage I and Stage II Blocks.
- iii) Agro-industrial pattern of development.

6. Principles of Local Planning: Planning and Development from below:

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- i) Village Production Plans.
- ii) Block Plans.
- iii) District Plans.
- iv) State Plans.

7. Principles of Integration of Local plans with National Plans:

- i) Reconciliation of Local needs and priorities and national needs and priorities.
- ii) Local and National Responsibility for the fulfilment of local plans.

8. Theory and Principles of Local Finance:

- i) Analysis of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Budgets.
- ii) Principles of Local Taxation.
- iii) Role of grants-in-aid, and matching grants.
- iv) Financial relationships between local and State Governments.

Rural Economics

9. Economic and social structure of a village:

- i) Place of agriculture in rural economy.
- ii) Inter-relation of agriculture and industry - agro-industrial pattern.
- iii) Trends in the productivity of the agricultural sector.
- iv) Government participation in agricultural sector.

10. Agrarian Structure:

- i) Land - the extent of availability.
- ii) Unit of cultivation.
- iii) Problems of consolidation of holdings.
- iv) Input and output relation.
- v) Nature of correct farm operations.
- vi) Availability of labour and capital.
- vii) Special problems of landless labourers.
- viii) Marketing of Agricultural produce.
- ix) Crop pattern and crop insurance.

11. Agricultural Policy:

- i) Financing of agricultural development.
- ii) Problems of incentive.

12. Village and small-scale industries - their importance and role in Community Development Programme - Industrial Policy - large and small scale industries, the public and private sector - Economics of a few importance small-scale industries - Problems of marketing - self sufficiency - Gram Ekai Movement.

Cooperation

13. History of cooperative movement. Basic Principles of Cooperation. Important provisions of the State Cooperative Legislation.

14. Organisational pattern of cooperative movement. Different branches of Cooperation - their vertical and horizontal relationship.

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15. Cooperative Credit. Latest policy and programme. Service Cooperatives - Linking Credit with marketing. Financing on the basis of production plans.
16. Cooperative marketing and processing - Problems of marketing of important commodities like wheat, paddy, jaggery, vegetables, etc. Storage facilities. Godowns, Pattern of Financial assistance.
17. Cooperative Farming - latest policy regarding farming project. Technical and financial assistance.
18. Cooperative Banks, Credit Cooperative Societies, Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies, Marketing Societies and Cooperative Unions.
19. Land Mortgage Banks and Grain Banks.

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Education.

1. Education in Community Development.
2. Dynamics of School - Community Relationship.
3. Role of Education in Planned Change.
4. Panchayati Raj and Education.
5. Rural Education and Group Work.
6. Adult Education and Group Work.
7. Education and Village Reconstruction.
8. Role of the Teacher in Community Development.
9. Role of the Teacher in Village Panchayat.
10. Community Schools.
11. Educational needs of a rural community.
12. Education and Community Mental Health.
13. Problems of School - Community Relations.
14. Basic Education for Community Development and Panchayati Raj.
15. Social Education - its principles and methods.
16. Women's Education.
17. Education for Leadership.

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4. Geography.

1. National resources and potentialities - their conservation and planned use.
2. Soil as the backbone of national economy - problems related to soil, its conservation and techniques of intensive use.
3. Land use and land capabilities - their problems and planning.
4. Economic activities - their potentialities and problems in the planned economy of the country.
5. Industry - regional distribution of existing industries and possibilities for future growth.
6. Industrialization and other economic activities in the economy of the country. Cottage industries and major industries.
7. Agricultural and planning at village, regional and national level.
8. Means of transportation on the map of the country, their planning for future growth in relation to regional development.
9. Delineation of planning regions.
10. Map techniques as tools for planning.
11. Geographical study of Community Development Blocks, integrated view of resource development.
12. Geography of settlements - urban and rural.

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5. Political Science and Public Administration.

I

Political Theory:

Problems of stability and change in a traditional society.  
Rates and Methods of change. Role of Non-political aspects in political change.

Concepts of Planned Change and Modernisation. Idea of a Developing Policy. Concepts of 'Political Culture' and 'Political Socialisation'.

Rise of Distinctive Political Cultures. Attitudes and Motivations towards the Political System. Legitimacy as a problem in political stability.

State as an agency of Social Change.

Role of Government in a Developing Economy. The 'Administrative State'. Bureaucracy and Rapid Change. Relationship between administration and Politics.

Traditional Concepts of Political Authority. Impact of Liberalism and Utilitarianism. Modern Idea of a Welfare State. Problems in Reconciliation of different concepts.

Role of Ideology in Change.

Relationship between Ideology and Power. Stages and its development.

Concept of Equality. Brief History and Present Association.

Problems in Definition.

Changing views on Freedom, Justice and Authority. Treatment of Theories Regarding Relationship between Man and Society in the Context of Developing Nations.

Isms: Capitalism, Socialism, and the Cooperative Economy in the context of a Developing System.

Economics and Politics: Economic Planning and Democratic Growth.

Social Stratification and the Political Process.

The competing and complimentary approaches of Political Science and Anthropology to the study of Inter-actions between social and political groups. Changing Relationship between Centre and Locality. Implications of Administrative and Political Decentralisation. Emerging patterns of power and relationship. Integration and disjunction as aspects of Political Growth.

Competing Models of Political growth. The Ancient Greek Model The Anglo-Saxon Model. The Continental Model. The Communist Model. The Indian Model. The Pakistan-Egypt-Indonesia Model.

Political growth in a Democratic State. The different meanings of Democracy. The Theory of Parliamentary Democracy, Liberalism and Democracy, Social and Democracy, Nationalism and Democracy. Relationship between Democratic Society and Democratic Government. Problems of Accountability, Consent and Participation, Criticism in a Democratic Society, Role of Law and Constitutional Government.

History of growth of Ideas on the role of the State in Economy and Society: Mercantilism, Laissez faire, Democratic Socialism, Communism.

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Democracy as a Method of Effecting Change, Comparison of the Methods of change. The Idea of Democratic Planning. Public Participation and Public Cooperation, Community Development and Democracy.

## II

Comparative Government and Politics:

(The following topics can form a sort of introduction to the course of Comparative Government before coming to the study of individual institutions and/or countries):-

Methodological Problems in the comparison of developed with developing areas. Standards of Comparison. Criteria of Relevance. Typologies and Isomorphisms.

Social and Cultural Factors in Politics, Importance of a Configurative and Total Approach in the Study of Institutions. Limitations of such an Approach.

Study of Selected Institutions in a number of countries. Functions performed by them in the Total System. Variations in functions performed by Similar Institutions in different countries. Co-relation of Variations of Functions with levels of Development. The 'Functional Approach' to the Study of Politics and Government.

Role of Sister Discipline in Comparative Political Study. The Inter-Disciplinary Approach and the Problem of retaining the focus of a Particular Discipline. The focus of Political Science in Comparative Study.

Area Studies.

## III

Government and Politics in India:  
(including Constitutional History of India).

Apart from covering the usual topics under the history of pre- and post-independence periods, the theory and practice of the Indian Constitution and the working of specific institutions, attention may be drawn to some basic aspects of political development in the country. Some of these are suggested below in broad and tentative terms.

Interactions between the Planning Process and a Federal Political Structure. The Planning Commission Viewed as a Political Institution. Development Agencies and Statutory Commissions.

Public Cooperation in Planned Development. Community Development and Public Participation. Ideas on 'self-help' Human Aspects of Resource Mobilisation.

Political Implications of a Mixed Economy. Economic Interests and the Political Order. Interest Formations in and outside Political Parties in India. Pressure Groups in Politics.

Public Enterprises. Problems of Autonomy, Accountability and Viability. Public Promotion of Private Enterprises. Economic control as a Function of Government. Problems of Coordination and over-all Planning of Private and Public Sectors.

Party structure in a Developing Polity.

The Problem of a Strong Opposition. History of Major Parties. The aim of New Parties. Decline of Old Parties - Local and Regional Parties.

Mobility and Change in Indian Party Systems. Detailed study of the Congress Party. History of its Organizational and Ideological Evolution. Intra-party Divisions.

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Resource mobilization at the Local level, Policy-maker and Implementor in Development Administration. Communication as a Problem of Administration. Communication within the Administration and between the Administration and the Public.

Administrative Decentralisation in the context of Development. Delegation of Discretionary Powers. Problem of Morale at the lower levels.

Extension as a technique of Administration. The Change over from Administrative to Extension Agencies. Principles of Extension Administration. Social Education in Administration.

Community Development. History and Structure. Ideas, Agencies.

Technical Personnel in Development Administration. Their Relation to General Administrators. Specialised cadres and technical services in Public Administration. The Economic Service. Idea of an 'industrial pool'.

National, State and Local Services, Principles of Recruitment, Inter-Service Promotion and Training.

Political Factors in Local Administration. Problems of Patronage and 'Spoils' Relationship between Officials and Non-officials in Administration. Inspection and Control. Educative and Supervisory Role of Administrators.

(c) Local Self Government:

Local Self Government with special reference to India. Brief History.

(X) Elections to Local Bodies. Idea of 'Unanimous elections' Financial and other incentives to unanimous elections in some States. Principles of Direct and Indirect elections; Relative Advantages and Disadvantages. Place of Political Parties in Local Elections implications.

Panchayati Raj and the Indian Constitution. The Draft Constitution and the Revised Draft. Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Is there need for further revision of the Constitution?

V  
If there is a paper on International relations - some Universities have more than one - the following items may be conveniently included. Still others can be added.

Role of "Foreign Assistance in Planned Development. Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy. Foreign Policy of Receiving countries. Psychological problems and historical legacies.

International Economic Institutions and Technical Agencies as Aids to Development. Technical Aid Agencies sponsored by Foreign Governments. Study of selected Institutions.

Place of International Agencies in the State. The United Nations and its specialised Agencies. Study of selected agencies, Impact of Traditional Concepts of National Sovereignty and States Rights.

Relationship between Economic and Military Assistance. Case study of Pakistan on the relationship between economic assistance and specified military aid and the problems arising out of such a programme of aid. Case study of India with reference to the view that economic aid facilitates the release of internal resources for military purposes. Problems of Foreign Policy Arising out of such relationships. Also, the more general problem of military expenditure and economic development with reference to (1) resources of individual countries; and (2) world resources.

Overall Place of Economic Development in International Relations. The 'Uncommitted Nations' and International Strategy. The Battle of the Ideas. Economic Development and the Cold War.

(X) Emergence of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report. Implementation in different States. A comparative study. Idea of a structured Pyramid in Local Govt. Co-ordination and line of command. Problem of Dual control.

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Factions and Interest groups in Indian Politics with special reference to the Congress Party.

Growth of Para-Political Groups in Society and Economy-Ascriptive, Voluntary and State-aided. The nature and strength of Pressure Groups in Indian Politics. A study of selected Voluntary Agencies. Problems and Impediments in the growth of Voluntary Actions.

Idea of a Consensus in Political Development. The Indian Context. Ideological Commitments of Major Parties. Problem of Legitimacy of the Political System. Relationship of Various Social Groups to Political Power, assimilation of New Social Groups, and the growth of Political Community. Significance of the Electoral Process. The Three General Elections.

#### VI.

Public Administration and Local Government:

(The topics suggested below only cover that part of the paper or papers which deals with developmental aspects with special reference to India):

(a) Public Administration:

Changing Role of Administration in a Social Service State. The Place of the Services in the working of the Constitution. The Civil Service, Old and New.

Changing Structure of Administrative Departments. New Departments. Changed Orientation of Traditional Departments.

Prevailing Concepts on the Relationship between the Politician and the Civil Servant in a Parliamentary System. Examination of these concepts in the Indian Context.

Development Administration as a species of Public Administration: Principles and Problems.

The Planning Commission and specialised Agencies. The National Development Council. State Planning Boards. Inter-State Boards. Development authorities.

Role of Conferences in the decision-making process. Training and Orientation in Development Programming. Evaluation as an Aspect of Administration. Efficiency Audit.

Training Programmes of the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, etc. Operational research and Evaluation by Training Centres.

Role of Research in Planning and Evaluation. The Principle of Investigation as a Preliminary to Policy-making. Programme Evaluation. Impact Studies. Research as a link in the Administrative Process. Important Institutions sponsoring and conducting research in specialised fields of planning, Administration and Community Development. Research and Evaluation by Universities and Private Agencies. The general impact of research findings on policy-formation.

(b) Local Government and Development Administration:

Levels and Tiers of Administration: Centre, State, District, Block and Village.

Block as a Unit of Planning and Administration. Changing Role of District Administration. Village as a Level of Administration.

Finance as an Instrument of Planning. Programme Budgetting.

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1. Individual as an actor: What determines his response to change? Is there a personality pattern that responds more readily to induced change?
2. Individual in the group: decision-making process, types of personalities and quality of decisions made.
3. Psychology of group and faction formation:  
Loyalities, group dynamics and leadership.  
Patterns of leadership and the community.
3. Motivation in a group setting: getting results quicker.
4. Measurement of attitude change, aspirations levels and achievement levels.
5. Social Change and Value-systems.
6. Resistance to change;  
Cultural determinants of change.
7. Impact of technology (mechanical) on social, cultural and value change.
8. Problems of adjustment.
9. Cooperation and competitions as motives.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item 17: To consider the scheme of re-organised Sanskrit education in Pathashalas received from the Ministry of Education.

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The Ministry of Education has forwarded to the University Grants Commission a scheme for the re-organization of Sanskrit Education in Pathashalas, as prepared by the Central Sanskrit Board set up by the Government of India (copy attached: appendix I).

2. The scheme has been accepted by the Government of India and forwarded to all State Governments, Universities Sanskrit Organizations and Secondary Education Boards for implementation. The Government of India have further requested the University Grants Commission that with a view to having a uniformity of nomenclature and standard, the Commission may consider the question of introducing the scheme in Pathashalas so far as the Commission is concerned.

3. According to this scheme, education on oriental lines from the primary to the highest doctorate and post-doctorate stages in universities<sup>is</sup> to be covered in a period of 20 years, as under :

i) Primary or elementary stage	- 5 years.
ii) Praveshika or junior high or lower secondary school stage.	- 3 "
iii) Madhyama or higher secondary stage.	- 3 "
iv) Shastri upto three-year degree course.	- 3 "
v) Acharya (two-year post-graduate or M.A. course).	- 2 "
vi) Mahacharya or two-year Ph.D. course.	- 2 "
vii) Vachaspati or two-year D.Litt. course.	- 2 "
Total :-	- 20 "

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4. It may be noted in this connection that Sanskrit forms a subject for degree and post-graduate teaching and research in most of the universities in India. A few universities, like Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya, Varanasi, follow the traditional oriental lines and confer oriental degrees more or less on the same lines as those indicated under (iv), (v) and (vi) of paragraph 3 above. Some Universities, both in the North and in the South, e.g. Banaras Hindu University, Andhra University, Annamalai University, Kerala University, Lucknow University, Madras University, Sri Venkateswara University, etc., have, along with the normal university departments in Sanskrit, arrangements for the traditional method of imparting instruction in Sanskrit and certain other oriental languages and confer oriental degrees and titles on successful completion of such courses of studies.

5. While it is open to question whether such "traditional" methods of learning unrelated to contemporary trends and developments in the world of scholarship, served a national purpose, the Commission is concerned at present with the question of "uniformity" of nomenclatures and standards. This may be taken up with the Statutory Sanskrit universities and university departments providing "traditional" sanskrit studies. It will be necessary to insist on adequate research work and the writing of a thesis for degree equated with Ph.D. and D.Litt.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Appendix I to Item No. 17

Copy of the letter No.F.51-23/60-S.U. dated the 10th July, 1962, from the Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Subject:- Scheme of re-organised Sanskrit Education in Pathashalas.

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The question of re-organisation and standardisation of Sanskrit education in the Sanskrit Pathashalas has been receiving attention of the Central Sanskrit Board, which has been set up by the Government of India with a view to advising it with regard to propagation and development of Sanskrit for some time past. After careful consideration, the Board has drawn up the details of proposed Sanskrit examinations under the scheme of re-organised Sanskrit education in Pathashalas (a copy enclosed).

2. The scheme prepared by the Board has been accepted by the Government of India and all the States Governments, Universities, Sanskrit Organisations and Secondary Education Boards have been requested to implement it so far as they are concerned. The Central Sanskrit Board have now recommended that the University Grants Commission may be approached with a view to their ensuring the introduction of the scheme. I am accordingly to request that with a view to have a uniformity of nomenclature and standard, the question of introducing the scheme of re-organised scheme of Sanskrit education in Pathashalas, so far as you are concerned, may kindly be considered favourably and this Ministry informed of the steps taken in the matter.

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Encl. of Appendix I to item No.17

Details of proposed Sanskrit Examinations under the scheme of re-organised Sanskrit education in Pathashalas.

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Detailed syllabi in the non-Sanskritic subjects that are proposed to be added to the Pathashala courses of Sanskrit have to be modelled on the prevailing syllabi in those subjects already taught in the corresponding stages of general Educational Institutions in the respective areas. We may lay down the general pattern of curriculum for each stage. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that some States have already introduced modern subjects in the Pathashala curriculum. These have also to be taken into account while considering the question of adding modern subjects.

1. Praveshika stage is a course extending over three years ~~After~~ primary education of five years. As a matter of principle, qualification for admission to this stage should be fixed as a pass certificate in the 5th class/standard or a pass in an equivalent admission test.

First, second and third years of the Praveshika correspond to the middle (or Junior High or Lower Secondary) school stage. The quantum of and time allotted to modern knowledge should be about half of the total study, the other half being reserved for Sanskrit. The modern subjects to be added are mother tongue (or Regional language), English, Social Studies, General Science and Elementary Mathematics. A pass in these subjects is necessary before the certificate is awarded.

II. At the Madhyama stage of 3 years corresponding to the Higher Secondary stage of general education, the quantity, of and time allotted to Sanskrit should be

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about half of the total study, the other half being reserved for modern subjects comprising mother-tongue (or Regional Language), English, Mathematics, Social Studies and General Science. While mother-tongue (or Regional Language) and English continue to be studied for all the three years, the other non-Sanskritic subjects, viz., Social Studies, General Science and Mathematics may be taught and examined in at the end of the 1st or 2nd year. Nobody should be allowed to appear for the final examination at the end of the third year of Madhyama without passing these three subjects.

III. 'Shastri' of 3 years duration corresponds to the three-year first Degree course of universities. Here in the non-Sanskritic part, Indian History and Culture with special reference to Sanskrit Literature should be studied.

The Sanskrit part should contain general and special parts. General part should comprise Shastra Prakaranas of Nyaya, Mimamsa and Vedanta, Vedic Portions, Upanishad and Grammar and Literature. The special part should be a Shastra.

IV. 'Acharya' stage corresponds to the two year post-graduate or M.A., course obtaining in universities.

There will be two parts - comparative and special. The special part should be advanced study of a Shastra. Under the part Comparative there should be a study of development of Western and other systems of thought in the corresponding spheres. For example, a student offering Darshana should take Western Philosophy; a student specialising in Vyakarana should study the Science of Language and Indo-European Linguistics; a student pursuing Sahitya should read History and Principles of literary criticism and Aesthetics in the West.



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The standard of Sanskrit knowledge in the stage of Praveshika should correspond to that of Prathama of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. The standard of Sanskrit in further three stages of Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya should respectively correspond to the Madhayama, Shastri and Acharya stages of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi or the Entrance, Siromani (Preliminary) and Siromani (Final) of the University of Madras. These two, viz., Varanasi and Madras standards have been selected as typical as these are the models which most of the other Institutions have been following in the North and in the South respectively.

Owing to the inclusion of modern subjects with a view to place Sanskrit education on parallel lines with modern education, the degree of proficiency attained in the old system, where Sanskrit alone was studied, would obviously be attained only by lengthening of the duration of the Sanskrit study. Therefore, it is suggested, as the Commission has also emphasised, that in Sanskrit Institutions (Possessing the necessary equipment) provision should be made for regular post-graduate (Post-graduate) study. This post-Acharya study may be of a duration of 4 years in all for those who have the required proficiency and aptitude. The first two years of this specialised study may lead upto a Research Degree 'Post-Acharya' having two written papers of intensive Shastric study, one dissertation and viva-voce examination. After this Mahacharya Degree, a further opportunity to do specialised work of a more intensive character should be provided for further research and specialised work for a period of 2 years, at the end of which they will be expected to

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produce a substantial Research work, correlating and presenting in an analytic and interpretative way, the result of their investigations. At this stage one may receive a Research Degree called 'Vachaspati', two years after registration and before the expiry of 5 years after registration. Residential qualifications should be necessary in the case of both these Research Degrees. The last two titles, 'Mahacharya', 'Vachaspati' are introduced for the following reason. Owing to the introduction of modern sub-subjects as a necessary part in the re-organised Sanskrit education, which is going to prevail in future, the quantum of pure Shastric Study will have to suffer some reduction in the earlier stages. The proficiency attained according to the old scheme could now be achieved in the reorganised scheme only by the elongation of the course. Such elongation is provided for in 4 years of 'Mahacharya' and 'Vachaspati'. During this period some of the most recondite texts of the respective Shastras could be tackled.

Duration :-

1. Praveshika will be for 3 years.
2. Madhyama will be for 3 years.
3. Shastri will be for 3 years.
4. Acharya for 2 years.
5. Mahacharya for 2 years.
6. Vachaspati for 2 years.

In all, the entire duration of this pattern of Sanskrit study upto the highest specialisation will extent to 20 years including the primary education, corresponding with the stages of general education. As already stated, Middle School, Madhyama will be equal to Higher Secondary or Pravesika will be equal to lower Secondary or Pre-University, Shastri will be equal to B.A. and Acharya equal to M.A., Mahacharya to Ph.D. and Vachaspati to D.Litt.

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SYLLABUS FOR THE PROPOSED SANSKRIT EXAMINATIONS  
UNDER THE SCHEME REORGANISED SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

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1. PRAVESHKA:

A. General Part: The following 5 subjects will be compulsorily taught under the General Part:-

- i) English
- ii) Regional Language/Mother Tongue.
- iii) Mathematics.
- iv) Social Studies, (History, Geography and Civics).
- v) General Science.

B. Special Part :- There will be three question papers in special part.

1st Paper : Sanskrit Prose.

2nd Paper : Sanskrit Poetry.

3rd Paper : Sanskrit Vyakarana. (Questions on translation would be included in the above question papers).

2. MADHYAMA:

A. General Part : The following subjects will be compulsorily taught for the General Part:-

- i) English.
- ii) Regional Language/Mother Tongue.
- iii) Mathematics.
- iv) Social Studies (History, Geography and Civics).
- v) General Science.

B. Special Part: There will be 4 papers in Special Part.

1st Paper : Sanskrit Prose, Poetry and drama

2nd Paper : Vyakarana with questions on Prosody.

3rd Paper : Elementary Nyaya and Alankara.

4th Paper : Sanskrit translation and composition.

3. SHASTRI:

There will be ten papers in all - 7 in General Part and 3 in Special Part

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A. General Part:

- 1st Paper : History of Sanskrit Literature.
- 2nd Paper : History of Sanskrit language and Selection from Vedic and Prakrit Literature.
- 3rd Paper : Indian History and Culture (inclusive of Greater India)
- 4th Paper : Upanishads - Grihyasutra and Manusmriti - Selections.
- 5th Paper : Sanskrit Gadya, Padya and Nataka including questions on Alankara.
- 6th Paper : Vyakarana.
- 7th Paper : Mimamsa, Nyaya and Vedanta.

B. Special Part : There will be three papers dealing with Special Shastra chosen by the Candidate  
 such as Vyakarana, Sahitya, Darshana etc.

4. ACHARYA part

There will be eight papers and viva-voce examination.

A. General Part :

- 1st Paper : i) Essay General  
 ii) Development of the Special branch of learning chosen by the candidate.
- 2nd Paper : i) Acquaintance with other allied branches of Sanskrit learning.  
 ii) Study of corresponding Western Branch of learning.

B. Special Part : There will be six papers, dealing with Special Shastra chosen by the candidate such as Vyakarana, Sahitya, Darshana etc.

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U.G.C.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Item: 18 - To consider the steps that may be taken for the proper and expenditure utilisation of the grant of Rs. 2,02,954/- sanctioned in August, 1959 to the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of the Non-resident Students' Centre.

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In March, 1956 the University Grants Commission accepted in principle the setting up of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the Aligarh Muslim University and the University was requested to send detailed estimates as early as possible. The plans and estimates sent by the University were generally approved by the C.P.W.D. and the University was advised in December, 1956, to proceed with the construction of the building in accordance with the comments of the C.P.W.D. In the meanwhile, the Building Committee of the Commission had made certain recommendations with regard to the specifications and main features of Non-resident Students' Centres in the universities. As the plans and estimates originally approved were considered to be on the high side, considering the limited purpose which the Centre was to serve the Commission approved in August, 1959, a revised plan for the construction of the Non-resident Students' Centre for 1000 students at a cost of Rs. 1,42,954/-. A further grant of Rs. 60,000/- was also sanctioned for the purchase of land. The first instalment of Rs. 1,00,000/- was released on 30-11-59.

After two reminders, one in June, 1960, and the other in August, 1960, the University stated in August, 1960 that as the negotiation for the purchase of land had not been concluded, the construction could not be taken

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in hand. An expenditure of Rs. 16,724.28 nP was, however, reported to have been incurred on the purchase of materials. In October, 1960, the University intimated that a new site had been selected for the Centre as the land originally selected could not be purchased. Revised plans were also sent by the University. It was stated by the Vice-Chancellor in November, 1960 that the construction would be taken in hand as soon as the revised plan was approved.

The revised plan was approved in November, 1960. No progress was reported until June, 1961 when the University was informed that unless the tender was finalised and the construction started in the month's time, the sanction would lapse. In reply, the University stated in July, 1961 that the tender had been finalised and the contractor had taken up the work in hand. The University also undertook to send the progress reports at the end of each quarter.

The University did not send any progress report. In November, 1961, it came to the notice of the Commission that the land on which the Non-resident Students' Centre was to be constructed was already in the possession of the University who had purchased it earlier from the Medical College funds and had transferred it for the Non-resident Students' Centre building at a price higher than the one paid earlier by the University (after charging interest on the original payment). The University was requested on 28-11-61 to send progress report and also furnish information in respect of the land purchased for the Non-resident Students' Centre. In reply, the University stated on 17-2-62 that the expenditure upto 31-12-61 was Rs. 40,996.91 nP and details regarding the purchase of land would be supplied later. No further communication has been received from the University.

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In view of the protracted way in which the university is carrying on the project and of the ambiguity in respect of the land purchased for the Centre, it is for consideration whether the University may be allowed to go ahead with the project. In case the University is permitted to proceed with the project, it is for consideration if the Commission may fix a deadline within which the project is to be completed, in which case any expenditure incurred after that date may not be considered as approved expenditure for the purpose of the Commission's assistance.

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\*Kaushik\*/21-9/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI

Meeting :

Dated : 3-10-1962.

Item 21: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Kurukshetra University for development during the Third Five Year Plan.

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The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development schemes of the Kurukshetra University for the Third Five Year Plan consisted of the following members :-

- 1) Prof. B.R. Saxena,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Commission on Scientific and  
Technical Terminology,  
New Delhi.
- 2) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad,  
Professor of History,  
Delhi University.
- 3) Dr. B.D. Jain,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Delhi University.
- 4) Dr. F.C. Anluck,  
Department of Physics,  
Delhi University.
- 5) Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Development Officer (Humanities),  
U.G.C.
- 6) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Education Officer (Science),  
U.G.C.

2. The Committee visited the University on the 24th and 25th August, 1962. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

3. The Commission had earlier approved the following schemes of the Kurukshetra University :-

(p.t.o.)



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Schemes	Share of the Commission.
i) Construction of Library Building.	
ii) Construction of Post-Graduate Block for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 14,47,000/- (NR)
iii) Construction of hostels for students.	
iv) Health Centre.	
v) Books and Journals	Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR)
vi) 12 houses for Lecturers	
vii) One staff hostel for accommodating 12 bachelor teachers.	Rs. 2,57,000/- (NR)
Total:-	Rs. 18,04,000/- (NR)
Basic grants for Scientific Equipment in departments of Chemistry and Mathematics.	Rs. 60,000/-
	Rs. 18,64,000/-

4. The financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the development schemes during Third Plan are summarised below: (figures are in lakhs) -

Name of the Department.	Building	Equipment	Books	Staff.
<b>A. Science Departments:</b>				
Chemistry	4.50 (with built up area of 22,500 sq.ft. plus services and furniture).	2.00		2 R 1 L
Physics	4.00 (with built up area of 21,000 sq.ft. plus services and furniture.)	2.00	1 P	1 P 1 R 1 L

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<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Mathematics	1.80 (with built up area of 10,000 sq.ft. services and furniture).	0.20		1 R 2 L
<u>BOOKS</u>				
General			0.75	
Departmental			0.75	
Workshop tools for Physica and Chemistry Departments.		0.20		
	10.30	4.40	1.50	1 P, 4 R 4 L Rs. 2.52
	<u>Total cost.</u>	<u>Share of the Commission.</u>	<u>Share of the University/Bihar Government</u>	
	16.20	10.30	5.90	
	2.52	1.26	1.26	
	18.72	11.56	7.16	

<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Staff</u>
<u>B. Humanities:</u>				
English	-	-	15,000	1 R 3 L
Economics	-	-	15,000	1 P 1 R 1 L
Political Science.	-	-	15,000	1 P 3 L
History	-	-	15,000	2 L
Geography	-	10,000	15,000	1 R 3 L
Education	-	-	15,000	1 R 3 L
Sanskrit Pali & Prakrit.	-	-	25,000	1 R

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<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Ancient Indian History and Culture.	-	-	15,000	1 P 2 L
Indian Philosophy.	-	-	15,000	1 R 1 L
Hindi	-	-	10,000*	1 P 1 L
For research projects (Ancient Indian Studies)			50,000	-
Building for Arts Departments. (with built-up area of 25,000 sq.ft.)	4.00	-	-	-
	4.00	0.10	2.05	4 P, 6 R, 1 19 L. Rs. 7.32
	<u>Total Cost.</u>	<u>Share of the Commission.</u>	<u>Share of the University/ State Government.</u>	
N.R.	6.15	4.10	2.05	
R.	7.32	3.66	3.66	
	<u>13.47</u>	<u>7.76</u>	<u>5.71</u>	

C. General Schemes :

<u>Name of the Scheme.</u>	<u>Total estimated Cost.</u> (lakhs)	<u>Share of the Commission.</u> (lakhs)
i) 5 Professors' Houses	1.80	0.90
ii) 5 Readers' Houses	1.40	0.70
iii) 15 Lecturers' Houses	2.60	1.30
iv) Men's hostel for 200 students.	6.00	3.00
v) Vice-Chancellor's House.	0.62	0.31
vi) Guest House-cum. staff club.	1.50	1.00
	<u>13.92</u>	<u>7.21</u>

6. The total amount payable to the Kurukshetra University as the share of the Commission during the Third Five Year Plan period will be as under:-

	<u>Spill- over,</u>	<u>Grants already sanctioned dur- ing III Plan.</u>	<u>Grants recom- mended by the Visiting Com- mittee.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Science	-	0.60	11.56	12.16
Humanities	-	3.10	7.76	10.86
General	-	14.94	7.21	22.15
	-	18.64	26.53	45.17

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Annexure I to Item 21, dt. 3.10.1962.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the development schemes of Kurukshetra University for the Third Five Year Plan Period.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members to assess the proposals for the development of higher education in the various faculties of the Kurukshetra University during the Third Five Year Plan period.

- 1) Prof. B. R. Saxeena,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Commission on Scientific & Technical Terminology,  
New Delhi.
- 2) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad,  
Professor of History,  
Delhi University.
- 3) Dr. B. D. Jain,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Delhi University.
- 4) Dr. F. C. Auluck,  
Department of Physics,  
Delhi University.
- 5) Dr. P. J. Philip,  
Development Officer (Humanities),  
University Grants Commission.
- 6) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Education Officer (Science),  
University Grants Commission.

The committee, with the exception of Dr. F. C. Auluck, visited the university on 24th and 25th August, 1962.

The Kurukshetra University was established in 1956 as a unitary teaching and residential university and started functioning with only the department of Sanskrit. However, it has since grown into a multi-faculty university providing facilities for teaching various subjects in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences. The main purpose of the University, however, is to provide encouragement to higher education and research especially in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian History, Modern Indian languages etc.

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The Kurukshetra University has instituted the Faculties of Arts and Languages, Science, Social Sciences and Education and the following departments are already functioning under the various faculties:

Faculty of Arts & Languages.

Department of Sanskrit  
Department of Hindi  
Department of English  
Department of Philosophy  
Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science.

Department of Chemistry  
Department of Physics

Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of History  
Department of Economics  
Department of Political Science

Faculty of Education

The Kurukshetra University has a good site which provides sufficient scope for further expansion.

A distinctive feature of the university is its residential character, which stems chiefly from its situation in a remote part of the State. This residential character of the university however offers some advantages for academic pursuits and also for a healthy campus life. The campus has been fairly well developed and the construction of a number of buildings etc. are in progress. Some quarters for its teaching staff and a few hostels for women and men students have been built and are in use. The building of the College of Education, which has been put up by the Panjab Government, at present provides some space for the accommodation of certain departments of the university.

The university has several development programmes in view to be taken up during the course of the next 5 to 10 years. Although at present the number of students

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in the various under-graduate and post-graduate classes is only about 850, The university anticipates a rapid growth in numbers when the various faculties are suitably accommodated and equipped. The growth in numbers likely to occur will, however, be subject to several factors such as the facilities already available in the Panjab University at Chandigarh and in the universities of Patiala and Ludhiana and the jurisdiction which the Kurukshetra University may have for purposes of affiliation. If the University were to remain purely residential, increase in numbers may be a slow process. Affiliation of some colleges may help the university to have a larger student population and perhaps also financially. The Vice-Chancellor stated in this connection that he expected to receive co-operation from the other universities in the State in regard to co-ordination of teaching facilities in various subjects. It appears some ~~discussions~~ **discussions** are under way with regard to the type of collaboration and division of efforts among the universities located in the State of Panjab. While it may be desirable and necessary to provide facilities in all the universities in ~~in~~ subjects in which the demand for trained personnel is high, in other subjects in which such demand is less, the three Universities in Panjab will have to agree upon providing facilities only in a restricted measure.

From the examination of the proposals formulated by the university and the discussions that took place the committee did not obtain a clear picture of the exact organisational pattern of the university and delimitations of the various faculties. At present the corpus of the university consists of the College of Education, a University College, a Women's College, all of

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which <sup>are</sup> dealing with under-graduate classes, and also various faculties with individual departments of study. In addition, the University is thinking of setting up an Institute of Indic Studies. This pattern of stratifying education at various levels, particularly in a residential university may not be conducive to promotion of balanced education and proper maintenance of standards. It would be desirable to have Faculties of Humanities, Social Sciences, <sup>and</sup> Sciences <sup>and</sup> a number of departments functioning in these faculties may provide for both under-graduate and post-graduate education and research in each subject. The organisation of a single department to deal with both under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and research in a subject will also be helpful administratively and in avoiding duplication of physical facilities and efforts. Senior teachers will also be able to participate in under-graduate teaching.

The number of students on roll as on August 1962 is given in Annexure I. The details of the existing teaching staff in various departments are given in Annexure II.

The University Grants Commission had earlier on the basis of the recommendations of a committee which examined some of the schemes of the university approved the following developments in the university:

- a) Construction of the library building;
- b) Construction of a post-graduate block for Humanities departments.
- c) Construction of the hostels for students; and
- d) A health centre.

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The share of the University Grants Commission of the cost approved in the case of these projects amounts to Rs. 14.47 lakhs. Subsequent to this, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been sanctioned to the university for purchase of library books and journals during the third plan period. Sanctions have also been conveyed for the construction of 12 houses for Lecturers and one staff ~~12~~ bachelor teachers at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5.15 lakhs hostel for accommodating and the Commission has agreed to bear 50% of this expenditure. Thus the Commission has already agreed to the implementation of schemes amounting to nearly Rs. 27.47 lakhs and agreed to provide as its share Rs. 18.04 lakhs to the Kurukshetra University.

As a result of the discussions held with the university authorities and the Heads of Departments, the Committee has to recommend as follows:

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VI. SCIENCE

As stated above, the Faculty of science, at present, has departments of Physics and Chemistry functioning to provide instructions in those subjects. The Physics department has not yet taken upon itself the teaching at post-graduate level. The department of Mathematics which admits students both at undergraduate and post-graduate level is currently grouped under the faculty of arts. While there may be no specific objection to the department of Mathematics being under the faculty of arts, the committee feels however, that from the type of the activities of the department and the areas in which it desires to impart instruction and provide facilities for research, it would be desirable that the department of Mathematics is brought under the faculty of science. This department should be able to co-operate with the department of Physics in a number of activities of mutual interest.

All the three departments mentioned above are located temporarily in the building of the college of Education. It would therefore, be essential that each of these departments is provided with separate accommodation, so that they may expand their teaching and research activities to the extent desirable. The university proposes to provide for instruction at the under-graduate level in both pass and honours level. If the university makes provision for the B.Sc. Hons. course it should not make admissions to the pass degree course also, particularly in a residential university like

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Where the number of students will not be generally high and admissions to the pass course may result in admission of students below average. The admissions to the M.Sc. Classes during the current plan period may not exceed 30 in Physics and Chemistry each, and 40 in the case of Mathematics; the same number of admissions should be considered sufficient for the honours courses also. Although the University originally planned to have in its science faculty, departments in both physical sciences and Biological sciences in view of the availability of the funds and the time that is essentially required for proper planning and development, the Committee feels that for the present, the University may concentrate its efforts to developing the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics only and take up the question of starting departments of Botany and Zoology at a later date.

In order to provide the essential physical facilities for these 3 science departments, the committee recommends that the following assistance may be given by the Commission during the Third Five-Year Plan period:

(a) Buildings:

The University may be assisted to construct a separate block for each of these departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics with the total built up area of

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- (i) 22,500 Sq.Ft. for Chemistry;
- (ii) 21,000 Sq.ft. for Physics; and
- (iii) 10,000 Sq.ft. for Department of Mathematics.

These areas will meet all the requirements of teaching and research in these departments for the intake of students referred to above. The estimated cost of construction of these buildings including all internal and external services and furniture will be about Rs. 4.50 lakhs for Chemistry, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Physics and Rs. 1.80 lakhs for Mathematics.

(b) Equipment:

Since all these departments are practically new and would, therefore, require most of the equipment to be obtained afresh, the University will require considerable grants for purchase of scientific equipment. However, in view of the limited availability of the foreign exchange in respect of the equipment to be imported, it may not be possible for the University to spend large amounts. It is therefore recommended that for the department of Chemistry which is already functioning at M.Sc. level in addition to the basis grants that may be provided the Commission may give an equipment grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for any such additional equipment that the department may require during the Third Plan period. For the department of Physics, an equipment grant of Rs. 2 lakhs in all should suffice. In the case of Mathematics department, the equipment grant recommended is Rs. 20,000/- in addition to the

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grant that may be given to meet its basic needs.

(c) Library Books and Journals:

No grant has been sanctioned to Kurukshetra University for meeting its basic requirement for the purchase of library books and journals in science subjects. It is recommended that in addition to providing Rs. 25,000/- to each of these three departments for their departmental libraries, the Commission may give a sum of Rs. 75,000/- for all the science departments for building up a science section in the general library.

(d) It would be essential that all the equipment obtained by these departments is properly maintained and serviced so as to be continuously used for its teaching and research purposes. While the question of establishment of a regular central workshop may not be taken up at present until its science faculty is fully developed, the committee would, however, like to recommend that a grant of Rs. 10,000/- each may be given to the departments of Physics and Chemistry to purchase the essential workshop tools for purpose of maintenance and day to day repairs of the equipment.

(e) ADDITIONAL TEACHING STAFF:

The details of the staff already appointed by the University in the various science departments including Mathematics are given in Annexure II. The committee considers that in addition to the staff existing in these departments, the Commission may provide assistance for the appointment of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer in the department <sup>of</sup> Physics; 2 Readers and 1 Lecturer in the department of Chemistry;

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and 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers in the department of Mathematics for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period. The university will have to assure the Commission that the various additional posts sanctioned will continue to be maintained by the University when the Commission's assistance towards these posts will cease at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

The basis of sharing all these grants recommended will be on  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$  in the case of Non-recurring expenditure of the existing post-graduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics and 50% in the case of the Physics department which will have to be treated as a new post-graduate department to be established; the recurring expenditure in the case of all these departments will however, be on 50 : 50 sharing basis for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the ~~Committee~~ are summarised below:-

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**I. NON-RECURRING**

	Total esti- mated cost (in lakhs)	Share of the UGC	Share of Univ- ersity/State Govt.
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**A. Buildings:**

(i) Chemistry deptt. Total built up area of 22,500 Sq.Ft. plus all services & furniture.	4.50	3.00	1.50
(ii) Mathematics 10,000 sq.ft. plus all ser- vices & furni- ture.	1.80	1.20	0.60
(iii) Physics (new Deptt.) 21,000 Sq.ft. plus all services and furniture.	4.00	2.00	2.00

**B. Scientific Equipment.**

(i) Chemistry (in addition to basic grant)	2.00	1.34	0.66
(ii) Mathematics (in addition to basic grant)	0.20	0.13	0.07
(iii) Physics (new deptt.)	2.00	1.00	1.00

**C Library books & journals.**

(a) General	0.75	0.75	-
(b) Departmental	0.75	0.75	-
D. Workshop tools for Physics & Chemistry Deptts.	0.20	0.13	0.07
Total Non-recurring	16.20	10.30	5.90

**II Recurring : Staff.**

One Professor in Physics;  
Two Readers in Chemistry;  
One Reader each in Physics  
& Mathematics; One lecturer  
each in Physics & Chemistry;  
Two lecturers in Mathematics

(Cost for 3½ years).	2.52	1.26	1.26
Grand Total	18.72	11.56	7.16
Non-recurring & Recurring.	Rs. (in Lakhs)		

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II - HUMANITIES. DEPARTMENTS.

The university has taken steps to set up an Institute of Indic Studies with a view to stressing teaching and research in subjects relating to the culture and civilization of ancient India. The university has, however, included among the disciplines to be developed in the institute such subjects as Modern Indian Languages and Linguistics, apart from Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Ancient Indian History, etc. It was not clear to the Committee how these modern subjects could be a part of the institute's programme. Separate departments for Modern Indian Languages and Linguistics should be set up as and when necessary. The Committee also thought that the name Ancient Indian Studies better indicated the appropriate concerns of the institute than the name Indic Studies. The university was agreeable to changing the name as suggested.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the establishment of an institute in the university (where teaching and research are generally organised on the basis of separate departments) was likely to create difficult administrative and academic problems. If the work done in the institute is to be guided by a Director - as appears to be the intention of the university - his specialization may influence, to a considerable extent, the direction research in the institute is likely to take, the other areas concerned not receiving the attention they deserve. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that these departments may <sup>be</sup> organised as a faculty under the guidance of a Dean. The advantage of placing these departments under a Dean would consist in the possibility of the work relating to the disciplines developing in a balanced way, as Deans change every two or three years and other teachers also



are connected with the work through the constitution of a Board of Studies or Faculty. If, however, it is proposed to retain the character of the institute as a separate entity, the Committee would suggest that its directorship may rotate among the heads of ~~the concerned departments~~ every two or three years, with a view to obviating the emergence of a permanent bias in the work of the institute on the lines of the speciality of the Director at the cost of other specialities. There could also be a Committee of representative teachers to help the Director in formulating the programme of work of the institute.

The Faculty or Institute of Ancient Indian Studies, it is suggested, may consist of such departments as a department of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali, a department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and a department of Philosophy (with particular reference to Indian Philosophy). These departments may conduct M.A. courses in the different subjects and undertake research work in a cooperative way.

The Committee discussed the question of development of post-graduate teaching and research in the Social Sciences. The university has already set up departments of Economics, History and Political Science; The existing staff in these departments appear on the whole, to be promising and consequently there are prospects of teaching and research of a fairly high standard being developed in the subjects. The department of Economics of this university may do well to emphasise the study of agricultural and rural problems. The department of Political Science may provide a composite course in International Relations and Public Administration, before any attempt is made to develop particular specialities. The department of History may undertake the teaching of General History - Western History as well as all the three periods of Indian History. For the teaching of the period of Ancient

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Indian History, the cooperation of the teachers in the department of Ancient Indian History and Culture may be secured.

The university further requested the approval of the Commission for the establishment of <sup>a</sup> post-graduate departments of Education as well as a department of Geography. The Committee agrees ~~that~~ this university is well suited for developing a post-graduate department of Education, there being already a flourishing Teachers' College which provides a four-year integrated course after matriculation leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in Education, with instruction in the academic and pedagogical subjects proceeding concurrently. As regards Geography, the Committee was of the view that it would be difficult for a new university such as Kurukshetra to establish both under-graduate and post-graduate teaching in the subject for some time to come. The university may, to begin with, introduce Honours teaching in Geography and, if the experiment proves successful, start a post-graduate course in the subject at a later stage, preferably in the Fourth Plan period.

The university also placed before the Committee proposals for the setting up of two more departments - a department of Sociology and a department of Public Administration. Considering ~~the fact that the neighbouring university~~ of Panjab has well-developed departments in both these subjects and the advisability of Kurukshetra university concentrating for the present on the basic departments, the Committee would suggest that the establishment of these departments may be postponed. The Vice-Chancellor accepted this suggestion.

The Vice-Chancellor informed that he had appointed certain teachers early in 1962-63 in anticipation of

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the Commission's approval. The Committee is satisfied that these appointments were made to meet urgent and genuine requirements and would therefore recommend that the expenditure on account of these teachers be included in the development schemes to be approved for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan. A list of such teachers, along with additional teachers/needed by the different departments are indicated below:

Department.	Existing Staff.	Staff appointed early in 1962-63.	Additional Staff Required.	Rs.
<i>'P' stands for Professor, 'R' for Reader and 'L' for Lecturer.</i>				
English	P - 1 L - 4	R - 1 L - 3		
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
Economics	R - 1 L - 3	-	P - 1 R - 1 L - 1	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
Pol. Science	R - 1 L - 2	P - 1 L - 3		
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
History	R - 1 L - 1	-	L - 2	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
Geography	-	-	R - 1 L - 3	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
			Equipment	- 10,000
Education	-	-	R - 1 L - 3	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000

Faculty of Ancient Indian Studies.

Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit.	P - 1 R - 1 L - 4	-	R - 1	
			Books & Journals and Manuscripts.	- 25,000
Ancient In- dian His- tory and Culture.	R - 1	-	P - 1 L - 2	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
Indian Phi- losophy.	L - 2 Tutor-1	-	R - 1 L - 1	
			Books & Journals	- 15,000
Hindi	R - 1 L - 3	-	P - 1 L - 1	
			Books & Journals	- 10,000

For research projects

50,000/-

-/-

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The University Grants Commission had earlier approved the construction of a building with a plinth area of 25,000 sq.ft. for accommodating the departments of English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, History, Political Science and Philosophy in which teaching had been started at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The Committee has examined the question of accommodation carefully and is of the view that the area already approved by the Commission is inadequate for housing these departments, considering the fact that both post-graduate and honours teaching are to be conducted. It may also be noted that ~~three~~ more departments are to be set up during the Third Plan period, viz: Education, Geography and Ancient Indian History & Culture. While the department of Education may be accommodated in the Teachers' College where space is available for the purpose, the new departments of Geography and Ancient Indian History & Culture will have to be provided for. To meet the ~~new~~ needs as well as <sup>(particularly those of the Faculty of Ancient Indian studies)</sup> the requirements of the existing departments, the Committee feels that an additional area of 25,000 sq.ft. is indispensable. This area may constitute either a second floor to the building already approved by the Commission or be put up separately in accordance with the convenience of the university. The estimated cost of the building will be about Rs.4,00,000/-, excluding furniture.

The financial implications of the schemes recommended above for development of teaching and research in the Humanities and Social Sciences amount to Rs.7,32,000(R) and Rs. ~~5,65,000~~ <sup>6,75,000</sup> (NR), the share of the Commission being Rs.3,66,000 (R) and Rs. ~~3,60,000(NR)~~ <sup>4,10,000(N.R)</sup>.

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III. GENERAL SCHEMES.

Situated as the Kurukshetra University is in a part of the Punjab State, lacking in urban facilities, it can develop only if adequate provision is made for the residence of teachers and students on its campus. The Commission has already agreed to the provision of two hostels for women students, together providing accommodation for 253 students. The Commission has <sup>also</sup> agreed to the construction of 12 Lecturers' quarters and one staff hostel for 12 bachelor teachers, but these are inadequate to meet the growing demands of the university. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the following additional facilities may be provided:-

5 Professors' Houses	-	Rs.1.80 lakhs
5 Readers' Houses	-	Rs.1.40 lakhs
15 Lecturers' Houses	-	Rs.2.60 lakhs
Men's Hostels for 200 students.	-	Rs.6.00 lakhs

The Vice-Chancellor does not have at present proper accommodation. He therefore requires a house with some convenience for putting up one or two distinguished guests. The usual assistance given by the Commission for similar houses may be given to the university. A guest-house-cum-staff club is also urgently needed on the campus, as there are no hotels in the neighbourhood of the university for putting up visitors, and teachers require recreational facilities. The Committee recommends the construction of these buildings as indicated below:-

Vice-Chancellor's House	-	Rs.62,000(NR)
Guest-House-Cum-Staff Club	-	Rs.1.5 lakhs.

Another need of the university relates to a printing press. There is no possibility of any printing work being done anywhere near the university. It is

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clear that without a printing press of its own, the university will not be able to undertake any large-scale publication work. We recommend sanction of assistance by the Commission for this purpose.

The financial implications of the above proposals for the General Schemes recommended above amount to Rs.13,92,000(NR), the share of the Commission on the usual basis being Rs.7,21,000 (NR).

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No. of Students on rolls on 9.8.1962

( B = Boys & G = Girls ) .

Name of the College/ Department.	Pre-University		Pre-Medical				B.A.(Pass)		B.Sc. (Pass)		B.A/B.Sc.(Education)			
	B	G	I Yr.		II Yr.		B	G	B	G	III Yr.		III Yr.	
University College	156	-	20	-	22	-	18	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. College for Women	-	22	-	9	-	12	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
College of Education	62	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	34	79	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>26</b>

	B.A.(Pass)		B.Sc.(Hons)		M.A.(Previous)		M.A. (Final)		M.Sc.(Previous)		M.Sc. (Final)	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Hindi Deptt.	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Philosophy Deptt.	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Deptt.	5	2	-	-	12	12	7	4	-	-	-	-
Mathematics Deptt.	2	1	4	-	18	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Economics Deptt.	5	-	-	-	10	3	5	1	-	-	-	-
History Deptt.	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pol.Science	2	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanskrit Deptt.	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	5	-	-	-	-
Chemistry Deptt.	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	26	1	24	1
Physics Deptt.	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>

( 80 ) ( 29 ) ( 27 ) ( 25 )

Grand Total 826

Annexure II

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Departments & Teaching Staff.

P = Professor/Principal  
L = Lecturer

R = Reader  
T = Tutor

Faculty/ Deptt.	Teaching Staff on 31.3.62				Additional Staff (Revised Demand)				Total Staff			
	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T
<u>Faculty of Arts &amp; Languages.</u>												
English.	1	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	7	4
Mathematics.	1	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	6	1
Hindi	-	1	3	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	6	1
Philosophy.	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
<u>Faculty of Science.</u>												
Chemistry	1	-	6	-	1	3	4	5	2	3	10	5
Physics	-	1	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	7	3
Biology	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2
<u>Faculty of Social-Sciences.</u>												
Economics	-	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	5	1
History	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	4	-
Pol. Science	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	5	-
<u>Institute of Indian Studies.</u>												
Sanskrit.	1	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	-
Pali & Prakrit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistics.	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
<u>Ancient Indian History Culture &amp; Archaeology.</u>												
Indian Philosophy	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-
<u>Faculty of Education University College.</u>												
(Principal)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting:  
October 3, 1962.

Item No. 22: To receive a note on the Summer Schools and Seminars organised or likely to be organised by the Universities with the Commission's assistance during 1961-62 & 1962-63.

The boundaries of knowledge are rapidly expanding in the modern world particularly in the field of Science. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that teachers in our universities and colleges should be aware of and familiar with the latest developments so that the teaching that is undertaken by them in their subjects would take cognisance of the progress made. Since its inception the University Grants Commission has been supporting the efforts of the Universities and Colleges in providing opportunities for their teachers and research workers to keep abreast of modern developments in their field of study by making grants towards organising Summer Schools, Seminars and Conferences of learned societies. Since these Summer schools and Seminars would be of great help to the universities and colleges in bringing about improvements in their work, the Commission at its meeting held on 1st November, 1961 (Item No. 17) decided that grants may be given to the universities in this regard, the number of such conferences being determined on the basis of funds likely to be available for the purpose.

During the year 1961-62, grants amounting to Rs. 0.76 lakhs were paid to 13 universities towards the holding of 6 Conferences, 5 Research Seminars and 4 Summer Schools as detailed in the Appendix I. During the current year, i.e., 1962-63, proposals from 14 universities for organising 6 Research Seminars, 24 Summer Institutes/Refresher Courses and 2 Conferences have been accepted. The U.G.C.'s contribution for this purpose is likely to be Rs. 2.75 lakhs. Details of the Seminars and Summer Schools which have been organised or are likely to be organised during the current year are given in Appendix II. Of the fifteen Summer Schools/Seminars held during 1961-62, reports in respect of 11 have been received. Out of the twelve Summer Schools/Seminars so far organised in 1962-63, reports in respect of eight have been received. The abstracts of the reports are given in Appendix III.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Statement showing the Seminars/Summer Institutes/Conferences  
by the Universities during 1961-62 with the assistance from  
University Grants Commission.

S.No.	Name of the University/Institution organising Seminar/Summer Institute.	Title of the Seminar/Summer Institute/Conference.	Place	No. of participants and/or invitees.	
1.	Allahabad University	Seminar on Student Evaluation at the University stage; and Seminar on reforms in the University examinations.	Allahabad	---	Ist Feb.
2.	Andhra University	Holding of the 15th Annual Session of All India Commerce Conference.	Waltair	200	27.1 29.1
3.	Calcutta University	19th Session of the Bharatiya Hindi Parishad.	Calcutta	500	29th Dec.
4.	Delhi University	24th Session of the Indian History Congress.	Delhi	About 350	28th Dec.
5.	Delhi University	Holding of 4th Summer School of Mathematics.	Delhi	81	9th June
6.	Gujarat University	Summer School in Modern Mathematics.	Ahmedabad.	---	2nd May,
7.	Karnatak University	44th Annual Conference of the All India Economic Association and the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics.	Dharwar	250-300	Last Dec.
8.	Mysore University	Holding of the 12th Session of All India English Teachers Conference.	Mysore	About 350	28th Dec.
9.	Mysore University cooperation with the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom.	Seminar on National Integration.	Mysore	---	23rd Mar
10.	Osmania University in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.	All India Seminar on Criminal Judicial Administration with Special reference to substantive Law.	Hyderabad.	30	26th 8th
11.	Panjab University	Seminar on the application of Field Theoretic Methods to problems in Solid State Physics.	Chandigarh	10	Feb.
12.	Rajasthan University	Holding of a special course on the teaching of Mathematics.	Mount Abu	35	25th 24th
13.	Saugar University	Summer School of Linguistics.	Saugar	125	8th June
14.	S.N.D.T. Women's University	Seminar on Teaching of English.	Bombay	17 outside 13 delegates.	Se
15.	Visva Bharati	Indian Philosophical Congress	Santiniketan	300	29th Ist

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Appendix I to Item No. 22  
Meeting 31. October, 1962.

Duration	Grants paid/ sanctioned.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
to 3rd '62.	1000	
2.61 to 2.61.	1000	
to 31st 1961.	2000	
to 30th 1961.	5000	Report not received.
May to 3rd , 1961.	6000	
week of 1961.	1837.50	
week of 1961.	2265.22	
to 31st 1961.	5000	Report not received.
to 25th h, 1962.	852	
June to July, 1961.	15000 plus 5000 (addl. grant to meet the deficit of the Seminar).	
1962.	2100	
May to June, 1961.	4000	
May to 18th , 1961.	20,000	Report not received.
th to 15th pt. 1961.	2000	
October to November, 1961.	2500	Report not received.

Statement showing the Seminars/Summer Institutes/Conferences organised by the Universities during the year 1962-63 with the assistance from the University Grants Commission.

S.No.	Name of the University/Institution organising Seminar/Summer Institute.	Title of the Seminar/Summer Institute/Conference.	Place	No. of participants and/or invitees.	Duration
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	M. S. University of Baroda	Summer School in Home Science. 'Clothing & Textiles'	Baroda	150-200	20th May to 30th June '63
2.	M.S. University of Baroda.	Autumn Seminar in Linguistics.	Baroda	20	October-November 1962.
3.	Bhagalpur University	8th Session of Akhil Bharatiya Darshana Parishad.	Bhagalpur	---	1st to 4th Nov. '62.
4.	Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay (Through Bombay University).	One month Refresher Course in Nuclear Physics and Electronics.	Trombay Bombay.	13	14th May to 2nd June, '63
5.	-do-	One month refresher course in Nuclear Chemistry.	-do-	10	-do-
6.	Bombay University (Organised by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay).	Summer School in 'Algebraic Topology'.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.	30	15th June to 15th July, '63
7.	Bombay University	International Round Table in India	Bombay	40	3rd to 9th 1963.
8.	Bombay University (in association with the Atomic Energy Commission.)	Symposium on Spectroscopy.	Bombay	15	Sept. - Oct 1962.
9.	Delhi University	Summer School in Theoretical Physics.	Simla	---	June, 1962
10.	Delhi University	Mathematics Seminar for College teachers.	Delhi	40	7th May to May, 1962
11.	National Physical Laboratory (Through Delhi University).	Symposium on Lattice defects and Lattice dynamics.	New pusa New Delhi.	20	8th Oct. Oct. '62.
12.	Gorakhpur University	International Law	Mussoorie/ Nainital.	40	Autumn, 1962
13.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Summer School on 'Structure of Solids'.	Kodakahal	40	21st May, June, 1962
14.	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.	Summer Course in Advanced Statistics.	Bangalore.	---	5 weeks / tion may 1962.
15.	Karnatak University	Summer School in Linguistics.	Dharwar	---	1st May June, 1962
16.	Lucknow University	Seminar on 'Labour Economics' An Inter-Disciplinary approach.	Mussoorie.	----	For 10 w.e.f. June, 1962
17.	Lucknow University	13th Session of the All India English Teachers Conference.	Lucknow	----	27th to Dec. '62
18.	Mysore University	Seminar on International Relations.	Mysore	50	17th, 18th June, 1962

Estimated expenditure.

Appendix-II to Item No. 22.  
Meeting 3rd October, 1962.

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Remarks:  
7. Rs. 8.

8,000  
 mber, 18,000  
 2,500 Proposal under consideration  
 2,540.00  
 5,925.66  
 Jan. 25,000  
 5,000  
 Report not received (Organised jointly with the Min. of S.R. & C.A.).  
 27th 6,000 Report not received.  
 13th --- The Commission will be contributing towards D.A. & T.A. of participants  
 8,000  
 9th 10,000 (Organised jointly with the C.S.I.R.)  
 June --- The Commission has agreed to pay towards the D.A. and T.A. of the participants through their respective universities  
 Report not received.  
 to 15th 20,000  
 10th 10,000  
 30th 6,500  
 19th 1,000 No payment made. Report not received.

5.	6.	7.	8.
40	Dates not decided.	16,000	
--	-do-	16,000	
40	October- November.	10,000	
60	4 days. 1st week of Oct.	6,000	
40	24th Sept. to 14th October.	10,000	
40	-do-	10,000	
40	1963 Summer Vacation. (40 days)	20,000	
60	Oct. '62.	20,000	
35-40	25th May to 15th June '62.	3,800 plus 2,225	
40	Deepawali Vacation.	10,000 (Paid)	
--	November, 1962	8,000	
40	2 weeks. Puja Vacation.	4,600 (Paid)	
0	-do-	4,600	
0	-do-	4,600	

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ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORTS OF SUMMER SCHOOLS AND SEMINARS  
ORGANISED BY THE UNIVERSITIES DURING 1961-62 AND 1962-63.

SEMINAR ON STUDENT EVALUATION AT THE UNIVERSITY  
LEVEL

The Seminar was organised by the Department of Education, Allahabad University, from February 1 to February 3, 1962 to provide an occasion for discussion and exchange of views by teachers of different faculties and representatives of some nearby universities, on the vital problem of improving the present practices of examination and student evaluation. The seminar was attended by 57 teachers and 3 research fellows and 26 M.Ed. students. The seminar aroused keen interest and active participation of the members present and the group arrived at some valuable and helpful conclusions. Some of them are listed below:

- (i) Evaluation units should be established and more opportunities for exchange of ideas should be provided.
- (ii) There should be no experimentation without either improvement in teacher-student ratio or reduction in load of work on teachers by reducing lecture work.
- (iii) Excessive emphasis on external examination must not be given up and internal evaluation should be encouraged.
- (iv) Different departments should be free to organise new methods of examination, not necessarily in conformity with the fixed pattern.
- (v) Essay type of questions should be improved and should be supplemented by other tests.

II. XV ALL INDIA COMMERCE CONFERENCE:

The 15th All India Commerce Conference was held from 27th to 29th December 1961 under the auspices of the Andhra University. The conference was attended by 94 delegates from different parts of the country. The following important aspects were discussed at the conference:-

- (i) The report of the Special Committee on Commerce Education.
- (ii) Foreign Participation in Industrial Enterprises in India.

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(iii) Case study in an Industrial Enterprise.

(iv) Problems of Company Management.

The papers read at the conference have been published as a special conference issue of the Indian Journal of Commerce.

III. BHARATIYA HINDI PARISHAD:

The Annual Session of Bharatiya Hindi Parishad was held under the auspices of the University of Calcutta from 29th to 31st December 1961. Nearly 350 delegates leading almost all the Universities, participated in the conference. Dr. Nagendra, Professor and Head of the Department of Hindi, University of Delhi, presided over the conference which was inaugurated by Srimati Vijay Laxmi Pandit. Dr. S.R. Dass Ex-Chief Justice of India and the Vice-Chancellor of the Visva-Bharati University was the Chief Guest. The following important subjects were discussed:-

- i) Some thoughts on reconstruction and revaluation of the history of Hindi literature.
- ii) Research work done by various Universities in Hindi.

IV. FOURTH SUMMER SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS:

The Fourth Summer School was held from 9th May, 1961 to 3rd June, 1961 by the Delhi University. It was attended by 39 participants from outside Delhi and 52 from Delhi University and the Delhi Colleges. Besides three general addresses by Prof. D.S.Kothari, Prof. Ram Behari and Prof. R.S. Verma, the academic programme of the School consisted of (i) Thirty six lectures on Modern Abstract Mathematics (Set Theory, Algebraic Structures, Order and Lattices General Topology, Measure and Integration, etc.), (ii) Eleven lectures on Operations Research and Applied Statistics (Theory of Information, Stochastic Processes, Dynamic Programming, Queing Theory, etc.), (iii) Twelve hours of discussions on Set Theory, Analysis, Teaching and research of Mathematics in India, etc., (iv) Twelve hours devoted to a Seminar for 80 Higher Secondary School Teachers in Delhi and (v) Twenty-five hours devoted to 22 research papers presented at the symposium on Fluid Dynamics.

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SUMMER SCHOOL IN MODERN MATHEMATICS:

The Summer School was held at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Gujarat University from 15th May to 29th May 1961. The programme of the Summer School was divided into (i) Technical Lectures, (ii) Invited addresses and (iii) Group discussions. The lectures were on Elementary Theory of sets and Lebesgue Theory of Integration, on Abstract Algebra and Topology of Metric spaces. These lectures were almost invariably followed by lively discussions on intricate niceties of abstract mathematical reasoning. Besides there were addresses by eminent mathematicians invited from all over India. The Summer School also discussed three major problems viz. (i) The problem of continuous curriculum from Pre-University class to the Degree <sup>standard</sup> (ii) The problem of in-service training of mathematics teachers in the colleges (iii) The problem: How to make the subject more interesting?

VI. ALL-INDIA ECONOMIC CONFERENCES:

The Indian Economic Association held its 44th Annual Conference at Dharwar, under the auspices of the Karnatak University from 27th to 30th December, 1961. The Indian Society of Labour Economics also held its 5th Annual Conference along with the 44th Session of the Indian Economic Association. Observers from the British, American and Russian Embassies were also present at the Conference. Over 150 delegates and observers attended both the Conferences. A large number of industrialists, bankers, businessmen and members of the University bodies and of the affiliated colleges took active interest in these conferences. The following important topics were discussed :-

- 1) Price level and economic growth.
- 2) Regional Development in India since 1951.
- 3) Capital Market and industrialisation in India.
- 4) The scope of Labour Economics.
- 5) Social Security and
- 6) Under-employment.



(SSS)

VII. SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

The Seminar was organised by the Mysore University from 23rd to 25th March 1962 in co-operation with the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom. About 25 participants from different parts of the country and with various backgrounds participated in the Seminar. The Seminar discussed the nature and background of the problem, the factors operating for and against integration and the solutions that could be adopted to promote national integration. The important conclusions arrived <sup>at</sup> are given below:

- 1) Education can play an important part in promoting national integration and therefore it should be given a very high priority in our national effort.
- 2) The University being the apex of the entire educational system, it should promote the spirit of free and critical inquiry.
- 3) In order that the intellectuals, who provide leadership in any social system, should not be split up into a number of groups incapable of easy, continuous communication with one another, there should be a common language among them. Since English is a common language now, it should continue as the medium of instruction at the University stage.
- 4) Failing settlement of Inter-State disputes at the political level, they should be referred to arbitration or adjudication on the basis of well-defined principles.
- 5) On all important occasions of national significance, every citizen should take the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to the Republic of India:  
One nation, indivisible, with liberty, justice  
and equality of opportunity to all."

VIII. SEMINAR ON "CRIMINAL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION" :

The Seminar was held jointly under the auspices of the Osmania University and the Indian Law Institute. The immediate object of the Seminar was to present a scholarly rendering of those areas which could be edited and published for the centenary and the long range object was to map out the specific areas which were significant for

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future research. All the States of India except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal were represented through Judges, Law Officers, Law Teachers and Advocates. Fifteen Universities of India were represented. Altogether 31 participants attended the Seminar. The substantive law of crimes in India received a detailed analysis and its strong and weak points were thoroughly discussed.

IX. SYMPOSIUM ON "APPLICATION OF FIELD THEORETIC METHODS TO PROBLEMS IN SOLID STATE PHYSICS."

This Symposium was held at the Department of Physics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, from 22nd to 24th February, 1962 under the sponsorship of U.G.C. The Symposium was presided over by Prof. F.C. Auluck. In addition to the members of the Physics Department, Panjab University, 15 outside participants were also invited to participate in the Symposium. The Symposium provided an occasion for exchange of ideas and information among workers, actively interested in Solid State Physics and those aspects of Nuclear Physics in which technique similar to those used in Solid State Physics are employed. The following important topics were discussed :-

- i) Use of Bogoliubov canonical transformations in the theory imperfect gases.
- ii) Green's function methods in Solid State Physics.
- iii) Application of velocity correlation functions in the explanation of experimental data on cold neutron scattering from water.
- iv) Formulation of the superconductivity problem due to Nambu, emphasising the analogy between this and Dirac's electron theory.
- v) Relationship between the collective dielectric behaviour of the solid and microscopic polarisability of the constituent molecules.
- vi) Plasma oscillations from the stand point of Bohm.- Pines Theory.
- vii) Lattice model of nuclear matter.

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X. REPORT ON THE FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS:

The Summer School was organised by the Department of Mathematics of Rajasthan University from 25th May, 1961 to 24th June, 1961. The aim of the Summer School was to try to bridge the gap between university education and creative mathematical research by organising lectures by experts on some of the important and basic branches in Mathematics. 35 participants attended the Summer School. The experts on different branches were invited to deliver lectures. In all 55 lectures on different topics were organised during the period of the Summer School.

XI. SUMMER SCHOOL ON THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH:

The Seminar was held under the auspices of the S.N.D.T. Women's University from 13th September to 15th September 1961. The Seminar was organised with the active assistance from the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, and was presided over by Prof. V.K. Gokak. Prof. A.W.J. Barron and Prof. R. Bansal from the Central Institute of English initiated the discussion on the different aspects of the teaching of English to the Pre-University students and suggested approaches and methods to follow up the work at later stages. Thirty lecturers in English, drawn from affiliated and conducted colleges in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, etc. actively participated in the discussions. The Seminar was conducted on the acceptance that English taught in the P.U.C. and the First Year of the Degree Classes should have an entirely language bias and not a purely literary approach. It was unanimously accepted that the use of formal grammar books and selections from English writings outside controlled vocabulary and the old methods of teaching texts and language skills would not work in the present day context, and that while the teaching of compulsory English in the P.U.C. and

First Year classes should concentrate on the mechanics of expression and comprehension, literature may form a part of the syllabus in English only for the optional group at the Pre-University and First Year level.

XII. REFRESHER COURSE IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS, ELECTRONICS AND NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY:

The Refresher courses were held in the Training School at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, from 14th May to 2nd June, 1962. Thirteen teachers in Physics from various universities in India attended the course in 'Nuclear Physics and Electronics' and ten teachers in Chemistry from various universities attended the course in 'Nuclear Chemistry'. The courses consisted of lectures, practicals and visits to the reactors and the laboratories of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. The following important topics were discussed :-

- 1) Radiation Detectors
- 2) Electronics
- 3) Reactor Physics.
- 4) Historical development of Nuclear Theory.
- 5) Current picture of nuclear structure - Properties of nucleons, nuclear binding energy.
- 6) Nuclear forces energy levels in nuclei and stability rules; etc.

XIII. SUMMER SCHOOL IN SOLID STATE PHYSICS:

The Summer School in Solid State Physics was organised under the joint auspices of the Physical Research Committee of the C.S.I.R. and the University Grants Commission from 21st May to 8th June 1962 at Kodaikanal. The School was attended by 38 participants from all over India. The purpose of the School was to bring together workers in different fields of solid state research to exchange ideas with one another and also to get a perspective of the current developments in various

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branches of solid state physics and co-ordinate the research in the various organisations. The participants of the School were broadly classified under three categories (i) those who had been guiding research in their respective fields for a considerable time, (ii) such workers who have made significant contributions to the various branches and who are actively engaged in research at present, (iii) senior research workers. The following important topics were discussed at the Seminar :

- 1) Growth of crystals.
- 2) Elements of crystallography and crystal structure analysis.
- 3) Advantages and disadvantages of neutron diffraction over X-ray diffraction.
- 4) Theory of nuclear magnetic resonance in solids.
- 5) Electron Paramagnetic Resonance.
- 6) Theory of lattice vibrations.
- 7) Application of Quantum field theory to the problem of lattice vibrations using the Green's functions method.
- 8) Spectra of the rare earth ions.
- 9) Raman spectra of crystals.

#### XIV. SEMINAR IN CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:

The Seminar in Clothing and Textiles was organised by the Department of Clothing and Textiles, Faculty of Home Science, M.S. University of Baroda, for a period of 3 weeks from 9th June, 1962. The School was attended by 18 participants from all over the country. The Summer School was organised with a view to develop a satisfactory method of taking body measurements of adult women and to develop a set of directions for drafting the fine parts of a basic pattern and to practise using the basic pattern for making measured garments and to prepare written directions for making the patterns for these garments. All the participants were given instructions and practice in taking body measurements with the help of anthropometers.

**XV. SUMMER COURSE (ADVANCED) FOR STATISTICIANS:**

The Summer course for statisticians was held at Bangalore under the auspices of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for a period of five weeks during May-June 1962 and was attended by 27 participants from different universities and research institutions. The teaching in the Summer course was undertaken mainly by the staff of the Research and Training School. Academician A.N. Kolmogorov, Professor of Mathematics, University of Moscow, participated in the teaching. The following important topics were discussed :-

1. Estimation in Stochastic Processes.
2. Information Theory.
3. Markov Chains and Time Series.
4. Stochastic methods in quantum mechanics.
5. Limit theorems in probability theory.
6. Statistical Quality Control.
7. Fractile Analysis.

Besides two groups discussions on Statistical Quality Control were held in which Academician A.N. Kolmogorov and technicians of the SQC Units from Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Ernakulam also took part.

**XVI. SUMMER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS:**

Under the joint auspices of the Karnatak University and the Linguistic Society of India, a Summer School of Linguistics was held from 8th May to 16th June, 1962. The following main topics were discussed :-

- (1) The development of linguistic studies in India through a training programme for promising young scholars in modern methods of linguistic research.
- (2) Advancement of knowledge through directed basic research in Indian Linguistics.
- (3) Application of linguistics to problems of language communication generally.

The Summer School offered intensive post-graduate courses, conducted by linguistic scholars from all over India and abroad and provided an integrated programme in the fundamental disciplines which combine to make up the

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whole range of linguistic science and give thorough grounding in its techniques and methodology. The courses offered at the School were designed to present the latest developments of research in linguistics by scholars actively engaged in research and offer opportunities for discussion of current problems, demonstration of techniques and stimulation of research in each aspect of the linguistic field and provide for co-ordination of related fields.

XVII. SEMINAR ON LABOUR ECONOMICS.

The Seminar on Labour Economics held under the auspices of the Lucknow University from 9th June to 20th June, 1962 was attended by 19 participants from all over the country and 4 guest participants. The seminar was the first of its kind convened to discuss the scope and methodology of labour economics from an inter-disciplinary approach. The participants included experts from various disciplines, viz., economics, sociology, psychology, social work, statistics and law. Discussions were conducted on the following subjects :

- i) Nature and scope of labour economics.
- ii) Psychological elements in labour economics.
- iii) Legal elements.
- iv) Problems of quantitative analysis; and
- v) Application of inter-disciplinary approach to teaching and research in labour economics.

The seminar also discussed other important topics like teaching labour economics in universities, labour management co-operation, individual and / collective disputes and socio-psychological aspects of labour economics. The proceedings of the seminar are being published as a special issue of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics.

XVIII. RAJASTHAN SECOND SUMMER SCHOOL ON MATHEMATICS.

Rajasthan Second Summer School on Mathematics was organised at Jaipur from 25th May to 16th June 1962 by the Department of Mathematics, University of Rajasthan. The chief aim of the School was to bridge the gap between university education and creative mathematical research, by organising lectures by experts on some of the important and basic branches in mathematics such as Abstract Algebra, Hydrodynamics, Ballistics / Electricity and Magnetism, etc.

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-: 11 :-

These lectures and group discussions were meant to acquaint the participants with the basic notions and results of those important branches of Mathematics which are not generally taught to the post-graduate students. The Summer School was attended by 49 participants. A number of mathematicians, experts in different branches were invited to deliver lectures. In all 62 lectures were delivered on different topics in Mathematics during the period. Similarly, a symposium on "The teaching of Mathematics in Schools and Colleges" was organised on the 15th June under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.C. Saxena, Director of College, Education, Government of Rajasthan.

XIX. SUMMER SCHOOL ON ALGEBRAIC TOPOLOGY:

The Summer School on Algebraic Topology was organised by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research from 15th June to 15th July 1962. It was intended primarily for university teachers in India, 14 of whom participated in its activities. Besides, there were two foreign participants, one from Nepal and <sup>other</sup> ~~the~~ from Pakistan. The programme of work consisted of a course of 15 lectures and an equal number of informal discussion sessions, on alternate days. The lectures provided an adequate introduction to the concepts and methods of algebraic topology, which would be useful in teaching at the university level. The committee in charge of organising the School has reported that the response from the teachers was extremely encouraging and the discussion sessions were stimulating.



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Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1962

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

- Addl. Item 1. To consider the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 of the University Grants Commission.
- " " 2 To consider a letter received from Shri H.J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India regarding a proposal for setting up Inter-University Centres for advanced study in certain specialised subjects.
- " " 3 To consider the proposal of the University of Delhi for the institution of a certificate course in Bengali.
- " " 4 To consider the question of grants for the maintenance of the Film Clubs set-up by the Universities.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, '62.

Addl. Item 2 :- To consider a letter received from Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, regarding a proposal of setting up Inter-University Centres for advanced study in certain specialised subjects.

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The Secretary to the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, has invited the suggestions of the Chairman, University Grants Commission regarding the setting up of 2 Inter University Centres as approved plan projects of the Department of Atomic Energy. These centres are intended to afford facilities for advanced study and research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Metallurgy, Medicine and certain aspects of Engineering making use if necessary of the latest techniques provided by the development of Atomic Energy. The proposed fields to be covered under each subject are given in the letter placed below as Annexure I. Of the two centres proposed to be set up, one of them will be in Northern India and the other in Southern India to serve the universities located in the respective regions. The centres are expected to have a core of permanent scientific staff drawn from Atomic Energy Establishment, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and from the universities. The management of each centre will be entrusted to a governing body consisting of the representatives of these various organisations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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\*Kaushik\*/25-9/62.

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ANNEXURE I to Additional  
Item No. 2.

Copy of D.O. letter No: 1291-62 dated  
9th September, 1962 from the Secretary,  
Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay  
to the Chairman, U.G.C.  
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One of the approved Plan Projects of the Department of Atomic Energy is the setting up of two Inter-University Centres. These centres are intended to afford encouragement for advanced study and research in physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, medicine and certain aspects of engineering, making use if necessary of the latest techniques provided by the development of atomic energy. At these centres, university teachers and their students can come for short periods or for prolonged stay according to individual needs and use the facilities available for their research problems. Broadly speaking, these centres are intended to meet the needs of the following branches:

<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Biology &amp; Medicine</u>	<u>Metallurgy</u>
Nuclear Physics.	Radiation chemistry.	Radiobiology	Physics of metals.
Solid State Physics.	Tracer chemistry.	Comparative physiology.	Creep of metals.
Geophysics.	Solid state damage.	Genetics.	Radiation damage.
Low temperature physics.	Geochemistry.	Agriculture.	Diffusion.
Some branches of theoretical physics.		Entomology.	

2. Special equipment such as accelerators (AVF cyclotron, linear accelerator), a small reactor, an electron microscope, irradiation facilities, mass spectrometers, facility for low temperature studies etc., will be provided at the centres. Both the centres will not have the same special equipment and the nature of facilities to be provided at each centre and other relevant matters are under consideration.

3. One of these centres will be in the northern India for the universities in the Northern and Eastern States from Jammu & Kashmir to Assam and Orissa and another centre somewhere in the South for the universities in Andhra, Kerala, Madras and Mysore States. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay will meet the needs of the universities in Gujerat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Rajasthan States.

4. The centres will have a core of permanent scientific staff drawn from the AEET & the TIFR and from the universities. Visiting Professors will also be invited for short spells to work and guide the research problems at the centres.

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- 2 -

5. It is proposed to entrust the management of each centre to a governing body with full administrative and financial powers to run the centres within the general policies approved by the Department of Atomic Energy and within the financial limits of the budget provided year by year. Such a body will have on it representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy as also of the universities. It may be necessary to have for each centre a second body composed largely of scientists nominated by and from the universities and representing various scientific disciplines, in addition to certain scientists nominated by the Department. This second body would be responsible for drawing up the scientific programme of each centre and seeing that it is properly implemented.

6. I am writing to you to request you to let me have your suggestions on any of the matters outlined above. I would also like to have your views as to how we should get the universities concerned in from the beginning at the planning stage, so that their needs and desires are taken into consideration in planning the scope of the centres within the technical and financial means available to Government.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Addl. Item 3 : To consider the proposal of the University of Delhi for the institution of the certificate course in Bengali.

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The University of Delhi in their letter No.C/1/62/7741 dated 29 August 1962 (copy attached) have informed the Commission that in anticipation of its approval it has been decided to institute a certificate course in Bengali from the academic year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,950/- (R & N.R), as detailed below :-

i) One Lecturer (Full-time)	..	Rs. 7,200(R) p.a.
One Lecturer (Part-time)	..	Rs. 2,400(R) p.a.
ii) Book grant	..	Rs. 250(R) p.a.
iii) Tapes for Tape Recorder	..	Rs. 150(R) p.a.
iv) Miscellaneous	..	Rs. 500(R) p.a.
		<u>Rs. 10,500(R) p.a.</u>

Total for the remaining  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years of the 3rd Plan. ..

v) Tape-Recorder	..	Rs. 1,200(NR)
vi) Typewriter in Bengali	..	Rs. 1,500(NR)
vii) Ad-hoc grant for books	..	Rs. 1,500(NR)
		<u>Rs. 4,200(NR)</u>

Total (R) plus (N.R.) Rs. 40,950/-

2. It may be noted in this connection that the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4 July 1962 accepted the proposal of the university for the institution of certificate courses in Hindi and Urdu at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,900/- and Rs. 27,500/- respectively.

3. While in Hindi and Urdu the teaching work is proposed to be done with the help of one lecturer in the scale of

(contd....2..)

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Rs. 400-800, in the case of the certificate course in Bengali the university proposed to have two lecturers, one of whom will be full-time in the scale of Rs. 400-800 and the other will be part-time on Rs. 200/- per month.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

\*Kaushik\*/25-9/62.

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Copy of letter No.C/1/62/7741 dated the 29th August, 1962 from the Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

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Subject: Institution of the Certificate Course in Bengali.

I write to inform you that the University have decided to institute a Certificate Course in Bengali from the academic year 1962-63. As the matter was urgent, the Vice-Chancellor has sanctioned the course in anticipation of the University Grants Commission approval. A draft outline of the Course which is under consideration is enclosed herewith. I give below the estimates of expenditure for institution of the above Course :

i) One Lecturer (Full-time)	..	Rs. 7,200(R) p.a.
ii) One Lecturer (Part-time)	..	Rs. 2,400(R) p.a.
iii) Book grant	..	Rs. 250(R) p.a.
iv) Tapes for Tape Recorder	..	Rs. 150(R) p.a.
v) Miscellaneous	..	Rs. 500(R) p.a.
		-----
		Rs. 10,500(R) p.a.

Total for the remaining 3½ years of the 3rd Plan. .. Rs. 36,750(R)

v) Tape-Recorder	..	Rs. 1,200(NR)
vi) Type writer in Bengali	..	Rs. 1,500(NR)
vii) Ad-hoc grant for books	..	Rs. 1,500(NR)
		-----
		Rs. 4,200(NR)
		-----

Total (R) plus (NR) .. Rs. 40,950/-.

Till the sanction of the University Grants Commission to the above expenditure is received, it has been decided to start the Course from September, 1962 with the help of the teachers of the Colleges in the Campus and it will not involve any expenditure.

I shall be grateful if you kindly take steps to obtain the approval of the University Grants Commission for the institution of the above Course and communicate the same to this office at an early date.

Encl: 2.

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\*Kaushik\*/26/9/62.

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(True copy)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN BENGALI

It is proposed that a One-year Certificate Course in Bengali be introduced this session for those who do not speak the language as their mother tongue.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE:

A candidate seeking admission to the Certificate Course in Bengali must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination or any examination of comparable standard of any Board or University in India or abroad.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION:

Persons intending to join the Certificate Course should submit their applications on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Office of the Faculty of Arts) to the Head of the Department of Modern Indian Languages, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi, not later than 15th August, 1962.

EXAMINATION:

Paper I. 100 marks

Translation into English-50 marks  
Translation into Bengali-50 marks

Paper II 100 marks

Grammar 25 marks  
Composition 25 marks  
Phonetics 25 marks  
Bengali Culture 25 marks

Books recommended :

1. Bidhubhushan Das Gupta, Learn Bengali Yourself.
2. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Brief Sketch of Bengali Phonetics
3. Niharranjan Ray, Bengalir Itihas (Abridged)

ORAL 100 marks

Reading  
Dictation  
Conversation.

ATTENDANCE:

No candidate will be allowed to appear at the examination unless he has attended at least 75% of lectures delivered in the Course and has pursued his studies to the satisfaction of the Head of the Department.

(p.t.o.)



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FEES ETC.

Students admitted to the Course will be required to pay the following fees:

Admission fee	Rs. 7/-
Enrolment fee.	Rs. 5/- (In case of students coming from other Universities).

OR

Annual fee	Rs. 2/-
Library Security (Refundable)	Rs. 10/-
(Library Fee (Annual))	Rs. 3/-
(Tuition Fee	Rs. 45/- (per term)
(Examination fee	Rs. 15/-

Teachers of the University or of its constituent Colleges and students staying in other Departments in the University will have to pay a tuition fee of Rs. 90/- per annum, payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 30/- each. Such candidates will have to submit their applications through their Heads of Departments together with the receipt for payment of fees.

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\*Kaushik\*/26-9/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1962.

Addl. Item: 4 To consider the question of giving grants towards the maintenance of the 'Film Clubs' set up by the Universities.

.....

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 14th/15th April, 1959, considered a proposal for setting up Film Clubs in the Universities, with a view to create and develop amongst University students a critical appreciation of the film as an aesthetic art and as a medium of information and education. To enable selected films to be distributed to the Film Clubs for the promotion of the above objective, a University Film Council was set up by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the University Grants Commission as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Commission, vide resolution No. 25 dated 30/31st December 1960, agreed that the benefit of Film Clubs be extended to all the Universities in the country that may ask for assistance in this connection and authorised payment of Rs. 7,500/- to each of such Universities. The setting up of Film Clubs has so far been approved in the following 29 Universities:-

1. Aligarh Muslim University
2. Agra University
3. Bihar University
4. Bombay University
5. Baroda University
6. Gujarat University
7. Jadavpur University
8. Karnatak University
9. Marathwada University

(Contd..2).

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10. Nagpur University
11. Osmania University
12. Panjab University
13. Roorkee University
14. S.N.D.T. Women's University
15. S.V. Vidyapeeth
16. Utkal University
17. Allahabad University
18. Banaras Hindu University
19. Gorakhpur University
20. Jabalpur University
21. Andhra University
22. Poona University
23. Saugar University
24. Sri Venkateswara University
25. Varanaseya Sanskrit University
26. Patna University
27. Annamalai University
28. Ranchi University
29. Lucknow University

The Commission has so far released in instalments a sum of Rs. 1,87,500/- to 25 of these Universities. The Universities were also authorised to retain a sum of Rs. 1,000/- for meeting local expenses after paying a sum of Rs. 6,500/- to the University Film Council.

The Universities have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,32,500/- to the Film Council. A statement of income and expenditure of the Council upto 25th August, 1962 is attached (Annexure I). It will be seen that the balance standing to the credit of the Council at present is Rs. 13,000/- (approximately). Since the grant of Rs. 7,500/- was sanctioned to the Universities nearly 2 years ago,

(Contd..3).

(SS2)

it is suggested that another grant of Rs. 7,500/- may be given to the Universities for implementation of the scheme.

The University Film Council has been quite active. It has so far exhibited some 150 feature films and 200 documentaries in the Universities. The films to be exhibited are selected after they are previewed by a Committee of experts and educationists and sent to the Universities with suitable notes. The Council also arranged a seminar from April 30 to May 3, 1962 on the question of critical appreciation of films, which was attended by representatives from most of the Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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\*Mishra\*  
25/9/1962.

University Grants Commission

Meeting:  
3rd October 1962

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Addl. Item I : To consider the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 of the U.G.C.  
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A copy of Budget Estimates for 1962-63 and the Revised Estimates for the same year and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 under Non-Plan and Plan is enclosed. The position in brief is as follows:

	Budget Estimates <u>1962-63</u>	Revised Estimates <u>1962-63</u>	Budget Estimates <u>1963-64</u>
Non-Plan	2,88,90,000	3,05,58,500	3,25,58,300
(A) Plan Other than Engg. & Tech.	7,00,56,399	7,52,68,900	9,75,70,500
(B) Engineering & Technology	1,84,00,000	1,47,43,900	1,90,31,100
TOTAL A+B =	8,84,56,399	9,00,12,800	11,66,01,600

Against the Budget Estimates for 1962-63, the Central Government accepted the following provision for grants-in-aid:

Non-Plan	-	Rs. 2,88,00,000
Plan	-	Rs. 7,00,00,000
A. Other than Engg. & Tech.		
B. Engineering & Technology	-	Rs. 1,84,00,000
Total A+B	-	Rs. 8,84,00,000

Revised Estimates - 1962-63

Non-Plan: The increase of Rs. 16,68,500 in the provision is mainly on account of the larger maintenance grants that will be required by the Central Universities.

p.t.o.

SS4

Plan

There is an increase of about Rs. 53,00,000 in the estimates. This is anticipated on the basis of the actual requirements of the Universities in the light of the progress of the Schemes carried forward from the Second Plan and the recommendations of the Visiting Committees for Third Plan period as accepted by the Commission.

There is an anticipated short fall of about Rs. 37,00,000 under Engineering and Technology which is mainly due to the fact that some of the new Schemes which were anticipated to be taken in hand during the current year have not yet been finalised by the A.I.C.T.E. Budget 1963-64

Non-Plan

The increase is mainly due to provision of larger maintenance grant that may be payable to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with the revision of their Block Grant and increase in the maintenance grants to the Delhi Colleges and funds required for new Colleges likely to start during 1963-64.

There is a slight increase in the provision for Administration which apart from normal increments is to meet the cost of urgently required increase in the Staff of the Commission. The additional staff, though badly needed; could not be appointed earlier for want of accommodation.

Plan

The provision for 1963-64 is on the basis of anticipated expenditure on the Schemes already approved by the Commission. Approval to Third Plan schemes having been accorded in the middle of 1962-63, implementation involving expenditure would gather

SSS

- 3 -

force during 1963-64. In regard to provision for Technology, it has been anticipated that the A.I.C.T.E. would be able soon to take final decisions so that the Schemes could be started w.e.f. the next academic year.

The Revised Estimates for 1962-63 and the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 are before the Commission for approval.

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APPENDI

Receipts	Actuals for 1961-62	Budget estimates 1962-63	Revised estimates 1962-63	Budget estimates 1963-64	HEMD
	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
Allocated Finance.	3,30,000/-	3,24,000/-	30,24,000/-	60,59,000/-	1. Section-I Plan Proj A. Administ charges.
Grants-in- aid from Central Govt.	11,25,63,000/-	11,72,00,000/-	12,05,71,000/-	14,31,55,000/-	B. Block Gra Central University
Grants-in-aid from other sources.	-	3,13,000/-	3,53,000/-	-	C. Block Gra to institu deered to Universiti
Interest on investments.	-	-	-	-	D. Maintenance to consti affiliated of Delhi U
Expend Balance from grants aid in previ- ous years refunded by Universities.	2,01,550/-	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	E. Grants to Universiti schemes not covered und Block Grant
Miscellaneous receipts.	2,630/-	3,000/-	3,000/-	3,000/-	<u>TOTAL SECTION</u>
Interest received from the U.G.C. C.P.F.	400/-	1,000/-	1,000/-	1,000/-	Less-Lump cut made by the Ministry of Education.
<u>Total Revenues Receipts.</u>	<u>11,31,12,540/-</u>	<u>12,18,81,000/-</u>	<u>12,52,000/-</u>	<u>15,61,18,000/-</u>	
Deposits & Advances.					2. <u>Section II F Projects (A.</u>
Reverses of Grants.	19,834/-	14,000/-	14,000/-	14,000/-	A. Grants to Central & State Universities for Humaniti
Other Receipts.	42,800/-	-	-	-	
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>11,31,75,224/-</u>	<u>12,38,95,000/-</u>	<u>12,72,66,000/-</u>	<u>15,61,32,000/-</u>	
or net		<u>12,39,00,000/-</u>	<u>123,00,000/-</u>	<u>15,61,00,000/-</u>	B. Grants to Central & State-Univ- ersities for Higher Scientific Education & Research.



Details for 1961-62	Budget estimates for 1962-63	Revised estimates for 1962-63	Budget estimates for 1963-64	REMARKS
-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-

Non- 14,66,815.97 13,90,000/- (Bldg) 13,22,000/- (Ldn) 15,63,000/-  
 ests. 5,00,000/- (Bldg)  
 tion 3,00,000/- (Bldg)

\*The details by prescribed minor heads are also attached.

13,39,623/- 1,85,00,000/- 2,00,00,000/- 2,00,00,000/-  
 + 3,353/50  
 - 3,353/50

39,41,627/- 41,00,000/- 41,00,000/- 49,15,000/-  
 tions  
 be  
 es.

ve Grants  
 tuent/43,12,886/- 45,80,000/- 46,00,000/- 60,00,000/-  
 colleges  
 div.

entral 21,648/61 20,000/- 37,000/- 75,000/-  
 es for  
 ver  
 is.

2,86,37,603/53 288,90,000/- 3,05,59,000/- 3,25,53,000/-  
 + 3,353/50  
 - 3,353/50  
 90,000/-  
 2,88,00,000/-

Plan

72,24,399/75 55,33,000/- 70,79,000/- 76,94,000/-  
 + 2,86,867/50  
 es.- 2,86,867/50

1,07,04,558/76 1,17,53,000/- 1,31,18,000/- 1,94,39,000/-  
 + 51,799/23  
 51,799/23

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- C. Grants to Central & Universities for Eng & Technology.
- D. Grants to Constituent Affiliated Colleges.
- E. Grants to Central & Universities for
- F. Misc. Expenditure incurred by UGC for Seminars, Conference
- G. Reserve for Schemes to be implemented during the year.

TOTAL SECTION II PL PROJECTS (A.2)

Less-Lump Cut made by the Ministry of Education.

Section II plan Proj

- C. Grants to Central & Universities for Eng & Technology.

Total Section I & II

Less amount refunded the Universities during the year.

Balance.

3. Section III Deposits & Advances.

Advances repayable.

Other Items.

TOTAL SECTION I,II &

Anticipating closing Balance.

GRAND TOTAL:-

or say.

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	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-
State line ring		See under Section II Plan Projects(B.B)		
t &	90,42,813/11	1,31,46,000/-	1,20,94,000/-	1,05,97,000/-
State c. Schemes.	4,11,37,821/66	3,76,38,000/-	4,14,53,000/-	5,29,70,000/-
	+ 5,69,379/35			
	- 5,69,379/35			
	1,775/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-
s etc.				
likely ring	-	19,36,000/-	4,70,000/-	8,20,000/-
N	6,81,61,368/28	7,00,56,000/-	7,12,69,000/-	9,75,70,000/-
	+ 9,08,635/08			
	- 9,08,635/08			
		56,000/-		
		7,00,00,000/-		
ects.(B.B)				
State ineering	1,01,60,217/08	1,84,00,000/-	1,7,44,000/-	1,90,31,000/-
	+ 77,452/78			
	- 77,452/78			
	7,83,21,535/33	8,84,00,000/-	9,00,13,000/-	11,60,01,000/-
	10,69,59,188/94	11,72,00,000/-	1,05,72,000/-	14,91,54,000/-
by ing	-	-	-	-
	10,69,59,188/94	11,72,00,000/-	1,05,72,000/-	14,91,54,000/-
	31,221/70	25,000/-	35,000/-	28,000/-
	1,60,456/-	-	-	-
III	10,71,50,866/64	11,72,25,000/-	1,06,07,000/-	14,91,82,000/-
	60,24,357/33	66,70,000/-	66,59,000/-	69,50,000/-
	11,31,75,224/-	12,38,95,000/-	2,72,66,000/-	15,61,32,000/-
		12,39,00,000/-	2,73,00,000/-	15,61,00,000/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Revised Budget Estimates for 1962-63 and Budget Estimates for 1963-64 under Section I- Non Plan Projects, A-Administration Charges.

Head of Account	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
A. <u>Administration Charges.</u>				
i. Pay of officers.	1,79,798.47	2,65,700	2,33,000	2,58,800
ii. Pay of Establishment.	3,30,211.89	4,76,400	4,30,900	5,91,100
iii. <u>Allowances &amp; Honoraria etc.</u>				
a) D.A.C.A., H.R.A. & C.C.A.	1,42,323.68	2,33,200	1,61,300	2,09,800
b) T.A. (to Members, and Officers & Staff)	72,512.45	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
iv.) <u>Other Charges.</u>				
a) Contingencies	2,28,818.48	2,22,100	3,00,000	2,81,000
b) upkeep of Staff Car	8,144.91	14,000	8,000	12,000
c) Entertainment Charges	3,507.32	6,000	4,000	5,000
d) Capital expenditure on new Buildings (including Furniture and Equipment)	4,50,000.00	3,00,000	5,00,000	-
e) Leave salary & Pension contribution	51,471.57	4,600	5,000	7,000
f) C.H.S.S.		15,000	14,800	18,600
v) Interest payable to subscriber for C.P.F.		55,000	64,500	80,000
a) Interest.				
b) Commission Contribu- tion				
	14,66,818.97	16,90,000	18,21,500	15,63,300

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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-2-

OFFICERS

1962-63

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>Allowances</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Chairman	1	Rs. 2,33,000/-	Rs. 21,400/-	Rs. 2,54,400/-	-
2.	Secretary	1				
3.	Deputy Secretary	1				
4.	Assistant Secretary	1				
5.	Development Officers.	2	-	-	-	<del>Vacant 2</del>
6.	Education Officers.	6+1	-	-	-	Vacant 2
7.	Accounts Officer	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Administrative Officer.	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Asstt. Administrative Officer.	1	-	-	-	<del>Vacant 1</del>
10.	P.S. to Chairman.	1	-	-	-	Vacant
11.	Asstt. Education Officer	6	-	-	-	vacant 2
		<u>23</u>				<u>5</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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OFFICERS

1963-64

S.No.	Designation.	No. of posts			Pay	Allowances	Total	Remarks
		Sanctioned Strength as on 9.10.61	Expected increase	Total				
1.	Chairman.	1	-	1	Rs, 2,53,800	Rs. 224,200	Rs, 32,33,000	
2.	Secretary	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3.	Deputy Secretary	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4.	Assistant Secretary.	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5.	Development Officers.	2	-	2	-	-	-	
6.	Education Officers.	6+1	-	7	-	-	-	Vacant 2
7.	Accounts Officer.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Administrative Officer.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Asstt. Administrative Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10.	Asstt. Education Officers.	6	2	8	-	-	-	Vacant 4
11.	P.S. to Chairman.	1	-	1	-	-	-	vacant
Total:-		<del>22</del> 23	<del>2</del> 2	25				

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STAFF  
1962-63

-4-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>Allowances</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Section Officers.	7	4,30,900	1,39,900	5,70,800	-
2.	Accountants.	3	-	-	-	-
3.	Assistants.	28	-	-	-	-
4.	P.A.'s.	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Library Assistant.	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Statistical Assistants.	4	-	-	-	-
7.	Key Punch Operator.	2	-	-	-	Vacant
8.	Caretaker.	1	-	-	-	Vacant
9.	Stenographer.	10	-	-	-	-
10.	Cashier.	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Junior Library Assistants.	2	-	-	-	-
12.	Draftsman.	1	-	-	-	-
13.	U.D.C. in-charge.	1	-	-	-	-
14.	U.D.C's.	29	-	-	-	Vacant 1
15.	Stenopists.	7	-	-	-	Vacant 1
16.	Receptionists.	2	-	-	-	Vacant 1
17.	L.D.C's.	47	-	-	-	Vacant 1
18.	Roneo-Operator.	1	-	-	-	-
19.	Staff Car Drivers.	2	-	-	-	-
20.	Record Sorters .	1	-	-	-	-
21.	Library Attendant.	1	-	-	-	-
22.	Jamadars.	2	-	-	-	-
23.	Daftries.	6	-	-	-	-
24.	Peons.	26	-	-	-	-
25.	Farash.	1	-	-	-	-
26.	Sweepers.	3	-	-	-	-
Total:-		193.				

FOR BUILDING TEAM

1.	Section Officer	2
2.	Tracer Draftsman.	1

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Staff 1963-64

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength as on 9.10.61	Expected increase	Total	Pay	Allowances	Total	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Section Officers.	7	1	8				
1.	Accountants.	3	-	3	5,91,100	1,85,600	7,76,700	
3.	Assistants	28	18	46				
4.	P.L.'s.	4	=	4				
5.	Lib. Assistant.	1	=	1				
6.	Statistical Assistants	4	-	4				
7.	Stenographers.	10	2	12				
8.	Cashier.	1	-	1				
9.	Junior Lib. Assistants	2	2	4				
10.	Draftsman	1	2	3				
11.	U.D.C. -in-charge.	1	-	1				
12.	U.D.C.'s	29	10	39				
13.	Steno-typists	7	3	10				
14.	Receptionists.	2	-	2				
15.	L.D.C.'s	47	14	61				
16.	Roneo-operators.	1	=	1				
17.	Staff Car Drivers.	2	-	2				
18.	Reord Sorters.	1	2	3				
19.	Lib. Attendant;	1	=	1				
20.	Jamadars.	2	-	2				
21.	Daftries.	6	4	10				
22.	Peons.	26	15	41				
23.	Care taker	1	=	1				
24.	Key Punch Operators.	2	-	2				
25.	Proof Reader	-	2	2				
26.	Sweepers.	3	9	12				
27.	Farash.	1	4	5				
28.	Chowkidars.	=	6	6				
29.	Carpenter.	-	1	1				
30.	Electrician.	-	1	1				
<u>BUILDING</u>								
1.	Section Officer.							
2.	Tracer draftsman	2		2				
Total:		195	96	291				

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Statement 'Q'

Section I Non-Plan Project  
B. Block Grants to Central Universities.

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S.No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	52,00,000.00 + 2,976.50 - 2,976.50			
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	75,00,000.00			
3.	Delhi University.	40,54,623.00 + 377.00 - 377.00	1,85,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00
4.	Visva-Bharati.	21,40,000.00			
TOTAL: B.		1,88,94,623.00 + 3,353.50 - 3,353.50	1,85,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Statement 'P'

7

Section I Non-Plan Project

C. Block Grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities.

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S.No.	Name of the Institute.	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64	Remarks
1.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	37,00,000.00	37,00,000.00	37,00,000.00	45,00,000.00	Provisional-Grant has to be fixed w.e.f. 1963-64.
2.	Indian School of International Studies.	2,41,627.00	4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	4,15,000.00	
3.	Jamia Milia	-	-	-	-*	* Amount to be indicated by Govt. of India.
4.	Gurkul Kangri.	-	-	-	-*	
TOTAL.C:-		39,41,627.00	41,00,000.00	41,00,000.00	49,15,000.00	

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\*KC\*

Handwritten initials in a circle.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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8  
1962-63 + '9'

Section - I Non-Plan Projects

D. Maintenance Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University.

Sl. No.	Name of the College	1961-62	Budget, 1962-63	Revised Budget, 1962-63	Budget, 1963-64	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	
1.	Delhi College, Delhi (Morning)	4,36,202/-	2,60,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	
2.	P.G.D.A.V. College New Delhi (Morning)	70,000/-	80,000/-	80,000/-	1,00,000/-	
3.	Deshbandhu College New Delhi (Morning)	1,85,000/-	2,50,000/-	3,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	
4.	Dyal Singh College New Delhi (Morning)	1,30,000/-	1,10,000/-	1,70,000/-	2,50,000/-	
5.	Hans Raj College, Delhi.	1,89,359/-	1,40,000/-	2,00,000/-	2,80,000/-	
6.	Hindu College, Delhi.	3,70,000/-	2,90,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,20,000/-	
7.	Indraprastha College for Women Delhi.	3,20,674/-	1,80,000/-	3,00,000/-	3,10,000/-	
8.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.	1,00,000/-	1,10,000/-	1,10,000/-	1,20,000/-	
9.	Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	2,91,427/-	2,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	3,20,000/-	
10.	Lady Irwin College New Delhi.	3,23,365/-	2,00,000/-	2,80,000/-	3,00,000/-	
11.	Lady Sri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	2,60,000/-	1,50,000/-	2,60,000/-	3,30,000/-	
12.	Framila College, New Delhi.	95,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,20,000/-	
13.	Ramjas College, Delhi.	2,50,000/-	2,00,000/-	2,60,000/-	3,20,000/-	
14.	S.D. College, Delhi.	1,20,000/-	1,30,000/-	1,30,000/-	1,50,000/-	
15.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi.	2,89,674/-	2,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	3,20,000/-	
16.	Shri Ram College of Commerce Delhi.	2,16,328/-	1,60,000/-	2,30,000/-	2,40,000/-	
17.	St. Stephen's College Delhi.	2,43,857/-	1,50,000/-	2,30,000/-	3,40,000/-	
18.	Sri Venkateswara College, New Delhi.	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
19.	W.A.F. Memorial Shivaji College, Delhi.	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	
20.	Delhi College Delhi (Evening)	15,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	
21.	Dyal Singh College, New Delhi (Evening Classes).	30,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	30,000/-	
22.	F.G.D.A.V. College New Delhi (Evening Classes).	15,000/-	30,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-	
23.	Deshbandhu College (Evening Classes)	12,000/-	30,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-	
24.	Post-Graduate (Evening) College Delhi.	2,50,000/-	1,00,000/-	2,50,000/-	3,60,000/-	
25.	New Colleges.	-	-	-	6,00,000/-	
<u>FOR ALL COLLEGES.</u>						
	Due to difference in pay on account of revision of scales	-	4,00,000/-	-		
	C.C.A. for teaching & Non-teaching staff due to revision of scales.	-	2,90,000/-	-		
	H.R.A. -do-	-	1,80,000/-	-		
	Freeships difference $\frac{20\%}{25\%}$ - 10%	-	3,80,000/-	-		
<b>TOTAL Ds:-</b>		<b>43,12,886/-</b>	<b>45,80,000/-</b>	<b>46,00,000/-</b>	<b>60,00,000/-</b>	

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(10)  
Statement

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Section I-Non Plan Projects

E. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants.

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Name of the University.	Actual 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
(a) Central Universities.	-	-	15,000.00	50,000.00
(b) Institutions deemed to be Universities.	21,648.61	20,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL E:-	21,648.61	20,000.00	37,000.00	75,000.00

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Statement 'S'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Section II Plan Projects (A1)

Analysis of A Grants to Central and State  
Universities for Humanities

Head	Actuals 1960-61	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64	For details see state- ment
A.1 Grants to Univer- sities for teach- ing and Research Departments.	61,18,433.75 + 2,86,867.50 - 2,86,867.50	44,93,000	60,88,600	62,24,100	S.A.1
A.2 Grants to Univer- sities for Lib- rary books(H)	11,05,966.00	10,40,000	9,90,000	14,69,800	S.A.2
TOTAL A:	72,24,399.75 + 2,86,867.50 - 2,86,867.50	55,33,000	70,78,600	76,93,900	

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University Grants Commission  
Section II (Plan Projects)

ANALYSIS OF A.I: Grants to Universities for development of  
teaching and Research departments.

Name of the University	Actual 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised Budget 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1. <u>Aligarh</u>				
N.R.	2,40,847.00	2,00,000	3,49,000	3,38,600
R.	77,056.00	-	1,40,000	1,55,000
2. <u>Banaras</u>				
Non-Recurring	75,000.00 +100,000.00 1,00,000.00	2,00,000	1,20,000	1,65,000
Recurring	8,516.94 +50,000.00 -30,000.00	1,00,000	1,79,000	2,00,000
3. <u>Delhi</u>				
Non-Recurring	2,54,305.54 +15,000.00 -15,000.00	50,000	2,51,500	2,51,000
Recurring	4,98,795.65	50,000	5,71,000	4,98,500
3.A <u>Vishva Bharati</u>				
Non-recurring	-	1,00,000	-	40,000
Recurring	-	-	83,000	83,000
4. <u>Agra</u>				
Non-recurring	1,362.00	-	14,000	30,000
Recurring	62,746.00	15,000	5,000	20,000
5. <u>Allahabad</u>				
Non-Recurring	96,600	3,00,000	38,000	1,00,000
Recurring	54,000	75,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
6. <u>Andhra</u>				
Non-recurring	2,59,000	1,00,000	3,10,000	1,00,000
Recurring	57,000	40,000	80,000	40,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	<u>Annamalai</u>				
	Non-Recurring	55,000	60,000	92,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	40,000	30,000	40,000	40,000
8.	<u>M.S. University of Baroda</u>				
	Non-Recurring	2,83,721.50	40,000	96,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	1,53,980.00	1,00,000	2,01,000	1,50,000
9.	<u>Bombay University</u>				
	Non-recurring	-	20,000	43,000	50,000
	Recurring	11,500.00	25,000	35,000	40,000
10.	<u>Calcutta University</u>				
	Non-Recurring	1,75,800.00	1,00,000	46,000	50,000
	Recurring	52,600.00	75,000	1,06,000	1,00,000
11.	<u>Gauhati University</u>				
	Non-Recurring	44.08	-	10,000	20,000
	Recurring	165.95	-	10,000	15,000
12.	<u>Gorakhpur</u>				
	Non-Recurring	1,07,500	1,00,000	39,000	50,000
	Recurring	4,300	8,000	8,000	16,000
13.	<u>Gujarat</u>				
	Non-Recurring	12,097.	-	-	20,000
	Recurring	71,000	40,000	74,000	1,00,000
14.	<u>Burdwan</u>				
	Non-recurring	-	60,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	-	-	30,000	40,000
15.	<u>Bihar</u>				
	Non-recurring	-	-	10,000	30,000
	Recurring	-	8,000	10,000	20,000

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1.	2	3	4	5	6
16.	<u>Bhagalpur University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	-	-	10,000	25,000
	Recurring	-	-	9,600	20,000
17.	<u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	10,000	15,000	27,000	37,000
	Recurring	-	20,000	39,000	35,000
18.	<u>Jabalpur University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	-	75,000	10,000	50,000
	Recurring	1,16,000	60,000	50,000	40,000
19.	<u>Jadavpur University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	-	75,000	20,000	50,000
	Recurring	7,900	20,000	10,000	30,000
20.	<u>Kerala University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	38,188	30,000	16,000	50,000
	Recurring	40,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
21.	<u>Karnatak University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	-	30,000	15,000	9,000
	Recurring	-	15,000	35,000	83,000
22.	<u>Kurukshetra University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	-	30,000	-	25,000
	Recurring	-	-	-	25,000
23.	<u>Kalyani University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	-	-	-	20,000
	Recurring	-	-	-	10,000
24.	<u>Lucknow University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non Recurring	28,100	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	8,235	75,000	50,000	50,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	<u>Madras University</u>				
	Non-Recurring	10,000	1,00,000	73,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	77,300	75,000	60,000	50,000
26.	<u>Mysore University</u>				
	Non-recurring	2,66,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,10,000
	Recurring	2,12,700	1,00,000	60,000	1,00,000
27.	<u>Marathwada University</u>				
	Non-Recurring	-	30,000	-	50,000
	Recurring	-	5,000	-	5,000
28.	<u>Nagpur University</u>				
	Non-Recurring	3,000 + 1,00,000 - 1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	65,000
	Recurring	-	60,000	30,000	30,000
29.	<u>Osmania University</u>				
	Non-recurring	31,000	60,000	67,000	75,000
	Recurring	6,700	30,000	10,000	25,000
30.	<u>Patna University</u>				
	Non-recurring	45,000 +3,800 -3,800	1,10,000	70,000	1,00,000
	Non-recurring	45,318	60,000	60,000	50,000
31.	<u>POONA University</u>				
	Non-recurring	3,50,858.09	75,000	1,83,000	87,000
	Recurring	1,25,300	75,000	1,21,000	1,50,000
32.	<u>Panjab University</u>				
	Non-recurring	11,57,467. + 4,400 - 4,400	2,05,000	2,97,500	2,00,000
	Recurring	2,485	75,000	2,00,000	1,00,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	<u>Ka. Parbhansa Sanskrit University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	-	-	-	2,000
	Recurring	-	-	-	2,000
34.	<u>Magadh University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	-	-	-	2,000
	Recurring	-	-	-	2,000
35.	<u>Ranchi University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	-	15,000	2,000	5,000
	Recurring	-	7,000	25,000	20,000
36.	<u>Rajasthan University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	59,032.50 + 3,867.50 - 3,867.50	1,00,000	53,000	1,00,000
	Recurring Women's	23,500	60,000	1,13,000	50,000
37.	<u>S.N.D.T. University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	2,00,000	1,10,000	3,37,000	2,00,000
	Recurring	-	-	-	40,000
38.	<u>Saugar University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	1,75,000	75,000	1,42,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	52,932.50 + 29,800.00 - 29,800.00	40,000	30,000	50,000
39.	<u>Sri Venkateshwar University</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	1,08,000	60,000	10,000	1,00,000
	Recurring	-	50,000	52,000	50,000
40.	<u>Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	40,000	30,000	65,000	18,000
	Recurring	70,000	60,000	75,000	50,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	<u>UKAL UNIVERSITY</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-recurring	-	30,000	40,000	15,000
	Recurring	48,000	15,000	50,000	50,000
42.	<u>VIKRAM UNIVERSITY</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring	70,000	60,000	16,000	50,000
	Recurring	5,000	20,000	15,000	30,000
43.	<u>Sanskrit University Varanasi.</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non Recurring	-	30,000	2,000	10,000
	Recurring	-	15,000	-	10,000
44.	<u>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE</u>	-	-	-	-
	Non-Recurring and Recurring	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL:A.I.</b>	61,18,453.75	44,93,000	60,88,600	62,24,100
		+2,86,867.50			
		-2,86,867.50			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II Plan Projects

Analysis of A.2:- Grants to Universities for  
Library books (Humanities).

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Actual 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised budget 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	Aligarh.	25,000	25,000	10,000	50,000
2.	Agra.	-	20,000	50,000	30,000
3.	Allahabad.	63,000	20,000	55,000	35,000
4.	Andhra	-	10,000	22,000	30,000
5.	Annamalai	20,000	20,000	2,000	40,000
6.	Banaras	25,000	20,000	-	50,000
7.	M.S. Baroda	31,666	20,000	2,000	25,000
8.	Bhagalpur	-	20,000	-	10,000
9.	Bihar	30,000	20,000	-	15,000
10.	Bombay	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
11.	Burdwan.	30,000	20,000	-	30,000
12.	Calcutta	5,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
13.	Delhi	-	20,000	40,000	40,000
14.	Gauhati	60,000	20,000	-	20,000
15.	Go rakhpur	30,000	20,000	-	15,000
16.	Gujarat	-	20,000	55,000	55,000
17.	Jabalpur	1,24,800	20,000	50,000	52,000
18.	Jadavpur	15,000	20,000	50,000	50,000
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	20,000	-	20,000
20.	Karnatak	30,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
21.	Kerala	-	20,000	32,000	40,000
22.	Kurukshetra	1,00,000	-	-	10,000
23.	Lucknow	60,000	20,000	20,000	37,800
24.	Madras	-	20,000	52,000	55,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Harathwada	-	20,000	30,000	25,000
26.	Mysore	40,000	20,000	20,000	35,000
27.	Nagpur	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
28.	Osmania	3,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
29.	Panjab	-	60,000	22,000	95,000
30.	Patna	-	20,000	-	20,000
31.	Poona	38,000	20,000	-	25,000
32.	Rajasthan	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
33.	Saugar.	50,000	20,000	55,000	30,000
34.	S.N.J.T.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
35.	Utkal	-	20,000	35,000	30,000
36.	Sardar Vallabh bhai Vidyapeeth.	50,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
37.	Sri Venkateswra	51,000	20,000	40,000	40,000
38.	Vikram	2,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
39.	Vishva Bharati	50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
40.	Sanskrit University	90,000	20,000	-	20,000
41.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	2,500	10,000	10,000	25,000
42.	Ranchi	15,000	20,000	-	20,000
43.	Roorkee	-	10,000	15,000	10,000
44.	Lump Provision	-	1,75,000	-	1,00,000
<u>EXTENSION CENTRE</u>					
	Udaipur.	-	-	15,000	25,000

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EXTENSION CENTRE

Madurai	-	-	15,000	20,000
Ludhiana	-	-	10,000	20,000

TOTAL A.2

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11,05,966	10,40,000	9,90,000	14,69,800
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'Kamal'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Section II - Plan Projects. (AA)

STATEMENT 'T'

Analysis of B= Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education  
and Research.

Head	Actuals 1962-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64	For details see statement.
B-1 Grants to Universities towards Equipment for Science Departments.	35,69,802.00 + 16,444.14 - 16,444.14	44,00,000.00	44,83,800.00	63,37,300.00	T.B.1
B-2 Grants to Universities towards construction of Laboratory buildings.	38,24,717.00 + 25,000.00 - 10,000.00	50,22,739.00	53,07,600.00	80,01,500.00	T.B.2
B-3 Grants to Universities towards Library books (Science)	14,57,389.00 + 25,000.00	12,20,000.00	11,16,700.00	18,00,000.00	T.B.3
B-4 Grant to Universities for Staff & Maintenance.	18,52,650.76 + 10,355.09 - 355.09	11,10,000.00	22,09,500.00	33,00,000.00	T.B.4
	1,07,04,558.76 + 51,799.23 - 51,799.23	1,17,52,739.00	1,51,17,600.00	1,94,38,800.00	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Statement T.B.1.

Section II - Plan Projects

Analysis of: B-I: Grants to Universities for Scientific Equipment for Science Departments.

S.No	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Aligarh.	55,000.00	1,25,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00
2.	Banaras.	1,68,000.00	1,25,000.00	1,25,000.00	2,00,000.00
3.	Delhi.	7,15,750.00	2,00,000.00	1,60,000.00	2,40,000.00
4.	Visva-Bharati.	-	-	50,000.00	1,00,000.00
5.	Allahabad.	1,33,333.00	1,50,000.00	1,40,000.00	1,50,000.00
6.	Andhra.	3,22,032.14	1,50,000.00	1,13,300.00	1,82,300.00
7.	Annamalai.	1,35,334.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,60,000.00
8.	Baroda.	+ 300.00 - 300.00	1,50,000.00	1,70,000.00	1,70,000.00
9.	Bihar	95,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00
10.	Burdwan.	1,29,000.00	1,00,000.00	90,000.00	1,50,000.00
11.	Bombay.	-	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00
12.	Bhagalpur.	-	50,000.00	-	-
13.	Calcutta.	50,333.00	1,50,000.00	2,25,000.00	2,60,000.00
14.	Gauhati.	-	1,00,000.00	70,000.00	1,30,000.00
15.	Gorakhpur.	-	1,00,000.00	90,000.00	1,25,000.00
16.	Gujarat.	90,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,75,000.00	1,00,000.00
17.	Jadavpur.	20,000.00	1,00,000.00	88,300.00	90,000.00
18.	Jabalpur.	-	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir.	60,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,02,900.00	1,08,300.00
20.	Kalyani.	-	-	50,000.00	1,25,000.00
21.	Karnatak.	1,29,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,61,700.00	1,50,000.00
22.	Kerala.	-	75,000.00	90,000.00	1,65,000.00
23.	Lucknow.	34,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,00,000.00
24.	Madras.	1,32,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,57,700.00	2,20,000.00
25.	Marathwada.-	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,75,000.00
26.	Mysore.	3,855.86 (+)16,144.14 (-)16,144.14	1,00,000.00	1,30,000.00	1,71,700
27.	Nagpur.	30,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00

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<u>-1-</u>	<u>-2-</u>	<u>-3-</u>	<u>-4-</u>	<u>-5-</u>	<u>-6-</u>
28. Osmania	40,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,60,000.00	1,85,000.00	
29. Panjab.	4,24,767.00	2,50,000.00	-2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
30. Patna.	1,05,000.00	1,25,000.00	1,03,300.00	1,40,000.00	
31. Poona.	55,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,35,000.00	1,40,000.00	
32. Rajasthan.	2,50,999.00	1,50,000.00	1,48,300.00	1,80,000.00	
33. Ranchi.	10,000.00	1,00,000.00	80,000.00	1,00,000.00	
34. Roorkee.	84,000.00	1,00,000.00	85,000.00	1,20,000.00	
35. Saugar.	10,666.00	1,50,000.00	1,83,300.00	1,50,000.00	
36. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.	-	-	25,000.00	40,000.00	
37. Utkal.	38,000.00	75,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	
38. Sri Venkateswara.	1,83,000.00	1,75,000.00	1,30,000.00	1,40,000.00	
39. Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	46,332.00	1,25,000.00	1,13,300.00	1,15,000.00	
40. Vikram.	20,000.00	50,000.00	96,700.00	75,000.00	
41. Provision for CARE	-	-	55,000.00	-	
42. Advanced Centres.	-	-	-	8,00,000.00	
TOTAL:-B.1=	35,69,802.00	44,00,000.00	44,83,800.00	63,37,300.00	
	(+) 16,444.14				
	(-) 16,444.14				

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II-Plan Projects

Statement-T.B.2.

Analysis of-B.2: Grants to Universities for Laboratory Buildings.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Aligarh.	84,630.00	1,25,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,78,600.00
2.	Banaras.	3,25,000.00	2,25,000.00	1,17,800.00	3,50,000.00
		(-) 10,000.00			
3.	Delhi.	1,30,000.00	2,00,000.00	1,09,000.00	2,85,600.00
		(+) 25,000.00			
4.	Visva-Bharati.	-	-	-	1,00,000.00
5.	Allahabad.	60,000.00	1,08,171.00	1,29,300.00	1,00,900.00
6.	Andhra.	43,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,78,000.00	2,20,900.00
7.	Annamalai	64,899.00	1,00,000.00	1,22,700.00	1,30,400.00
8.	Baroda.	3,800.00	50,000.00	1,40,000.00	1,24,000.00
9.	Bihar.	-	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	75,000.00
10.	Bhagalpur.	-	50,000.00	-	75,000.00
11.	Burdwan.	1,16,000.00	1,60,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,25,000.00
12.	Bombay.	-	2,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00
13.	Calcutta.	2,75,000.00	2,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
14.	Gauhati.	-	2,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,75,000.00
15.	Gorakhpur.	2,36,667.00	2,49,333.00	1,35,000.00	2,00,000.00
16.	Gujarat.	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
17.	Jadavpur.	1,50,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,75,000.00
18.	Jabalpur.	-	2,00,000.00	-	1,75,000.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir.	2,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	78,300.00
20.	Kalyani.	-	-	-	75,000.00
21.	Karnatak.	-	50,000.00	2,50,300.00	2,25,000.00
22.	Kerala.	-	1,35,885.00	75,000.00	2,25,000.00
23.	Lucknow.	2,35,000.00	1,33,662.00	1,30,000.00	2,01,200.00
24.	Madras.	1,30,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,10,300.00	2,03,300.00

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
25.	Marthwada.	-	50,000.00	-	1,75,000.00
26.	Mysore.	3,00,000.00	2,25,000.00	3,10,000.00	2,91,700.00
27.	Nagpur.	-	50,000.00	-	80,000.00
28.	Osmania.	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,57,100.00	1,83,300.00
29.	Panjab.	1,92,387.00	1,50,000.00	8,85,800.00	5,64,900.00
30.	Patna.	1,25,000.00	83,319.00	30,300.00	25,000.00
31.	Poona.	1,15,667.00	73,380.00	39,300.00	33,600.00
32.	Rajasthan.	2,46,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,95,000.00
33.	Roorkee.	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	80,700.00	45,500.00
34.	Ranchi.	-	50,000.00	87,000.00	1,00,000.00
35.	Saugar.	3,25,000.00	1,50,000.00	5,10,000.00	2,09,300.00
36.	Utkal.	66,667.00	1,08,786.00	50,000.00	1,25,000.00
37.	Sri Venkateswara.	-	1,74,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,50,000.00
38.	Sardar Vallab. bhai Vidyapeeth.	-	1,61,203.00	10,000.00	1,75,000.00
39.	Vikram.	-	1,60,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
40.	Advanced Centres.	-	-	-	8,00,000.00
TOTAL: B.2=		38,24,717.00	50,22,739.00	53,07,600.00	80,01,500.00
	(+)	25,000.00			
	(-)	10,000.00			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II - Plan Projects, Statement-T.B.3.

Analysis of: B-3: Grants to Universities for  
Library Books (Science & Technology).

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S.No	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Aligarh.	58,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
2.	Banaras.	85,556.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
3.	Delhi.	75,000.00 (-) 25,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
4.	Visva-Bharati.	-	-	5,000.00	25,000.00
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	7,500.00	-	50,000.00	75,000.00
6.	Agra.	30,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
7.	Allahabad.	-	40,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
8.	Andhra.	20,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
9.	Annamalai.	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
10.	Baroda.	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
11.	Bhagalpur.	-	20,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
12.	Bihar.	50,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
13.	Bombay.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00
14.	Burdwan.	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
15.	Calcutta.	21,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
16.	Gauhati.	60,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
17.	Gorakhpur.	-	30,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
18.	Gujarat.	40,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00
19.	Jabalpur.	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
20.	Jadavpur.	-	30,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00
21.	Jammu & Kashmir.	-	30,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
22.	Karnatak.	1,00,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
23.	Kerala.	-	30,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
24.	Kurukshetra.	-	-	25,000.00	25,000.00
25.	Lucknow.	85,000.00	40,000.00	-	35,000.00
26.	Madras.	-	40,000.00	31,700.00	35,000.00
27.	Marathwada.	30,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
28.	Mysore.	80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
29.	Nagpur.	20,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
30.	Osmania.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
31.	Panjab.	2,03,333.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	70,000.00
32.	Patna.	-	30,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00
33.	Poona.	50,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00
34.	Rajasthan.	1,35,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
35.	Ranchi.	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
36.	Roorkee.	-	30,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00
37.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.	2,000.00	-	10,000.00	15,000.00
38.	Saugar.	15,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00
39.	Utkal.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
40.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	-	30,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00
41.	Sri Venkateswara.	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>35,000.00</b>
42.	Vikram.	50,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00
43.	Kalyani.	-	-	-	20,000.00
44.	Advanced Cebtres.	-	-	-	4,00,000.00
TOTAL: B-3=		14,57,389.00	12,20,000.00	11,16,700.00	18,00,000.00
		(-) 25,000.00			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II-Plan Projects

Statement-T.B.4

Analysis of B-4:- Grants to Universities for  
additional staff & maintenance.

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S.No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Aligarh.	1,42,114.00	70,000.00	85,000.00	1,00,000.00
2.	Banaras.	1,45,590.00	80,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
	(+)	10,000.00			
3.	Delhi	1,97,402.66	60,000.00	1,10,000.00	1,25,000.00
4.	Visva-Bharati.	-	-	10,000.00	50,000.00
5.	Allahabad.	26,071.29	35,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00
6.	Andhra	62,987.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00
7.	Annamalai.	29,034.68	35,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00
	(+)	355.09			
	(-)	355.09			
8.	M.S.University of Baroda.	38,592.00	20,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00
9.	Bihar.	-	20,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
10.	Bhagalpur.	-	-	-	10,000.00
11.	Bombay.	-	-	5,500.00	10,000.00
12.	Burdwan.	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00
13.	Calcutta.	14,859.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00
14.	Gauhati.	5,667.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
15.	Gorakhpur.	-	15,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
16.	Gujarat.	61,644.00	30,000.00	85,000.00	60,000.00
17.	Jadavpur.	6,641.43	15,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
18.	Jabalpur.	-	20,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir.	25,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
20.	Karnatak.	91,827.42	20,000.00	80,000.00	1,00,000.00
21.	Kerala.	38,258.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00
22.	Lucknow.	32,526.73	25,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00
23.	Madras.	3,66,280.00	80,000.00	1,40,000.00	1,60,000.00
	(Including Rs. 3,00,000/- paid for Chair)				

P.T.O.

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(19)

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
25.	Marthwade.	-	-	-	40,000.00
26.	Mysore.	62,168.61	30,000.00	70,000.00	85,000.00
27.	Nagpur.	15,759.81	10,000.00	24,000.00	40,000.00
28.	Osmania.	15,845.16	30,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00
29.	Panjab .	-	1,00,000.00	1,25,000.00	1,00,000.00
30.	Patna .	13,274.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
31.	Poona.	98,261.66	40,000.00	75,000.00	90,000.00
32.	Rajasthan.	1,06,408.00	40,000.00	1,15,000.00	1,40,000.00
33.	Ranchi.	-	15,000.00	-	20,000.00
34.	Roorkee.	28,365.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
35.	Saugar.	56,824.66	25,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00
36.	Utkal.	32,240.00	20,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00
37.	Sri Venkateswara.	67,880.00	25,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00
38.	S.V.Vidyapeeth.	31,128.65	40,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00
39.	Vikram.	30,000.00	25,000.00	85,000.00	1,10,000.00
40.	S.P.D.T.Women's University, Bombay.	-	-	10,000.00	25,000.00
41.	Kalyani Centres of Advanced Study.-	-	-	-	25,000.00
				4,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
TOTAL B-4:-		18,52,650.76	11,10,000.00	22,09,500.00	33,00,000.00
	(+)	10,355.09			
	(-)	355.09			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

SECTION II

PLAN PROJECTS (P.D.)

Statement U.

Analysis of C. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engg. and Technology.

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Head No.	Actuals 1961-62	Budget estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget estimates, 1963-64	For details see statements.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
C-1 Grants to Central Universities for Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology.	37,41,122.31	61,02,589.00	47,18,100.00	69,79,000.00	U.C-1
C-2 Grants to State Universities for Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology.	52,72,067.77 + 77,452.78 - 77,452.78	1,10,92,411.00	88,20,800.00	1,08,47,100.00	U.C-2
C-3 Grants to Universities for Schemes initiated by the A.I.C.T.E. for the development of Engineering and Technology.	11,47,027.00	12,05,000.00	12,05,000.00	12,05,000.00	U.C-3
<b>Total:- C.</b>	1,01,60,217.08 + 77,452.78 - 77,452.78	1,84,00,000.00	1,47,43,900.00	1,90,31,100.00	

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Statement U.C-1

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
(Section II-Plan Projects 'BB')

Analysis of C-1 grants-in-aid to Central Universities for Post-Graduate and under-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology.

Sl. No.	Name of University	Purpose	Actuals 1961-62.	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget Estimate 1963-64	Remarks
<b>1. ALIGARH</b>							
i.	Polytechnic General Development.	Building. Equipment. Recurring	- - -	- - 75,500	* - 75,000	- - 75,000	Included under extension-Scheme.
ii.	Expansion of training Capacity.	Building. Equipment Recurring New Schemes	1,00,000 - 4,07,206 -	- - 2,05,844 50,000.	1,00,000 - 2,00,000 -	1,79,040 12,000 2,31,000 1,00,000	
iii.	Draftsmanship Course	Building Recurring	- -	- -	40,000 13,000	21,400 13,000	
<b>2. i. College of Engineering (Existing Courses.)</b>							
		Building Equipment Recurring	- - -	1,82,370 50,000 -	* - 52,000	* - 52,000	Included under conversion scheme
ii	Conversion of 3 years degree courses to 4 years Courses.	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes.	1,60,000 - 3,49,512 -	76,600 2,05,000 1,92,900 50,000	2,00,000 - 1,92,900 -	1,38,790 1,50,000 1,92,900 1,00,000	
iii	Conversion of 4 years degree course into 5 years degree course.	Building Equipment Furniture Recurring	- - - -	1,00,000 - - 1,10,375	50,000 - - 50,000	1,88,000 69,000 1,00,000	
iv.	High Voltage Laboratory.	Building Equipment	- -	- 30,000	20,000 30,000	7,000 27,000	
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>10,36,716</b>	<b>13,28,589</b>	<b>10,52,900</b>	<b>17,15,630</b>	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2.	<u>BANARAS</u>							
1.	<u>College of Engineering</u>							
i.	Courses	Building Equipment Recurring	3,00,000 2,70,000 /	46,000 3,00,000 1,25,000		* 2,50,000 1,25,000	- 3,00,000 1,25,000	Included in the expansion scheme.
			67,075.40					
ii.	Civil Eng- ineering Department	Equipment	-	-		1,00,000	1,50,000	
iii.	Expansion Scheme	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes.	2,50,000 1,50,000 1,11,908 -	2,40,000 2,00,000 4,40,000 50,000		1,50,000 1,75,000 3,00,000 -	27,320 62,000 3,50,000 1,00,000	
iv.	Electrical Machine Design Course.	Equipment Recurring Fellowships	- 28,079 32,306.50	1,00,000 20,000 30,000		- 20,000 50,000	1,00,000 20,000 30,000	
v.	Five Year integrated course.	Building Equipment/ Furniture Recurring	- - - -	1,94,000 94,000 - 1,00,000		50,000 50,000 - 1,12,000	1,00,000 1,41,000 - 1,12,000	
2.	<u>College of Mining and Metallurgy.</u>							
i.	Advanced course in Metallurgy	Equipment Recurring Fellowships	1,58,940 - 64,095.19	- 59,300 30,000		- 59,300 50,000	- 59,300 30,000	
			17,403.22					
ii.	Ore-Dressing Laboratory.	Recurring	8,242	6,000		6,000	6,000	
iii.	Improvement of Existing Facilities	Equipment Library Recurring	1,00,000 - 26,112	1,00,000 10,000 71,400		50,000 20,000 61,400	1,25,000 10,000 61,400	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>BANARAS</u>							
<u>Continued</u>							
iv.	Further improve- ment regarding Standard of instructions.	Equipment Recurring	-	-	1,50,000 40,000	1,50,000 58,000	
v.	Research Scheme in Physical Matallurgy.	Equipment Recurring	10,000 5,395	- 15,300	20,000 15,300	14,500 15,300	
vi.	Five years integrated course.	Building Equipment New Schemes.	-	- 50,000	50,000 50,000	2,00,000 1,36,400	1,00,000
<u>3. COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY</u>							
i.	Chemical Eng- ineering and Chemical Techno- logy.	Building Equipment Furniture Library Recurring Addl. Recurring	-	- 2,50,000	1,00,000 1,00,000 20,000 15,000 30,000	36,300 2,00,000 19,800 -	30,000 10,800
ii.	Department of Silicate Technology	Building Equipment Recurring	- 75,000 29,794	- 50,000 37,000	7,200 50,000 37,000	= -	37,000
iii.	Department of Pharmaceutics	Building Recurring	- 27,054	- 21,000	5,000 21,000	- 21,000	21,000
iv.	Five years integrated Course.	Building Equipment	-	-	50,000 50,000	1,00,000 1,36,400	
v.	Separate Unit for Engineering Instructional facilities.	Building Equipment Furniture Recurring New Schemes.	- - - - -	1,50,000 1,00,000 15,000 50,000 50,000	= =	50,000 50,000 15,000 15,000	1,00,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>			16,59,404.31	30,34,000	24,55,200	34,10,520.	

(S 91) (34)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	<u>DELHI</u>						
	Part-time courses in Business Management and Industrial Management	Building Equipment/ Library/ Furniture Recurring	- - - - -	50,000 - - - 1,00,000	50,000 - - - 75,000	1,78,000 - - - 1,00,000	
	TOTAL:		-	1,50,000	1,25,000	5,03,000	
4.	<u>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGALORE</u>						
	I.I.C.T.E. Schemes including						
i.	Instruments Section.	Non-recurring Recurring	- 5,75,000	2,00,000 4,50,000	1,30,000 4,00,000	2,00,000 4,50,000	
ii.	For Completion of old development schemes mentioned in 194'-50	Non-Recurring	2,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	64,850	
iii.	Development of the Institute for the quinquennium 1958-63	Non-recurring	5,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	
iv.	New Schemes		-	1,50,000	-	1,00,000	
v.	Development of post-graduate courses in	Building & Lab. Fittings	-	1,00,000 40,000	50,000 -	1,50,000 25,000	
	i) Radio - Communication Engg.		-	*	-	10,000	
	II) Automobile Engg.	Building Equipment	- -	50,000	35,000	50,000	
	TOTAL		10,75,000	15,90,000	10,85,000	15,49,850	
	GRAND TOTAL		37,41,122.31		47,18,100		
	G-I			61,02,589		69,79,000	

\* Rs. 1.00 lakh for both buildings under Item V.

'Karnal'

SR

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Statement C-2

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II - Plan Project

Analysis of C-2 - Grants to State Universities for  
Post-graduate and Under-Graduate courses in Engg.  
and Technology.

Sl No.	Name of University	Purpose	Actuals 1961-62	Budget estimates 62-63	Revised '62-'63	Budget Esti mates '63-64	Re- marks
1.	<u>INDIA</u>						
i.	College of Engineering Wal tair.	Building Equipment Library	3,00,000 15,333	1,00,000	3,77,361	1,05,333	
		Recurring New Schemes	30,570	1,50,000 50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000 1,00,000	
ii.	Department of Chemical Engg.	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes	1,00,000 19,453	1,00,000 20,333 50,000	1,44,053 80,000 20,333	22,867 20,333	
iii.	Deptt. of Pharmaceu- ties	Building Recurring New Schemes	-	- 5,000 50,000	15,000	-	
iv.	5-Yrs. integrated course	Building Equipment and Furniture Recurring	-	1,00,000 50,000 30,000	50,000 40,000 25,000	63,400 32,000 40,000	
v.	High Voltage Laboratory.	Building Equipment	-	-	8,000 15,000	2,000 5,000	
vi.	Research School in Liquid extraction and Heat trans- fer.	Equipment Recurring	20,000	- 14,600	13,000 14,600	- 14,600	
vii.	J.V.D. College of Science & Technology	Addl. Recurring	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>			4,95,356	7,31,933	9,42,347	7,40,533	

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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2. ANNEXURE I

i.	College of Engg.	Building	-	1,16,555	77,000	91,535	
		Equipment	1,00,000	2,00,000	-	1,00,000	
	Normal Development and Further Development	Recurring New Schemes	5,000	70,000	50,000	55,400	
			-	50,000	-	1,00,000	
ii.	5 years integrated course	Building	-	2,00,000	-	80,000	Provision for equipment included in
		Equipment/Furniture	-	1,00,000	-	-	2(1) Eqpt. in regards
		Recurring	-	25,000	-	50,000	. Bld & Rec.
							Recommendations awaited
iii	Deptt. of Chemical Engineering	Building	-	1,04,798	75,000	1,42,861	
		Equipment/Furniture	14,500	14,500	-	-	
		Library	-	-	-	-	
		Recurring New Schemes	25,000	25,000	40,000	40,000	
			-	50,000	-	1,00,000	
iv.	Polytechnic	Building	-	1,50,000	50,000	1,50,000	Plans & estimates awaited
		Equipment	1,50,000	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	
		Furniture	-	17,500	-	17,500	
		Library	10,000	-	-	-	
		Recurring	-	50,000	50,000	80,000	
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	
v.	High Voltage Laboratory	Building	-	10,000	5,000	2,000	
		Equipment	-	2,000	15,000	5,000	
vi.	Research Scheme in Heat Transfer.	Equipment	5,000	-	5,000	-	
		Recurring	1,600	17,000	13,600	13,600	
TOTAL.			3,37,905	5,81,600		12,50,896.	

Contd...

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3. BHOPAL

Faculty of Technology and Engineering.

i.	Expansion of Degree Courses.	Recurring	21,256	-	30,000	-	-	
ii.	Expansion of Diploma Courses	Building	25,000	-	-	-	-	Scheme completed
		Equipment	1,82,000	62,600	-	-	-	
		Recurring	1,65,570	-	11,270	-	-	
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-	
iii.	5 Yrs Integrated course	Building	-	2,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	Final recommendations from I.I.C.T.E. awaited. Figure based on estimates
		Equipment	-	1,00,000	-	50,000	-	
		Recurring	-	20,000	-	50,000	-	
iv.	Research Scheme in Transient Response of Magnetic A.C. Control.	Equipment	-	-	7,500	-	-	
		Recurring	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	
v.	Construction of Sump.	Building	-	-	5,000	7,510	-	
vi.	High Voltage Laboratory.	Equipment	10,000	-	12,500	-	-	
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>4,08,826</b>	<b>4,36,000</b>	<b>70,270</b>	<b>3,07,510</b>		

4. BOMBAY

i.	Dept. of Chemical Technology	Building/Equipment	75,000	-	32,614	-	-	
		Recurring	1,41,813	1,68,400	1,00,600	-	-	
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-	
ii.	Full time and part time courses in Business management and Industrial Management.	Building	80,000	1,00,000	-	56,160	-	
		Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	
		Library	-	22,500	40,000	18,500	-	
		Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	
		Recurring	39,756	75,000	30,000	75,000	-	

Contd....



(595) (28)

1	2					
iii. Deptt. of Pharmace- ceutical and Food Technology		Recurring	+ 22,000 - 22,000	-	-	=
TOTAL:			5,36,569 + 22,000 - 32,000	4,31,900	2,14,934	2,49,660

5. <u>CILCUTTI</u>						
i. Deptt. of Applied Chemistry						
	Building	-	-	32,333	-	-
	Furniture & Fittings	-	-	7,466	-	-
	Recurring	-	40,443	40,443	40,412	-
	New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
ii. Deptt. of Applied Physics.						
	Building	-	-	50,333	-	-
	Furniture & Fittings	-	-	4,636	-	-
	Recurring	-	20,676	20,676	20,676	-
	New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
iii. Deptt. of Radio-Physics and Electronics						
	Building	-	-	28,666	-	-
	Furniture & Fittings	-	-	2,000	-	-
	Equipment	30,733	-	-	-	-
	Recurring	-	15,266	15,266	15,266	-
	New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
iv. Research in Advances Electronics						
	Equipment	-	41,500	50,000	41,500	-
	Recurring	27,500	28,000	28,000	28,000	-
v. Advanced course in Electronics						
	Recurring	15,896	-	-	-	-
vi. Research Scheme in Liquid extraction heat transfer of Catalysis						
	Equipment	5,000	-	4,100	-	-
	Recurring	7,900	7,500	7,500	7,300	-
vii. Ionospheric Field Station						
	Building etc.	-	-	40,000	50,000	-
	Recurring	-	-	-	5,200	-
TOTAL			95,029	3,05,125	3,05,249	5,67,354

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	<u>GUJARAT</u>					
	Part-time Courses in Business Management and Industrial Management.	Equipment/ Library/ Furniture Recurring	=	30,000	15,000	30,000
			-	1,00,000	30,000	50,000
			-	1,30,000	45,000	80,000
7.	<u>Jadavpur University</u>					
	<u>College of Engineering and Technology</u>					
i.	Civil Engineering Degree Course	Building Equipment Recurring	-	-	18,666	-
			50,000	1,44,866	1,50,000	94,866
			26,339	-	-	-
ii.	Expansion of training Capacity and Tele-communication Engg.	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,25,500
			1,50,000	1,00,000	54,168	=
			1,91,928	-	1,50,000	-
			-	50,000	-	1,00,000
iii.	Post-Graduate course in Food Technology.	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes	-	30,000	30,000	35,000
			25,000	=	21,000	=
			25,901	40,000	27,170	27,170
			-	50,000	-	1,00,000
iv.	Part-time Degree Course in Engg.	Recurring	-	35,200	88,000	88,000
v.	Major repairs to Workshop	Building	10,000.	-	30,000	10,000
vi.	5 Yrs. integrated Course	Building Equipment/ Furniture/ Fittings Recurring	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
			-	94,000	50,000	89,000
			-	50,000	40,000	50,000
vii.	High Voltage Laboratory	Equipment	-	-	4,500	-
viii.	Rehabilitation of old equipment.	Equipment	-	1,00,000	50,000	83,570

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>JADVPUR UNIVERSITY</u>							
<u>Continued.</u>							
ix.	College of Engg. Improvement of facilities	Building	-	17,730	17,730	-	-
x.	Research Scheme in Plant Design- construction work	Equipment Building Recurring	5,000 - -	= - 17,360	2,605 5,000 17,360	- 1,000 17,360	-
xi.	Modernisation of Chemical Engg. Course.	Building Equipment Furniture Audio-Visual aids Books & Journals Recurring	= = - - - - - -	= = - - - - - -	50,000 1,00,000 10,000 - 5,000 - 7,500 8,000	60,000 25,000 2,000 - - - - 8,000	-
xii.	NEW SCHEMES		-	50,000	50,000	75,000	-
TOTAL:			6,84,166	10,79,156	12,16,699	11,41,466	-
<u>MADRAS</u>							
i.	A.C. College of Technology (Conversion Scheme)	Building New Schemes	- -	= 50,000	18,432 -	= 1,00,000	-
ii.	School of Architecture	Building Equipment/ Furniture Recurring	- - - 10,751	1,00,000 37,700 21,666	- 30,000 -	- 27,700 -	-
iii.	Part-time course in Business Manage- ment and Indus- trial Management	Building Equipment/ Library/ Furniture Recurring	- - - -	51,500 - - 1,00,000	- - 15,000 50,000	40,000 5,000 1,00,000	-
iv.a	Research Scheme in heat transfer & mass transfer	Recurring	-	14,600	14,600	14,600	-
b	Research Scheme in Textile Technology	Equipment	-	-	15,400	-	-
New Schemes			-	-	-	1,00,000	-
TOTAL:			10,751	5,75,466	1,43,432	3,87,300	-

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9. MYSORE UNIVERSITY

i.	College of Engg. Bangalore (Development Scheme)	Building Equipment Educational Tours	- - 12,202 -	- - - -	4,667 15,000 - -	- - - -	
ii.	Expansion Scheme	Building Equipment Addl- Furniture Recurring New Schemes	- 2,00,000 - 25,450 92,000 -	1,00,000 1,50,000 - - - 50,000	1,50,000 12,000 - - 1,25,000 -	56,000 - - - - 1,00,000	
iii.	5-yrs integrated Course *	Building Equipment/ Furniture Recurring	- - - -	50,000 - 50,000 50,000	- - - -	70,000 - 50,000 66,000	*Approved Tentatively. Final recommen- dations awaited.
iv.	High Voltage Laboratory	Building Equipment	- -	- -	7,000 15,000	5,000 5,000	
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>3,35,652</b>	<b>4,50,000</b>	<b>5,28,667</b>	<b>3,50,000</b>	

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Post-graduate Diploma course in Business administration.	Building Equipment/ Library/ Furniture Recurring	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - 25,000 - 25,000	80,000 21,750 40,000	
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,11,750</b>

10. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

i.	Laxminarayan Instt. of Technology (Chemical Engg. degree course)	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes	- - - -	19,200 20,000 20,000 50,000	15,000 20,000 20,000 -	4,200 - 57,000 1,00,000	
ii.	Research Scheme in Kinetics	Equipment Recurring	- 5,807.85	- 7,300	2,000 7,300	- 7,300	
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>5,807.85</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>1,48,500</b>		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>11. OSISNIS UNIVERSITY</b>							
i.	College of Engg. General Development Scheme.	Furniture	10,000	-	-	-	-
ii.	College of Engineering (Expansion Scheme)	Building	1,00,000	52,400	30,000	27,400	
		Equipment	5,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,54,000	
		Recurring	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	
iii.	Degree Course in Mining Engineering	Building	-	-	10,000	-	
		Equipment	-	-	32,368	-	
		Recurring	-	-	90,666	-	
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	
iv.	High Voltage Laboratory	Building	-	-	8,000	2,000	
		Equipment	-	-	15,000	5,000	
v.	Research Unit in Hydraulics & Applied Hydrodynamics.	Recurring	1,200	-	-	-	
vi.	5 yrs integrated course	Building	-	1,50,000	-	80,000	
		Equipment/Furniture	-	94,000	-	60,000	
		Recurring	-	50,000	-	66,000	
vii.	Deptt. of Chemical Technology	Building	-	-	24,000	-	
		Recurring furniture services	-	28,666	28,666	28,666	
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	
Total			1,61,200	7,75,066	5,17,367	6,23,066	

<b>12. PUNJAB.</b>							
i.	Deptt. of Chemical Technology	Building	-	-	50,000	-	
		Equipment	-	-	-	-	
		Recurring	-	-	-	-	
		New Scheme	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	

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▶ PANJAB UNIVERSITY  
Continued.

ii	Deptt. of Pharmacy	Building	-	-	5,332	-	-
		Equipment	36,666	-	-	-	-
		Recurring	-	-	-	-	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
Total			36,666	1,00,000	55,332	2,00,000	-

12. PATNA

i.	Expansion & Modernisation of the Bihar College of Engineering	Building	-	2,00,000	-	2,00,000	-
		Equipment	2,00,000	2,17,666	2,00,000	2,00,000	-
		Recurring	-	-	1,06,666	-	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
ii.	5 yrs Integrated Course	Building	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	19,500	-
		Equipment/ fittings etc.	-	94,000	60,000	12,000	-
		Recurring	-	50,000	35,000	50,000	-
iii	High Voltage Laboratory	Building	-	-	7,000	3,000	-
		Equipment	-	-	20,000	8,500	-
TOTAL:			2,00,000	7,11,666	5,28,666	5,93,000	-

14. ROORKEE UNIVERSITY

i.	Expansion of teaching Capacity						
a.	Degree Courses in Engineering	Building	-	-	14,000	-	-
		Equipment	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	-	-
		Recurring	71,317.75	-	1,75,000	-	-
			+ 50,982				
			- 50,982				
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-

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ROKREE							
b.	Diploma Courses in Engineering	Building Equipment Recurring New Schemes	- 1,50,000 1,35,275 -	- 2,00,000 - 50,000	14,000 2,00,000 1,00,000 -	- 2,00,000 - 1,00,000	- 2,00,000 - 1,00,000
ii	Conversion of 3 Yrs. Degree Course into 4 Yrs Degree Course and 2 yrs Diploma Course into 3 Yrs diploma course.	Equipment Furniture Recurring	50,000 - 14,580	1,00,000 - 80,000	1,16,000 12,667 97,942	1,00,000 - 97,942	
iii	5 year inter rated course	Building Equipment/ fittings Recurring	- - -	1,00,000 94,000 50,000	- - -	80,500 50,000 67,000	
iv.	Degree Course in Architecture	Building Equipment/ Furniture/ Library Recurring	47,500 21,500 29,263	42,500 21,500 93,500	80,000 - 93,500	15,500 - 93,500	
V	General Development under Graduate Diploma Courses in Engg.	Recurring	1,474	-	-	-	
v.	Short term Courses in Economics and Exact Design of structure	Recurring	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
vi.	High Voltage Laboratory	Building Equipment	- -	- -	10,000 20,500	3,500 -	
vii	New Schemes	-	-	50,000	50,000	75,000	
viii	Post Graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design	Equipment Recurring New Schemes	- - -	50,000 - 50,000	50,000 - -	50,000 - 1,00,000	
ix.	Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engg	Recurring New Schemes	1,501.55 -	- 50,000	21,500 -	- 1,00,000	

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COORKEE

Continued.

x.	Public Health Engineering	Recurring	26,000	-	20,950	-	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
xi.	High way Engineering	Building	-	=	3,625	-	-
		Equipment	20,000	-	3,300	-	-
		Recurring	11,008.72	18,000	18,000	18,000	-
			44,470.78	-	-	-	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
xii.	Photogrammetric Engineering	Building	19,000	-	-	-	-
		Equipment	1,50,000	55,000	50,000	28,000	-
		Library	10,000	-	-	-	-
		Furniture	-	-	6,000	-	-
		Recurring	61,708	76,000	75,500	75,500	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
xiii.	Dam Design and irrigation Engg.	Recurring	46,962.90	-	-	-	-
xiii.	Junior Fellowships for Post-graduate courses.	Recurring	1,09,816	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	-
xiv.	Water Resources Development Training Centre	Building	23,820	-	-	-	-
		Recurring	2,11,983	5,22,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
xv.	Applied Thermodynamics	Building	7,750	-	7,750	-	-
		Equipment	1,50,000	1,02,750	52,750	-	-
		Recurring	20,210	-	23,013	-	-
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-

Total:	15,98,667.92	↓	17,10,897	↓
	23,11,250.		23,12,442	
	+55,452.78			
	-55,452.78			

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15 SANJGAR UNIVERSITY

Department of Pharmacy	Building	-	-	45,207	-	-
	Furniture	9,127	-	-	-	-
	Recurring	-	-	13,533	-	-
	New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000	-
Total:		9,127	50,000	58,540	1,00,000	-

16. UKAL UNIVERSITY

i	<u>College of Engg., Burla.</u>	Building	50,000	-	8,000	-
		Equipment	1,04,000	1,00,456	2,00,000	66,457
		Furniture	-	-	50,000	14,000
		Library	-	-	25,000	21,666
		Recurring	-	2,13,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
		New Schemes	1,81,409	50,000	-	1,00,000
ii	5 Yrs. Integrated Course	Building	-	1,00,000	50,000	69,500
		Equipment/ fitting etc.	-	94,000	50,000	22,000
		Recurring	-	50,000	35,000	50,000
iii	High Voltage Laboratory	Building	-	-	8,000	2,000
		Equipment	-	-	28,500	-
Total:-			3,35,409	6,07,456	6,04,500	5,45,623.

17 SRIVEKATESWARA

i	<u>College of Engg. Bhubaneswar.</u>	Building	-	4,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000
		Furniture/ Fittings	2,00,000	20,000	20,000	30,000
		Equipment	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,71,000
		Library	-	15,000	15,000	20,000
		Recurring	25,896	1,50,000	1,75,000	2,50,000
		New Schemes	-	50,000	-	1,00,000
ii.	Five years integrated Course	Building	-	1,00,000	-	80,000
		Equipment	-	94,000	-	50,000
		Recurring	-	50,000	-	50,000

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iii	High Voltage	Building	-	10,000	8,000	2,000
	Laboratory	Equipment	-	20,000	15,000	5,000

Total:		2,25,898		11,09,000	5,83,000	11,08,000
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18.	Lumpsum reserve for new schemes for 1962-63	-	-	10,00,000	-	-
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GRAND TOTAL:		52,72,067.77	↓	1,10,92,411	↓	1,08,47,100
C-2		+ 77,452.78		- 77,452.78		88,20,800

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Statement U.C.3

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Section II - Plan Projects

Analysis of C-3 Grants-in-aid to Universities for Engineering and Technological Education under the A.I.C.T.E. Schemes.

Sl No.	Name of the University/ Department	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	<u>Andhra University</u> J.V.D. College of Science and Technology	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000
2.	<u>Annamalai University</u> College of Engineering.	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000
3.	<u>Bombay University</u> Deptt. of Chemical Technology	1,14,027	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
4.	<u>Calcutta University</u> i. Deptt. of Applied Chemistry.	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
	ii. Deptt. of Applied Physics.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	iii. Deptt. of Radio- Physics and Electronics	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
5.	<u>Jadavpur University</u> College of Engineering and Technology	5,98,000	5,98,000	5,98,000	5,98,000
6.	<u>Madras University</u> A.C. College of Technology	-	72,000	72,000	72,000
TOTAL: C-3		11,47,027	12,05,000	12,05,000	12,05,000

Kamal/

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

State - V

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Section II Plan Projects ( A.A. )

Analysis of D- Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges.

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S.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised Budget 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Grants to Colleges for Constt. of Hostels.	37,86,863.00	40,00,000.00	38,00,000.00	60,00,000.00
2.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory & Library facilities.	10,94,201.00	16,00,000.00	16,00,000.00	20,00,000.00
3.	Grants to Colleges for Staff Quarters.	-	10,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
4.	Grants to Colleges for development of Post Graduate Courses in Basic Sciences (Laboratory & Library facilities & Recurring for Staff).	5,06,204.57	25,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	36,86,000.00
5.	Grants to Colleges for development of Post-Graduate Deptts. in Humanities & Social Sciences.	25,000.00	-	44,400.00	66,000.00
6.	Grants to Colleges for Welfare Schemes (NRSC-SAF-HW)	31,27,436.54	19,46,100.00	24,50,000.00	20,00,000.00
7.	Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University for Specific purposes.	44,53,108.00 + 589.00 - 589.00	17,00,000.00	15,00,000.00	17,45,000.00
8.	Grants to Colleges for Centenary Celebrations.	50,000.00	4,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
TOTAL: D:-		90,42,813.11	1,31,46,100.00	1,20,94,400.00	1,65,97,000.00
		+ 589.00			
		- 589.00			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Statement 'W'

Section II Plan Projects

Analysis of 'E' Grants to Universities for Misc. Schemes.

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Head	'Actuals '1961-62	'Budget '1962-63	'Revised '1962-63	'Budget '1963-64	'For details 'see Statt.
E.1. Grants to Universities for Revision of Salary Scales.	82,52,598/31	71,53,000/-	77,46,000/-	48,35,000/-	W.E.1
E.2. Grants to Universities towards Constt. of Hostels.	45,04,413/58 +3,16,669/17 3,16,669/17	35,68,000/-	60,00,000/-	69,00,000/-	W.E.2
W.3. Grants to Universities towards Constt. of Library Buildings.	23,58,800/82 + 2,809/18 2,809/18	20,40,000/-	13,13,000/-	16,39,000/-	W.E.3
E.4. Grants to Universities for Constt. of Staff Quarters.	37,22,221/41 +1,30,000/- -1,30,000/-	15,90,000/-	34,00,000/-	35,00,000/-	W.E.4
E.5. Grants to Universities for Welfare Schemes.	11,13,436/71 + 4,901/- - 4,901/-	27,37,060/-	25,49,700/-	27,02,000/-	W.E.5
E.6. Grants to Universities for Centenary Celebrations.	30,50,000/-	34,00,000/-	10,00,000/-	30,00,000/-	W.E.6
E.7. Grants to Universities for Scholarships & Travel Grants.	5,15,362/99	13,66,000/-	35,22,200/-	48,11,200/-	W.E.7
E.8. Grants to Universities for Three Year Degree Course.	1,16,71,566/59	91,32,000/-	1,12,25,000/-	1,79,17,500/-	W.E.8
E.9. Grants to Universities for Guest Houses.	25,000/-	-	3,35,000/-	4,75,000/-	W.E.9
E.10. Grants to Universities for other Schemes.	59,74,421/25 +1,15,000/- -1,15,000/-	66,51,700/-	53,67,400/-	71,91,100/-	W.E.10
TOTAL: E:-	4,11,87,821/66 + 5,69,379/35 - 5,69,379/35	3,76,37,760/-	4,24,58,300/-	5,29,70,800/-	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Statement W.E.1.

SECTION II - PLAN PROJECTS

E.1. Grants to Universities/Colleges towards revision of Salary Scales .

S.No	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Estimates 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Remarks
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
1.	Agra.	3,202.50	*	10,000.00	15,000,000	* Paid to D.A.V. College, Dehra Dun.
2.	Allahabad.	4,21,000.10	-	1,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	
3.	Andhra.	5,44,048.10	8,00,000.00	5,50,000.00	7,00,000.00	
4.	Annamalai.	1,25,953.32	-	4,25,000.00	-	
5.	Baroda.	1,54,093.00	-	2,25,000.00	50,000.00	
6.	Bhagalpur.	9,281.04	14,000.00	-	-	
7.	Bihar.	-	60,000.00	-	-	
8.	Bombay.	3,35,218.03	15,000.00	1,10,000.00	1,10,000.00	
9.	Burdwan.	1,80,253.92	2,64,000.00	3,25,000.00	30,000.00	
10.	Calcutta.	15,08,346.71	18,50,000.00	18,50,000.00	60,000.00	
11.	Gauhati.	36,214.94	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00	
12.	Gorakhpur.	-	-	1,30,000.00	1,50,000.00	
13.	Gujarat.	18,497.78	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
14.	Jabalpur.	12,523.80	25,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	
15.	Jadavpur.	1,06,978.68	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	
16.	Jammu & Kashmir.	-	-	-	-	
17.	Kalyani.	-	4,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	
18.	Karnatak.	1,53,754.15	2,70,000.00	1,75,000.00	1,00,000.00	
19.	Kerala.	12,03,918.30	10,00,000.00	12,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	
20.	Kurukshetra.	20,302.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
21.	Lucknow.	-	-	1,00,000.00	1,25,000.00	
22.	Madras.	9,17,144.52	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
23.	Marathwada.	12,626.80	20,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	
24.	Mysore.	7,29,115.72	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	

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- 2 -

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
25. Nagpur.	1,46,345.07	-		50,000.00	30,000.00	
26. Osmania.	1,24,752.82	-		3,50,000.00	3,50,000.00	
27. Panjab.	3,90,410.56	1,00,000.00		1,25,000.00	50,000.00	
28. Poona.	3,37,883.23	-		3,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	
29. Rajasthan.	3,906.57	-		-	-	
30. Ranchi.	-		75,000.00	-	-	
31. Roorkee.	-		15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
32. S.N.D.T.	49,880.63	25,000.00		30,000.00	50,000.00	
33. Saugar.	65,923.83	-		60,000.00	30,000.00	
34. S.V.Vidya- peeth.	7,595.41	-		6,000.00	-	
35. Sri Venkateswara.	1,02,540.94	80,000.00		1,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	
36. Utkal.	26,272.47	-		30,000.00	40,000.00	
37. Patna.	31,973.39	-		40,000.00	45,000.00	
38. Aligarh.	6,53,630.00	*		65,000.00	75,000.00	*This includes Rs. 6,00,000/- paid by C.U.P. Section for revision of Salaries of non-academic staff.
39. Banaras.	1,15,010.08	-		3,60,000.00	70,000.00	* This includes Rs. 3,00,000/- provided for non-academic staff.
40. Delhi.	1,25,000.00	-		-	-	
41. Lump provision for Technical Teachers.	-	*	8,00,000.00	-	++	++ Provision made against each University is inclusive of technical teachers.
Reserve for Grants to Universities (for Govt. Colleges & non- Govt. Colleges.)	-		10,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	7,00,000.00	
TOTAL:-	82,52,598.31		71,53,000.00	77,46,000.00	48,35,000.00	*This includes Rs. 6,03,919.93 paid for Technical Teachers to Universities.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Statement W.E.2

Section II - Plan Projects

Analysis 'E' 2:- Grants to Universities for Hostel Buildings

S.No	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64	Remarks
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-5-	-7-
1.	Aligarh.	50,000.00 +1,25,000.00 -1,25,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,12,000.00	
2.	Banaras.	8,90,512.83 + 1,91,669.17 - 1,91,669.17	1,50,000.00	4,76,000.00	4,00,000.00	
3.	Delhi.	-	3,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
4.	Visva-Bharati.	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
5.	Indian Institute of Sciences. Bangalore.	2,70,000.00	78,000.00	40,000.00	8,500.00	
6.	I.S.I.S. New Delhi.-	-	-	20,000.00	30,000.00	
7.	Agra.	19,125.75	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
8.	Allahabad.	1,20,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	
9.	Andhra.	8,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	
10.	Annamalai.	30,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	
11.	Baroda.	-	1,00,000.00	3,50,000.00	1,13,300.00	
12.	Bihar.	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	
13.	Bhagalpur.-	-	25,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00	
14.	Burdwan.	1,20,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,50,000.00	4,00,000.00	
15.	Calcutta.	75,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,00,000.00	
16.	Gauhati.	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
17.	Gorakhpur.-	-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
18.	Gujarat.	-	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
19.	Jammu & Kashmir.	1,65,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	96,000.00	
20.	Jadavpur.	60,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	
21.	Kalyani.	-	-	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	



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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
22. Karnatak.	3,19,275.00		75,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
23. Kurukshetra.	-		-	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	
24. Kerala.	1,50,000.00		1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
25. Lucknow.	-		1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,50,000.00	
26. Madras.	75,000.00		-	8,000.00	-	
27. Nagpur.	-		1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,10,000.00	
28. Osmania.	67,500.00		75,000.00	1,50,000.00	84,000.00	
29. Panjab.	10,75,000.00		2,50,000.00	8,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	
30. Poona.	-		-	3,08,000.00	-	
31. Patna.	-		1,50,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	
32. Rajasthan.	1,30,000.00		2,00,000.00	1,10,000.00	2,00,000.00	
33. Ranchi.	-		25,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	
34. Saugar.	1,60,000.00		2,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	
35. Sri Venkateswara.	2,30,000.00		75,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,41,200.00	
36. S.N.D.T.	1,00,000.00		75,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,32,500.00	
37. S.V.Vidya-peeth.	90,000.00		75,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,42,000.00	
38. Sanskrit.	-		-	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	
39. Utkal.	3,00,000.00		1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	28,500.00	
40. Vikram.	-		75,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
New Hostels.	-		-	2,00,000.00	2,72,000.00	
TOTAL "E2" :-	45,04,413.58		35,68,000.00	60,00,000.00	69,00,000.00	
	+ 3,16,669.17					
	- 3,16,669.17					

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Statement W.E.3

Section II Plan Projects

Analysis of 'E' 3:- Grants to Universities for  
Library Buildings

S.No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	Aligarh.	1,94,310.00	2,00,000.00	50,000.00	87,000.00
2.	Banaras.	10,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00
3.	Visva-Bharati.	-	1,50,000.00	1,17,400.00	1,00,000.00
4.	Delhi.	-	-	13,000.00	-
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00
6.	Allahabad,	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	-	50,000.00
7.	Andhra.	65,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	67,700.00
8.	Annamalai.	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00
9.	M.S.Baroda.	25,800.00	-	-	-
10.	Burdwan.	-	-	24,628.00	50,000.00
11.	Bombay.	47,190.82	-	24,628.00	-
12.		+ 2,809.18			
12.		- 2,809.18			
12.	Calcutta.	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
13.	Gauhati.	1,65,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	1,00,000.00
14.	Gujarat.	-	-	-	33,000.00
15.	Gorakhpur.	-	50,000.00	5,000.00	50,000.00
16.	Jabalpur.	-	50,000.00	-	-
17.	Jadavpur.	10,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00
18.	Karnatak.	-	-	-	30,000.00
19.	Kerala.	90,000.00	1,00,000.00	20,000.00	1,00,000.00
20.	Lucknow.	-	-	-	25,000.00
21.	Marathwada.	-	1,00,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00
22.	Nagpur.	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00

P.T.O.

(BTS)

-2-

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
23.	Osmania.	3,25,000.00	1,50,000.00	2,25,000.00	32,000.00
24.	Panjab.	3,60,000.00	25,000.00	55,000.00	-
25.	Patna.	3,75,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,10,000.00	1,00,000.00
26.	Poona.	10,500.00	-	17,000.00	-
27.	Rajasthan.	30,000.00	-	20,000.00	54,3000.00
28.	Roorkee.	75,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00
29.	Saugar.	48,000.00	-	972.00	-
30.	S.V.Vidyapeeth.	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	60,000.00	75,000.00
31.	Sri Venkateswara.	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00
32.	Utkal.	1,68,000.00	1,00,000.00	20,000.00	1,00,000.00
33.	Vikram .	-	1,00,000.00	10,000.00	75,000.00
TOTAL: E: 3:-		23,58,800.82	20,40,000.00	13,13,000.00	16,39,000.00
	+	2,809.18			
	-	2,809.18			

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State ment W/E 4

University Grants Commission  
Section II Plan Projects.

Analysis of R.4 Grants to Universities for  
Staff quarters.

S.No.	Name of University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised. 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	Aligarh.	10,97,000	1,25,000	1,70,000	2,09,300
2.	Banaras	1,53,720	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,02,400
3.		+1,30,000			
3.		-1,30,000			
3.	Delhi	10,10,426.26	1,00,000	2,80,000	3,31,000
4.	Vasva-Bharati	3,86,075.15	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,34,000
5.	Allahabad.	-	35,000	20,000	36,000
6.	Annamalai	-	75,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
7.	Andhra	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	98,000
8.	Baroda	1,50,000	-	1,00,000	25,000
9.	Burdwan	-	-	4,00,000	1,00,000
10.	Gauhati	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,50,000
11.	Gorakhpur	-	75,000	20,000	50,000
12.	Gujarat	30,000	50,000	1,00,000	17,000
13.	Jadavpur	50,000	50,000	1,00,000	10,000
14.	Karnatak	1,25,000	1,00,000	1,75,000	1,00,000
15.	Kurukshetra	-	-	1,10,000	1,57,500
16.	Lucknow	-	50,000	50,000	58,500
17.	Mysore	-	-	1,00,000	2,00,000
18.	Osmania	1,50,000	30,000	70,000	12,500
19.	Panjab	-	-	25,000	-
20.	Rajasthan	-	1,00,000	3,00,000	1,95,000
21.	Saugar	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
22.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,80,000	13,000
23.	Sri Venkatswara	70,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	84,800

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1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Utkal	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,32,000
25.	New Staff Quarters.	-	-	2,00,000	2,32,000
Total		37,22,221.41	15,90,000	51,00,000	35,00,000
E-4		+1,30,000.00			
		-1,30,000.00			

'Kamal'

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAJINDRA APARTMENT, NEW DELHI Statement W.E.5

Section II Plan Projects

Analysis of E.5:- Grants to Universities/Colleges for  
Welfare Schemes.

S.No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Budget 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	<u>ALIGARH</u>				
	Non-Resident Centre.	-	25,000	25,000	35,000
	National Centre of University Students.	800	-	-	-
	Students Aid Fund.	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop.	10,338.80	5,000(NR) 5,000(R)	12,000(NR) 5,000(R)	5,000(NR) 5,000(R)
	Health Centre.	+ 4,901	20,000(NR)	30,000(NR)	30,000(NR)
		- 4,901	<u>20,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
		11,138.80	65,000	82,000	1,00,000
		+ 4,901			
		- 4,901			
2.	<u>BANARAS</u>				
	Non-Resident Centre	25,000	15,000	10,600	-
	Hobby Workshop.	-	-	5,000	15,000
	Common Room & Cafeteria.	40,000	4,760	15,000	-
	Students Aid Fund.	10,000	7,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	<u>15,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
		<u>90,000</u>	<u>56,760</u>	<u>65,600</u>	<u>75,000</u>
3.	<u>DELHI</u>				
	Health Centre.	-	-	15,000	-
	Survey of the living condition of University Students.	-	-	4,100	-
	Students Aid Fund.	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
	Hobby Workshop.	-	5,000	25,000(NR) 5,000(R)	4,000(NR) 5,000(R)
			<u>15,000</u>	<u>54,100</u>	<u>14,000</u>
4.	<u>VISVA BHARATI</u>				
	Students Aid Fund.	4,038	10,000	5,000	5,000
	Hobby Workshop.	25,000(NR)	12,000	15,000(NR)	5,000(NR)
	Health Centre.	7,000	500	5,000(R)	-4,000
		<u>36,038</u>	<u>22,500</u>	<u>29,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

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STATE UNIVERSITIES

A 7. Contd..

S.No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63	Revised Budget 1962-63	Budget Estimates 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1.	<u>AGRA</u>				
	Students Aid Fund.	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Health Centre.	-	45,000	10,000	30,000
			<u>50,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>
2.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>				
	Non-Resident Students GUM-CLUB.	-	25,000	40,000	50,000
	Non-Resident Student Centre for girls.	-	-	10,000	25,000
	Students' Aid Fund	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	-	40,000	10,000	30,000
		<u>10,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>1,15,000</u>
3.	<u>ANDHRA</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre.	20,000	-	50,000	-
	Students Aid Fund.	7,425	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	-	-	2,000	-
		<u>27,425</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>62,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
4.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre.	-	10,000	30,000	10,000
					(Scheme is in progress Rs. 30,000/ paid in 60-61)
	Reclamation of land for playing fields.	-	-	25,000	1,00,000
	Students Aid Fund.	2,935.25	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Health Centre.	15,000	20,000	25,000	-
		<u>17,935.25</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>1,15,000</u>
5.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY BARODA</u>				
	Health Centre.	35,000	20,000	15,000	25,000
	Non-Resident Student Centre.	30,000	20,000	20,000	-
	Psychological Counselling of University Students.	12,708	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Students' Aid Fund.	8,935	5,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop.	22,000(NR)	5,000(R)	3,000(NR)	-
		5,578.22(R)		5,000(R)	5,000(R)
	Examination in Reform & Research scheme.	11,000	-	-	-
		<u>1,25,221.22</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
6.	<u>BOMBAY UNIVERSITY</u>				
	Students Aid Fund.	5,191.40	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Health Centre	-	-	<u>15,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
		<u>5,191.40</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
7.	<u>RIHAR</u>				
	Non-Resident Students' Centre.				
	Students Aid Fund.	3,265.88	5,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop	-	-	5,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	-	<u>30,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
		<u>3,265.88</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
8.	<u>BHAGALPUR</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre.				
	Students Aid Fund.	-	-	25,000	25,000
	Students Aid Fund.	-	-	5,000	5,000
	Health Centre.	-	-	<u>10,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
		-	-	<u>40,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
9.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>				
	Students' Home	-	-	50,000	2,00,000
	Hobby Workshop.	-	30,000	-	-
	Students Aid Fund.	5,742	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	<u>10,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
		<u>15,742</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>2,55,000</u>
10.	<u>GAUHATI</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre.				
	Students' Aid Fund.	15,000	-	25,000	30,000
	Students' Aid Fund.	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Health Centre.	-	<u>15,000</u>	-	-
		<u>15,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>
11.	<u>GORAKHPUR</u>				
	Student Aid Fund.	9,977	5,000	10,000	5,000
	Health Centre.	-	<u>20,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
		<u>9,977</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
12.	<u>GUJARAT</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre.				
	Students' Aid Fund.	30,000	30,000	25,000	5,000
	Students' Aid Fund.	899	5,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre.	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
		<u>55,899</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
13.	<u>JABALPUR</u>				
	Non-Resident Students' Centre.				
	Students Aid Fund.	20,000	30,000	40,000	10,000
	Students Aid Fund.	-	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
		<u>20,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>



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1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>13. JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</u>					
Students' Aid Fund	-	5,000	1,000	5,000	
Hobby Workshop	-	-	5,000	10,000	
		5,000	6,000	15,000	
<u>14. JADAVPUR</u>					
Students' Aid Fund	8,089	5,000	10,000	10,000	
Hobby Workshop	-	-	5,000	10,000	
Health Centre	16,000	10,000	4,000	-	
	24,089	15,000	19,000	20,000	
<u>15. KARNATAK</u>					
Students' Aid Fund	5,225.48	5,000	7,000	7,000	
Health Centre	-	-	5,000	-	
	5,225.48	5,000	12,000	7,000	
<u>16. KERALA</u>					
Health Centre	4,010	25,000	20,000	50,000	
Students' Home	-	-	15,000	80,000	
Students' Aid Fund	-	5,000	-	-	
	4,010	30,000	35,000	1,30,000	
<u>17. LUCKNOW</u>					
Delegacy Centre	-	-	10,000	6,000	
Students' Aid Fund	7,377	5,000	10,000	10,000	
	7,377	5,000	20,000	16,000	
<u>18. MADRAS</u>					
Non-Resident Student Centre	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	
Students' Aid Fund	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	

Contd...

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1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	<u>Madras</u> <u>Continued</u>				
	Hobby Workshop	-	5,000(R)	17,000(NR) 5,000(R)	-
	Health Centre	10,000	50,000	15,000	-
		30,000	90,000	62,000	40,000
19.	<u>MYSORE</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
		-	10,000	5,000	5,000
20.	<u>NAGPUR</u>				
	Non-Resident Students Centre	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
	Hobby Workshop	20,000NR. 2,000(R)	800NR 5,000(R)	5,000NR 5,000(R)	- 5,000(R)
	Health Centre	25,000	15,000	20,000	5,000
		70,000	60,800	55,000	45,000
21.	<u>OSMANA</u>				
	Non-Resident Students' Centre	60,000	40,000	15,000	5,000
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
	Hobby Workshop	-	-	5,000	5,000(R)
	Health Centre	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
		1,00,000	60,000	35,000	15,000
22.	<u>PATNA</u>				
	Health Centre	20,000	25,000	30,000	5,000
	Non-Resident Students' Centre	30,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
	Students' Aid Fund	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		70,000	80,000	60,000	35,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
23	<u>POONA</u>				
	Non-Resident Students' Centre.	40,000	10,000	-	-
	Health Centre	50,000	35,000	20,000	5,000
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop	38,700(NR)	5,000	5,000	5,000
		<u>1,28,700</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
24.	<u>PANJAB</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre	35,000	30,000	25,000	10,000
		<u>35,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
25.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>				
	Health Centre	40,000	20,000	10,000	-
	Non-Resident Students' Centre	25,000	30,000	30,000	15,000
	Students' Aid Fund	2,867	10,000	5,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop	10,000NR.	25,000NR. 5,000(R)	20,000	20,000(NR) 5,000(R)
		<u>77,867</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
26.	<u>ROORKEE</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Health Centre	-	-	10,000	-
	Hobby Workshop	12,037NR. 4,000	5,000(R)	7,000NR 5,000(R)	5,000(R)
		<u>26,037</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
27	<u>SURGUR</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre	-	30,000	20,000	30,000
	Student Aid Fund	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop	4,000NR 4,730.68	5,000(R)	5,000(R) 1,000NR	5,000(R)
	Health Centres	-	15,000	20,000	10,000
		<u>8,730.68</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>

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1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	<u>S.N.D.T. Women Univ.</u>				
	Student's Aid Fund	169	10,000	10,000	10,000
		169	10,000	10,000	10,000
29.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA</u>				
	Non-Resident Student Centre	-	30,000	20,000	30,000
	Students Aid Fund	119	10,000	10,000	10,000
Hoo	Hobby Workshop	3,000NR	5,000(R)	2,000(NR) 5,000(R)	5,000(R)
	Health Centre	-	5,000	10,000	10,000
		3,119	50,000	47,000	55,000
30.	<u>SARDAR VALLABH BHAI VIDYARATHI</u>				
	Non-Resident Students' Centre	30,000	10,000	10,000	-
	Students Aid Fund	279	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hobby Workshop	-	-	10,000	20,000
	Health Centre	35,000	30,000	15,000	10,000
		65,279	50,000	45,000	40,000
31.	<u>UTKAL</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
		-	10,000	5,000	5,000
32.	<u>VIKRAM</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
		-	10,000	5,000	5,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	<u>MARATHWADA</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	5,000	10,000	10,000
		-	5,000	10,000	10,000
34.	<u>KURUKSHETRA</u>				
	Health Centre	-	-	30,000	20,000
	Students Aid Fund	10,000	-	-	-
		10,000	-	30,000	20,000
35.	<u>INDIAN INSTT. OF SCIENCE</u>				
	Students' Aid Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000
				5,000	5,000
36.	<u>RANCHI</u>				
	Hobby Workshop	5,000	-	-	-
	Lump provision for Universities		13,27,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
TOTAL: E: 5:-		11,13,436.71	27,37,060	25,49,700	27,02,000
	+	4,901.00			
	-	4,901.00			

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Statement W.E. 6

University Grants Commission  
Section II-Plan Projects.

Analysis of E.6 Grants to Universities for  
Centenary Celebrations.

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	Bombay	10,00,000	13,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000
2.	Calcutta	-	9,00,000	-	10,00,000
3.	Madras.	18,00,000	12,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000
4.	Visva-Bharati (Tagore Centenary Celebration)	1,50,000	-	-	-
5.	Banaras. (Renovating and equipping the Malaviya Bhawan on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of Malaviyajee).	1,00,000	-	-	-
Total: E.6.		30,50,000	34,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000

Kamal

UNIVERSITY - GRANTS COMMISSION  
Section II- Plan Projects ('AA')

analysis of E.7 Grants to Universities /colleges for scholarships/  
Travel Grants.

Scheme	Actuals for 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
Travel Grants	1, 2,760.74	2,66,000	3,00,000	3,50,000
Lump provision for award/ renewal of scholarships.	12,866.25	-	13,28,800	14,68,800
Lump sum provision for Science, Engineering and Technology Fellowships.	8,27,010.61	8,00,000	11,50,400	18,17,400
Lump sum provision for Humanities Fellowships.	52,725.39	2,00,000	5,00,000	7,50,000
Lump sum provision for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	-	-1,00,000	2,43,000	4,25,000
TOTAL E.7	<u>3,15,362.99</u>	<u>13,66,000</u>	<u>35,22,200</u>	<u>48,11,200</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Statement W.E. 8

ANALYSIS OF THE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE SCHEME.

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
1.	Aligarh	1,54,000	50,000(NR) 60,000(R)	40,000 (R) 55,000(R)	10,000(NR) 10,000(R)
2.	Annamalai	-	20,000(R)	20,000(R)	5,000(NR) 20,000(R)
3.	Baroda	81,250	37,500(R)	-	-
4.	Banaras	4,72,315	1,15,000(R)	90,000(NR) 1,15,000(R)	1,00,000(NR) 1,20,000(R)
5.	Madras.	4,45,000	3,00,000(NR) 1,50,000(R)	4,00,000(NR) 1,50,000(R)	4,00,000(NR) 1,50,000(R)
6.	Mysore	5,22,137	1,85,000(NR) 75,000(R)	1,50,000(NR) 1,50,000(R)	2,50,000(NR) 2,00,000(R)
7.	Poona	5,34,991	1,50,000(NR) 1,00,000(R)	50,000(NR) 1,00,000(R)	15,500(NR) 3,00,000(R)
8.	S.V.Vidyaapeeth	-	12,500(NR) 37,000(R)	25,000(NR) 20,000(R)	12,500(NR) 30,000(R)
9.	S.R.D.T. Women's University.	-	25,000(NR) 10,000(R)	5,000(NR) 5,000(R)	10,000(NR) 50,000(R)
10.	Saugar	2,27,214.38	15,000(NR) 2,00,000(R)	1,00,000(NR) 2,00,000(R)	4,00,000(NR) 5,00,000(R)
11.	Utkal	1,00,000	5,00,000(NR) 75,000(R)	4,00,000(NR) 1,00,000(R)	5,00,000(NR) 1,00,000(R)
12.	Visva Bharati	35,000	25,000(R)	- 10,000(R)	5,000(NR) 25,000(R)
Lump sum provision for Universities and Colleges.		90,99,661.21	50,00,000(NR) 20,00,000(R)	57,00,000(NR) 35,50,000(R)	70,85,000(NR) 76,20,000(R)
TOTAL:		1,16,71,538.59	91,32,000	1,12,25,000	1,79,17,500



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STATEMENT S. 1910

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Section II Plan Projects.

Head. E. G. Grants to Universities for (Guest Houses)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl No.	Name of the Universit	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-65	Budget 1963-64
1.	Aligarh.	-	-	20,000	25,000
2.	Banaras	-	-	25,000	50,000
3.	Delhi	-	-	5,000	50,000.
4.	Visva Bharati	-	-	20,000	25,000
5.	I I.S. ci ence, Bangalore.	-	-	-	-
6.	Agra.	-	-	-	-
7.	Allahabad	-	-	-	-
8.	Andhra	-	-	-	-
9.	Annamal ai	-	-	-	-
10.	Baroda	-	-	-	-
11.	Bi har	-	-	20,000	25,000
12.	Bombay	-	-	-	-
13.	Bhagalpur.	-	-	-	-
14.	Durdwan.	-	-	-	-
15.	Calcutta.	-	-	-	-
16.	Gauhati.	-	-	-	-
17.	Gorakhpur.	-	-	-	-
18.	Gujarat.	-	-	-	-
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
20.	Jabalpur	-	-	-	-
21.	Jadavpur.	-	-	-	-
22.	Karnatak	-	-	-	-
23.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
24.	Kurukshetra.	-	-	-	-
25.	Kalyani	-	-	-	-
26.	Lucknow	-	-	20,000	25,000
27.	Madras.	-	-	20,000	50,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Mysore	-	-	20,000	50,000
29.	Marathwada	-	-	-	-
30.	Nagpur	-	-	-	-
31.	Osmania	-	-	20,000	25,000
32.	Panjab.	-	-	20,000	50,000
33.	Patna	-	-	-	-
34.	Poona	-	-	-	-
35.	Rajasthan	25,000	-	25,000	50,000
36.	Ranchi	-	-	-	-
37.	Roorkee.	-	-	-	-
38.	Saurar	-	-	20,000	50,000
39.	S.N.D.T.	-	-	-	-
40.	Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	-
41.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	-	-	-	-
42.	Sanskrit University	-	-	-	-
43.	Utkal.	-	-	-	-
44.	Vikram.	-	-	-	-
	Provision for new Scheme	-	-	1,00,000	-
	Total .E.9.	25,000	1,	3,35,000	4,75,000

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Section II - Plan Projects

Analysis of 'E' 10:- Grants to Universities for other Schemes.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Name of the Scheme.	Actuals 1961-62	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
1.	ALIGARH.	1. Water Supply Scheme.	-	1,00,000.00	-	-
		2. Repairs to Roads.	-	50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
		3. Electric Supply Scheme.	-	1,00,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
		4. Purchase of Evacuee property.-	-	-	21,000.00	-
		5. Additional accommodation for N.C.C.	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
		6. Appointment of Additional Staff.	2,000.00	-	-	-
		7. Construction of Gandhi Bhawans.	-	-	10,000.00	50,000.00
		7.(A) Guest House.	-	10,000.00	-	Provision under separate Head.
		8. Purchase of Diesel bus for the Women's College.	33,400.00	-	1,000.00	-
		9. Meeting the deficit.	-	8,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	-
		10. Women's College Building.	-	-	1,15,000.00	-
		11. Medical College.-	-	-	4,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
		12. New Campus Projects.	-	-	-	2,00,000.00
		13. Setting up of Film Club.	3,750.00	-	-	-
		14. Printing Press.	1,80,112.07	-	-	-
		15. Collection of manuscripts.	-	40,000.00	2,100.00	-
		16. South Indian Languages.	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00

P.T.O.

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
	17. Social Welfare.	3,000.00	-		1,800.00	-
	18. 23rd Session of Indian History Congress.	5,000.00	-		-	-
		2,37,262.07	11,30,000.00	14,10,900.00	14,05,000.00	
2. BANARAS.	1. Extension to Administrative office building.	15,000.00 +25,000.00 -25,000.00	1,50,000.00	10,000.00	-	
	2. Water Supply Scheme.	+10,000.00 -10,000.00	1,50,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	
	3. Road to Chittupur village.	+15,000.00 -15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	
	4. Electric Supply Reorganisation Scheme.	-	-	15,000.00	35,000.00	
	5. Reroofing and remodelling of amphitheatre.	40,000.00 +25,000.00 -25,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	
	6. Sheds for storing spare furniture.	30,000.00	-	15,000.00	5,000.00	
	7. Improvement of play grounds.	+40,000.00 -40,000.00	75,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	
	8. Addl. accommod- ation for N.C.C.	-	-	10,000.00	35,000.00	
	9. Multipurpose hall for holding examination.	-	-	10,000.00	40,000.00	
	10. Construction of Cycle sheds.	-	-	10,000.00	40,000.00	
	11. Construction of Swimming pool.	-	-	10,000.00	44,000.00	
	12. Construction of a large hall (auditorium)	-	-	10,000.00	50,000.00	
	13. Appointment of Additional Staff.	9,577.94	-	700.00	-	
	14. Meeting the deficit.	7,00,000.00	-	-	7,00,000.00	
	15. Medical College.	10,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	18,00,000.00	

P.T.O.

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-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
16. Addl. beds for S.S. hospital.	-	-	-	-	12,500/-	-
17. Institute of Ayurvedic Research.	-	-	1,00,000/-	-	-	-
18. New Campus Projects.	-	-	-	-	25,000/-	1,00,000/-
19. Setting up of Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	3,750/-	-
19. Extension work by University teachers.	-	-	-	-	1,000/-	1,000/-
20. South Indian Languages.	12,000/-	-	-	-	5,000/-	15,000/-
21. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	-	100/-	-
22. Printing Press.	85,000/-	1,20,000/-	-	-	5,000/-	51,000/-
			<u>18,95,327/94</u>	<u>26,15,000/-</u>	<u>12,08,050/-</u>	<u>24,86,000/-</u>

DELHI	1. Construction of Administrative Block.	-	1,50,000/-	-	10,000/-	50,000/-
	2. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	308/-	-	-	-	-
	3. University Teachers attending conferences abroad.	-	-	-	1,600/-	-
	4. Construction of Gandhi Dhawan.	80,000/-	-	-	38,000/-	-
	5. Biology block extension.	36,985/-	-	-	-	-
	6. T.A. to members of selection committee and purchase of furniture & equipment in connection with the appointment of Staff sanctioned by the Commission under 2nd Five Year Plan.	9,193.42	-	-	-	-

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7. Repayment of Govt. loan for the construction of Staff Quarters.	36,611/36	-	-	-	-
8. Department of American Studies.	60,000/-	20,000/-	-	-	-
9. Library extension Centre set up at Rama Krishna Mission.	-	-	40,000/-	20,000/-	-
10. Tutorial Scheme meeting the deficit.	-	-	41,000/-	-	-
11. Building for Delhi School of Social Work.	-	2,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	2,00,000/-	-
12. New Campus Projects.	-	-	1,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	-
13. Publication of approved research work.	-	-	1,150/-	1,200/-	-
14. South Indian Languages.	10,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	25,000/-	-
15. Teaching of Gujarati & Marathi.	-	-	25,000/-	25,000/-	-
16. Tagore Chair.	-	-	10,000/-	20,000/-	-
17. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	2,300/-	-	-
18. Printing Press.	1,62,442/-	50,000/-	-	-	-
19. Constt. of Jublee Hall.	-	11,000/-	-	-	-
20. Indian English Conferences at Delhi.	1,000/-	-	-	-	-
21. Indian History Congress.	5,000/-	-	-	-	-
22. Summer School in Mathematics.	6,000/-	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,07,539/78</u>	<u>4,56,000/-</u>	<u>3,94,050/-</u>	<u>3,41,000/-</u>	<u>3,41,000/-</u>

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4. VISVA-BHARATI.						
	1. Cost of pipes of the tubewell.	24,358/50	-	-	-	-
	2. Repayment of Loan for the constt. of Staff Quarters.	15,701/86	-	-	-	-
	3. Improvement of Horticultural activities.	-	10,000/-	-	-	-
	4. Water Supply Scheme.	2,50,000/-	1,50,000/-	30,000/-	1,00,000/-	-
	5. Sewage disposal Scheme.	-	1,50,000/-	-	-	-
	6. Constt. of Godown.	-	-	10,000/-	15,000/-	-
	7. Administrative block.	1,00,000/-	-	50,000/-	1,50,000/-	-
	8. Improvement of roads.	-	-	10,000/-	1,00,000/-	-
	9. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	164/69	-	-	-	-
	10. New Campus Projects.	-	-	25,000/-	1,00,000/-	-
	11. Bka-Gyur & Boston Gyur.	26,425/-	-	-	-	-
	12. Indian National Bibliography.	137/70	-	300/-	-	-
	13. Printing Press.	-	-	5,000/-	10,000/-	-
		4,16,787/75	3,10,000/-	1,30,300/-	4,75,000/-	
5. AGRA						
	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	5,714/23	6,000/-	11,000/-	6,000/-	-
	2. Indian International Centre.	10,000/-	-	-	-	-
	3. Setting up of Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	-
	4. Extension Work by University teachers.	-	-	1,500/-	1,500/-	-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	6,700/-	-	-
		19,464/23	6,000/-	19,200/-	7,500/-	

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ALLAHABAD.						
	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	6,230/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	
	2. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.	10,000/-	-	20,000/-	30,000/-	
	3. Setting up of Film Club.	3,750/-	-	3,750/-	-	
	4. Tagore Chair.	18,750/-	-	-	-	
	5. South Indian Languages.	-	5,000/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	
	6. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	400/-	-	
	7. Printing Press.	-	1,00,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-	
	8. Social Welfare.	-	-	2,500/-	-	
	9. Seminar.	1,000/-	-	-	-	
		<u>39,730/-</u>	<u>1,11,000/-</u>	<u>39,650/-</u>	<u>51,000/-</u>	
ANDHRA.						
	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	
	2. Construction of Gandhi Bhavan.	-	30,000/-	-	50,000/-	
	3. Setting up of Film Club.	3,750/-	-	3,750/-	-	
	4. Approved Research Work.	-	-	1,185/-	1,200/-	
	5. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	2,200/-	-	
	6. Printing Press.	-	-	5,000/-	10,000/-	
	7. Seminar.	1,000/-	-	-	-	
	8. India 58 Exhibition.	1,470/23	-	-	-	
		<u>6,220/23</u>	<u>36,000/-</u>	<u>18,135/-</u>	<u>67,200/-</u>	
ANNAMALAI						
	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	-	6,000/-	6,000/-	
	2. Setting up of Film Club.	-	-	7,500/-	-	
	3. Tagore Chair.	18,750/-	-	-	-	
	4. Publication of Kamba Ramayana.	50,000/-	40,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-	



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	5. Social Welfare.	-	-	-	3,900/-	-
			68,750/-	40,000/-	67,400/-	56,000/-
9. BARODA.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	5,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. University teachers attending Conferences abroad.	-	-	1,000/-	-	-
	3. Pilot production cum-training Centre.	-	-	30,000/-	70,000/-	-
	4. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	-
	5. Extension Work by University teachers.	-	-	300/-	300/-	-
	5. Approved Research Work.	-	-	3,000/-	3,000/-	-
	6. Printing Press.	77,000/-	-	2,600/-	-	-
	7. Collection of manuscript.	-	40,000/-	8,200/-	-	-
	8. Social Welfare.	1,765/86	-	2,300/-	-	-
	9. Valmiki Ramayana.	26,000/-	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	80,000/-	-
	10. Gakwad Oriental Series.	13,000/-	-	1,650/-	-	-
	11. ...	-	-	1,700/-	-	-
		1,27,016/86	96,000/-	1,55,050/-	1,59,300/-	-
10. BOMBAY.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff:	5,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Distribution of books received from the Asia foundation as gift.	1,000/-	-	-	-	-
	3. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	-
	4. Tagore Chair.	3,00,000/-	-	-	-	-
	5. Extension Work by University teachers.	-	-	215/-	-	-
	6. Approved Research Work.	-	-	2,700/-	2,600/-	-
	7. Social Welfare.	-	-	5,500/-	5,000/-	-
		3,10,250/-	6,000/-	14,405/-	13,600/-	-

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BIHAR.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		3,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Film Club.		3,750/-	-	-	-
	3. Approved Research Work.		-	-	3,400/-	3,200/-
	4. Indian National Bibliography.		-	-	1,000/-	-
			<u>6,750/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>	<u>10,400/-</u>	<u>9,200/-</u>
BURDWAN.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		-	-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Indian International Centres.		20,000/-	-	-	-
	3. Printing Press.		-	-	5,000/-	10,000/-
			<u>20,000/-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,000/-</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>
CALCUTTA.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		2,500/-	6,000/-	11,000/-	6,000/-
	2. University teachers attending Conferences abroad.		2,846/-	-	-	-
	3. Distribution of books received from the Asia foundation as gift.		6,100/-	-	-	-
	4. Learned Research Work.		-	-	1,500/-	3,600/-
	5. Printing Press.		-	50,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
	6. Indian National Bibliography.		-	-	7,300/-	-
	7. Collection of manuscripts.		-	40,000/-	5,700/-	-
	8. Tagore Chair.		3,00,000/-	-	-	-
	9. Seminar.		2,000/-	-	-	-
	10. India 58 Exhibition.		1,000/-	-	-	-
			<u>3,14,446/-</u>	<u>96,000/-</u>	<u>30,500/-</u>	<u>19,600/-</u>

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14. GAUHATI.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		5,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	1,300/-	-
	3. Tagore Chair.	-	-	-	2,000/-	16,000/-
	4. Printing Press.	-	-	70,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
			<u>5,000/-</u>	<u>76,000/-</u>	<u>14,300/-</u>	<u>32,000/-</u>
15. GORAKHPUR.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. University teachers attending Conferences abroad.	-	3,000/-	-	1,000/-	-
	3. Setting up of Film Club.	-	3,750/-	-	3,750/-	-
	4. Learned Research Work.	-	-	-	2,500/-	-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	800/-	-
			<u>6,750/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>	<u>14,050/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>
16. GUJARAT.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		5,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Film Club.		3,750/-	-	-	-
	3. Approved Research Work.	-	-	-	1,000/-	1,000/-
	4. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	1,400/-	-
	5. Collection of manuscripts.	-	-	40,000/-	8,200/-	10,000/-
	6. Printing Press.	-	-	60,000/-	50,000/-	-
	7. Tagore Chair.	18,750/-	-	-	-	-
	8. Summer School in Modern Mathematics.	1,837/50	-	-	-	-
	9. Indian Mathematics Society.	1,000/-	-	-	-	-
			<u>30,337/-</u>	<u>1,06,000/-</u>	<u>66,600/-</u>	<u>17,000/-</u>

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17. JABALPUR.	1.	Appointment of Addl. Staff.	5,200/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2.	Film Club.	3,750/-	-	3,800/-	-
	3.	Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	1,300/-	-
	4.	Printing Press.	-	70,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
			<u>8,950/-</u>	<u>76,000/-</u>	<u>16,100/-</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>
18. JADAVPUR	1.	Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	6,000/-	13,000/-	6,000/-
	2.	University teachers attending Conferences abroad.	-	-	1,900/-	-
	3.	Contt. of Gandhi Bhawan.	-	-	10,000/-	50,000/-
	4.	Pilot production cum training Centre.	-	-	30,000/-	70,000/-
	5.	Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-
	6.	Learned Research Work.	-	-	1,000/-	-
	7.	Printing Press.	-	80,700/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
	8.	University teachers attending Conferences abroad.	4,698/-	-	-	-
			<u>8,448/-</u>	<u>86,700/-</u>	<u>60,900/-</u>	<u>1,36,000/-</u>
19. JAMMU & KASHMIR.	1.	Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2.	India International Centre.	20,000/-	-	-	-
	3.	Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.	-	-	10,000/-	50,000/-
	4.	Indian National Bibliography.	413/10	-	900/-	-
	5.	Printing Press.	-	70,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
			<u>20,413/10</u>	<u>76,000/-</u>	<u>21,900/-</u>	<u>66,000/-</u>

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20. KARNATAK.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		5,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.		-	30,000/-	40,000/-	50,000/-
	3. Film Club.		3,750/-	-	-	-
	4. Extension Work by University teachers.		-	-	1,200/-	1,200/-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.		596/70	-	1,300/-	-
	6. Printing Press.		-	50,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
	7. Approved Research Work.		-	-	1,000/-	1,000/-
			<u>9,846/70</u>	<u>86,000/-</u>	<u>54,500/-</u>	<u>68,200/-</u>
21. KALYANI.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		-	-	5,000/-	6,000/-
			-	-	5,000/-	6,000/-
22. KERALA	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		11,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. India International Centre.		20,000/-	-	-	-
	3. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.		-	30,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-
	4. Learned Research Work.		641/-	-	-	-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.		550/80	-	1,200/-	-
	6. Printing Press.		-	60,000/-	10,000/-	10,000/-
	7. Collection of manuscripts.		-	40,000/-	8,200/-	-
	8. Tagore Chair.		3,00,000/-	-	-	-
	9. Publication of Malayam lexicon.		-	75,000/-	50,000/-	80,000/-
			<u>3,32,691/80</u>	<u>2,11,000/-</u>	<u>1,05,400/-</u>	<u>1,46,000/-</u>

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23. KURUKSHETRA.						
1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	-	-	-	4,000/-	6,000/-
2. India International Centre.	20,000/-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>20,000/-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,000/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>
24. LUCKNOW.						
1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	-	-	6,000/-	-	8,500/-	6,000/-
2. Film Club.	-	-	-	-	7,500/-	-
3. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	-	1,400/-	-
4. Seminar.	10,000/-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>10,000/-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,400/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>
25. MADRAS.						
1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
2. Study of Selected regional Languages.	2,581/43	-	-	-	1,000/-	-
3. Distribution of books received from Asia Foundation as a gift.	-	-	-	-	1,000/-	-
4. English Tamil Dictionary.	-	-	10,000/-	-	22,000/-	20,000/-
5. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	-	2,900/-	-
	<u>8,581/43</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>	<u>32,900/-</u>	<u>26,000/-</u>
26. MARTHAWADA.						
1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	5,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
2. Tagore Lectures.	18,750/-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Printing Press.	-	-	75,000/-	-	5,000/-	10,000/-
5. Extension Work by University teachers.	-	-	-	-	2,700/-	-
	<u>28,000/-</u>	<u>81,000/-</u>	<u>81,000/-</u>	<u>81,000/-</u>	<u>13,700/-</u>	<u>16,000/-</u>

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27. MYSORE.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		5,500/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. University teachers attending Conferences abroad.		2,477/-	-	1,000/-	-
	3. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.		-	30,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-
	4. Tagore Lecture.		18,750/-	-	-	-
	5. Grant for maintenance of chair (Dr. Sir Visvesvaraya)		-	-	3,00,000/-	-
	6. Collection of manuscripts.		-	40,000/-	8,200/-	-
	7. Social Welfare. (Mentally handicapped children)		4,500/-	-	7,000/-	-
	8. Seminar.		5,000/-	-	-	-
			36,227/-	76,000/-	<del>3,52,200/-</del>	56,000/-
28. NAGPUR.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		5,989/71	6,000/-	11,500/-	6,000/-
	2. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.		20,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-	30,000/-
	3. Printing Press.		6,000/-	50,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
	4. Social Welfare.		1,500/-	5,000/-	5,000/-	3,000/-
	5. Tagore Chair.		3,00,000/-	-	-	-
	7. Film Club.		3,750/-	-	-	-
	8. National Bibliography.		-	-	1,100/-	-
			3,37,239/71	71,000/-	42,600/-	49,000/-
OSMANIA.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		-	6,000/-	11,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Tagore Lectures.		18,750/-	-	2,000/-	1,600/-
	3. Film Club.		3,750/-	-	-	-
	4. Collection of manuscripts.		-	40,000/-	8,200/-	-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.		-	-	900/-	-

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						40,000/-	-
				22,520/-	46,000/-	62,100/-	7,600
30. PANJAB.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		4,000/-		6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000
	2. University teachers attending Conferences abroad.		4,280/-			2,000/-	
	3. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.		25,000/-	10,000/-		55,000/-	
	4. Tagore Chair.		3,00,000/-				
	5. Film Club.		3,750/-				
	6. Printing Press.			50,000/-		1,09,000/-	12,000
	7. Collection of manuscripts.			40,000/-		8,200/-	
			3,37,030/-	1,06,000/-		1,80,200/-	18,000
31. POONA.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.				6,000/-	11,000/-	6,000
	2. Study of Selected Regional Languages.	2,648/95				1,000/-	
	3. Tagore Lectures.	18,750/-					
	4. Film Club.	3,750/-				3,800/-	
	5. Collection of manuscripts.			40,000/-		8,200/-	
	6. Publication of Approved Research Work.					3,400/-	3,300
	7. Indian National Bibliography.					1,400/-	
			25,148/95	46,000/-		28,800/-	9,300
32. RAJASTHAN.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		6,000/-		6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000
	2. University teacher attending Conferences abroad.					1,900/-	
	3. India International Centre.		6,667/-				
	4. Constt. of Gandhi Bhawan.			10,000/-		20,000/-	30,000



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	5. Printing Press.	45,000/-	50,000/-	5,000/-	10,600/-	
	6. Tagore Chair.	3,00,000/-	-	-	-	
	7. Publications of approved Research work..	-	-	1,000/-	-	
	8. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	800/-	-	
	9. Special course on the teaching of Mathematics.	4,000/-	-	-	-	
		3,51,867/-	66,000/-	34,700/-	46,600/-	
33. ROORKEE.	1. Appointment of Adl. Staff.	5,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000	
	2. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	
		8,750/-	6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000	
34. S.N.D.T.	1. Appointment of Adl. Staff.	3,750/-	-	6,000/-	6,000/-	
	2. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	
	3. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	600/-	-	
	4. Seminar.	2,000/-	-	-	-	
		5,750/-	-	6,600/-	6,000/-	
35. SAUGAR.	1. Appointment of Adl. Staff.	4,800/-	6,000/-	11,500/-	6,000	
	2. Film Club.	3,750/-	-	-	-	
	3. Tagore Chair.	3,00,000/-	-	-	-	
	4. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	1,800/-	-	
	5. Printing Press.	-	70,000/-	5,000/-	10,000	
	6. Publication of approved Research Work.	-	-	5,000/-	-	
	7. Publication of Research paper.	210/-	-	-	-	
		3,08,760/-	76,000/-	23,300/-	16,000/-	

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36. SRI VENKATESWARA.						
	1. Appointment of Additional Staff.-			6,000/-	11,500/-	6,000/-
	2. Film Club.	3,750/-	-		3,800/-	-
	3. Indian National Bibliography.	459/-	-		1,000/-	-
	4. Extension work by University teachers.	-	-		700/-	-600/-
	5. Printing Press.	-		60,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
		<u>4,209/-</u>		<u>66,000/-</u>	<u>22,000/-</u>	<u>16,600/-</u>
37. S.V. VIDYAPEETH.						
	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	7,000/-		6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	2. Film Club.	3,750/-	-		-	-
	3. Printing Press.	50,000/-	40,000/-		5,000/-	10,000/-
	4. Extension Work by University teachers.-		-		1,100/-	1,100/-
	5. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-		500/-	-
		<u>60,750/-</u>	<u>40,000/-</u>		<u>12,600/-</u>	<u>17,100/-</u>
38. UTKAL.						
	1. Indian International Centre.	6,672/-	-		-	-
	2. Appointment of Addl. Staff.	9,500/-		6,000/-	6,000/-	6,000/-
	3. Film Club.	3,750/-	-		-	-
	4. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-		2,000/-	-
	5. Extension work by University teachers.	-	-		1,300/-	1,200/-
	6. Indian Science Congress.	5,000/-	-		-	-
		<u>24,922/-</u>		<u>6,000/-</u>	<u>9,300/-</u>	<u>7,200/-</u>

(645)

(88)

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
39. VIKRAM.	1. Appointment of Addl. Staff.		6,700/-	6,000/-	7,500/-	6,000/-
	2. Printing Press.	-	-	60,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
	3. Tagore chair.	-	-	-	5,000/-	16,000/-
			<u>6,700/-</u>	<u>66,000/-</u>	<u>17,500/-</u>	<u>32,000/-</u>
40. SANSKRIT.	1. Appointment of additional Staff.	-	-	-	2,500/-	6,000/-
	2. Film Club.		3,750-	-	3,800/-	-
	3. Collection of Manuscripts.	-	-	40,000/-	8,200/-	-
			<u>3,750/-</u>	<u>40,000/-</u>	<u>14,500/-</u>	<u>6,000/-</u>
41. MAGADH	1. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	900/-	900/-
		-	-	-	900/-	900/-
42. PATNA	1. Film Club.	-	-	-	7,500/-	-
	2. Indian National Bibliography.	-	-	-	800/-	-
		-	-	-	8,300/-	-
43. RANCHI	1. Indian National Bibliography.		229/50	-	500/-	-
	2. Film Club.	-	-	-	7,500/-	-
			<u>229/50</u>	-	<u>8,000/-</u>	-
44. INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.	Building		51,74,221/-	56,51,700/-	58,77,000/-	71,91,100/-
			+1,10,000/-	2,00,000/-	-	1,00,000/-
			<u>-1,15,000/-</u>	-	-	-
	Lump provision for Reform in the system of Examinations in Indian Universities.		<u>7,000/-</u>	-	<u>25,000/-</u>	<u>1,00,000/-</u>

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Lump provision for introduction of Tutorial System.	-	-	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
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Lump provision for introduction of General Education in Indian Universities.	65,224.70	-	4,76,000/-	6,43,000/-
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BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY

Indian National Bibliography.	+ 1,15,000/-	-	1,000/-	-
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TOTAL: :-	59,74,421/25	66,51,700/-	53,67,400/-	71,91,100/-
E-10	+ 1,15,000/-			
	- 1,15,000/-			

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT 'X'

Section II - Plan Projects (AA)

Analysis of G:- Reserve for Schemes likely to be  
implemented during the ~~course~~ of  
the year

S.No.	Scheme.	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-
1.	Construction of Gandhi Bhavans.	2,00,000.00	-	2,00,000.00
2.	Establishment Pilot production cum training Centre.	4,00,000.00	-	-
3.	Distribution of Books received as a gift from Asia foundation.	-	5,000.00	-
4.	Scholarships for the Study of Selected Regional Languages.	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
5.	Travel grants to University teachers for attending Conferences abroad.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
6.	Grants to Universities for becoming corporate members of the I.I.C.	60,000.00	-	-
7.	Staff Club Cum Guest House.	1,50,000.00	-	-
8.	Health Centres.	1,00,000.00	-	-
9.	Three Year Degree Course (Training of School Teachers).	1,00,000.00	-	-
10.	Reforms in Examination System in Indian Universities.	1,00,000.00	-	-
11.	Introduction of Tutorial System.	1,66,800.00	-	-
12.	Introduction of General Education Courses in Indian Universities.	1,00,000.00	-	-
13.	Publication of Approved Research Work.	20,000.00(NR)	10,000.00	20,000.00
14.	Extension Work by University Teachers.	20,000.00(NR)	10,000.00	20,000.00
15.	Publication of Learned Research Work.	20,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00

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-2-

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-
16.	Sacred books of East Serks Originally ed ted by Prof. F. Max Muller.	-	10,000.00	10,000.00
17.	Research in Social Welfare.	40,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
18.	Research in Social Tension.	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
19.	Development of University departments of Linguistics.	40,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00
20.	Research Project in Humanities.	25,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
21.	Lump provision for development Schemes.	2,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
22.	Establishment of Printing Press.	75,000.00	-	-
23.	Publication of Scientific Litrature.	25,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
24.	Seminars, Summer Schools Conferences & Refreshing Courses.	50,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,50,000.00
	TOTAL: G:-	19,36,800.00	4,70,000.00	8,20,000.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, '62.

Addl. Item 2 :- To consider a letter received from Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, regarding a proposal of setting up Inter-University Centres for advanced study in certain specialised subjects.

The Secretary to the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, has invited the suggestions of the Chairman, University Grants Commission regarding the setting up of 2 Inter University Centres as approved plan projects of the Department of Atomic Energy. These centres are intended to afford facilities for advanced study and research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Metallurgy, Medicine and certain aspects of Engineering making use if necessary of the latest techniques provided by the development of Atomic Energy. The proposed fields to be covered under each subject are given in the letter placed below as Annexure I. Of the two centres proposed to be set up, one of them will be in Northern India and the other in Southern India to serve the universities located in the respective regions. The centres are expected to have a core of permanent scientific staff drawn from Atomic Energy Establishment, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and from the universities. The management of each centre will be entrusted to a governing body consisting of the representatives of these various organisations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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ANNEXURE I to Additional  
Item No. 2.

Copy of D.O. letter No: 1291-62 dated  
9th September, 1962 from the Secretary,  
Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay  
to the Chairman, U.G.C.

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One of the approved Plan Projects of the Department of Atomic Energy is the setting up of two Inter-University Centres. These centres are intended to afford encouragement for advanced study and research in physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, medicine and certain aspects of engineering, making use if necessary of the latest techniques provided by the development of atomic energy. At these centres, university teachers and their students can come for short periods or for prolonged stay according to individual needs and use the facilities available for their research problems. Broadly speaking, these centres are intended to meet the needs of the following branches:

<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Biology &amp; Medicine</u>	<u>Metallurgy</u>
Nuclear Physics.	Radiation chemistry.	Radiobiology	Physics of metals.
Solid State Physics.	Tracer chemistry.	Comparative physiology.	Creep of metals.
Geophysics.	Solid state damage.	Genetics.	Radiation damage.
Low temperature physics.	Geochemistry.	Agriculture.	Diffusion.
Some branches of theoretical physics.		Entomology.	

2. Special equipment such as accelerators (AVF cyclotron, linear accelerator), a small reactor, an electron microscope, irradiation facilities, mass spectrometers, facility for low temperature studies etc., will be provided at the centres. Both the centres will not have the same special equipment and the nature of facilities to be provided at each centre and other relevant matters are under consideration.

3. One of these centres will be in the northern India for the universities in the Northern and Eastern States from Jammu & Kashmir to Assam and Orissa and another centre somewhere in the South for the universities in Andhra, Kerala, Madras and Mysore States. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay will meet the needs of the universities in Gujerat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Rajasthan States.

4. The centres will have a core of permanent scientific staff drawn from the AEEET & the TIFR and from the universities. Visiting Professors will also be invited for short spells to work and guide the research problems at the centres.

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- 2 -

5. It is proposed to entrust the management of each centre to a governing body with full administrative and financial powers to run the centres within the general policies approved by the Department of Atomic Energy and within the financial limits of the budget provided year by year. Such a body will have on it representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy as also of the universities. It may be necessary to have for each centre a second body composed largely of scientists nominated by and from the universities and representing various scientific disciplines, in addition to certain scientists nominated by the Department. This second body would be responsible for drawing up the scientific programme of each centre and seeing that it is properly implemented.

6. I am writing to you to request you to let me have your suggestions on any of the matters outlined above. I would also like to have your views as to how we should get the universities concerned in from the beginning at the planning stage, so that their needs and desires are taken into consideration in planning the scope of the centres within the technical and financial means available to Government.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd October, 1962.

Addl. Item 3 : To consider the proposal of the University of Delhi for the institution of the certificate course in Bengali.

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The University of Delhi in their letter No.C/1/62/7741 dated 29 August 1962 (copy attached) have informed the Commission that in anticipation of its approval it has been decided to institute a certificate course in Bengali from the academic year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,950/- (R & N.R), as detailed below :-

i) One Lecturer (Full-time)	..	Rs.	7,200(R)	p.a.
One Lecturer (Part-time)	..	Rs.	2,400(R)	p.a.
ii) Book grant	..	Rs.	250(R)	p.a.
iii) Tapes for Tape Recorder	..	Rs.	150(R)	p.a.
iv) Miscellaneous	..	Rs.	500(R)	p.a.
			-----	
			Rs. 10,500(R)	p.a.
			-----	
Total for the remaining 3½ years of the 3rd Plan.	..	Rs.	36,750(R)	
v) Tape-Recorder	..	Rs.	1,200(NR)	
vi) Typewriter in Bengali	..	Rs.	1,500(NR)	
vii) Ad-hoc grant for books	..	Rs.	1,500(NR)	
			-----	
			Rs. 4,200(NR)	
			-----	
Total (R) plus (N.R.)		Rs.	40,950/-	

2. It may be noted in this connection that the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4 July 1962 accepted the proposal of the university for the institution of certificate courses in Hindi and Urdu at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,900/- and Rs. 27,500/- respectively.

3. While in Hindi and Urdu the teaching work is proposed to be done with the help of one lecturer in the scale of

(contd....2..)

(577)

-: 2 :-

Rs. 400-800, in the case of the certificate course in Bengali the university proposed to have two lecturers, one of whom will be full-time in the scale of Rs. 100-800 and the other will be part-time on Rs. 200/- per month.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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\*Kaushik\*/25-9/62.

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Copy of letter No.C/1/62/7741 dated the 29th August, 1962 from the Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

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Subject: Institution of the Certificate Course in Bengali.

I write to inform you that the University have decided to institute a Certificate Course in Bengali from the academic year 1962-63. As the matter was urgent, the Vice-Chancellor has sanctioned the course in anticipation of the University Grants Commission approval. A draft outline of the Course which is under consideration is enclosed herewith. I give below the estimates of expenditure for institution of the above Course :

i) One Lecturer (Full-time)	Rs. 7,200(R) p.a.
ii) One Lecturer (Part-time)	Rs. 2,400(R) p.a.
iii) Book grant	Rs. 250(R) p.a.
iv) Tapes for Tape Recorder	Rs. 150(R) p.a.
v) Miscellaneous	Rs. 500(R) p.a.
	-----
	Rs. 10,500(R) p.a.

Total for the remaining 3½ years of the 3rd Plan. Rs. 36,750(R)

v) Tape-Recorder	Rs. 1,200(NR)
vi) Type writer in Bengali	Rs. 1,500(NR)
vii) Ad-hoc grant for books	Rs. 1,500(NR)
	-----
	Rs. 4,200(NR)

Total (R) plus (NR) .. Rs. 40,950/-.

Till the sanction of the University Grants Commission to the above expenditure is received, it has been decided to start the Course from September, 1962 with the help of the teachers of the Colleges in the Campus and it will not involve any expenditure.

I shall be grateful if you kindly take steps to obtain the approval of the University Grants Commission for the institution of the above Course and communicate the same to this office at an early date.

Encl: 2.

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\*Kaushik\*/26/9/62.

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(True copy)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN BENGALI

It is proposed that a One-year Certificate Course in Bengali be introduced this session for those who do not speak the language as their mother tongue.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE:

A candidate seeking admission to the Certificate Course in Bengali must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination or any examination of comparable standard of any Board or University in India or abroad.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION:

Persons intending to join the Certificate Course should submit their applications on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Office of the Faculty of Arts) to the Head of the Department of Modern Indian Languages, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi, not later than 15th August, 1962.

EXAMINATION:

Paper I 100 marks

Translation into English-50 marks  
Translation into Bengali-50 marks

Paper II 100 marks

Grammar 25 marks  
Composition 25 marks  
Phonetics 25 marks  
Bengali Culture 25 marks

Books recommended :

1. Bidhubhushan Das Gupta, Learn Bengali Yourself.
2. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Brief Sketch of Bengali Phonetics
3. Niharranjan Ray, Bengalir Itihas (Abridged)

ORAL 100 marks

Reading  
Dictation  
Conversation.

ATTENDANCE:

No candidate will be allowed to appear at the examination unless he has attended at least 75% of lectures delivered in the Course and has pursued his studies to the satisfaction of the Head of the Department.

(p.t.o.)

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FEES ETC.

Students admitted to the Course will be required to pay the following fees:

Admission fee	Rs. 7/-
Enrolment fee	Rs. 5/- (In case of students coming from other Universities).

OR

Annual fee	Rs. 2/-
Library Security (Refundable)	Rs. 10/-
Library Fee (Annual)	Rs. 3/-
Tuition Fee	Rs. 45/- (per term)
Examination fee	Rs. 15/-

Teachers of the University or of its constituent Colleges and students staying in other Departments in the University will have to pay a tuition fee of Rs. 90/- per annum, payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 30/- each. Such candidates will have to submit their applications through their Heads of Departments together with the receipt for payment of fees.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 2nd October, 1962.

Addl. Item: 4 To consider the question of giving grants towards the maintenance of the Film Clubs set up by the Universities.

.....

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 14th/15th April, 1959, considered a proposal for setting up Film Clubs in the Universities, with a view to create and develop amongst University students a critical appreciation of the film as an aesthetic art and as a medium of information and education. To enable selected films to be distributed to the Film Clubs for the promotion of the above objective, a University Film Council was set up by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the University Grants Commission as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Commission, vide resolution No. 25 dated 30/31st December 1960, agreed that the benefit of Film Clubs be extended to all the Universities in the country that may ask for assistance in this connection and authorised payment of Rs. 7,500/- to each of such Universities. The setting up of Film Clubs has so far been approved in the following 29 Universities:-

1. Aligarh Muslim University
2. Agra University
3. Bihar University
4. Bombay University
5. Baroda University
6. Gujarat University
7. Jadavpur University
8. Karnatak University
9. Marathwada University

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10. Nagpur University
11. Osmania University
12. Panjab University
13. Roorkee University
14. S.N.D.T. Women's University
15. S.V. Vidyapeeth
16. Utkal University
17. Allahabad University
18. Banaras Hindu University
19. Gorakhpur University
20. Jabalpur University
21. Andhra University
22. Poona University
23. Saugar University
24. Sri Venkateswara University
25. Varanaseya Sanskrit University
26. Patna University
27. Annamalai University
28. Ranchi University
29. Lucknow University

The Commission has so far released in instalments a sum of Rs. 1,87,500/- to 25 of these Universities. The Universities were also authorised to retain a sum of Rs. 1,000/- for meeting local expenses after paying a sum of Rs. 6,500/- to the University Film Council.

The Universities have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,32,500/- to the Film Council. A statement of income and expenditure of the Council upto 25th August, 1962 is attached (Annexure I). It will be seen that the balance standing to the credit of the Council at present is Rs. 13,000/- (approximately). Since the grant of Rs. 7,500/- was sanctioned to the Universities nearly 2 years ago,

(Contd..3).



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it is suggested that another grant of Rs. 7,500/- may be given to the Universities for implementation of the scheme.

The University Film Council has been quite active. It has so far exhibited some 150 feature films and 200 documentaries in the Universities. The films to be exhibited are selected after they are previewed by a Committee of experts and educationists and sent to the Universities with suitable notes. The Council also arranged a seminar from April 30 to May 3, 1962 on the question of critical appreciation of films, which was attended by representatives from most of the Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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\*Mishra\*  
25/9/1962.

Statement of grants received and expenditure  
up to 25th August, 1962.

Grants Received up to  
25th August, 1962.

Items

Expenditure up to  
31st March, 1961

Expenditure  
1.4.61 to  
31.3.1962.

Expenditure  
1.4.1962 to  
25.8.1962.

Jadavpur	2750.00	Preliminary expenses	3087.20	-	-
Marathwada	2750.00	Seminar	-	-	16113.26
Bombay	2750.00	Establishment	15450.00	12152.15	5115.77
Agra	2750.00	Library	-	112.95	107.32
S.V.V. Peeth	2750.00	Conveyance	302.29	268.07	151.75
S.N.D.T.	2750.00	Security	-	100.00	-
Panjab	2750.00	Travelling	993.34	1682.24	-
Nagpur	2750.00	Postage & Telegrams	730.05	429.95	317.56
Utkal	2750.00	Printing & Stationery	-	1528.00	1074.05
Karnatak	2750.00	Telephone expenses	-	376.27	2381.46
Osmania	2750.00	Production expenses (film U.F.C.)	7255.75	-	-
Gujarat	2750.00	Rent & Electricity	3000.00	1500.00	1800.00
M.S. Baroda	2750.00	Bank Charges	50.49	73.56	16.67
Aligarh	2750.00				
Bihar	2750.00				
Roorkee	2750.00				
Poona	2750.00				
Saugar	2750.00				
Jabalpur	2750.00				
Andhra	2750.00				
Venkateswara	2750.00				
S.N.D.T.	2750.00				
Bombay	2750.00				
Nagpur	2750.00				
Allahabad	2750.00				
Jadavpur	2750.00				

(Contd...2).

Aligerh .. 3750.00  
Osmania .. 3750.00  
M.S. Baroda .. 3750.00  
Gujarat .. 3750.00  
S.V.V. Peeth .. 3750.00  
Karnatak .. 3750.00  
Panjab .. 3750.00  
Roorkee .. 3750.00  
Banaras .. 2750.00  
Agra .. 3750.00  
Marathwada .. 3750.00  
Bihar .. 3750.00  
Gorakhpur .. 2750.00  
Sanskrit .. 2750.00  
Utkal .. 3750.00  
Jabalpur .. 3750.00

Rs. 132500.00

Packing & forwarding	-	452.54	107.24
Furniture and Fittings	613.93	4649.96	246.10
Cartage, Freight and Terminal Tax	-	1110.69	365.68
Registration Charges	50.00	-	-
Advertisement expenses	1369.34	-	14.60
Audit Fee	-	100.00	-
Film Hire	-	1872.50	200.00
Film Purchase	-	19772.12	10729.98
Newspapers and Periodicals	-	12.44	32.45
General charges	881.51	453.25	106.39
	<u>33803.90</u>	<u>46646.69</u>	<u>38980.28</u>

Total .. Rs. 119430.87  
Cash in hand .. Rs. 13069.13  
Rs. 132500.00

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Sd/-  
Accountant

Sd/-  
Secretary

\*M.D.Mishra\*  
26/9/1962.

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Add Item No 5.

Dated 3-10-62.

Enclosure to letter dated 1.10.62 from Education Secretary

Establishment of an Institute of Advanced Studies and Research in the Campus of the Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.

...

It is proposed to establish a Central Institute of Advanced Studies and Research with possibly university-status under the U.G.C. Act. To begin with, the Institute will have a Director and a small permanent staff, of outstanding quality of, say, about 10 Professors/Readers in different subjects. Besides the permanent nucleus staff, there will be a 'floating staff' consisting of Visiting Professors from Indian Universities, and also from foreign Universities, and teachers on study or sabbatical leave. The total staff may not exceed fifty in the first phase of development. In addition to the Professorial staff, there will be research Fellows, the total strength of staff and Research Fellows not exceeding about a hundred or so. Residential accommodation for academic staff and Research Fellows will be provided within the Campus as far as possible.

The Centre, it is intended, should provide first-rate library facilities, may be to begin with, in a few selected subjects in the field of Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. It will also have a Computation Laboratory to serve the needs of research in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics. It would be difficult to provide at the Centre any substantial facilities for experimental research, at any rate in the first phase of development. The image we have in mind is of an institution combining some of the features of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton and the All Souls College at Oxford. The overriding emphasis will be on depth and quality rather than on diffusion of programmes and activities.

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It should be possible with careful planning and proper organisation to arrange at any given time, besides persons working individually, a group of groups of workers engaged in some specialised fields of study. In relation to the interest of these groups (the groups would be in general changing from year to year), a series of advanced lectures/seminars may be organised at the Institute for Post-graduate and research students selected on an all-India basis. In some cases courses may also be organised for under-graduate students. The students would continue to belong to their respective universities and would come to the Centre for a limited period for doing specialised courses.

The arrangement proposed above would have the advantage of bringing together, for periods varying from a few months to a couple of years, groups of active workers in the country engaged in various specialised fields. After spending sometime at the Centre they would go back to their respective universities and institutions to enrich the standards generally. This would be of real value in raising the level of study and research in the country without (permanently) depriving the universities of their staff. The aim of the Institute should be to provide a first-rate academic environment conducive to serious study and research. The Centre could also provide facilities to universities and other research institutions in the country to hold Summer Schools and Seminars.

The Centre would have an autonomous status. The Governing Body, it is proposed, would consist of representatives of the U.G.C., Ministry of Education and the universities. The recurring expenditure on the Centre is likely to be of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs per year, and a capital expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs during the Third Plan Period.

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Minutes of the U.G.C. meeting held on 3rd October, 1962.

...

Addl. Item 8: Sanction of leave to Shri Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission, for the period from 15th February to 14th May, 1962, when he had proceeded ex-India.

...

With reference to additional item 12 of the meeting of 7th March, 1962, the Chairman mentioned that Shri Mathai had received as honorarium in U.S.A. a net sum of about Rs. 7,850/- (dollar equivalent) after deducting income tax. He explained the special circumstances of the case and it was agreed that the total period of 89 days may be covered by sanctioning 24 days as earned leave on full pay and the rest/adjustment, as a special case, not to constitute a precedent, by commutation of the required number of days of half-pay leave at Shri Mathai's credit.