

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 17th meeting of the University Grants Commission held at Dharwar on the 17th & 18th of June, 1959.

The following were present:

Shri C.D. Deshmukh	(Chairman)
Prof. N.K. Sidhanta	Member.
Shri G.C. Chatterjee	"
Pandit H.N. Kunzru	"
Dewan Anand Kumar	"
Dr. K.S. Krishnan.	"
Shri Samuel Mathai	Secretary.

Apologies for absence were received from Shri K.G.

Saiyidain, Shri N.N. Wanchoo and Dr. A.L. Mudaliar.

The following officers were also present:-

Shri N.N. Iengar	Assistant Secretary.
Shri R.K. Chhabra	Administrative Officer.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 14th & 15th April, 1959.

The minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on the 14th & 15th of April, 1959, which had been circulated were approved.

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

- (a) Humanities.
- (b) Science & Technology.

This was recorded.

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

This was recorded (Appendix I) with the following observations:-

With regard to item XII(D) it was explained that what the Chairman had decided was that the Students Aid Fund of the Universities may be made available to students of all colleges irrespective of whether such colleges were "recognised" by the University Grants Commission under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. It was also noted that as hitherto no grants would be paid to any college not included under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.

With regard to item XXI the Secretary informed the Commission that the Govt. of India had accepted the Chairman's recommendations.

Item 4: To receive a report on the grants to Universities, Colleges and other expenditure sanctioned by the Chairman.

This was recorded. (Appendix II).

Item 5: To consider the report of the Library Committee appointed by the U.G.C.

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The Commission received with appreciation the report of the Library Committee and desired that the report be sent to all the Universities and their views be obtained.

Item 6: To consider the recommendation of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee regarding the term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

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The Commission decided that the term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University might continue to be as at present i.e. six years with no re-appointment.

Item 7: To consider the reference received from the Ministry of Home Affairs inviting the comments of the U.G.C. on the recommendations of the Officer on Special Duty (Home Ministry) regarding the recruitment to All-India and Central Services Class I.

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The Commission was of the opinion that in view of the lack of uniformity in the practice of classification of successful candidates in the examination of the Universities of India, the needs of the case would best be met by laying down that no candidate who had obtained less than 45 per cent marks in the aggregate in the Bachelor's examinations be admitted to the All India Central Services Examinations. The Commission, however, thought that if the Central Government so desires, the qualifying requirements may be reduced to 40 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission also thought that where a university had a distinct Honours course at the Bachelor level any one who had passed with Honours might be eligible for admission to these examinations.

Item 8: To receive a report of the working of the scheme of scholarships in regional languages.

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The Commission noted with disappointment that the response to the scheme of prizes to promote the study of selected regional languages had not been very encouraging. It was, however, agreed that the scheme may be tried for another year.

Item 9 .:: To consider the resolution to be moved in the Lok-Sabha regarding the establishment of a Department of Studies relating to the Latin American countries in one of the Central Universities.

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The Commission was of the view that as area studies generally were new to Indian universities and that such experiments as had already been tried in area studies at Indian Universities had not yet become fully established; and as the expenses involved in sending teachers and students to the areas concerned for local observation and study were very high, it was not opportune to establish departments of studies relating to the Latin American countries at any Indian university at the present time.

Item 10: To consider the proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the question of holding extension Lectures on Co-operative movement in the Universities.

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The Commission desired that further consultation with persons and institutions concerned was desirable before a scheme was put up to the universities. It was suggested that the Reserve Bank of India, the Society for Agricultural Economics, Bombay, (of which Shri Mani Lal Nanavati was President) Agricultural Colleges and Universities which have departments of Agricultural Economics or Chairs in Agronomy be consulted in the matter.

Item 11: To consider the question of limiting the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University.

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The Commission reiterated the view that there must be a progressive reduction of numbers at the Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University in accordance with the scheme already approved once by the University following a discussion between the Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman of the U.G.C. The Commission realized the difficulties of Banaras Hindu University in fully implementing the scheme, but the Commission could not <sup>possibly</sup> undertake to promote the establishment of additional colleges in any state. They, therefore, desired that the University be asked to continue their efforts to bring numbers down gradually to 1,500 in the course of the next few years.



Item 12: To consider a letter received from the Chairman, Executive Committee of the India International Centre regarding the assistance to be given to the Universities towards the working of the India International Centre.

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The Commission considered the letter from the Chairman, of the Executive Committee of the proposed India International Centre regarding assistance that may be given by the Universities to the Recognising the importance to universities of such a centre centre for its building programme. the Commission agreed that such of the universities as <sup>have become or</sup> desire to become corporate foundation members of the Centre and to assist in its building programme may be financially assisted by the U.G.C. to the maximum extent of Rs.20,000/- each, in view of the fact that the payment due from such a foundation member is Rs.10,000/-

Item 13: To consider a reference received from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding the setting up of a University at Kanpur.

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The Commission noted the letter from the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, and also that some further information had been called for. It was agreed that this information may be awaited before the Commission's views on the proposed university at Kanpur are finally expressed.

Item 14: To receive a report regarding the starting of evening classes for M.A. by the Delhi University.

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The Commission was of the view that evening colleges should only teach upto the first degree and, therefore, was not in favour of the Delhi University having permanent arrangements for M.A. classes in the evening colleges. The Commission, therefore, desired that the arrangements existing at present be not continued after the candidates already enrolled have completed the course. The Commission also desired to have the whole question of evening and morning colleges for working students brought up for discussion at a later meeting.

Item 15: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the introduction of the teaching of Marathi and Gujarati under the scheme for teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities.

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The Commission desired that a report on the working of the arrangements already made for the teaching of South Indian



languages at the Delhi University be made available to it and that any question of extending the scheme to other languages be considered only after this report had been received and considered by the Commission, as also the report of the Committee appointed by the Linguistic Seminar held in Poona last year. The Commission did not for the present approve the proposal of the Delhi University to start the teaching of Marathi and Gujarati.

- Item 16: To consider the request of the Delhi University for additional financial assistance towards the development of its Department of Sociology.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for strengthening the Department of Sociology and sanctioned the following grants:-

Furniture & Equipment	Rs.8,000/-
2 Research Scholars (Rs.200/- p.m. each)	
1 Technical Assistant (Rs.160-300)	

- Item 17: To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the translation of literary works in Urdu into English.

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The Commission was of the view that the setting up of a Directorate for the translation of Urdu literary works into English was not the business of a university, and desired that the scheme be referred to the Ministry of S.R.&C.A.

- Item 18: To consider the question of recognition of Lecturers of Language Departments Heads of Departments for the purpose of revision of the salary scales of teachers in the affiliated colleges of the Mysore University.

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The Commission decided that in the case of senior and suitably qualified language teachers in Departments in which there was only one Lecturer they may be put on the scale for Heads of Departments that had been agreed to in the case of Mysore University, namely Rs.250-500.

- Item 19: To consider the letter dated 16th May, 1959 from the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding the future of Gulmarg Laboratory.

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In addition to the note prepared by the office, the

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Commission had also before it the minutes of the meeting of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research dated 20th May and a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University dated 4th June, 1959. The Commission considered all aspects of the question and resolved that in view of the High Altitude Laboratory proposed to be established at Gulmarg and at Khilanmarg by the Atomic Energy Department, the present High Altitude Laboratory run by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Jammu & Kashmir University be closed down, and the equipment be either transferred to Aligarh Muslim University or made available to the Atomic Energy Department as may be expedient. It was agreed, however, that the present laboratory might continue to function until the other laboratory comes into existence. The Commission noted that the laboratory proposed to be established by the Atomic Energy Department would be available for research workers from all the Indian Universities.

If the Aligarh University agreed to this,

Item 20: To sanction payments of the first instalments of recurring grants for 1959-60 for various schemes already approved by the Commission.

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The Commission noted the first instalments of grants proposed to be paid to universities listed in Appendix III which had already been sanctioned by the Commission. The Commission approved the payment.

Item 21: To consider the communication received from the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. regarding the revised salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions.

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The Commission was of the view that instead of linking the salaries of Principals and Professors in Engineering colleges to the various scales of pay in the different States for Engineering Personnel, it would be preferable (on a broad analogy with the salaries of Engineering officers under the various Governments) to fix an all-India scale of salaries for university and college teachers of Engineering. The Commission, was further of the view that it would be desirable to have the same scales of pay for teachers in different faculties in universities and colleges, but that where there was scarcity of specially trained personnel in

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certain fields of study and it was necessary to pay higher salaries

● a special pay may be given rather than a separate scale.

Item 22: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of facilities in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University.

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The Commission approved the proposal of the A.I.C.T.E. for the development of facilities in the Department of Mining & Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University and sanctioned the following grants for equipment, library, staff and maintenance:-

Non-Recurring.

Equipment	3,58,500/-
Library Books & Journals	<u>30,000/-</u>
	<u>3,88,500/-</u>

Recurring.

Additional staff	52,400/-
Additional maintenance	<u>9,000/-</u>
	<u>61,400/-</u>

The Commission also authorised the Chairman to take a decision on the question of re-organisation of the Engineering and Technical Institutions of Banaras Hindu University when the detailed report which had been called by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. was received through that Ministry.

Item 23: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the development Schemes (Humanities and Social Sciences) of the Nagpur University.

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

<u>A. Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>Estimated Ex-</u> <u>penditure.</u>	<u>Share of</u> <u>U.G.C.</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
a) Arts Block building including sanitary & electric fittings and furniture.	10,00,000/-	6,66,666/-
b) Books for Library	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
c) Equipment for Economics Department.	15,000/-	10,000/-
d) Collection of manuscripts.	<u>20,000/-</u>	<u>13,334/-</u>
	<u>11,35,000/-</u>	<u>7,90,000/-</u>

Recurring.

For appointment of teaching staff in Post-graduate departments. 2,02,600/- p.a.  
p.t.o.



Total estimated expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan.

3,37,600/- 1,68,800/-

With regard to the part-time Lecturers in an inter-collegiate system of post-graduate teaching and the payment of allowances to them, the Commission was of the view that persons should be selected for such work only by a properly constituted selection committee.

Item 24: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of the M.S. University of Baroda for the development of the Department of Bio-Chemistry.

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

A. <u>Non-Recurring.</u>	<u>Approved Cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C. share.</u>
1. Additional buildings - plinth area including Animal House 500 sq.ft. @ 15/- per sq.ft.	75,000/-	
Laboratory services and furniture, etc. @ 33% of the cost of the building.	25,000/-	
	1,00,000/-	66,667/-
2. Scientific equipment	1,00,000/-	66,668/-
3. Library books & journals	15,000/-	15,000/-
	2,15,000/-	1,48,333/-
 B. <u>Recurring:</u>		
Additional staff		
1 Professor	24,000/-	
2 Lecturers (1 of them a microbiologist)	20,000/-	
1 Animal House Keeper	5,000/-	
	49,000/-	24,500/-

Item 25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of Calcutta University for the establishment of a new Department of Bio-Chemistry.

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



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A. <u>Non-Recurring.</u>	<u>Area.</u>	<u>Total Approved Expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share .</u>
1. Building	17,000 sft.plinth area @ 22/- per sft.	3,74,000/-	2,49,333/-
	Laboratory services & furniture.	1,25,000/-	83,333/-
2. Scientific equipment	@ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,50,000/-	1,00,000/-
3. Library Books & Journals.		15,000/-	15,000/-
		<u>6,64,000/-</u>	<u>4,47,666/-</u>

B. Recurring: for additional staff (covering the entire period of the rest of the Second Five-Year Plan.)

	<u>Approved Cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share at 50%</u>
1 Professor	24,000/-	12,000/-
2. Readers	30,000/-	15,000/-
2 Lecturers	20,000/-	10,000/-
1 Animal House Attendant	5,000/-	2,500/-
	<u>79,000/-</u>	<u>39,500/-</u>

Item 26: To consider the need for UGC taking note of the developments in regard to the 'medium of instruction in universities' from time to time and to consider any action that may be necessary.

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The Commission noted the various suggestions that had been made and steps taken so far with reference to the problem of medium of instruction in the universities, and agreed that a Working Group be appointed by the Commission to study this question further, and to draw up a plan of action for the change of medium of instruction from English to an Indian Language consistently with the maintenance of high standards in English and that later on a fuller seminar on the subject be organized.

Item 27: To receive a report on the steps taken towards the construction of the building of the U.G.C.

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The Commission considered the two suggested plans for its office building and decided in favour of the plan with two wings. (Plan No. SAE2/172/1/1 dt. 24.4.1958). The Commission agreed that steps be taken to construct the building with six

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floors in one wing - the sixth floor being a residential flat - and three floors in the other wing for the present. The Commission authorised the Chairman to take further action in the matter.

Item 28: To determine the age of retirement of the Officers of the Commission.

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The Commission noted the information that had been obtained regarding the age of retirement in the previous employment of officers who had been recruited to the staff of the Commission from universities or similar bodies, and authorised the Chairman to take appropriate action consistently with the rules in this regard.

Item 29: To consider the question of relaxation of the condition of verification of Character and Antecedents in the case of certain officers of the Commission under Rule 4(iv) of the Rules regarding Terms and Conditions of service of the employees of the U.G.C.

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The Commission decided that in the case of the following officers of the Commission, it was now not necessary to have their characters and antecedents verified:-

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|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri S.Mathai      | Secretary |
| 2. Dr. P.J.Philip     | D.O.(H)   |
| 3. Dr. S.Bhattacharya | E.O.(H)   |
| 4. Dr. V.S.Patankar   | E.O.(S)   |

Item 30: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposals for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research in the University of Rajasthan.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee with regard to the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research in the University of Rajasthan with the modification that a post-graduate department of Chemistry under the control of the University be established at Jodhpur also. The Commission decided that there will be only one University Professor in each subject who would be the Head of the Department and that in the case of Chemistry this Professor may be posted at Jodhpur. The Commission sanctioned the following grants, as recommended by the Visiting Committee and also agreed that any additional expenditure that may be necessitated by the establishment of the Chemistry Department at Jodhpur may be sanctioned by



the Chairman.

A. Ajmer Centre - Departments of Botany and Zoology.

<u>I Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C's Share.</u>
a) For the construction of biology block on the basis of 15000 sq.ft.plinth area for each department @ Rs.15/-	4,50,000/-	3,00,000/-
b) Laboratory services as gas, water, electricity, drainage, etc. & furniture @33% of the cost of the building.	1,50,000/-	1,00,000/-
c) Scientific equipment: (Rs.1.0 lakh for each Department)	2,00,000/-	1,33,333/-
d) Library books & journals (including back volumes)	80,000/-	80,000/-
e) Workshop (on a smaller scale) (equipment)	20,000/-	13,333/-
	<u>9,00,000/-</u>	<u>6,26,666/-</u>

II Recurring Expenditure: (to cover the remaining period of the 2nd F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31.3.1961).

Staff:

One Professor for each of the Deptts.(2 Professors)	40,000/-	20,000/-
Two Readers for each of the Deptts. (4 Readers).	60,000/-	30,000/-
Two Lecturers for each of the Deptts.( 4 Lecturers)	40,000/-	20,000/-
One Workshop Mechanic.	12,000/-	6,000/-
	<u>1,52,000/-</u>	<u>76,000/-</u>

B. Jaipur Centre - Departments of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

I. Non-recurring:

a) <u>Buildings for the Science Laboratories.</u>		
i. Physics & Mathematics - Plinth area 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/-	3,00,000/-	2,00,000/-
ii. Chemistry - Plinth area 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/-	3,00,000/-	2,00,000/-
iii. Laboratory services and furniture. - @ 33% of the cost of the building.	2,00,000/-	1,33,333/-
	<u>8,00,000/-</u>	<u>5,33,333/-</u>

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b. Scientific Equipment.

Physics	2,00,000/-	1,33,333/-
Chemistry	1,50,000/-	1,00,000/-
Workshop	50,000/-	33,333/-

c. Library - Books and Journals

(including back volumes).	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
	<u>5,00,000/-</u>	<u>3,66,666/-</u>

II. Recurring - (to cover the remaining period of the 2nd F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31.3.1961.)

i. * One Professor for each of the departments of Physics and Mathematics	2 Professors	48,000/-	24,000/-
ii. Two readers for each of the departments of Physics and Chemistry and one for Mathematics.	5 Readers.	75,000/-	37,500/-
iii. Two lecturers for each of the departments	6 Lecturers.	60,000/-	30,000/-
iv. One Workshop Engineer.	-	10,000/-	5,000/-
		<u>1,93,000/-</u>	<u>96,500/-</u>

\* The Post-Graduate Department of Chemistry with a Professor will be at Jodhpur.

Item 31: To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Commission be held at New Delhi on 17th & 18th of September, 1959.

Add'l. Item 1: To consider a scheme from the Aligarh Muslim University for Social Service work in Aligarh by the University.

The Commission resolved that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for Social **Service Work in Aligarh** be not accepted.

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Addl Item 2: To consider a proposal from the University of Madras for opening a Department of English in the University and the appointment of a Professor of English on special terms with the co-operation of the British Council.

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The Commission accepted, as an experimental measure, the proposal of the Madras University for the appointment of a Visiting Professor of English on special terms with the assistance of the British Council, and sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.1,000/- per mensem towards his salary for a period of two years. The Commission also desired that the Commission's approval be obtained with regard to the person to be appointed to this Chair.

Addl. Item 3: To consider a proposal from the Annamalai University for the reclamation of land for a play ground.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Annamalai University for the reclamation of land for playing fields and sanctioned payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.2.5 lakhs on a 50:50 basis.

Addl. Item 4: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee on the development schemes (Humanities) of Jabalpur University.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the development of post-graduate studies at Jabalpur University and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:-

Recurring	2,33,000/-	1,16,500/-	UGC's share.
Non-recurring	24,60,000/-	16,73,300/-	"

The Commission desired that the opening of these various departments be phased and the departments of English, Economics and History be opened first and the other departments be opened at a later date.

Addl. Item 5: To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the three-year degree course.

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Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

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Addl. Item 6: Future reorganisation of the Visva-Bharati University - need for.  
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The Commission noted the report of the preliminary discussion of the Committee appointed by it to consider the future reorganisation of the Visva-Bharati University. The Commission desired that the Committee should visit Santiniketan at the earliest opportunity and submit a fuller report as soon as possible.

Addl. Item 7:

The Commission agreed to the extension of the term of appointment of the Assistant Secretary, Shri N.N.Iengar, for a further period of one year with effect from 16th July, 1959 and authorised the Chairman to fix his pay in accordance with the latest rules of the Government of India applicable to re-employed pensioners.

Addl. Item 8: To consider the allotment to Universities the proportion of Commonwealth Scholarships to be established.  
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The Secretary reported the discussions that had taken place at a meeting of the representatives of the various Ministries called by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. The Commission desired that the Government of India be requested to allot to the Indian Universities 50 per cent of the scholarships available to India.

Addl. Item 9: To consider the earlier decision of the Commission regarding the procedure to be adopted for the selection of scholars for the award of post-graduate scholarships.  
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The Commission noted the disadvantage in the procedure that had earlier been proposed as explained by the Secretary and agreed that the procedure that had been in practice hitherto be continued.

With regard to the senior scholarships the Commission agreed that after the applicants had been short-listed, the candidates for final selection may be interviewed and that they be paid T.A. at second-class rates.

p.t.o.

Addl. Item 10: To consider the question of exchange of Language Professors with Yugoslavia.

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The Commission considered a letter from the Ministry of Education forwarding the recommendation of the Indian Ambassador in Yugoslavia that reciprocal arrangements should be established between Yugoslavia and India for the exchange of Language Professors. The Commission resolved that if such an exchange was feasible at all, the Professor of Slav Languages, might be assigned to the linguistic department of the Deccan College, Poona University. If the exchange did materialise the Commission was prepared to meet expenses as suggested by the Ministry of Education.

Addl. Item 11: To consider the suggestion from the Ministry of Education regarding special concession to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for admission to Institutions of Higher Learning.

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The Commission considered all aspects of the question of special concessions to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seeking entrance to Universities and other Institutions of higher learning and came to the conclusion that it was necessary to insist on certain minimum qualifications for admission to any Institution and particularly to a technical institution, and that the special needs of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would be met by providing that the benefit of a concession of upto 10 per cent marks less than those obtained by the last candidate selected in open competition be given to candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subject to <sup>per cent</sup> ~~50%~~ minimum qualifying marks. The Commission noted in this connection that it was the experience of most of the universities that students from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who had been admitted to technical institutions with low qualifications had often required for more than the normal time to finish the course.

Addl. Item 12: To consider a report that the Delhi University had given up the idea of a second campus in New Delhi.

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The Commission noted this.

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Addl. Item 13: To consider a proposal for a grant for hostel for the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

The Commission noted that the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, had asked for a Men's Hostel for 200 students to provide residential accommodation for the entire body of men students of the College. In view of the limitation that the Commission had laid on grants to affiliated colleges, the Commission desired that the College may be asked to construct this hostel in two or more phases and that the first phase may provide accommodation for a hundred students. The Commission agreed that 50% of the cost of construction of the hostel be paid in the usual manner <sup>as</sup> and when required.

Addl. Item 14: To consider the question of the fixation of pay of the Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

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The matter was left to the Chairman to deal with.

Addl. Item 15: To consider a proposal from the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. for the establishment of Schools of Theoretical Physics at Delhi and Calcutta.

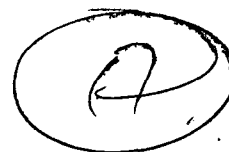
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The Commission was emphatically of the opinion that all development of higher education at the Universities was the function of the U.G.C., and that any expansion of facilities for research in Theoretical Physics that may be necessary could be undertaken by the Commission itself. The Commission was also opposed to the establishment of special laboratories at Universities to accommodate National Professors. It should always be possible for a National Professor, to associate himself with any University where facilities may be available for him to carry on his work.

Sd/-  
(Samuel Mathai)  
Secretary.

Sd/-  
(C.D. Deshmukh)  
Chairman.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION



APPENDIX-1

(to the U.G.C. Minutes dated 17th & 18th June, 1959)

I. The M.S. University of Baroda A Pilot project of Psychological Counselling for University students:

The Baroda University submitted a scheme for 3 years on "A Pilot Project for a Psychological Counselling Centre" for the students of the University at a total cost of Rs.71,416(R) for staff, test material, T.A. for the members of the Advisory Board, printing etc. and Rs.3,500(NR) for furniture and equipment.

2. In view of the importance of the problem, the Chairman has accorded approval to the implementation of the scheme for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan, in the first instance at a total cost of Rs.43,000(R) and Rs.3,500(NR) and to extend it further, if necessary, on the basis of the quality of work done and results achieved by the University. The University has informed that the State Government is prepared to share the expenditure on the usual basis.

II. Saugar University - Construction of a II Hostel for Men's students:

The scheme of Saugar University for the construction of a Hostel for 200 men students at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/- has already been approved by the Commission at 50% share of the Commission being Rs.3,69,000/-. The University approached the Commission again with a proposal for the construction of a II Hostel of the same specifications at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/-. The need of the Saugar University for residential facilities for students being very urgent, the Chairman approved the scheme and permitted the University to proceed with the construction work.

III. Saugar University - Provision of sanitary and Electric fitting and furniture in the I Hostel under construction:

The Commission approved the scheme of the Saugar University for the construction of I Hostel for 200 men students at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/-. A further expenditure of Rs.1,29,000/-

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for provision of sanitary and electric fittings and Rs.30,000/- for the purchase of furniture have been approved by the Chairman in principle subject to the estimates being supported by necessary certificates from the Local Public Works Department. The University is agreeable to share the expenditure at 50% of the total cost.

IV. Delhi University - Research Seminar in Hindi :

The Delhi University submitted a scheme for holding a Seminar in Hindi in May 1959, with a view to promote higher research in the language and requested that a grant of Rs.3,000/- may be made by the Commission towards it. In view of the usefulness of such a Seminar, the Chairman sanctioned a grant not exceeding Rs.3,000/- to the University to be paid on the receipt of a detailed account of the expenditure.

V. Naming of the library building of the Roorkee University after Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim :

The Commission vide Resolution No.15 of 3/4th December 1958, desired that a circular letter be sent to all the Universities informing that the Commission feels doubtful of the propriety of naming the of buildings largely constructed with the help of grants given by the Commission after any individuals without consulting the Commission.

2. In reply to the circular letter, the Roorkee University intimated that its library building has been named after Shri Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim former Minister of Power & Irrigation, U.P., in recognition of his services to the University. The Chairman while approving the action of the University, in the circumstances, decided that for all future grants there should be a standard condition that no construction is to be named after any person without the prior approval of the Commission.

VI. Banaras Hindu University - Construction of staff quarters:

The Commission allocated a sum of Rs.16.83 lakhs to the Banaras Hindu University under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of staff quarters. Out of this, a sum of Rs.1.83 lakhs has already been paid to the University by the Ministry of Education



on the recommendation of the Commission. The Chairman has now approved the recommendations of payment of a sum of Rs.1.56 lakhs to the Ministry of Education to the Banaras Hindu University towards the construction of staff quarters on the plans and estimates of the buildings having been approved by the C.P.W.D.

VII. Madras University - Construction of Rest Room for Women students and Water Closets for Day Scholars in the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, under the scheme of projects connected with Student Welfare.

1. It was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 9/10th February 1959 (Res. No. 3) that the Chairman had agreed to the construction of a sitting room and dining room for women students at a cost of Rs.48,500/- and provision of water closets for Day Scholars including women students at a cost of Rs.1,800/- (Total Rs.50,300/-) at the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, on the recommendation of the Madras University on condition that 50% of the cost will be met by the College.

2. On the College requesting the Commission to meet the full expenditure the Chairman decided to raise the Commission's share to 75% of the cost on the analogy of other grants for women's institutions being paid on that basis.

VIII. Delhi University - S.R.C. Report - Establishment of Faculties for the study of South Indian Languages and culture in the North Indian Universities.

1. The Commission vide Res. No. 45 of 8/9th July 1958 accepted the following scheme of Delhi University for the teaching of South Indian languages :-

Staff	-	Readers	-	2 in Philology and South Indian History and Culture.
Lecturers	-		-	4 in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.
Library Asstts.	-		-	2
Purchase of books.				Rs. 30,000 (R) Rs. 20,000 (NR) ----- Rs. 50,000/- -----

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2. The Chairman has approved an additional expenditure of Rs.4,500/- to meet the T.A. and D.A. etc. of 10 Experts from South India for drawing up a syllabi for the teaching of these languages.

IX. Aligarh Muslim University - Allocation of a further loan of Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of staff quarters.

1. The Aligarh Muslim University was allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for payment of loan under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of staff quarters in addition to a sum of Rs.3,40,000/- for the purchase of evacuee property to be used for the accommodation of teachers.

2. The University requested for a further allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs for provision of staff houses.

3. The Chairman has agreed to the allocation of a further loan of Rs. 10 lakhs in view of the urgent need of the University for quarters in view of its residential character and the paucity of suitable houses in Aligarh.

X. Poona University - Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships (Humanities) 1958-59.

1. Kumari S. Vaid, a student of the Poona University was awarded by the Commission, a post-graduate scholarships (Humanities) in 1956-59. She had accepted temporary employment as a tutor in the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, pending the Commission's decision on her application for a scholarship. She gave an undertaking to resign her post as a tutor from the date of the Commission's award and requested that she should not be required to refund the salary drawn by her before accepting the scholarship.

2. One of the conditions laid down by the Commission for the award of scholarship is that a scholar who is in receipt of any emoluments, scholarships or stipends from any other source will not be entitled, to receive scholarship under the scheme unless they are surrendered by the student in favour of the Commission's scholarship. The Chairman waived the enforcement of this condition on the ground that it was not known to Kumari Vaid that a scholarship would be awarded to her by the Commission.

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XI. M.S. University of Baroda: The proposal of the Baroda University for the construction of 12 quarters for lecturers at a total cost of Rs.1,11,600/- has been accepted by the Chairman in principle and the University has been asked to submit the plans and estimates with the Local P.W.D. certificate. The University has agreed to accept interest bearing loan for these quarters on the usual basis.

XII. Establishment of Student's Aid Fund in Universities and Colleges.

(A)1. The Commission while initiating the scheme for the establishment of Student's Aid Fund in Universities decided that the Commission will contribute each year a sum equivalent to the total amount contributed by the students subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per annum. The maximum limit of Rs.2,000/- has been laid down in respect of Colleges from 1959-60.

2. As collections are generally made by the Universities and Colleges from the students and other sources throughout the year it is not generally possible for them to intimate the total amount collected in advance of the close of the financial year. This often results in non-payment of grants to them.

3. The Chairman has decided that in the circumstances the method of making payments against actual collections made in the previous year be adopted and tried out from 1959-60, and assistance be made available to the Universities and Colleges in the early part of every financial year, leaving them ample time for disbursement of the fund.

(B). The University of Roorkee and Mysore proposed that financial assistance be given to needy students out of the Students' Aid Fund in the form of refundable amounts or loans with a view to develop "self respect and confidence" among the students. It was also stated that this system would build up a self perpetuating fund from which aid could be given to an increasing number of students.

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The Chairman has decided that 50% out of total collections including the share of the U.G.C. be set apart for payment of refundable loans and 50% for outright grants and refund of loans out of the fund be based on the honour system. The position is to be reviewed after 3 years.

(C) Sri Venkateswara University enquired of the Commission whether it was open for the managements of Colleges to contribute to the Students' Aid Fund. The Chairman has decided that members of the managing Committee of a College can contribute to the fund in their personal and individual capacity from their own resources, but as a Committee of management they can not use the College fund, of which they are trustees to supplement the Aid Fund, which is primarily to be built up by individual contribution from students.

(D) The Chairman has decided that the scheme be extended to all Colleges whether approved under Section 2 (f) of the U.G.C. Act or not in view of the fact that the primary consideration here is need of students for financial assistance.

XIII. Establishment of Students Health Centres in the Universities of Kerala, Osmania, and Utkal.

The proposals of the following Universities have been approved by the Chairman for financial assistance towards the establishment of Health Centres under the Commission's scheme for this purpose :-

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>No. of students to be served.</u>	<u>Proposed expenditure</u>	<u>Maximum grant payable by the U.G.C.</u>
Kerala	6,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Osmania	10,000	1,18,000	1,00,000
Utkal	3,000	50,000	50,000

The Osmania University has agreed to meet the excess expenditure of Rs.18,000/- from its own sources.

XIV. Lucknow University - Renovation of Kitchen of Narendra Deva Hall:

The University of Lucknow approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the renovation

of Kitchen at the Narendra Deva Hall at an estimated cost of Rs.14,932/-(NR).

The Chairman acceded to the request of the University on condition that 50% of the cost will be met by the University. The share of the Commission at 50% is Rs.7,466/- (NR).

XV. Sri Venkateswara University - Appointment of staff in the new Departments approved by the Commission under the Second Five Year Plan in the University Scales of Pay.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of the Sri Venkateswara University which examined the schemes of the Sri Venkateswara University for the development of the Post-graduate Studies in Arts subjects, the U.G.C. approved the appointment of teachers in the Departments of Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, English, History, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, Arabic Persian and Urdu, in the grades prescribed by the Commission viz Rs.800-50-1250 for professors and Rs.500-25-800 for Readers and Rs.250-20-500 for Lecturers and agreed to bear 50% of the expenditure involved (Res. No. 16 dated the 26/27th September 1958).

The Sri Venkateswara University informed the Commission that the University will adopt the existing scales of pay for the new teaching staff and their salaries will be revised under the Commission's scheme for the purpose.

The Chairman approved the proposal on the basis of similar procedure being followed in the case other State Universities - viz. Patna, Madras, Karnatak, Roorkee etc.

XVI. M.S. University of Baroda - Project for a Socio-Historical survey of Muslim Population of Gujarat.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956 (Item 5) approved the scheme of the M.S. University of Baroda entitled "Socio-Historical Survey of the Muslim population of Gujarat" in principle, for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period.

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The Baroda University submitted a revised scheme for the first phase of two years duration at a total cost of Rs.44,700(R) and Rs.13,050(NR). The Chairman may approved the implementation of the revised scheme on the usual basis. The share of the Commission being Rs.22,350 (R) and Rs.8,700 (NR).

XVII. Kerala University - Equipment for the Dept. of Psychology.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956 (Item 32) approved the Department of Psychology of the Kerala University with the provision of the following facilities, under the Second Five Year Plan :-

- (i) One Reader;
- (ii) Two Lecturers;
- (iii) Construction of additional rooms for Lecturers and Seminar Library = Rs.30,000(NR)

The University of Kerala further requested that a sum of Rs.50,000/- (NR) may be provided for purchase of equipment for the Department of Psychology.

The Chairman has agreed to the proposal and approved a sum of Rs.30,000/- (NR) being the Commission's contribution for the purpose, Rs.20,000/- being met by the University.

XVIII. Additional grant to the Department of Silicate Technology, Banaras Hindu University.

An amount of Rs.75,000/- was sanctioned by the Commission to the Banaras Hindu University for constructing a building for the Department of Silicate Technology. The plans and estimates for the Buildings were scrutinised by the C.P.W.D. in April 1958. In the light of the remarks from the Chief Engineer, C.p.W.D., the University revised the estimates to Rs.82,230/-. This amount was Rs.7,230/- in excess of the sanctioned amount. Considering that there was a considerable rise in the cost of building materials since the original grant was sanctioned, the Chairman sanctioned the additional amount of Rs.7,230/- to enable the University to construct the planned building for the Department of Silicate Technology.



XIX. Additional grant to Geology Department, LUCKNO  
Lucknow University.

At the meeting held on 4th December 1957, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs.20,000/- (U.G.C.'s share being Rs.13,333/-) for minor additions and alterations to the existing buildings of the Geology Department, Lucknow University. Against this approved scheme, the University submitted plans and estimates amounting to Rs.20,548.50 n.p. Since the rates indicated in the estimates were certified by the Superintending Engineer as reasonable and as the plans and estimates were other-wise in order, the Chairman sanctioned an additional cost of Rs.548.50 n.p. (share of the U.G.C. being Rs.366/-) for minor additions and alterations in the existing building of the Geology Department of the Lucknow University.

XX. Additional grant for Science Laboratory buildings  
at Ranchi - Bihar University.

The Commission at their meeting held on 8th February 1958 approved the construction of laboratory buildings for seven science departments of the Bihar University at Ranchi Centre covering a floor area of 60,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lakhs, share of the U.G.C. being Rs. 6 lakhs. The University submitted plans and estimates for a building covering floor area of 60,056 sq.ft. (i.e. 81,623 sq.ft.) costing Rs.9,55,619/-. As the area exceeded the sanctioned figure only by a small amount and the University had started constructing the building on the original plans, the Chairman approved the plans and estimates as submitted by the University and sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs.55,619/- (share of the U.G.C. being Rs.37,000/-) towards the construction of the laboratory buildings at Ranchi Centre, Bihar University.

XXI. Grants for Engineering Hostels. Assistance by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for construction of hostels (other than those sanctioned on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education) <sup>is</sup> given on the following basis :-

- ( i) Central Universities: The entire approved expenditure as grant-in-aid.
- (ii) State Universities: 50% of the expenditure as grant-in-aid in the cost of men's hostels and 75% in the case of Women's hostels. If the Universities are unable to provide funds on sharing basis, an interest-bearing loan is sanctioned.

In the case of hostels, sanctioned on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, interest-free loans are sanctioned to the Central Universities. This creates an anomalous position and causes considerable in-convenience to the Central Universities in the matter of the repayment of loan as they find it difficult to find funds out of their blocks grant.

The Chairman has recommended to the Government of India that cent-per-cent grant be paid to the Central Universities for hostels sanctioned under the A.I.C.T.E scheme also.

XXII. Delhi University - African Studies Department.

The Commission in their meeting held on 3/4th December, 1958 sanctioned Rs. 60,000 (NR) for the visit of four teachers of the Delhi University, in the Deptt. of African Studies to be sent abroad for orientation training for a period of 2-3 months. Subsequently the Delhi University stated that the above period of 2-3 months was not sufficient and requested that it may be extended to 4 months. The Chairman agreed to extend the period to 4 months.

Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan, Lecturer in Sociology in the Department of African Studies, who was sent to Africa under the above scheme has, on an invitation from the Director, Institute for Social Research, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, been associated for a joint project study of the status and social organisation of the Asian Community of the Central African Federation and his stay in Africa has thus been extended by 6 months by the V.C. Delhi University with the approval of the Chairman.

The extension in period of stay will not involve

any extra expenditure as the Rhods-Liyngestore Institute will provide his travel and total expenses during the additional period of 6 months. (27)

XXIII. ~~Visva-Bharati~~ Setting up of "Students' Advisery Bureau".

The Registrar, Visva-Bharati intimated in March last that at the instance of Ministry of Education, the University set up a "Students' Advisery Bureau" to scrutinize and forward applications of students seeking admission to Institutions in foreign countries, and requested that the U.G.C. may sanction a suitable grant for maintaining the office of the Bureau. The University Grants Commission was not consulted before setting up of the Bureau either by the University or by the Government of India (Ministry of Education)

The University has been informed that no grant to the University can be paid by the Commission for the purpose.

~~XXIV.~~ Indian School of International Studies.

Chairman has, on a request received from the Director, Indian School of International Studies, decided that as some expenditure to enable students to go abroad on field studies was necessary an expenditure not exceeding 5% of the maximum limit of Maintenance grant per annum be treated as approved expenditure on account of "Field Work Study" for purposes of grant-in-aid, provided that the expenditure is met out of the maximum grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs per annum payable to the Indian School of International Studies by the Commission. On the basis of the present approved maximum maintenance grant to the Indian School of International Studies this works out to Rs.7,500/- per annum.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix II to the U.G.C. Minutes  
dated 17th & 18th June '59.

S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose.	Amount. (Rs)
1.	<u>Allahabad.</u>	For purchase of Equipment for the Bio-Chemistry Section.	24,000
2.	Baroda (i)	For the construction of the science laboratory building, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,93,400/- sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,04,600/- were paid during 1956-58.	50,000
	(ii)	For the construction of vivarium for Zoology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,700/- already sanctioned for this purpose.	5,000
3.	Bihar (i)	For purchase of library books and journals, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,30,000/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan Period.	50,000
	(ii)	Being the recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed under the II Five Year Plan. This was sanctioned for payment during 1958-59, but as bills were received late, payment could not be made in the same year and sanction was renewed for payment of the same grant during 1959-60.	5,031
4.	<u>Jadavpur.</u>	For purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1.00 lakh sanctioned for this purpose for II Five Year Plan period.	50,000
5.	Karnatak (i)	For purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Physics, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.2,20,000/- sanctioned for equipment for all science departments during II Five Year Plan.	48,000

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(28)

- (ii) For purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.26,666/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan. 20,000
- (iii) For purchase of furniture for the Science block, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.75,000/- sanctioned for this purpose during II Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.35,000/- was paid during 1958-59. 30,000
6. Lucknow
- (i) For the purchase of library books and journals for the King George's Medical College Library(an ad-hoc grant) 40,000
- (ii) For the construction of an extension to Chemistry laboratory buildings, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,494/- sanctioned for this purpose. 18,000
7. Kerala
- Towards the maintenance of the department of Biological Oceanography, being the recurring grant for 1957-59, out of a ceiling of Rs.17,500/- sanctioned for the purpose for the period 1957-61 14,322
8. Rajasthan
- For the purchase of Library Books & Journals for the Post-graduate education & Research in Medical Subjects (an ad-hoc grant). 14,000
9. For the award of travel grants to Science teachers to enable them to visit Research Centres as per details given below :- 1,804
- ( i) Baroda Travel grant to Dr.V.V.Modi, Senior Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry for visiting Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, C.F.T.R.I.,Mysore & National Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. 324
- ( ii) Delhi. Travel grant to Shri Hakam Singh, Lecturer in Chemistry for visiting N.C.L.Poona 600
- (iii) Gorakhpur.Travel grant to Shri N.K.Sangal & Dr.C.P. Shrivastava,Asstt.Professors of Physics, for visiting the laboratories of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta and Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, respectively. 880
- P.T.O.

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10. For the payment of 1st six monthly instalment (from 1.4.59 to 30.9.59) for 49 post-graduate research scholarships in Science and Engineering at Rs.200/- p.m. each awarded in 1958-59 and renewed up-to 31.3.60: 58,800

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount Sanctioned.</u> Rs.
1. Agra	1,200.00
2. Aligarh	2,400.00
3. Allahabad	2,400.00
4. Andhra	4,800.00
5. Annamalai	4,800.00
6. Delhi	7,200.00
7. Jadavpur	2,400.00
8. Karnatak	1,200.00
9. Lucknow	6,000.00
10. Madras	3,600.00
11. Osmania	6,000.00
12. Panjab	3,600.00
13. Poona	1,200.00
14. Saugor	4,800.00
15. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth	1,200.00
16. Bombay	1,200.00
17. Bihar	4,800.00
	58,800.00

11. Banaras (i) For the award of two studentships of Rs.150/- p.m. each for Electrical Machine Design Course for the period August, 1958 to March, 1959. 2,400

- (ii) For the award of one studentship of Rs.150/- p.m. for advanced Course in Metallurgy for the period April 1958 to February 1959. 1,650

12. Mysore For the scheme of expansion of the training capacity, College of Engg. Bangalore, being the second instalment out of the non-recurring grant of Rs.7.56 lakhs, sanctioned for construction of buildings - First instalment of Rs.55,000/- was paid in March, 1958. 1,00,000

13. Patna. For the purchase of library books for the expansion and modernisation of Bihar College of Engg. being the first instalment out of the non-recurring grant of Rs.33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose: 25,000

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14.	<u>Panjab.</u>	Towards the maintenance expenses of the Deptt. of Chemical Technology, being the recurring grant for the year 1958-59 from the ceiling of Rs.40,000 per annum sanctioned for the purpose	1,806
15.	<u>Roorkee</u>	Towards the salary of staff & maintenance for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, being the first instalment out of the recurring grant of Rs.3,22,000 for the year 1959-60	94,900
16.	<u>Panjab</u>	Revision of salary scales of affiliated college teachers (D.A.V. Colleges Amritsar and Chandigarh for 1958-59).	5,000(R)
17.	Kerala	-do- (33 colleges for 1958-59)	4,76,195(R)
18.	Andhra	-do- (V.R.S.College, Chirala for 1958-59)	8,830.25 (R)
19.	Gauhati	-do- (Sibsagar College 1958-59)	4,801.42 (R)
20.	Mysore	-do- (17 colleges for 1957-58 and 1958-59)	1,34,323.14 (R)
21.	Saugor	-do- (Lahiri College, Chirimiri for 1958-59)	3,010 (R)
22.	Madras	-do- (Sri Thyagaraja College for 1957-58 and 1958-59)	16,200.48(R)
23.	Annamalai	Revision of salary scales of University teachers (Supplementary grant.)	420 (R)
24.	Calcutta.	Revision of salary scales of University teachers for 1958-59	47,547.22(R)
25.	Mysore.	Award of scholarships (H) Post-graduate and Research in 1958-59.	4,800 (R).
26.	Gujarat	-do-	900 (R)
27.	Lucknow	-do-	5,600 (R)
28.	Patna	-do-	900 (R)
29.	Allahabad	-do-	1,150 (R)
30.	Jabalpur	-do-	2,200 (R)
31.	Baroda	-do-	1,000 (R)
32.	Kerala	-do-	158 (R)

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33.	Utkal	Award of Scholarships (H) Post-graduate & Research in 1958-59	1,848.39(R)
34.	Poona	-do-	4,800. (R)
35.	Karnatak	-do-	200 (R)
36.	Annamalai	-do-	85.72(R)
37.	Bombay	-do-	1,128.34(R)
38.	Vikram	-do-	800 (R)
39.	Baroda	Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships (H) in 1958-59 on the basis of awards made in 1957-58.	1,200 (R)
40.	Patna	-do-	900 (R)
41.	Lucknow	-do-	900 (R)
42.	Bombay	-do-	300 (R)
43.	Allahabad	Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarship (H) in 1959-60 on the basis of awards made in 1957-58.	5,000 (R)
44.	Kerala	-do-	1,350 (R)
45.	Andhra	-do-	3,900 (R)
46.	Allahabad	Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarship (H) in 1959-60 on the basis of awards made in 1958-59.	10,500 (R)
47.	Poona	-do-	5,900 (R)
48.	Mysore	-do-	2,543.55(R)
49.	Annamalai	-do-	7,050 (R)
50.	Nagpur	-do-	1,200 (R)
51.	Jabalpur	-do-	2,400 (R)
52.	Lucknow	'on account' grant towards the establishment of students' Aid Fund in 1958-59.	314 (R)
53.	Kerala	IV instalment of token grant for the publication of Malayalam Lexicon (Token grant paid so far is Rs.60,000/- in 3 years @ Rs.20,000/- in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58)	20,000 (NR)
54.	Visva-Bharati	Future development of Visva-Bharati - payment of fee to the Public Health Engineering Directorate, Govt. of West Bengal, for the preparation of Water Supply Scheme	35,130 (NR)



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55.	Sardar Vallabh- Vidya- peeth.	I instalment of grant for the establishment of Health Centre (Approved cost Rs.56,524.54 Rs.50,000/- to be met by the Commission)	15,000	(NR)
56.	Patna	I instalment of grant for the establishment of Student Health Centre (Total cost Rs.1,00,000/- to be met entirely by the U.G.C.)	20,000	(NR)
57-	Karnatak	II instalment of grant for the establishment of student Health Centre (grant already paid Rs.20,000/- Total cost Rs.50,000/- to be met entirely by the Commission)	10,000	(NR)
58.	Baroda	I instalment of grant towards the additional provision of furniture and equipment for the University Library. (Approved cost Rs.79,225/- Share of the Commission Rs.52,800/-)	50,000	(NR)
59.	Calcutta	Publication of learned research work. (Total approved cost Rs.4,101/- Share of the Commission Rs.2,050/- at 50%)	2,050	(NR)
60.	Saugor	II instalment of grant for staff and purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs.25,000/- to be fully met by the Commission. Grant paid so far Rs.8,000/-)	2,000 8,000	(R) (NR)
61.	Sri Venka- teswara	III instalment of grant for the construction of library building (Total approved cost Rs.8,80,000/- Share of the U.G.C. at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,86,700/- Grant paid so far as Rs.2 lakhs)	1,00,000	(NR)
62.	Calcutta	VI instalment of N.R. grant for the building of the Dept. of Economics. (Total cost Rs.9,00,000/- Share of the Commission Rs.6,00,000/- Grant paid so far Rs.4,00,000/-)	90,000	(NR)
63.	Baroda	Final instalment of N.R. grant towards the building of Psychology Dept. (Total cost Rs.1,15,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs.76,667/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs.76,000/-)	667	(NR)
64.	Agra	Final instalment of N.R. grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics. (Total Cost Rs.1,58,337/- (NR). Grant paid Rs.1,29,300/-)	29,037	(NR)

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The following grants were sanctioned in 1958-59, and were reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 14/15th April, 1959. But these could not be paid to the Universities by 31.3.1959 either due to non-receipt of T.R. 42 bills from the Universities or lack of funds with the Commission. Sanction of the grants accordingly lapsed. These grants have now been sanctioned again in 1959-60-

65.	Poona	Revision of salary scales of University teachers 1957-58 and 1958-59.	4,016 (R)
66.	Nagpur	-do-	281.97 (R)
67.	S.N.B.T.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Mahila Pathshala Baroda for 1957-58 & 1958-59	1,770 (R)
68.	Karnatak	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Karnatak Arts and Science College for 1958-59	1,601.50 (R)
69.	Roorkee	Construction of Post-graduate Hostel	95,000 (NR)
70.	Baroda	Construction of II Hall for residence for Women students	1,50,000 (NR)
71.	Visva-Bharati	'On account' grant for the establishment of students Aid Fund	500 (NR)
72.	Utkal	-do-	568 (NR)
73.	Karnatak	-do-	6,353 (NR)
74.	Delhi	-do-	4,655.25 (NR)
75.	Kerala	-do-	3,546.50 (NR)
76.	Visva-Bharati	Development of University salaries of the staff	30,000 (R)
77.	Aligarh	Seminar on Research in the system of Examinations conducted by the U.G.C.	729.31 (NR)
78.	Annamalai	Publication of the variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana	10,000 (NR)
79.	Jadavpur	Establishment of students Health Centre	15,000 (NR)
80.	Roorkee	-do-	15,000 (NR)
81.	Andhra	Purchase of library books and journals (H)	50,000 (NR)
82.	Calcutta	-do-	50,000 (NR)
83.	Poona	Library Building	1,00,000 (NR)
84.	Saugor	Introduction of 3 year Degree course in the affiliated colleges.	3,50,000 (NR)

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85.	Aligarh	Introduction of general Education course and preparation of reading material project	64,000	(NR)
86.	Bombay	Construction of library building	1,90,000	(NR)
87.	Utkal	Scheme of Research in Social Tension	1,100	(NR)
88.	Karnatak	Construction of building of Arts Department	40,000	(NR)
89.	Calcutta	Books, equipment, station wagon, etc. for the Dept. of Economics	30,000	(NR)
90.	Poona	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics (Research Sections)	40,600	(R)
		Bhandarkar oriental Research Institute	30,000	(NR)
91.	Utkal	Departments of Sanskrit, Philosophy, Psychology and Political Science	16,800	(R)
92.	Baroda	Construction of building for the Department of Psychology	26,000	(NR)
93.	Lucknow	Departments of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Sociology and Law	2,500	(R)
94.	Madras	Dept. of Indian History and Indian Philosophy	39,000	(R)
95.	Karnatak	Construction of building for the Arts Departments	40,000	(NR)
96.	Calcutta	Construction of building for Economics Department.	90,000	(NR)
97.	Poona	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Bldg.)	30,000	(NR)
98.	Baroda	Construction of building for the Department of Psychology	26,667	(NR)

The following grants towards the scheme of introduction of the 3 year degree course have been paid by the U.G.C. on behalf of the Ministry of Education in respect of universities for which such assistance is to be given by the University.

99.	Kerala		1,00,000	(NR)
100.	Karnatak		1,00,000	(NR)
101.	Andhra		1,00,000	(NR)
102.	Osmania		60,000	(NR)
103.	Sri Venkateswara		40,000	(NR)
104.	Marathwada		1,50,000	(NR)

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* 105. Delhi College	First instalment of maintenance grant for 1959-60.	86,000.00
* 106. Hans Raj College	-do-	51,000.00
* 107. Hindu College	-do-	1,00,000.00
* 108. Indraprastha College	-do-	62,000.00
* 109. Kirori Mal College	-do-	67,000.00
* 110. Lady Irwin College	-do-	47,000.00
* 111. Lady Sri Ram College	-do-	40,000.00
* 112. Ramjas College	-do-	62,000.00
* 113. S.G.T.B.Khalsa College	-do-	47,000.00
* 114. S.R.College of Commerce	-do-	51,000.00
* 115. St.Stephen's College	-do-	41,000.00
* 116. Delhi School of Social Work	-do-	58,000.00
* 117.(i) Indian School of International Studies	-do-	75,000.00
(ii) Nepalese Studies	-do-	10,000.00
(iii) Establishment of Chairs	-do-	27,000.00
* 118. D.A.V. College	-do-	44,000.00
* 119. Delhi University	First instalment of block grants for 1959-60.	6,75,000.00
* 120. Aligarh Muslim University	-do-	9,47,500.00
* 121. Banaras Hindu University	-do-	13,87,500.00
* 122. Visva-Bharati	-do-	3,43,750.00
* 123. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	-do-	9,25,000.00
* 124. Karnatak University	Appointment of Additional Staff	2,467.00
* 125. Nagpur University	Prizes for study of Regional Languages.	1,542.95
* 126. Dayanand College, Hissar.	For construction of Hostel	50,000.00
* 127. St.Josephs College, Tiruchirapalli	Grant as an Institution started 100 years ago as a school and affiliated 50 years ago as a college.	1,00,000.00
* 128. The Land and Development Officer, New Delhi.	Premium @ Rs.36,000/- per acre plus 5% annual ground rent, for the plot measuring 0.75 acre allotted to the U.G.C. for its building.	28,350.00
* Sanctioned by Secretary, U.G.C.		

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix III to the U.G.C. minutes dated 17th & 18th June '59.

Details of payments of the first instalments of recurring grants for 1959-60 to Universities for various schemes already approved by the Commission.

I - Development and expansion of Engineering and Technological Education.

A - Recurring Grants for Schemes initiated by the AICTE

Name of the University and Department.	Ceiling recurring grant approved.	Amount proposed to be paid as Ist instalment.	Purpose of grants.
1.	2.	3.	4.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. <u>Andhra.</u>			
J.V.D. College of Science and Technology.	88,000 12,000 (Addl.)	44,000 6,000	Staff and Maintenance.
2. <u>Annamalai.</u>			
College of Engg.	1,28,000	64,000	-do-
3. <u>Bombay.</u>			
Deptt. of Chem. Technology.	1,00,000	50,000	-do-
4. <u>Calcutta.</u>			
i) Deptt. of Applied Chemistry.	1,20,000 40,443 (Addl.)	60,000 20,221	-do-
ii) Deptt. of Applied Physics.	50,000 20,676 (Addl.)	25,000 10,338	-do-
iii) Deptt. of Radio-Physics and Electronics	49,000 15,266(Addl.)	24,500 7,633	-do-
5. <u>Jadavpur</u>			
College of Engg. and Technology.	5,98,000	2,99,000	-do-
6. <u>Madras</u>			
A.C. College of Technology.	72,000	36,000	-do-
Total	12,93,385	6,46,692	

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B- Recurring Grants for Schemes approved during the First Five Year Plan.

1. <u>Aligarh</u>			
Polytechnic	75,500	37,750	Addl. staff maintenance and to meet current deficit.
2. <u>Andhra</u>			
Ore-dressing Lab.	7,470	3,735	Salary of staff.
3. <u>Annamalai</u>			
i) College of Engg.	3,400	1,700	Addl. staff and maintenance
ii) Ore-dressing Laboratory.	5,070	2,535	Salary of staff.
4. <u>M.S. University of Baroda</u>			
Faculty of Technology & Engineering.	14,666	7,333	Staff & Maintenance.
5. <u>Bombay</u>			
i) Pharmaceutical and Food Technology	22,000	11,000	-do-
ii) Business Management Course.	30,000	15,000	-do-
iii) Ore-dressing Laboratory.	8,000	4,000	Salary of staff.
6. <u>Banaras</u>			
i) Ore-dressing Laboratory	6,000	3,000	-do-
ii) Research Unit in X-ray Metallurgy	4,800	2,400	Two senior research scholarships.
iii) Research unit in Chemical Engg. and Chemical Technology.	4,800	2,400	-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
a) College of Mining & Metallurgy			
Advanced course in Metallurgy	59,300	20,000	Staff & maintenance
(b) College of Technology			
Silicate Technology	37,000	10,000	-do-
7. <u>Calcutta</u>			
Advanced course in Radio-Physics & Electronics	30,666	15,333	-do-
8. <u>Delhi</u>			
Business Management Course	30,000	15,000	-do-
9. <u>Madras</u>			
i) Business Management Course	30,000	15,000	-do-
ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	5,070	2,535	Salary of staff
10. <u>Osmania</u>			
i) College of Engg.	17,200	8,600	Staff and maintenance
ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	7,570	3,785	Salary of staff
iii) Research unit in Hydraulics & Applied Hydrodynamics	4,800	1,200	2 Senior Asstt. Ships for research.
11. <u>Roorkee</u>			
i) Under-graduate & Diploma course in Engg.	20,000	10,000	Staff and maintenance
ii) P.G. Course in Dam construction and Irrigation Engineering.	49,932	24,966	-do-
iii) Structural Engg. and concrete Technology			
Total	4,73,244	2,17,272	

C-Recurring Grant for Schemes approved under the Second Five Year Plan.

1. <u>Aligarh</u>			
College of Engg.	52,000	26,000	Addl. staff and maintenance
2. <u>Annamalai</u>			
Deptt. of Chemical Engg.	87,600	43,800	-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
3. <u>Andhra</u>			
i) Deptt. of Pharmaceutics	5,000	2,500	Staff and Maintenance.
ii) College of Engg. Waltair	1,20,000	40,000	-do-
4. <u>Banaras</u>			
i) Improvement of instructional facilities in civil Electrical & Mechanical Engg.	1,25,000	50,000	-do-
ii) Electrical Machine Design	20,000	10,000	-do-
iii) Department of Pharmaceutics	21,000	10,000	-do-
5. <u>Bombay</u>			
Department of Chemical Technology			
i) Post-graduate courses	97,000	40,000	-do-
ii) Under-graduate courses	71,400	35,000	-do-
6. <u>Jadavpur</u>			
i) Degree courses in Civil Engg.	40,000	20,000	-do-
ii) Part-time Degree courses for Dipl. holders in Engg.	88,000	20,000	-do-
iii) P.G. Courses in Food Technology	27,170	10,000	Addl. staff and maintenance
7. <u>Madras</u>			
A.C. College of Tech.			
i) Conversion of 2 years course in Chem. Engg. to 4 years course	26,200	13,100	-do-
ii) School of Architecture	21,666	10,000	-do-
8. <u>Osmania</u>			
i) Mining Engg. Degree course	90,666	40,000	-do-
ii) Deptt. of Chem. Tech.	28,666	10,000	-do-
9. <u>Panjab</u>			
Deptt. of Chem. Tech.	2,43,000	50,000	-do-
Deptt. of Pharmacy	8,333	4,000	-do-
10. <u>Patna</u>			
Bihar College of Engg.	1,06,666	40,000	-do-



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<u>11. Roorkee</u>			
i) P.G. Course in Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engg.	21,333	10,000	Staff and Maintenance.
ii) Public Health Engg.	20,050	10,000	-do-
iii) Applied Thermodynamics	23,013	11,000	-do-
iy) Highway Engg.	18,066	9,000	-do-
v) Photogrammetric Engg.	75,500	25,000	-do-
vi) Conversion of 3 year degree and 2 years Dip. courses to 4 years & 3 years courses respectively	77,417	10,000	-do-
vii) Establishment of Deptt. of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and Geophysics	1,56,500	15,000	-do-
<u>12. Saugar</u>			
Deptt. of Pharmacy	13,333	6,000	-do-
<u>13. Utkal</u>			
College of Engg. Burla	2,17,333	30,000	-do-
<u>14. Venkateswara</u>			
College of Engg. Tirupati.	1,90,300	15,000	-do-
Total	20,92,212	6,15,400	

D-Recurring grants for expansion schemes approved in 1957-58.

<u>1. Aligarh</u>			
Polytechnic	2,31,000	50,000	Staff and maintenance.
<u>2. Banaras</u>			
College of Engg.	4,40,000	40,000	-do-
<u>3. M.S. University of Baroda</u>			
Faculty of Tech. and Emgg.			
i) Degree course	4,95,000	50,000	-do-
ii) Diploma courses	5,22,000	56,548	-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
4. <u>Jadavpur</u>			
College of Engg. & Tech.	3,83,000	30,000	Staff and Maintenance.
5. <u>Mysore</u>			
College of Engg.	3,12,500	25,000	-do-
6. <u>Osmania</u>			
College of Engg.	5,12,000	36,000	-do-
7. <u>Roorkee</u>			
Degree course in Engg.	6,22,000	10,000	-do-
Diploma course in Engg.	1,50,000	5,000	-do-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	36,72,500	3,02,548	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL	75,31,341	17,81,912	
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II. Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research

Name of University and purpose	Total ceiling grant sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan.	Amount proposed to be paid as first instalment for 1959-60.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.	2.	3.

1. <u>Aligarh</u>		
i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Statistics and Central Workshop - Additional staff	1,10,800	15,000
ii) Botanical Garden, Herbarium and Museum, Department of Botany	20,000	3,500
iii) Inland Fisheries Section, Department of Zoology - Staff and maintenance	40,000	8,000
iv) Department of Geology- Additional staff	13,500	4,500
v) Institute of Ophthalmology - Maintenance Additional staff	2,12,000 23,640	26,500 6,410

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1.	2.	3.
2. <u>Allahabad</u> Departments of Physics, Applied Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	77,500	15,000
3. <u>Andhra</u> i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology - Additional staff	95,900	20,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff	24,100	6,000
iii) Department of Geo-physics - Additional staff and studentships	84,000	20,000
4. <u>Annamalai</u> i) Departments of Physics, Botany, Mathematics and Statistics - Additional staff	47,500	10,000
ii) Department of Marine Biology - Additional staff and maintenance	83,000	20,000
iii) Department of Geology - Additional staff and maintenance	13,000	4,000
5. <u>Banaras</u> i) Departments of Physics, Spectroscopy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography, Mathematics and Statistics - Additional staff	3,09,000	30,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff	35,100	7,500
iii) Department of Geo-physics, Additional staff and studentship	74,700	20,000
6. <u>Baroda</u> i) Departments of Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, and Geography - Additional staff	75,000	10,000
ii) Department of Chemistry - Additional staff	7,500	2,000
7. <u>Bihar</u> Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	2,06,550	25,000

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	1.	2.	3.
<b>8. Calcutta</b>			
i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		82,500	15,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff		21,600	7,000
<b>9. Delhi</b>			
i) Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry - Additional staff and maintenance		1,13,500	25,000
ii) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Anthropology - Additional staff		1,95,000	20,000
iii) Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics - Staff and maintenance		92,000	10,000
<b>10. Gauhati</b>			
Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Geography, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,22,250	20,000
<b>11. Gujarat</b>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		2,25,000	10,000
<b>12. Jadavpur</b>			
Departments of Chemistry, Geology and Workshop - Additional staff		20,000	5,000
<b>13. Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,88,400	20,000
<b>14. Karnatak</b>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		97,300	18,000

	1.	2.	3.
15. <u>Kerala</u>			
i) Department of Biological Oceanography - Additional staff and maintenance		24,000	5,188
ii) Department of Statistics - Additional staff		24,000	3,000
iii) Department of Applied Chemistry - Additional staff		18,000	2,250
16. <u>Lucknow</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Botany, Geology, Anthropology Statistics, Zoology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		2,19,600	13,300
17. <u>Madras</u>			
Departments of Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Physics, Statistics, Biochemistry Botany, Zoology and Mathematics - Additional staff		1,25,500	30,825
18. <u>Mysore</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mathematics and Home Science - Additional staff		2,46,000	61,500
19. <u>Osmania</u>			
i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Statistics and Geology - Additional staff		45,800	7,644
ii) Nizamiah Observatory - Additional staff		16,000 (per year)	8,000
20. <u>Patna</u>			
Departments of Statistics, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		47,800	7,966
21. <u>Poona</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics, Geology, Geography, Sociology, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		2,38,950	39,825

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	1.	2.	3.
22. <u>Panjab</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Geography and Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,93,500	22,387
23. <u>Rajasthan</u>			
Departments of Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		37,500	4,687
24. <u>Saugar</u>			
Department of Chemistry - Additional staff		10,800	2,250
25. <u>Utkal</u>			
Departments of Statistics and Anthropology - Additional staff		66,900	11,150
26. <u>Sri Venketeswara</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,05,750	17,625
27. <u>Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Statistics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,24,500	20,750
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Total:		42,59,940	6,61,757
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :  
Place : Karnatak University, Dharwar.  
Date : 17th and 18th June, 1959.  
Time : 2.30 P.M.

A G E N D A

1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 14th and 15th April, 1959.
2. To receive a statement of cases on which action is still pending -
  - (a) Humanities
  - (b) Science and Technology.
3. To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman on certain matters.
4. To receive a report on the grants to Universities, Colleges and other expenditure sanctioned by the Chairman.
5. To consider the report of the Library Committee appointed by the U.G.C.
6. To consider the recommendation of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee regarding the term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.
7. To consider the reference received from the Ministry of Home Affairs inviting the comments of the U.G.C. on the recommendations by the Officer on Special Duty (Home Ministry) regarding the recruitment to All-India and Central Services Class I.
8. To receive a report of the working of the scheme of scholarships in regional languages.
9. To consider the resolution to be moved in the Lok Sabha regarding the establishment of a Department of Studies related to the Latin American countries in one of the Central Universities.
10. To consider the proposal received from the Ministry

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of Education regarding the question of holding Extension Lectures on Co-operative Movement in the Universities.

11. To consider the question of limiting the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University.
12. To consider a letter received from the Chairman, Executive Committee of the India International Centre regarding the assistance to be given to the Universities towards the working of the India International Centre.
13. To consider a reference received from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding the setting up of a University at Kanpur.
14. To receive a report regarding the starting of evening classes for M.A. by the Delhi University.
15. To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the introduction of the teaching of Marathi and Gujarati under the scheme for teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities.
16. To consider the request of the Delhi University for additional financial assistance towards the development of its Department of Sociology.
17. To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the translation of literary works in Urdu into English.
18. To consider the question of recognition of Lecturers of Language Departments as Heads of Departments for the purpose of revision of the salary scales of teachers in the affiliated Colleges of the Mysore University.

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19. To consider the letter dated 16th May, 1959, from the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding the future of Gulmarg Laboratory.
  20. To sanction payments of the first instalments of recurring grants for 1959-60 for various schemes already approved by the Commission.
  21. To consider the communication received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs regarding the revised salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions.
  22. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of facilities in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University.
  23. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the development schemes (Humanities and Social Sciences) of the Nagpur University.
  24. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of the M.S. University of Baroda for the development of the Department of Bio-Chemistry.
  25. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of Calcutta University for the establishment of a new Department of Bio-Chemistry.
  26. To consider the need for U.G.C. taking note of the developments in regard to the "medium of instruction in Universities" from time to time and to consider any action that may be necessary.
  27. To receive a report on the steps taken towards the construction of the building of the U.G.C.
  28. To determine the age of retirement of the Officers of the Commission.



29. To consider the question of relaxation of the condition of verification of Character and Antecedenss in the case of certain Officers of the Commission under Rule 4(iv) of the Rules regarding Terms and conditions of service of the employees of the U.G.C.
30. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposals for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research in the University of Rajasthan. (if ready).
31. To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.
32. Any other business with the permission of the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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Meeting:  
Place: Karnatak University, Dharwar.  
Date: 17th and 18th June, 1959.  
Time: 2.30 P.M.

A G E N D A.

Additional Items.

1. To consider a scheme from the Aligarh Muslim University for Social Service work in Aligarh by the University.
  2. To consider a proposal from the University of Madras for opening a Department of English in the University and the appointment of a Professor of English on special terms with the co-operation of the British Council.
  3. To consider a proposal from the Annamalai University for the reclamation of land for a play ground.
  4. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee on the development schemes (Humanities) of Jabalpur University.
  5. To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the three-year degree course.
  6. Future reorganisation of the Visva-Bharati University - need for.
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 16th meeting of the University Grants Commission held in Delhi on the 14th and 15th of April 1959.

The following were present :

Shri C.D. Deshmukh	(Chairman)
Dr. A.L. Mudaliar	Member
Prof. N.K. Sidhanta	"
Shri G.C. Chatterjee	"
Pandit H.N. Kunzru	"
Dewan Anand Kumar	"
Dr. K.S. Krishnan	"
Shri N.N. Wanchoo	"
Shri K.G. Saiyidain	"
Shri Samuel Mathai	Secretary

The following officers were also present :

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

Item 1 :- To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 9th and 10th February 1959.

The minutes of the 15th meeting of the Commission held on the 9th and 10th February 1959, were approved subject to the following changes :-

Item 5, add the following at the end -

"The Commission also recommends that a periodic review and assessment of the progress of the Higher Secondary course should be made State-wise by the All India Advisory Council of Secondary Education and a representative of the Commission might be associated with this work".

Item 12: after the words 'the following amendments' add "and with the exception of S.No.27 on which it was felt that further discussion was necessary" and delete what now appears as Serial No.27.

In this connection the Secretary reported that in the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 3rd and 4th December 1958, which had been approved at the meeting of 9/10th February 1959, the following corrections should have been made :

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Item No.25, Substitute the following for the existing minute under "II Recurring (Total for 1959-61) Staff - (b)" (b) 12 Readers - Maths (1) Physics (3) Chemistry (3) Botany (1) Zoology (2) Geology (1) and Home-Science (1) in the grade of Rs.500-25-800.

The Commission agreed that this correction may now be made.  
Item 2 :- To receive a statement of cases on which action is still pending :

- (a) Humanities
- (b) Science & Technology.

Item 2(a) was recorded.

Item 2(b) was recorded with the observation that with regard to the note against 2(b)(1) there was some progress now and the Delhi University had made the appointment of a Reader with effect from 16th March 1959.

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

This was recorded (Appendix I) with the following observations :-

With regard to item 3(16) viz. the appointment of Deans of students at the Banaras Hindu University, the Commission desired to have a report on the working of this arrangement by September next.

With regard to item 3(22), namely, grants for Legal studies, the Commission felt that it may be necessary to co-ordinate the legal education in the country, and that for this purpose investigation of the first Degree courses in Law would have to be undertaken.

Item 4 :- To receive a report on the grants to Universities and other expenditure sanctioned by the Chairman.

This was recorded (Appendix II).

Item 5 :- To consider the request of :-

- (a) the Punjab University for a grant to enable Dr. P.N. Mehra to attend the 12th International Botanical Conference at Montreal.
- (b) the Madras University for a grant to enable Dr. Sadasivan to attend the 12th International Botanical Conference at Montreal.

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The Commission agreed that half the cost of travel to Montreal and back (1st class Railway fare in India and tourist fare in the International Flights) be paid in each of these cases. It was also agreed that in future requests of this kind which fall within the conditions laid down by the Commission may be sanctioned by the Chairman.

Item 6 :- To receive a report on the action taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government on the suggestion made by the Commission for the amendment of the Osmania University Act.

This was recorded.

Item 7 :- To consider the proposal to create endowments for State Universities to enable them to some extent to finance the expenditure on development schemes after the Commission's assistance is withdrawn at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

The Commission desired that a statement be prepared giving as detailed information as possible in regard to the recurring liabilities arising from the development schemes approved by the Commission so that the possibility of subsidising Universities towards such recurring expenditure may be considered.

Item 8 :- To consider the replies received from the Universities on the proposal of the Commission that the Universities should have at least 180 clear working days not including days used for examinations, Sundays and Holidays.

The Commission noted that the majority of Universities had accepted the proposal for 180 clear working days; and it was resolved that all Universities be now requested to conform to this arrangement.

Item 9 :- To consider the question of purchasing 150 copies of the book entitled "Forest Ecology" by G.S. Puri for free distribution to Libraries of Universities and Colleges teaching Botany.

The Commission felt that while it would be desirable to encourage writing of learned work suitable for use in the Universities, it would not be appropriate for the Commission to purchase copies of books and then distribute them to the Universities. The Commission believed that specialists in any given field may be expected to know of learned work published so that copies would be purchased in the normal course.

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Item 10 :- To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the request of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, to be deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

The Commission desired that detailed information be obtained regarding the research work done by the Forest Research Institute since it became a Research Institute, and that the Chairman may appoint a Committee to assess the material thus obtained. The Commission also desired to have a full statement of the qualifications of the staff of the Institute. The Commission was of the opinion that the Forest Research Institute should be a specialised Institute and should not award degrees in subjects covered in the normal course by the Universities.

Item 11 :- To consider the Report of the Joint Visiting Committee of the U.G.C. and the A.I.C.T.E. for Roorkee University regarding the establishment of certain Science Departments and starting of new courses in Nuclear Engineering, Nuclear Physics and Radio Chemistry.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the establishment of certain departments at Roorkee University and observed that for purposes of grants from the Commission the salary scales of persons appointed in the new departments would be only the scales accepted by the Commission; and sanctioned the payment of the following grants to be paid as and when necessary :-

1. NON-RECURRING.

(a) Buildings.

Name of the Department.	Plinth area sanctioned sq.ft.	Approved expdt. (on buildings @ Rs.15/- per sq. ft. plus 33% for services and furniture).	U.G.C.'s Share.
1. Physics	18000	3,60,000	2,40,000
2. Chemistry	18000	3,60,000	2,40,000
3. Mathematics	7500	1,50,000	1,00,000
4. Geology and Geophysics.	15000	3,00,000	2,00,000
	58500	11,70,000	7,80,000

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(b) Equipment.

1. Physics	2,40,000	1,60,000
2. Chemistry	2,10,000	1,40,000
3. Mathematics	51,000	34,000
4. Geology & Geophysics.	1,50,000	1,00,000
	-----	-----
	6,51,000	4,34,000

(c) Library books & journals :	1,50,000	1,50,000
	-----	-----
Total N.R. :	19,71,000	13,64,000
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II. RECURRING. (To cover the balance period of Second F.Y.P.)

(a) Teaching Staff.

i. 4 Professors, one for each of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Geology and Geophysics in the grade of Rs.800-50-1250.	96,000	48,000
ii. 8 Readers, two in each of the above Departments in the grade of Rs. 500-25-800.	1,20,000	60,000
iii. 8 Lecturers, two in each of the above departments, in the grade of Rs. 250-500.	72,000	36,000

(b) Other establishment - Laboratory Asstts.	25,000	12,500
	-----	-----
Total Recurring:	3,13,000	1,56,500
	-----	-----

Item 12 :- To consider the request of the Osmania University for the revival of the lapsed sanction of Rs.1,50,000 for the construction of building for the Department of Mining Engineering.

The Commission agreed to the revival of the lapsed sanction of Rs.1,50,000/- for the construction of the building for the Department of Mining Engineering at Osmania University.

Item 13 :- To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the introduction of Anthropology as a subject of study in the 3-Year Degree Course.

The Commission desired to have further information regarding admission qualifications and courses of study in Anthropology in other Universities, both at the Post-graduate stage and the Under-graduate stage, if any.



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Item 14 :- To consider the request of the Kerala University for payment of a grant for acquiring land for the construction of buildings for the department of Biological Oceanography.

The Commission regretted that it could not agree to making a grant to Kerala University for the purchase of land, and desired that it should be a general principle that the Commission will not subsidise the cost of land for buildings.

Item 15 :- To consider the question of financial help to authors for writing technical books in Indian languages including translation of standard text books previously published in foreign languages.

The Commission felt that the needs of cases of this kind may be met by slight extension of the existing schemes of the Commission to assist in the publication of learned work by University teachers and also for schemes of translation of standard books by University departments. The Commission desired to have a list of learned work that may be ready for publication in the Universities at the present time.

Item 16 :- To reconsider the question of revision of salary scales for teachers in Engineering and Technical subjects.

The Commission decided that pending the introduction of the revised scales of pay for teachers in Engineering and Technical subjects as recommended by the A.I.C.T.E., the scales already agreed to by the University Grants Commission for University teachers be made applicable to teachers in technical Institutions with effect from 1.4.1956.

Item 17 :- To consider the date with effect from which the revised value of research fellowships in Humanities is to be given effect to.

The Commission agreed that the value of the research Scholars in Humanities be raised to Rs.200/- per mensem with effect from 1.4.1959.



Item 18 :- To consider the point raised by the Banaras Hindu University regarding the inclusion of fines collected from students in the Student's Aid Fund.

The Commission resolved that fines collected from the students should not be treated as contribution to the Students Aid Fund for purposes of grant from the U.G.C.

Item 19 :- To consider a proposal for the establishment of Hobby Workshops in Colleges.

The Commission accepted the proposal for the establishment of Hobby Workshops in Colleges and approved the payment of grants at the following rates :-

Building	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
Equipment	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
Staff	Rs. 2,500 (R ) per annum

The Commission decided that in the first instance about a hundred Colleges may be selected for this purpose and the grants may be given on the understanding that the Colleges would spend from their own resources some money in addition to the grant paid by the Commission. It was also agreed that recurring grants may be paid for a period of five years from the beginning of this scheme.

Item 20 :- To consider the findings of the Seminar on 'Work-Flow in University and College Libraries'.

The Commission agreed that the report of the Seminar be sent to the University and College authorities for their comments in the first instance.

Item 21 :- To consider the Report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Kerala University for the development of its Department of Education.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the payment of the following grants as the Commission's share, to be paid as and when necessary :-

	<u>Approved Expdt.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share</u>
Recurring	Rs.33,000	Rs.16,500
Non-recurring	Rs.65,000	Rs.43,300

The Commission, however, desired that the proposed syllabus of the M.Ed. course may be shown to Dr. Pires of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, for his comments.

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Item 22 :- To consider the Report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Mysore University for the departments of Indology and History under the Second Five Year Plan.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee with the modification that instead of two Readers, there should be only one Reader in each of the Department to begin with. The Commission sanctioned payment of the following grants to be paid as and when necessary :-

	<u>Approved Expdt.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share</u>
Recurring	Rs.86,000	Rs.43,000
Non-Recurring	Rs.50,000	Rs.33,300

Item 23 :- To consider the proposal of the Indian School of International Studies for the creation of certain additional posts.

The Commission agreed that the Indian School of International Studies may have seven Research Scholars or Research Assistants during the Second Five Year Plan (including the four already sanctioned so far apart from those in Nepali studies) who may be utilised by the School for research projects that they may undertake in connection with the existing departments. The Commission sanctioned a post of Technical Assistant in the grade of Rs. 160-10-330 on the staff of the School Library.

Item 24 :- To consider the proposal to set up film clubs in the Universities.

The Commission generally approved the proposal to set up film clubs in the Universities and desired that the cost of the scheme be worked out more exactly. The Commission also agreed that if 25 Universities are prepared to implement the scheme the Commission may agree to make necessary grants to them.

Item 25 :- To consider the question of future development of Visva-Bharati University.

The Commission considered the future development of Visva-Bharati University, and desired that Prof. N.K. Sidhanta and the Secretary should examine the whole question

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and prepare a statement for the consideration of the Committee so that the lines on which the future development of the University part of Visva-Bharati could be undertaken should be appropriately settled. The Commission agreed that after this statement is received, the Commission may have to take up the question of future development of Visva-Bharati with the Chancellor of the University.

Item 26 :- To consider the Report of the Visiting Committee which examined the schemes of the Patna University for the developments of its Faculty of Law and Department of Education under the Second Five Year Plan.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants :-

	<u>Approved Expdt.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share</u>
Recurring	Rs.1,43,000	Rs. 71,500
Non-Recurring	Rs.4,39,000	Rs.2,92,000

Item 27 :- To consider the Report of the Library Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to consider problems relating to the development of University and College Libraries.

The consideration of the Library Committee report was postponed to a later meeting.

Item 28 :- To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission should be held at Dharwar (Karnatak University) on the 17th and 18th of June beginning at 2.30 P.M. on the 17th.

Addl. Item 1: To consider certain recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology for the development of studies and research in Anthropology.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology for the development of study and research for Anthropology and agreed that facilities should be provided to students of Anthropology for field work.

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Addl. Item 2 : Regulations regarding the qualifications prescribed for the teaching staff of the Universities under Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the U.G.C. Act.

The Commission agreed that in the draft regulations regarding the qualifications to be prescribed for teaching staff of the Universities instead of High Second Class simply Second Class be used. The Commission also agreed that it was not necessary for the post of Reader or Professor that teaching experience at the Post-graduate level should be rigidly insisted upon.

Sd/-

(S. Mathai)  
Secretary

Sd/-

(C.D. Deshmukh)  
Chairman.

"MUTTREJA"  
27-4-1959.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(to the University Grants Commission Minutes dated 14th & 15th April, 1959)

1. Delhi University - Business Management Course.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved in 1955 a recurring expenditure of Rs. 45,000/- and agreed to pay its  $\frac{2}{3}$  share, i.e. Rs. 30,000/-, for starting the Business Management course at Delhi School of Economics. Due to a very heavy demand for this training, the School admitted 90 students/originally intended to be admitted as against 20 to 25 students to the course. This necessitated the following minor adjustments in details of the recurring expenditure for running the course on satisfactory lines :-

1. Instead of 2 posts of part-time Lecturers at Rs. 250/- p.m. the University appointed one Lecturer at Rs. 500/- p.m. This was done due to non-availability of suitable persons to be appointed as part-time Lecturers.
2. Instead of appointing a regular Professor in the grade 800-1250, the University appointed an Honorary Professor but agreed to pay him Rs. 125/- p.m. as Car allowance. This was however, stopped with the appointment of a regular Professor in November 1957.
3. One post of a Senior Investigator in the scale of Rs. 250-500 was created with effect from 3rd May 1957 for a special reason i.e. to impart training to students through the use of "Case Method of Instruction". The Investigator is solely engaged in the collection of case material and in the preparation of cases for discussion.
4. The original sanction provided for one post of Assistant-cum-Stenographer, but as the enrolment to the course grew to as much as 180, one person could not cope with all the office work and therefore an additional post of typist-cum-clerk in the grade 60-4-130 was created with effect from 4th May 1957.

Since the above adjustments did not involve any increase in the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 30,000/- sanctioned to Delhi University for the Business Management Course, the changes made in the details of recurring expenditure, were approved by the Chairman.

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2. Kerala University - Publication grant to Dr. A. Abraham.

The Kerala University requested for a publication grant of Rs. 2000/- to Dr. A. Abraham, Professor of Botany, University College, Trivandrum, to facilitate the publication of his paper entitled "Studies on Cytology and Phylogeny of the Pteridophyte Flora of South India". This paper which contained 60 pages of text and 20 half-tone plates was originally sent for publication to the International Journal of Cytology published from Tokyo, but the editors of the Journal advised splitting the paper into three serial papers which from the author's point of view was not desirable. The paper was then sent by Dr. Abraham to the Indian Botanical Society who agreed to publish it in one number provided they were paid Rs. 2,000/- for the cost of additional pages and plates over and above the usual numbers.

As it was understood that the paper embodied observations of fundamental importance and it was deemed necessary to publish it early, the Chairman sanctioned a publication grant of Rs. 2,000/- to Kerala University.

3. Patna University - Additional plinth area and expenditure for laboratory buildings for Science departments.

On recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a plinth area of 32,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 5,76,000 for construction of buildings for the Science departments. The Commission had also approved, as recommended by the Joint Committee for Geology and Applied Geology, an expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- for additions and alterations to buildings for the Geology department. Thus the total approved cost for Science laboratory buildings comes to Rs. 6,26,000/-.

Against the above sanctions Patna University submitted plans and estimates for a total plinth area of 35,549 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,27,478/- for the construction of Science laboratory buildings. The plinth area proposed and its estimated cost thus exceeded the sanctioned plinth area and the approved cost by 3,549 sq.ft. and Rs. 1,478/- respectively.

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As no specific plinth area was approved for the Geology department, the Chairman on the request of the University approved plinth area of 3,549 sq.ft. for the Geology department. The Chairman also approved an additional cost of Rs. 1,478 (share of U.G.C. being Rs. 985.3 nP) towards the construction of buildings for the Science departments of Patna University.

4. Poona University - Additional plinth area for the laboratory buildings for the Department of Zoology.

On recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a total plinth area of 20,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000/- (including services and furniture) for construction of a building for Zoology Department. Against this sanction the University submitted plans and estimates for a laboratory building for the department with a plinth area of 20,487 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,85,300/- (including services but without furniture). The University's proposal thus involved an excess of 487 sq.ft. over the sanctioned plinth area, though the estimated cost was well within the sanctioned amount. As the plans and estimates were otherwise in order and there was only a small excess in the plinth area, the Chairman sanctioned an additional plinth area of 487 sq.ft. for building for the Zoology Department.

5. Poona University - Honorarium to Visiting Professor.

The West German Scientific Association had loaned the services of Prof. Erhardt to Deccan College, Poona, for helping the Department of Anthropology in putting together skeletal material found in excavations carried out by students of the Deccan College. The West German Scientific Association paid Prof. Erhardt her travelling expenses and the Deccan College provided her furnished quarters. But the Tubingen



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University, where Dr. Erhardt is working as Professor of Physical Anthropology, was paying her only 80% of her usual salary. As it was difficult for Dr. Erhardt to maintain herself on this reduced salary, Poona University at suggestion of Dr. Iravati Karve, Deccan College, Poona requested for a grant of Rs. 1,200/- for being paid to Prof. Erhardt for services rendered to Deccan College for the entire period of her stay. The Anthropology Department, Deccan College, was putting valuable assistance from Prof. Erhardt in its work and hence the Chairman sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,200/- to Poona University towards expenses of this Visiting Professor.

6. Studentships in Applied Geology

On recommendations of the Joint Committee on Geology and Applied Geology, the Commission sanctioned award of studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- per month each to 50% of the students on roll in the final year M.Sc. in Applied Geology. Grants for scholarships in general are given on a hundred per cent basis, i.e. without a matching grant from a University. Only in the case of studentships for post-graduate courses in engineering and technological subjects, the expenditure on studentships was treated as an approved expenditure which was to be shared between the Commission and the University in the ratio of 3/3 to 1/4. Even for these courses A.I.C.T.E. has now recommended that the grants for studentships should be given on a hundred per cent basis. The Chairman, therefore, approved that studentships for Applied Geology should also be given on a hundred per cent basis i.e. without a matching grant from the University.

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7. Foreign Exchange allocation by the Government for the period January - March, 1959.

The Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs by way of Foreign -Exchange for the period from January, to March, 1959 for the development of higher Scientific education research. The Chairman approved allocations out of this amount to different Universities roughly in proportion to the equipment grants sanctioned by the Commission to Universities for the Second Five-Year Plan period. These allocations were communicated to the Universities and they were requested to forward applications for import licences for scientific equipment, worth the sum allotted, after careful scrutiny of demands from their various departments. Import licence applications received from the Universities have already been forwarded to the Chief Controller of Imports for further action.

Amounts of Foreign-Exchange allotted to Universities and the values of equipment for which imported licence applications have been forwarded to the Chief Controller of Imports, are shown below:-

S.No.	Name of the University	Amount allotted.	Value of Import Licences recommended to C.C.I.
1	2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4
1.	Aligarh	85,000	85,235
2.	Allahabad	65,000	61,790
3.	Andhra	80,000	80,443
4.	Annamalai	72,000	72,052
5.	Banaras	1,60,000	1,60,134
6.	Baroda	65,000	65,043
7.	Bihar	96,000	95,946
8.	Bombay	20,000	19,700
9.	Calcutta	1,10,000	1,10,550
10.	Delhi	1,90,000	1,89,905

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
11.	Gauhati	70,000	69,200
12.	Gujarat	70,000	70,000
13.	Jadavpur	50,000	50,445
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,000	University was not in need of Foreign-Exchange for the period.
15.	Karnatak	50,000	49,879
16.	Kerala	40,000	40,000
17.	Lucknow	55,000	34,716
18.	Madras	60,000	59,669
19.	Mysore	50,000	49,489
20.	Nagpur	10,000	10,148
21.	Patna	60,000	53,880
22.	Poona	70,000	50,764.75
23.	Panjab	2,00,000	1,88,303
24.	Osmania	80,000	79,612
25.	Rajasthan	17,000	16,500
26.	Saugar	40,000	39,577
27.	Utkal	25,000	24,813
28.	Vallabhai Vidyapeeth	35,000	35,022
29.	Sri Venkateswara	35,000	37,633.30
	<b>TOTAL -</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>	<b>19,00,450</b>

As the Foreign-Exchange allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs was not fully covered by the import licence applications forwarded to Chief Controller of Imports up to 29th March, 1958, further allotments out of the balance of Rs. 99,550 were made as shown below after considering pending applications from Universities/Colleges:-

1.	Gorakhpur University	Rs. 53,447
2.	Saugar University	Rs. 2,171
3.	Agra College, Agra University	Rs. 13,454
4.	Nizamiah Observatory, Osmania University	Rs. 30,478
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 99,550</b>

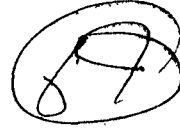
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8. AFFILIATED COLLEGES - PAYMENT OF GRANTS TO

(a) It was decided that Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, which was founded as a school 100 year ago and was affiliated as a College 50 years ago may be paid a grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for other such Colleges vide Resolution No. 13 dated 26th and 27th September 1958.

(b) As decided by the Commission in their meeting dated 26th/27th September 1958 & read with Resolution No. 3/37 of the meeting held on 9th/10th February, 1959 the following Colleges have been selected for payment of grants for improvement and extension of library facilities and construction of hostels for students.

NAME OF THE COLLEGE	PURPOSE AND COST OF SCHEME APPROVED.	GRANTS SANCTIONED.	GRANT PAID.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1. Vaish Degree College (Shamile) (U.P)	Construction of Library building. Cost of scheme as approved Rs. 57,000/-	Rs. 38,000/- or 2/3 of the cost of the scheme whichever is less. (Sanctioned by Secy.)	19,000/-
2. D.A.V. College Kanpur (U.P)	Completion of Library building cost of scheme as approved Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 50,000/- (Grant to complete the library sanctioned by Chairman)	50,000/-
3. V.S.S.D. College (Kanpur (U.P)	Construction of 4 class rooms, library hall and cubicles for research scholars cost of the scheme as approved Rs. 1,06,829/-	Rs. 71,220/- or 2/3 of the cost of the scheme which ever is less. (Sanctioned by Chairman)	57,408/-
4. S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya (Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Construction of Library and purchase of equipment etc. for library scheme approved Rs. 48,000/-	Rs. 32,000/- or 2/3rd of the cost whichever is less. (Sanctioned by Secy)	16,000/-
5. Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya Jabalpur (M.P)	Construction of Hostel. Cost of the scheme approved Rs. 3,10,450/-	Rs. 1,25,000/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less. (Sanctioned by Chairman.)	50,000/-
6. Shri Shivaji College (Amravati. (Nagpur)	Construction of Hostel cost of the scheme approved Rs. 2,72,700/-	Rs. 1,25,000 or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less. (Sanctioned by Chairman)	50,000/-



1	2	3	4
7. Little Flower College, Guruvayoor. (Ladies) (Kerala)	Construction of Hostel, Cost of scheme approved Rs. 2,20,000/-	Rs. 1,65,000/- or 75% of the actual cost whichever is less (Sanctioned by Chairman)	Rs. 50,000/-
8. Ahmednagar College. Ahmednagar. (Poona)	Construction of Hostel. Cost of Scheme approved Rs. 2,57,428/-	Rs. 1,28,714/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever less (Sanctioned by Chairman)	Nil
9. Dayanand College Hissar. (Panjab)	Construction of Hostel. Cost of Scheme approved. Rs. 3,94,630/-	Rs. 1,25,000/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less. (sanctioned by Chairman)	Nil

9. LADY SHRI RAM COLLEGE.

1. Payment of following grants has been sanctioned to the Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi:-

- (1) Special grant for purchase of Library books to be paid in 2 equal instalments in 1958-59 and 1959-60 on cent percent basis. 20,000 (NR)
- (2) For purchase of station wagon on 50% basis (The recurring expenditure on the station wagon will be treated as an approved expenditure for purposes of maintenance grant) 10,000 (NR)
- (3) For construction of Hostel on 75:25 Basis 2,40,000 (NR)
- (4) For purchase of furniture and equipment on 50:50 basis for the new building (Sanctioned by Secretary) 1,650 (MR)

10. LADY IRWIN COLLEGE

The present scale of pay of the Directress is Rs. 600-25-800 as against Rs. 800-40-1000-80-1250 approved for the Principals of other Constituent Colleges. Chairman has approved the revision of the scale of pay of the Directress to Rs. 800-40-1000-50-1250 with effect from 1-8-1958 (the date when Post-graduate classes were started in the College.)

11. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(a) Chairman has, on a request received from the Ministry of Education, agreed that University Grants Commission may take over the liability of paying Rs. 3,50,700 (subject to actual expenditure) on the Sewage Disposal scheme borne by the University on cent percent basis as the State Government is not willing to meet any further liability.

(b) The Commission in their meeting held on 25/27-9-1958 decided that teachers holding oriental degrees and titles may be granted the same salary scales as other teachers, provided they were already on the same scale of pay as the other Lecturers before the revision was made. In pursuance of the above decision the scale of pay of the Lecturers of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya (Adyapakas) has been revised from 200-400 to Rs. 250-20-450-25-600 and of the Reader (Pradhan Adyapakas) from 300-20-500-25-700 to Rs. 500-25-800 with effect from 1-4-1956.

12. STANDING BUILDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS OF.

The Standing Building Committee of the Commission held its meeting on the 28th February 1959. Chairman has accepted the recommendations made by them as contained in Appendix I.

13. APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTS OFFICER.

In view of the retirement of the present incumbent of the post of A.O. University Grants Commission from 1-4-1959 the Chairman created a post of an officer on special duty for a short period in the scale Rs. 500-800 (1-3-1959 to 31-3-1959) and Shri P.R. Bennet who had been selected for the post of Accounts Officer, was appointed as officer on special duty on deputation with effect from 1-3-1959 against this post Shri P.R. Bennet took over charge of the post of Accounts Officer from Shri P.B. Chatterjee with effect from 1-4-1959 Fore-noon. Shri Bennet, an A.A.O in the Office of the Accountant General Central Revinew, will be on deputation

till 4-6-1959 and thereafter in the regular service of the Commission for a period of one year in the first instance i.e. upto 4-6-60.

14. Three Year Degree Course.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September 1958, accepted the proposal of the Ministry of Education regarding the distribution of Universities between the Ministry and the Commission and took over the Saugor and Nagpur Universities for giving assistance under the Three Year Degree Course scheme. The Ministry of Education took over the following Universities :-

1. Vikram
2. Jabalpur
3. Utkal
4. Rajasthan.

On the request of the Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University and the Ministry of Education concurring, the Chairman agreed to give assistance to the Utkal University for the 3-year degree course scheme instead of to the Nagpur University.

15. Publication of Learned Research Works (other than doctorate theses) by University Teachers.

The Chairman sanctioned Rs.2,050/- to Calcutta University for publication of the following learned research work :-

<u>Title of the Work</u>	<u>Number of copies to be published.</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u>
Studies of Hadith Literature by Dr.M.Z. Siddique.	2000	Rs.4,101/-

The grant represents 50% of the expenditure.

16. Banaras Hindu University - Appointment of Deans of Students' Welfare.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the appointment of one Dean, one Assistant Dean and a staff consisting of two Stenographers, one Accountant, one Head Clerk, one Typist, one record keeper and 4 orderlies at a total cost of Rs.42,000/- (R).

In view of the problems of indiscipline which this University has had to face in the recent past and the urgent

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need to improve the situation, the Chairman approved the appointment of the following staff under the Second Five Year Plan :-

- (a) One Dean of men students - Rs. 800-50-1250
- (b) One Asstt. Dean for Women students -Rs. 500-25-800
- (c) Two Personal Assistants: one for each Dean. Rs. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300.

17. Allahabad University Award of Post-graduate & Research scholarships (Humanities).

The Commission awarded in 1958-59 to Shri Abdul Wahab, of the Allahabad University, a research scholarship for research work in Persian, on "Annotation and Edition of MSS. of Nazam Guzida of Nazim Tabreeza". It came to the notice of the Commission later that he was working as an Assistant in the University Library. To enable him to conduct research the University has granted Shri Wahab earned leave for 20 months, for 15 days on full pay and for 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  months on half pay.

One of the conditions laid down by the Commission for the award of the scholarship is that a scholar who is in receipt of any emoluments, scholarships or stipend from any other source will not be entitled to scholarship under this scheme unless the emoluments, scholarship or stipend are surrendered by him first.

The Chairman decided to waive the enforcement of the rule regarding the surrender of emoluments by a scholar during the period for which he is paid scholarship by the Commission, if such are permitted to him during the period of study leave granted to him by a University to undertake research under the Commission's scheme. Shri Wahab has been permitted to proceed with his research work with study leave from the Allahabad University on condition that he will give his full time to research work while he is receiving the scholarship from the Commission.

18. Gujarat University-- Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships (Humanities).

Shri C.R. Shah, a student of the Gujarat University was awarded by the Commission a Post-graduate scholarships (Humanities) in 1958-59. At the time of submission of application for the scholarship, he was not employed. But thereafter and before the



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sanction of the scholarship, he was in temporary employment at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad as an Assistant Lecturer in History from 3rd September 1958 to 16th December 1958.

One of the conditions laid down by the Commission for the award of scholarship is that a scholar who is in receipt of any emoluments, scholarships or stipend from any other source will not be entitled to receive scholarships under the scheme unless the emoluments, scholarship or stipend are surrendered by him in favour of the scholarship. The Chairman waived the enforcement of this condition as a special case regarding the surrender of the salary drawn by Shri Shah from 3.9.1958 to 16.12.1958, the period being one of short duration.

19. Jammu & Kashmir University - Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.

The object of the Student's Aid Fund is to render financial assistance to poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or towards purchase of books or similar expenses. The Jammu & Kashmir University in its Constitution and rules for the fund has laid down that help will be given to students not in the way of cash payments but to enable them to meet their essential requirements like books, their College and University fees, hostel expenses and clothes. This proposal has been agreed to on an experimental basis.

20. Poona University - Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.

The Poona University was sanctioned a grant of Rs.10,000/- in 1957-58 towards the establishment of Students' Aid Fund against a sum of Rs. 14,000/- collected by the University. The University was able to spend only Rs.400/- out of this in 1957-58 as the grant was made in March 1958. Necessary information having been received from the University only then.

Poona University applied for a further grant of Rs.10,000/- in 1958-59 on the basis of a collection of Rs.20,057/- received in 1958-59.

It has been decided by the Chairman that since the Students' Aid Fund is intended to be a continuing fund, the Commission should

contribute its share every year and review the situation after 3 years.

21. Rajasthan University - Sanction of a Post of Lecturer in the Department of History.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956 (Resolution 33) and 4th December 1957 (Item 3) sanctioned the post of a Reader and Lecturer respectively for the Department of History of the Rajasthan University under the Second Five Year Plan.

The University appointed one more Lecturer with effect from 21.8.58 on the expansion of teaching work for the M.A. Course in History, the University having taken over full responsibility for this course from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur. The Chairman approved the appointment of the additional Lecturer. The total cost of the post during the Second Five Year Plan is Rs.10,000/- (R) of which the share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs.5,000/- (R), remaining 50% being met by the State Government/University.

22. Osmania University - Construction of the portion of the Law College Building for accommodating the LL.M. Course.

The Commission had approved a plinth area of 12042 sq.ft. for the accommodation of the LL.M. Course in the proposed Law College building of the Osmania University, on the basis of requirements communicated by the University.

The Chairman, on the request of the Osmania University for provision of an additional plinth area of 2437 sq.ft. for a Lecture Hall on the first floor of the Law College building (which it was stated was inadvertently omitted from the original proposal) approved a total plinth area of 14749 sq.ft. instead of 12042 sq.ft. for the portion of the Law College building for the LL.M. Course.

The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.2,50,000/- (NR) of which the share of the Commission will be Rs.1,67,000/- (NR).

23. Poona University - Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics - Development of Research Section.

The University Grants Commission approved (Resolution 12 dated the 25.3.1957) the appointment of the following staff in each of the research sections of (1) National Income and Development

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Planning (ii) Applied Statistics, (iii) Rural Sociology, and (iv) Urban Economics of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics of the Poona University under the Second Five Year Plan :-

- (a) Head of Section in the scale of Rs.350-15-500.
- (b) One Senior Research Assistant in the scale of Rs.250-10-350.
- (c) Two Junior Research Assistants in the scale of Rs.150-10-250.

The Gokhale Institute appointed both Heads of Sections and Senior Research Assistants in the various Sections in the scale of Rs.250-15-400-20-500, except in the case of the Head of the Section in Rural Sociology who was placed in the grade of Rs.500-25-800, the scales concerned being the revised scales of the Poona University for Lecturer and Readers respectively.

The Chairman on the request of the University approved the revised scales of pay for the Research staff in the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

24. Establishment of Post-graduate Departments of Universities at Mofussil Centres - Madurai Centre, Madras University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 8th & 9th July 1958 (Item 3) approved a sum of Rs.5,00,000 (NR) towards the extension of the Library building at Madurai, in relation to the scheme of establishment of a Post-graduate mofussil Centre at Madurai.

In view of financial assistance being given to the Madras University from the India Wheat Loan Fund for putting up the extension Library, the University has been asked to utilize the amount of Rs.5,00,000/- (NR) approved for the Library for the construction of building for the Post-graduate departments of Science & Humanities under the above scheme.

25. Agra University - Approval of Recurring grants in the year 1958-59 for the Institute of Hindu Studies & Linguistics & School of Social Sciences.

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th December 1957 approved the following recurring grants in 1957-58 for the Agra University :-

(a) Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.	Rs.16,986 (R)
(b) School of Social Sciences.	Rs.14,491 (R)
	-----
	Rs.31,477 (R)
	-----

The Chairman approved the payment of the following grants to the Agra University representing the probable deficit of the two institutions in the year 1958-59.

(i) Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.	Rs.16,800 (R)
(ii) School of Social Sciences.	Rs. 6,700 (R)
	-----
	Rs.23,500 (R)
	-----

26. Panjab University - Additional request for the construction of a III Hostel.

The Commission sanctioned a grant not exceeding Rs.4,00,000/- towards the construction of an additional hostel apart from the two already under consideration, at a cost not exceeding Rs.8,00,000/- at 50%, on the University requesting that in view of its pressing need of residential facilities for students in a city like Chandigarh (where students find it difficult to obtain alternative accommodation) the Commission may agree to the construction of a Boys' Hostel on the same terms as the previous two hostels at a cost of Rs.11 lakhs and contribute Rs.5.5 lakhs towards it. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University.

An 'on account' grant of Rs.1,00,000/- has been paid to the University for the purchase of building material on this account.

27. Andhra University - Construction of two hostels.

Payment of/loan of Rs. 5 lakhs has been recommended to the Ministry of Education to the Andhra University towards the construction of two hostels on the plans and estimates of the buildings having been approved by the Local P.W.D.

28. Allahabad University - Construction of Boy's Hostel.

On the request of the Allahabad University to accept interest bearing loan of Rs.4,29,000/- for the construction of a Boy's Hostel and on the plans and estimates of the building having been approved by the Local P.W.D., the payment of a sum of Rs. 4.29 lakhs as loan to

the University was recommended to the Ministry of Education.

29. Visva-Bharati - Water Supply Scheme.

The University Grants Commission had accepted in principle the Water Supply Scheme of Visva-Bharati at a cost of about Rs.15,00,000/-. The University furnished plans and estimates for the scheme involving an expenditure of Rs.18,68,000 on the C.P.W.D. approving the scheme at a cost of Rs.18,00,600/-, the Chairman has asked the University to go ahead with the implementation of the scheme.

30. Revision of the basis of grants for the construction of Women's Hostels at the Universities of Agra, Annamalai and Baroda.

The schemes of the following Universities have since been approved by the Commission for the construction of Hostels for Women students for payment of grant at 50%.

	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C. at 50%.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	1,50,000	75,000
Annamalai	1,66,600	83,300
Baroda	5,75,000	2,87,500

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No.10 of 9/10th February 1959 decided that grants may be given to Women's Colleges and particularly to Colleges situated in small towns on the basis of 75% of the cost for the construction of hostels for girls.

As a logical corollary of the decision of the Commission, the Chairman has agreed to revision of the Commission's contribution towards the above schemes from 50% to 75%. The share of the Commission for construction of the hostels will now be as follows :-

Agra	Rs. 1,12,500/-
Annamalai	Rs. 1,24,950/-
Baroda	Rs. 4,31,250/-

31. Roorkee University - construction of Hostel for Post-graduate students.

On the Roorkee University agreeing to share expenditure at 50% of the total cost on the construction of a Hostel for

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Post-graduate students and on the approval of the plans and estimates by the Local P.W.D., the Chairman sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards the project. As the University had already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,99,257/- on the construction work a sum of Rs. 95,000/- has been sanctioned to the University. The balance of Rs. 5,000/- will be paid on the receipt of a certificate of completion of the building from the Local P.W.D.

32. Nagpur University - Establishment of Student Health Centre.

The Chairman approved the scheme of the University for the construction of a Student Health Centre at a total cost of Rs. 1,67,900/- on the certification of the plans and estimates by the Local P.W.D., the share of the Commission being limited to Rs. 1 lakh as already agreed to. It has been confirmed that the University will find funds from its own resources or from the State Government for the purchase of necessary furniture and equipment and towards the completion of the building. An 'on account' grant of Rs. 25,000/- has been paid to the University in 1958-59 for the purchase of building material.

33. Jadavpur University - Establishment of Student Health Centre.

The scheme of the Jadavpur University for the construction of a Student Health Centre at a cost of Rs. 51,719.16 against which the share of the Commission will be limited to Rs. 50,000/- has been approved on the receipt of plans and estimates duly certified by the Local P.W.D. Since the Commission's assistance will be only Rs. 50,000/-, the University has been asked to confirm that provision will be made from its own resources for the purchase of equipment and furniture for the Centre. An 'on account' grant of Rs. 15,000/- has been sanctioned for the purchase of building material.

34. Roorkee University - Establishment of Student Health Centre.

The scheme of the Roorkee University for the construction of a Student Health Centre at a cost of Rs. 49,483/- has been approved on the receipt of plans and estimates certified by the Local P.W.D. The University has agreed to provide necessary funds



for the purchase of furniture and equipment from its own resources. A sum of Rs.15,000/- (NR) has been sanctioned as 'on account' grant for the purchase of building material.

35. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of Staff Quarters.

This University was not allocated any sum for the construction of staff quarters for payment of loans under the Second Five Year Plan out of the sum of Rs.2.5 crores earmarked for this purpose. The University requested that a loan of Rs.8,18,810/- may be given to it for the construction of 34 quarters for different categories of teachers. The request of the University has been acceded to, in principle.

36. Jadavpur University - Construction of Staff Quarters.

The University approached the Commission for payment of a loan of Rs.3,20,000/- for the construction of 14 staff quarters for different categories of teachers. The request of the University has been acceded to, in principle, and the University asked to forward detailed plans and estimates with the Local P.W.D. certificate so that payment may be recommended to the Ministry of Education.

37. S.N.D.T. Women's University - Construction of Two Hostels at University Colleges in Bombay and Poona.

Acceptance by the Chairman in principle, of the request of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay, for the payment of a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of a hostel by adding 4th and 5th floor to the present University building was reported to the Commission vide Item No.3(8) at its meeting held on 26/27th September 1958.

In the light of the new policy decision of the Commission regarding payment of grant to Universities and Colleges for the construction of hostels for Women Students at 75%, the University requested that a grant of Rs.2,25,000/- may be made by the Commission, the balance of Rs.75,000/- being met by the University/State Government. The Chairman has acceded to the request.

The Chairman has also agreed in principle to the construction of a hostel estimated to cost Rs.2,00,000/- for the University College Poona and to payment of a grant on 75% basis (viz Rs.1.5 lakhs for this purpose to the University).

The University has been asked to furnish plans and estimates with the Local P.W.D. certificate.

38. Annamalai University - Construction of a II Hostel for Men Students and of Staff Quarters.

The scheme of Annamalai University for the construction of a Hostel for 150 Boys students at a cost of Rs. 5,25,210/- has already been approved by the Commission and is in progress. The University approached the Commission with a proposal for the construction of a second hostel of the same specifications at a cost of Rs. 5,25,210/- already approved by the Commission for the first hostel. The need of the Annamalai University for residential facilities for students being very urgent, the Chairman approved the scheme and permitted the University to proceed with the construction work.

The request of the University for the construction of staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000/- (to be paid as interest bearing loan) has been accepted in principle. The University has been asked to furnish plans and estimates with the Local P.W.D. certificate so that payment of the loan may be recommended to the Ministry of Education.

39. Kerala University - Upgrading of salary scales of teachers of affiliated colleges.

The following salary scales have been accepted with effect from 1.4.1956, as desired by the University for upgrading the salaries of College teachers :-

- (a) Principals of I Grade Colleges having degree courses or Post-graduate courses. - Rs. 600-30-660-40-700
- (b) Professors Grade I, who are heads of Deptts. and teaching Post-graduate classes. - Rs. 400-25-700.
- (c) Professors Grade II, who are heads of Deptts. and teaching Degree courses. - Rs. 300-25-600.
- (d) Lecturers in all subjects including Physical Directors. - Rs. 200-20-400.
- (e) Demonstrators & Tutors. - Rs. 150-10-200.

These scales of pay are somewhat lower than those recommended by the Commission in respect of two categories viz. Rs. 600-40-800 for Principals and Rs. 200-15-320-20-500 for Lecturers.



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40. Development of Museology in Indian Universities.

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

The Chairman has agreed to the implementation of the scheme of Museology with the modifications indicated below in the Calcutta and Baroda Universities as requested by them with the approved expenditure :-

- (i) That the instruction and training for the Diploma Course in Museology may be covered in a period of two years instead of 12 months.
- (ii) That the number of seats in the Diploma Course be limited to 12 students in each year of the Course and the number of scholarships @ Rs.150/- each per month will not exceed 3 in each year.

41. Development of the Department of Archaeology in Universities.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September 1958, selected the following Universities for development of Departments of Archaeology under the Second Five Year Plan at a scale not exceeding Rs.3,50,000 (NR) and Rs.75,000 (R) per annum per University :-

- (1) Calcutta
- (2) Patna
- (3) Allahabad.
- (4) Poona
- (5) Baroda
- (6) Madras.

The Chairman has approved the schemes of the following Universities for implementation under the Second Five Year Plan on condition that the financial assistance of the Commission in this regard will be limited to the actual expenditure or to Rs.75,000 (R) p.a. and Rs.3,50,000 (NR) whichever is less.

Poona University :

Non-recurring Expenditure:

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Estimated Cost.  
Rs.

(i) Construction of a building for the Deptt. of Archaeology.	2,90,000 (NR)
(ii) Equipment.	60,000 (NR)
	-----
Total :	3,50,000 (NR)
	-----

Recurring Expenditure.

(i) Staff-teaching, Technical administration etc.	49,123 (R)
(ii) <u>Research</u>	
(a) Exploration & Excavation.	15,000 (R)
(b) Research Fellowships : two @ Rs.200/- p.m. each.	4,800 (R)
(c) Publication.	5,000 (R)
	-----
Total :	73,923 (R)
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Patna University :

Non-Recurring

(i) Building for the Dept. of Archaeology including Art and Archaeological Museum.	1,74,410 (NR)
(ii) Excavation & Equipment.	25,000 (NR)
(iii) Books and Journals.	25,000 (NR)
(iv) Office Equipment.	3,000 (NR)
(v) Furniture.	10,500 (NR)
(vi) Land Rover.	16,000 (NR)
	-----
Total :	2,53,910 (NR)
	-----

Recurring.

(i) Staff.	43,045 (R)
(ii) Library and Museum.	2,000 (R)
(iii) Excavation & Exploration.	15,000 (R)
(iv) Study Tours.	1,500 (R)
(v) Stationery & Contingency including Museum Laboratory Contingency & necessary repairs etc.	1,000 (R)
(vi) Post - M.A. Diploma Course in Archaeology.	1,000 (R)
	-----
Total :	63,545 (R)

or say Rs. 64,000 (R) per annum.

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M.S. University of Baroda:

Non-Recurring.

(i) Building	2,50,000 (NR)
(ii) Equipment	87,532 (NR)
(iii) Books and Journals.	10,000 (NR)
	-----
Total :	3,47,532 (NR)
or :	3,47,500 (NR)
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Recurring.

(i) Staff	74,243 (R)
(ii) Excavation and Exploration.	6,000 (R)
(iii) Travelling & Halting allowance.	3,000 (R)
(iv) Photography Chemicals, Stationery etc.	1,500 (R)
(v) Books	1,000 (R)
(vi) Trainee in Archaeology	1,200 (R)
(vii) Dead Stock.	750 (R)
(viii) Museum.	500 (R)
(ix) Contingencies.	500 (R)
(x) Publication and Printing.	4,000 (R)
	-----
Total Recurring	
Expenditure : Rs.	92,693 (R)
or say : Rs.	92,700 (R)
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42. Kerala University - Financial assistance towards the development of Research activities in the Department of Economics of the University College, Trivandrum.

The Kerala University approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the development of research activities in the Department of Economics of the University College, Trivandrum, which is, at present a Government Institution.

Since many post-graduate departments in Science as well as in Arts subjects including the Department of Economics are situated in the Government College, there are difficulties in the way of establishing alternative post-graduate Departments in these subjects under the direct supervision of the University.

(84)

In the circumstances, the Chairman approved the request of the University to the appointment of one Lecturer in the scale of Rs.250-25-500 and one Stenographer in the scale of Rs.50-200 and provision of a special salary of Rs.250/- to the Professor of Economics for research work in the department of Economics, on condition that the activities to be provided by the proposed development will be under the full control and discipline of the University.

The financial implications of the scheme amount to Rs.16,800/- (R) during the plan period. The scheme of the Commission of the total expenditure for the plan period will be Rs.8,400/- (R), the remaining cost being met by the University/State Government.

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(85)  
Recommendation of the Standing Building Committee of the University Grants Commission formulated in their meeting held on 28th February, 1959.  
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- (1) To consider proposal to associate the "Committee on Plan Projects" with the construction of the University Grants Commission Building and buildings of the Universities.

The Chairman reported that he had had discussions on this point with the Secretary of On Plan Projects and suggested that a small Committee the Committee may be constituted in the University Grants Commission to be associated with the construction of the new building of the Commission and also to make a survey of some of the big buildings constructed or under construction in the various Universities for which the Commission have given grants, with a view to determining how far any economy could have been or should be secured in the construction of the buildings in accordance with the standards and principles laid down by the Commission and the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects. The Chairman accordingly set up a Committee consisting of the following for this purpose:-

1. Shri Bhailal Bhai Patel - Chairman
  2. Shri S. Veda Giri - as representative of the Committee on Plan Projects.
  3. One or two Officers of the U.G.C. according to the convenience of the office as Secretary of the Committee.
- One of these officers may determine, will act as the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee may visit such Universities Centres as they may decide.

- (2) To consider certain points arising out of the previous decisions of the Building Committee regarding hostels and other buildings.

I. Hostels:

(a) The Committee decided as follows :

- (1) Living area per student in 3-bedded or 4-bedded rooms - 70 to 75 sq.ft.

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(ii) Plinth area per student in 3-bedded or 4-bedded rooms - 220 to 230 sq.ft.

The auxiliary services will be the same as already recommended for single-bedded or double-bedded rooms.

(b). The Committee recommended that the residential accommodation to be provided for tutors and wardens in the hostels should be treated as an integral part of the hostels for purposes of grant/loan. Normally there should be one warden for 40 or 50 students, but if there were more than this number of students in a hostel, there may be a Chief Warden of the status of a Lecturer with a Sub-Warden for every 50 students. The residential accommodation to be provided for the Chief Warden may be of the same standard as prescribed for the staff quarters of a Lecturer and for the Sub-Warden, who would live in the hostel itself, the accommodation be equivalent to 2 single-bedded rooms.

II. On the question whether the Colleges to whom the U.G.C. makes grants for building purposes should invite tenders on Item Rate basis or get the work done on Departmental basis, the Committee, after considering various aspects of the question, felt that there should be no rigidity on this point and if the Colleges had sufficient facilities available by way of staff etc., they may get the work done on Departmental basis and the Commission may not insist on inviting tenders in each case. The work, whether it was done on departmental basis or by tender, will, on completion, have to be certified by a qualified

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Architect/Engineer that it has been completed in accordance with the plans and estimates approved by the Commission; in addition to this, the colleges will be required to furnish a certificate from the auditors along with audited accounts that the amount has actually been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

III. The Committee accepted the revised formula suggested by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., that the plinth area of laboratory buildings in Universities may be determined generally as carpet area of the laboratory plus 50% thereof. This would enable the Universities to provide sufficient accommodation for verandahs, lavatory blocks, staircases etc. To consider the conditions of engagement and scale of professional charges of Architects prescribed by the Indian Institute of Architects.

The Committee agreed that in order to preserve the professional standards of Architects, there should be no attempt on the part of Universities or Colleges to beat down the schedule charges as accepted by the Institute of Architects for Architects' fees. But the fees paid should not exceed the charges so laid down and if, however, any particular Architect was willing to reduce the charges in the interests of educational bodies, this may be negotiated

(4) To consider and prescribe plinth area for staff quarters for staff getting less than Rs. 250/- per month.

The Committee recommended that the plinth area that may be provided for staff quarters for employees getting less than Rs.250/- p.m. be as follows :

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Rs. 150-249 - 770 sq.ft.  
Rs. 55 - 149 - 600 sq.ft.  
Below Rs. 55 - 345 sq.ft.

5. To consider the procedure to be adopted for checking plans and estimates submitted by affiliated colleges in connection with University Grants Commission grants for construction of additional buildings.

The Committee agreed that it would not be possible to ask the Colleges as in the case of Universities to get their plans and estimates certified by the Local P.W.D. for construction of buildings for which grants may be paid. The plans and estimates to be submitted by the Colleges, should, however, be prepared by a qualified Engineer or Architect. To help in determining whether the estimates are reasonable, the Commission should ascertain from the State Government and maintain in up-to-date schedule of rates for each State or Zone thereof.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEOLOGY IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

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The Second Meeting of the Committee for the development of Museology in Indian Universities was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on Monday, the 21st July, 1958. The following attended the Meeting :-

Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology in India,  
Prof. A.S. Altekar, Director, K.P. Jaiswal Institute, Patna.  
Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Keeper of the National Museum, New Delhi.  
Shri S. Mathai, University Grants Commission.  
Dr. S. Bhattacharya, University Grants Commission.

Shri D.P. Ghosh, Curator Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University could not attend the Meeting on account of illness.

The Committee arrived at the following conclusions :-

1. Universities in India should be encouraged to develop the study of Museology as a Post-graduate course for students who have already passed the M.A. or M.Sc. examination.
2. The study of Museology might be divided into two branches, namely, (a) scientific training specially in Natural History etc., and (b) training in Arts subjects like History, Ancient History, including Numismatics, Epigraphy, Fine Arts etc.
3. The diploma course in Museology is to be covered in a period of 12 months. Some basic training in History and the fundamentals of Science and Archaeology must be provided during the first six months of the course for students who do not have the necessary back-ground. During the remaining six months the training should be concentrated on practical aspects of Museology including field work.
4. In admitting students to the Diploma course in Museology, preference should be given to students with M.A. Degree in History, Ancient History including Archaeology, Zoology, Geology and Botany.
5. Persons with B.A. or B.Sc. Degrees who have been employed in a Museum for a period of five years or more may also be admitted

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to the Diploma Course (if they are deputed by their employees).

6. While the study of Museology may be promoted in Universities situated in places with well developed Museums like Calcutta, Madras and Baroda, a beginning for the establishment of the Diploma course as proposed may be made in the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda where some facilities for the study already exist. The number of trainees in the Diploma course may be limited to 10 in each of the Universities in the first instance.

7. In order to attract qualified persons to the Diploma course in Museology the University Grants Commission may institute five scholarships of Rs. 150/- P.M. in each of the Universities.

8. As the Diploma course for Museology will be of 12 months duration it is suggested that a substantial part of the vacation months in the Universities may be utilised for practical training and field work during the period of training.

9. The staff at the beginning may consist of a Head of the Department who should have at least the status of a Reader and two Lecturers one of whom should be specialist on the Scientific side and the other a specialist in the Historical and Arts side. The technical staff may be appointed according to the requirements of each Universities.

10. Shri A.Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology in India, and Shri Sivaramamurti of the National Museum, New Delhi, agreed to prepare a list of the equipment and other requirements of the Laboratories to be established in connection with the Diploma course in Museology.

"MALHOTRA"

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APPENDIX II.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(to the University Grants Commission  
Minutes dated 14th & 15th April, 1959.)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Purpose of grant.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
1.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships (H) in 1958-59 on the basis of awards made in 1957-58 (upto Feb.'59).	1,350 (R)
2.	<u>S.N.D.T.</u>	-do-	300 (R)
3.	<u>AGRA</u> (Bareilly College).	-do-	300 (R)
4.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	-do-	300 (R)
5.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI</u>	-do-	300 (R)
6.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	-do-	1,650 (R)
7.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	-do-	900 (R)
8.	<u>DELHI</u>	-do-	1,500 (R)
9.	<u>KERALA</u>	-do-	750 (R)
10.	<u>POONA</u>	-do-	600 (R)
11.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	-do-	300 (R)
12.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	-do-	300 (R)
13.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	-do-	227.42 (R)
14.	<u>BARODA</u>	-do-	1,464.50 (R)
15.	<u>PATNA</u>	-do-	900 (R)
16.	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	-do-	900 (R)
17.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	-do-	2,700 (R)
18.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	-do-	400 (R)
19.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	Award of Fresh scholarships (H) for Post-graduate & Research in 1958-59. (Payment upto 28.2.59).	200(R)
20.	<u>S.N.D.T.</u>	-do-	300(R)
21.	<u>KANPUR</u>	-do-	200(R)
22.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	-do-	200(R)
23.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	-do-	550(R)

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24.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	Award of fresh scholarship (H)	750 (R)
25.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Post-graduate & Research in 1958-59 (Payment upto 28.2.59)	300 (R)
26.	<u>BARODA</u>	-do-	1,000(R)
27.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	-do-	1,133.87(R)
28.	<u>PATNA</u>	-do-	900 (R)
29.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	-do-	2,400(R)
30.	<u>GORAKHPUR</u>	-do-	200 (R)
31.	<u>KERALA</u>	-do-	158 (R)
32.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	-do-	200 (R)
33.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	-do-	300 (R)
34.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	-do-	85.72 (R)
35.	<u>DELHI</u>	-do-	5,300 (R)
36.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	-do-	600(R)
37.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	-do-	1,150(R)
38.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	-do-	300 (R)
39.	<u>MYSORE</u>	-do-	1,200 (R)
40.	<u>JABALPUR</u>	-do-	2,200(R)
41.	<u>UTKAL</u>	On account grant towards the establishment of students Aid Fund in 1958-59	8,153 (R)
42.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI</u>	-do-	500(R)
43.	<u>S.N.D.T.</u>	-do-	3,620 (R)
44.	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	-do-	848 (R)
45.	<u>SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH</u>	-do-	3,993 (R)
46.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	-do-	10,000(R)
47.	<u>JADAVPUR</u>	-do-	380 (R)
48.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	-do-	2,230 (R)
49.	<u>GORAKHPUR</u>	-do-	2,375.67 (R)
50.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	-do-	7,881 (R)
51.	<u>BIHAR</u>	-do-	10,000 (R)
52.	<u>BANARAS</u>	-do-	8,097 (R)
53.	<u>POONA</u>	-do-	10,000(R)
54.	<u>ANDHRA ( 5 COLLEGES)</u>	-do-	14,013.72 (R)
55.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	-do- (Additional)	2,000 (R)
56.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	-do-	1,041 (R)
57.	<u>UTKAL</u>	-do- (Additional)	568 (R)

58.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	On account grant towards the establishment of students aid fund in 1958-59 (Additional)	1,666 (R)
59.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	-do- (Additional)	6,353 (R)
60.	<u>PATNA</u>	-do-	10,000(R)
61.	<u>DELHI</u>	-do-	4,655.25(R)
62.	<u>KERALA</u>	-do-	3,546.50(R)
63.	<u>BARODA</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers for 1958-59.	89,600 (R)
64.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	-do-	7,806.45 (R)
65.	<u>POONA</u>	-do-	14,216 (R)
66.	<u>UTKAL</u>	-do-	2,304 (R)
67.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	-do-	50,000 (R)
68.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	-do-	78,209.75 (R)
69.	<u>POONA</u>	-do-	4,016 (R)
70.	<u>NAGPUR</u>	-do-	281.97 (R)
71.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Hindu College, Masulipatam, A.M.A.L. College, Antrapalle, S.D. St. Therese College, Eluru, S.K. B.R. College, Amalpuram, Gudivada College, Gudivada. for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	40,010.44 (R)
72.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of constituent Colleges (Supplementary "On account" grant for 1957-58 in addition to the "On account" grant of Rs. 1,25,000/- paid in 1957-58)	39,000 (R)
73.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Arts and Science College for 1958-59.	3,027.75 (R)
74.	<u>POONA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 17 colleges for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	1,51,134.90 (R)
75.	<u>MYSORE</u>	"On account" grant towards the revision of salary scales of 12 affiliated Colleges for 1957-58.	76.700 (R)
76.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 38 affiliated Colleges for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	1,81,752.13 (R)
77.	<u>Nagpur</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 6 colleges for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	30,070 (R)
78.	<u>KERALA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 33 colleges for 1958-59.	47,619.50 (R)
79.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 5 Colleges for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	69,964.67 (R)
80.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 12 Colleges for 1957-58 & 1958-59.	1,76,682.91 (R)

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| 81. | <u>S.N.D.T.</u>                                | Revision of salary scales of teachers of Maharani Chinnubai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda.   | 1,770 (R)     |
| 82. | <u>KARNATAK</u>                                | Revision of salary scales of teachers of Arts & Science Colleges, Karnataka for 1958-59.  | 1,601.50 (R)  |
| 83. | <u>NAGPUR</u>                                  | Ist instalment of grant for the establishment of students Health Centre (Approved cost Rs. 1,67,900/- share of the Commission Rs. 1 lakh)   | 25,000 (NR)   |
| 84. | <u>JADAVPUR</u>                                | Ist instalment of grant for the establishment of students Health Centre (approved cost Rs. 51,719.16 n.p. Share of the Commission limited) to Rs. 50,000/-                        | 15,000 (NR)   |
| 85. | <u>Roorkee</u><br>/ establishment of students  | Ist instalment of the grant for the Health Centre (Approved cost Rs. 49,483/- Entire cost to be met by the Commission.)   | 15,000 (NR)   |
| 86. | <u>PUNJAB</u><br>/ construction of two Hostels | IIInd instalment of grant for the (Approved cost Rs. 22 lakhs. Share of the Commission Rs. 11 lakhs. Grant so far paid Rs. 1,00,000).   | 5,00,000 (NR) |
| 87. | <u>PUNJAB</u>                                  | Ist instalment of the grant for the construction of III Hostel (Approved cost Rs. 11 lakhs. Share of the Commission Rs. 5,50,000 )  | 1,00,000 (NR) |
| 88. | <u>PUNJAB</u>                                  | IIIrd instalment of the grant for the construction of staff quarters (Approved cost Rs. 10,00,000/- share of the Commission Rs. 5,00,000/- grant so far paid Rs. 3,50,000/-)      | 1,00,000 (NR) |
| 89. | <u>ROORKEE</u>                                 | Ist instalment of the grant for the construction of Hostel for Post-graduate students (Approved cost Rs. 2,00,000/- share of the Commission Rs. 1,00,000/-)                       | 95,000 (NR)   |
| 90. | <u>BARODA</u><br>/ of II hall for residence    | IIIrd instalment of the grant for the construction of women students (approved cost Rs. 5,75,000) share of the Commission at 75% Rs. 4,31,250/- grant paid so far Rs. 2,80,000/-) | 1,50,000 (NR) |
| 91. | <u>BARODA</u><br>/ common room for women       | Final instalment of the grant for students (Approved cost Rs. 49,960.70 share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 33,307.13 n.p. grant paid Rs. 30,000/- )                           | 3,307.13 (NR) |
| 92. | <u>Annamalai</u>                               | IVth instalment of token grant for the publication of Kumba Ramayana. (Token grant paid so far is Rs. 60,000/- in 3 years @ Rs. 20,000/- in 1955-56 1956-57 & 1957-58)            | 10,000 (NR)   |
| 93. | <u>DELHI</u>                                   | On account grant towards the further development of the Department of Buddhist studies (Salaries of the staff)  | 1,350 (R)     |

94.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	Seminar on Research in the system of Edaminations conducted by the University on behalf of the U.G.C.	729.31(R)
95.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	-do-	594.87(R)
96.	<u>POONA</u>	-do- (Supplementary grant)	90 (R)
97.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI</u>	On account/towards the salaries of the staff for the future Development of the University	40,000 (R)
98.	<u>DELHI</u>	VI instalment of grant for the construction of Jubilee Hall (Approved cost Rs. 12,36,000/- against which a grant of Rs. 8,50,000 has been paid so far)	1,50,000(NR)
99.	<u>DELHI</u>	"On account" grant towards the salaries of the staff sanctioned for the Diploma course in Library Science.	3,500 (R)
100.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	Ist instalment of "On account" grant for the construction of the University staff club-cum-guest house (Approved cost Rs. 1,43,000. Rs. 54,000/- met out of Block grant. Balance of Rs. 89,000/- will be paid from Development budget).	50,000 (NR)
101.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	Ist instalment of an "On account" grant for provision of Sanitary Fittings and water supply etc. in the four halls of the University (Approved cost Rs.2,36,800).	1,00,000 (NR)
102.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	IInd instalment of the "On account" grant towards the renovation of kitchens in the Halls of the University (except Women's Hall) (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/- grant so far paid is Rs. 10,000/-)	4,500 (NR)
103.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	"On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Departments of Psychology and Labour welfare for 1958-59.	Rs. 16,800 (R)
104.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.</u>	IIIrd instalment of Non-recurring grant towards the construction of the building of the Faculty of Commerce (Approved cost Rs. 2,60,000 (NR) share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 1,73,34 (NR) grant paid so far Rs. 1,10,000 (NR)	30,000 (NR)
105.	-do-	First instalment of non-recurring grant towards the purchase of apparatus & Books for the Psychology Deptt. (Approved cost Rs. 43,200(NR) share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 28,800 (NR).	4,600 (NR)
106.	-do-	Advance grant towards the purchase of one Jeep car, office equipment, excavation and exploration, books. for the department of Archeology (approved Non-recurring cost Rs. 3,50,000 (NR)	39,200 (NR) 6,000 (R)

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107. ALIGARH VIII instalment of "on account" grant for the 2,00,000 (NR) construction of Library Building (Approved cost Rs. 11,83,000 grant paid so far Rs. 8,50,000/-.)
108. MADRAS "On account" recurring grant towards the development of the Departments of Indian Philosophy and Indian History for 1958-59. 39,000 (R)
109. MADRAS "On account" recurring grant towards the Departments of Economics, Politics & Public Administration, Psychology, Indian Music, Sanskrit, Hindi, Oriental Languages and Foreign Languages for 1958-59. 42,300 (R)
110. MADRAS "On account" Non-recurring grant towards the scheme of Publication of an Etymological, English Tamil Dictionary (Approved non-recurring cost Rs.1,56,300(NR) share of the Commission Rs. 1,04,200 (NR) 4,200 (NR)
111. POONA "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Deptt. of Political Science (creation of Chair in memory of centenary Birth day of Lokmanya Bal. Ganga Dhar Tilak) for 1958-59. 5,700 (R)
112. Poona "On account" recurring grant towards the development of the four research Sections of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for 1958-59. 40,600 (R)
113. POONA "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the School of Foreign Languages for 1958-59. 7,000 (R)
114. POONA "On account" non-recurring grant towards the scheme of Dialect study of Marathi. (Approved cost Rs. 30,000(NR) share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 20,000 (NR) 4,600 (NR)
115. POONA First instalment of grant towards the construction of building of the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics. (Approved cost Rs. 1,31,400 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 87,600 (NR) 43,000 (NR)
116. POONA First instalment of grant towards the construction of the building of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. (Approved cost Rs. 1,28,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 85,333 (NR) 30,000 (NR)
117. M.S. Baroda Last instalment of grant towards the scheme for the construction of the Building for the Department of Psychology. (Approved cost Rs.1,15,000(NR) Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% 76,000 (NR). Grant so far paid Rs. 50,000(NR) 26,000(NR)



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118. LUCKNOW "On account" non-recurring grant towards books, equipment and M.S.S. for the Deptts. of (i) Hindi, (ii) Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, (iii) Psychology (iv) Economics, (v) English, (vi) History (vii) Education, (viii) Commerce. (Approved cost Rs. 2,00,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 1,33,300 (NR) 64,000 (NR)
119. LUCKNOW 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of non-recurring grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs. 5,33,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 2,67,000 (NR) Grant paid so far Rs. 1,00,000 (NR) 1,90,000 (NR)
120. LUCKNOW "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Departments of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Sociology and Law, for 1958-59. 2,500 (R)
121. JAMMU & KASHMIR "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Departments of Hindi and Urdu for 1958-59. 4,900 (R)
122. JAMMU & KASHMIR First instalment of non-recurring grant towards books and journals for the Deptts. of Hindi & Urdu. (Approved cost Rs. 40,000 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 40,000 (NR) 25,000 (NR)
123. SAUGOR "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Deptts. of Economics and Philosophy and Psychology for 1958-59. 1,500 (R)
124. SAUGOR First instalment of N.R. grant towards books and equipment for the Department of Economics, Philosophy and Psychology and Political Science (Approved cost Rs. 1,40,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 93,300 (NR) 12,000 (NR)
125. ANDHRA First instalment of Non-recurring grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs. 11,20,000 (NR) share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 7,50,000 (NR) 1,00,000 (NR)
126. BIHAR & N.R. "On account" recurring grants towards the staff for the Deptt. of English for 1958-59. 1,700 (R) 6,600 (NR)
127. MADRAS "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the University Library and Extension Library Centre at Madurai for 1958-59. 1,300 (R)
128. RAJASTHAN "On account" recurring grant towards the staff of the Departments of Economics & History for 1958-59. 12,700 (R)

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129. CALCUTTA Advance Non-recurring grant towards Books, equipment and station wagon for the Deptt. of Economics. (Approved cost Rs. 1,05,000 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 70,000 (NR) 30,000 (NR)
130. Annamalai "On account" non-recurring grant towards the collection of MSS. in the Sanskrit Deptt. for the year 1958-59. (Approved cost Rs. 20,000 (NR) share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 13,300 (NR). Grant paid so far Rs. 820 (NR) 950 (NR)
131. ANNAMALAI Advance non-recurring grant towards the equipment & station wagon for the Departments of Social Sciences, Phonetic Laboratory and Psychology Laboratory. (Approved cost Rs. 1,35,000 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 2/3 % Rs. 90,000, (NR) 37,300 (NR)
132. PATNA First instalment of non-recurring grant towards the construction of Post-graduate Arts & Commerce Block. (Approved cost Rs. 4,43,000 (NR) Share of the Commission Rs. 2,95,000 (NR) 1,00,000 (NR)
133. KARNATAK Fifth instalment of non-recurring grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs. 6,69,800 (NR) share of the Commission Rs. 4,46,533 (NR) Grant so far paid Rs. 4,00,000 (NR) 4,00,000 (NR)
134. KARNATAK "First instalment" of non-recurring grant towards furniture for the Arts Block (Approved cost is Rs. 80,000 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 53,300 (NR) 6,300 (NR)
135. MYSORE "On account" recurring grant towards staff of the Deptts. of Economics, Psychology, Political Science, Kannade and Hindi for 1958-59. 12,800 (R)
136. MYSORE Advance grant towards Books and Equipment for the Deptts of Economics, Psychology Political Science Kannada and Hindi. (Approved cost Rs. 66,500 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 44,300 (NR) 20,000 (NR)
137. UTKAL "On account" grant towards staff of the Departments of Philosophy, Psychology, Political Science and Sanskrit for 1958-59. 16,600 (R)
138. UTKAL First instalment of non-recurring grants towards Books for the departments of Philosophy, Psychology, Political Science Sanskrit, History and Economics. (Approved cost Rs. 60,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs. 40,000 (NR) ) 16,000 (NR)
139. UTKAL First instalment of non-recurring grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs. 11,48,000 (NR) Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 7,65,000 (NR) 4,12,000 (NR)

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140.	<u>AGRA</u>	Recurring grant representing probable deficit in 1958-59 in respect of the Institute of Hindi studies and Linguistics.	16,800(R)
141.	<u>AGRA</u>	Recurring grant representing probable deficit in 1958-59 in respect of the school of Social Sciences.	6,700 (R)
142.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	"On account" recurring and Non-recurring grants towards the scheme of collection of Manuscripts in Assamese. (Approved cost Rs. 6,000 (R) Rs.20,000(NR) share of the Commission Rs. 3,000(R) and 13,300(NR) Grant paid so far Rs. 700 (R) & Rs. 3,000 (NR)	1,000(R) 500(NR) ----- 1,500(R & NR)
143.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA</u>	First instalment of non-recurring grant towards books and equipment for the Deptts. of History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Telegu, Hindi, Economics, Psycholog, English & Arabic & Persian and Urdu (Approved cost Rs. 2,40,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3 % Rs. 1,60,000 (NR)	5,900 (NR)
144.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	3rd instalment of grant for construction of Library building (Approved cost Rs. 9,64,000. Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 6,42,666/- grant paid so far Rs. 2,00,000)	1,60,000 (NR)
145.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	5th instalment of grant for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 3,74,000/- . Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 2,49,000/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 2,00,000/- )	35,000(NR)
146.	<u>ROORKEE</u>	3rd instalment of grant for construction of library building (Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000/- . Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 4,62,000/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 1,25,000/- .)	35,000 (NR)
147.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	4th instalment of grant for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 6,93,543/- . Share of the Commission at 66 2/3 % Rs. 4,62,000 /- grant paid so far Rs. 2,00,000/- )	50,000 (NR)
148.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	3rd instalment of grant for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 5,22,000/- . Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 3,48,000/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 1,30,000/- .)	1,90,000(NR)
149.	<u>POONA</u>	5th instalment of grant for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 5,75,000/- . Share of the Commission being at 66 2/3% Rs. 3,83,000/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 2,50,000)	60,000 (NR)

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150.	<u>POONA</u>	2nd instalment of grant for furniture and equipment for the University Library (Approved cost Rs. 1,10,000/- . Share of the Commission at 66 2/3 % Rs. 83,333/- Grant paid so far Rs. 25,000)	40,000 (NR)
151.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	"On account " recurring grant for (a) preparation of reading material project and (b) for general education course.	45,000 (R) 19,000 (R)
152.	<u>UTKAL</u>	"On account" grant for the implementation of the scheme of Research in Social Tension (Approved cost of the scheme Rs. 12,200/- . Share of Commission being Rs. 6,100/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 5,000/- .	1,100(NR)
153.	<u>AGRA</u>	Grant for purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities)	50,000 (NR)
154.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
155.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
156.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
157.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
158.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
159.	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
160.	<u>Nagpur</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
161.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
162.	<u>S.V. VIDYAPEETH</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
163.	<u>UTKAL</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
164.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
165.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	Grant for extension work by University teachers. Grant represents 50% of the cost of the scheme during 1958-59.	24,500 (NR)
166.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	-do-	5,000(NR)
167.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	-do-	2,400 (NR)
168.	<u>DELHI</u>	Grant for publication of approved research work ( doctorate thesis). In addition to Rs. 1,750 already paid. The grant represents 50% of the additional cost amounting to Rs. 3,870/- .	1,935 (NR)
169.	<u>SAUGAR</u>	3rd instalment of grant for construction of Hobby workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 25,800/- . Share of the Commission being Rs. 25,000/- . Grant paid so far Rs. 16,000/-)	5,000 (NR)
170.	<u>NAGPUR</u>	2nd instalment of grant for construction of Hobby workshop (Commission is to bear the entire estimated cost of Rs. 24,711/- grant paid so far Rs. 8,000/-)	8,000(NR)

- 171. MADRAS "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, (Approved cost Rs. 1,00,000/- Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 50,000) 33,500 (NR)
- 172. POONA "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the Science College, Kharad. (Approved cost Rs. 2,50,000/- Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 1,25,000/-) 83,300 (NR)
- 173. VISVA-BHARATI "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course. (Approved cost Rs. 75,000/- University being a central one, Commission is to bear the entire cost.) 50,000 (NR)
- 174. S.V. VIDYAPATH "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the affiliated colleges of the University (Approved cost Rs. 2,25,000/- Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 1,12,500/-) 75,000 (NR)
- 175. ALIGARH "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the University. (Approved cost Rs. 3,00,000/- Commission is to bear the entire expenditure as the University is a central one). 1,50,000 (NR)
- 176. ANNAMALAI "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the University. (Approved cost Rs. 1,50,000/- Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 75,000) 50,000 (NR)
- 177. UTKAL "On account" grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the affiliated colleges of the University (Approved cost Rs. 9,10,000/- Share of the Commission at 50% is Rs. 4,55,000/-) 2,27,500 (NR)
- 178. SAUGAR "On account" recurring and non-recurring grant for introduction of the three year degree course in the affiliated colleges of the University. 75,000 (R) 2,75,000 (NR) 3,50,000 (R & NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
179.	Delhi College	Part payment of second instalment of Maintenance grant for 1958-59.	96,949.00
180.	Hans Raj College	Second instalment of Maintenance grant for 1958-59.	49,566.00
181.	Hindu College	-do-	51,887.00
182.	Indraprastha College	-do-	64,130.00
183..	Kirori Mal College	-do-	49,112.00
184.	Lady Irwin College	-do-	47,431.00
185.	(i) Lady Shri Ram College	-do-	17,368.00
	(ii) -do-	Part payment for construction of Hostel building.	2,00,000.00
	(iii) -do-	1st instalment of grant for purchase of Library books.	10,000.00
186.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College	Second instalment of Maintenance grant for 1958-59.	17,523.00
187.	S.R. College of Commerce	-do-	45,223.00
188..	(i) Indian School of International Studies.	-do-	64,735.00
	(ii) -do-	Second instalment of grant for Chair in International Relations with special reference to Central Asia.	3,986.00
	(iii) -do-	Second instalment of grant for Research in Nepalese Studies.	9,797.82
189.	D.A.V. College	Maintenance Grant for 1958-59.	88,678.00
190.	(i) Delhi University.	Restoration of the amount adjusted in the III instalment of the Block Grant for 1958-59.	15,481.00
	(ii) -do-	Department of African Studies visit of four Readers to Africa.	59,000.00
	(iii) -do-	On account grant to meet expenditure on the salary of the staff of the Health Centre during 1958-59.	16,000.00
	(iv) -do-	Repayment of instalment of Government loan of Rs.11.00 lakhs for 1958-59.	27,000.00

191.	<u>SALEM MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, SALEM</u>	Grant as an institution started 100 years ago as a school and affiliated 50 years ago as a College.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
192.	<u>SARAH TUCKER COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
193.	<u>ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE PALAYAMKOTTAI</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
194.	<u>VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE CALCUTTA</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
195.	<u>ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, GUNTUR</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
196.	<u>ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE DELHI</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
197.	<u>MADRAS UNIVERSITY, MADRAS</u>	Appointment of additional staff ( Statistical Unit)	Rs. 2,500/-
198.	<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY, PATNA</u>	-do-	Rs. 600/-

...contd....:

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

S. No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Amount Rs.
1.	Aligarh	i) Recurring grant for the year 1958-59 for the development and maintenance of Institute of Ophthalmology	53,000
		ii) for construction of Geology Laboratory Building, being 4th instalment from the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 3,44,000/- First three instalments amounting to Rs. 2,0 lakhs were paid during the 1956-59.	80,000
		iii) Non-recurring grant in lieu of Rs.70,000/- adjusted from the grant of Rs. 2,48,000/- paid during 1955-56 for purchase of Scientific equipments for High Altitude Research Observatory, Gulmarg.	70,000
		iv) For construction of Chemistry Laboratory Building, being 1st instalment from the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 2 lakhs.	50,000
		v) For development and improvement of laboratory facilities in Women's college, A.M. University.	50,000



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vi) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards salary of addl. Staff approved for the Deptts. of Physics, Chemistry Geology, Maths & Statistics. 20,268

viii) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of Addl. Staff approved for the Department of Geology. 640

2. Allhabad.

i) For the purchase of Scientific equipment as indicated below :-

Applied Physics	Rs. 40,000	
Chemistry	Rs. 20,000	
Botany	Rs. 20,000	
Zoology	Rs. 20,000	1,00,000
	Rs. 1,00,000	

This is first instalment from total grant of Rs. 3,46,666/- sanctioned for Second Plan period.

ii) "On account" Recurring grant for the year 1958-59 towards the salary of additional Staff approved for various Science Departments. 5,000

3. Andhra

i) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of two professors sanctioned for the Department of Geophysics. 2,616

ii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment being the 1st instalment of the sanctioned grant Rs. 4,63,333/-. Details of the 1st

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instalment being as under :-

Physics	Rs. 6,667	
For fabrication of Physics Equipment	Rs. 10,000	
Chemistry	Rs. 20,000	
Botany	Rs. 3,334	
Zoology	Rs. 3,333	
Statistics	Rs. 2,000	
Workshop	Rs. 3,333	48,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 48,667</b>	

iii) For the construction of Seismological Observatory for Department of Geophysics, being 1st instalment from the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 14,667/- 10,000

4. Annamalai

i) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of addl. approved Staff. 3,174

ii) Recurring grant for 1958-59 for salary of staff approved for the Departments of Maths & Marine Biology 6,947

iii) For the construction of Marine Biological Laboratory Building, being 1st instalment from total sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,41,666/- 20,000

iv) For the construction of Science Block being 3rd instalment against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 3,33,333/- Rs. 2 lakhs have already been paid in 2 instalments. 50,000

v) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the field training of M.Sc. Geology students. 985

vi) Recurring grant for 1958-59 for the maintenance of Marine Biological Station at Porto Novo against ceiling sanctioned grant of Rs. 5,000/- 3,265

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1. 2. 3. 4.

vii) For purchase of Scientific equipment for the Deptt. of Geology, being 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan. 18,000

viii) For construction of Laboratory building for Department of Botany and Maths., being 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- sanctioned for this purpose. 45,000

5. Banaras i) For payment of 6 studentships to Geophysics students in M.Sc. previous class 10,800

ii) For payment of 5 studentships to Geophysics students in M.Sc. final class 9,000

iii) For purchase of Scientific equipments being 1st instalment of grant of Rs. 4,28,000 sanctioned for 2nd Five Year Plan. Break-up of this instalment is as under :-

Physics	80,000	
Spectroscopy	80,000	
Chemistry	80,000	
Org. Chem.	50,000	
Botany	40,000	
Zoology	40,000	
Mathematics	10,000	
Geography	20,000	4,00,000
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		4,00,000
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6. Baroda Travel grant to Dr. C.V. Ramakrishnan, Head of the Biochemistry Section for visiting the Virus Research Centre, Poona. Rs. 300/- were paid as advance grant and balance will be paid on receipt of statement of actual expenditure incurred. 387

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1. 2. 3. 4.

7. Bihar.

i) For purchase of Scientific equipment being 1st instalment of Rs. 6,30,000 sanctioned for 2nd Five Year Plan. Break-up of this instalment is as under:-

Physics (Muz)	20,000	
Chemistry (Muz)	25,000	
Zoology (Muz)	30,000	
Zoology (Ranchi)	20,000	95,000
	95,000	

8. Bombay.

For purchase of library books and journals on Scientific and technical subjects. 35,000

9. Calcutta.

i) For purchase of Scientific equipment being first instalment of grant of Rs. 3,19,997/- for the Second Five Year Plan. This break-up of instalment is as under:-

Physics	25,000	
Chemistry	16,666	
Botany	16,666	
Zoology	20,000	
Geography	10,000	
Anthropology	15,000	
Applied Maths and Statistics	15,000	
Central Workshop	20,000	1,38,332
	1,38,332	

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- ii) For purchase of library books and Journals on Scientific and technical subjects, being 1st instalment of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan. 50,000
- iii) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of Professor in Chemical Physics (appointment already approved). 7,259
- iv) For Scientific Equipment for Applied Chemistry Rs. 20,000/- and Physiology Rs. 15,000/- 35,000

10. Delhi.

- i) For providing temperature control equipment for Department of Botany. 50,000
- ii) For purchase of furniture for Department of Botany. 60,000
- iii) For air conditioning the glass house in the Department of Botany. 30,000

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iv) For purchase of Scientific equipments being the 2nd instalment of Rs.10,80,000/- \*  
 \* sanctioned for Second Five Year Plan. First instalment of Rs. 55,000/- was paid in 1957-58. Break-up of 2nd instalment is as under :-

Physics	75,000	
Chemistry	80,000	
Botany	65,000	
Zoology	60,000	
Anthropology	10,000	
Workshop	4,000	2,94,000
	<hr/>	
	2,94,000	
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v) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of addl. Staff approved for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry for increasing the facilities for Honours courses, and for maintenance of these departments. 15,859

11. Gauhati.

i) For purchase of library books on Scientific and technical subjects being first instalment of Rs. 1,50,000/- sanctioned for Second Five Year Plan. 50,000

ii) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of the addl. Staff approved for the various Science Departments. 4,175

12. Jammu and Kashmir

i) For purchase of Scientific equipment for Department of Geology being 1st instalment of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for Second Five Year Plan. 7,133

ii) For purchase of library books and journals on Scientific and technical subjects, being 1st instalment of Rs. 1,60,000 sanctioned for Second Five Year Plan. 18,000

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

13.	Jadvapur	For purchase of Scientific equipment, being 1st instalment of grant of Rs.2,70,667/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan. The break-up of 1st instalment being as under:-	
		Physics	40,000
		Chemistry	40,000
			80,000

14.	Karnatak	i) Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of addl. Staff approved for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology & Mathematics.	15,333.52
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ii)	Recurring grant for 1958-59 towards the salary of one Reader in Nuclear Physics. (already sanctioned).	849
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iii)	For the construction of Science Block building, being 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,90,333/- sanctioned for Second Five Year Plan period. Rs. 2 lakhs have been paid in two instalments in 1957-58 and 1958-59.	70,000
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iv)	For construction of central workshop building, being 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/- sanctioned for this purpose.	
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1. 2. 3. 4.

15 Kerala University. For the publication of paper on "Studies on the Cytology and Phylogeny Pteridophyte Flora of South India", being the first instalment of the total grant of Rs. 2,000/- Rs. 1,000.

16 Lucknow University. i) For the purchase of equipment being the third & fourth instalments, 99,000

Physics.	40,000
Chemistry	10,000
Botany	15,000
Geology	5,000
Zoology	5,000
Statistics	7,000
Mathematics	10,000 and
Workshop	7,000

against the out of Rs. 2,33,333, sanctioned for the period 1957-61. First instalment amounting to Rs. 60,000/- were paid in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

ii) For the purchase of library books and Journals being the Second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 1,20,000 sanctioned for the period 1957-61. First instalment of Rs. 50,000/- was paid in 1958-59. 20,000.

17. Madras University. i) Towards the extension of Science post-graduate deptts. at Madurai Centre (Physics, Chemistry, Zoology & Statistics- Eqpt. -----Rs. 50,000/-, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Mathematics & Statistics - Library books of Journals Rs. 25,000/-, Recurring towards the salary of additional staff -----Rs.9,377/-). 84,377



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1. 2. 3. 4.

18.	Osmania University.	a)	Towards the salary of additional Staff being the recurring grant for 1958-59 in the Department of Chemistry and for central workshop against the total recurring grant of Rs. 35,000 sanctioned for the period 1958-61.	903
		b)	Towards the salary of a Reader in the Department of Geology, being the recurring grant for 1958-59 against the recurring grant of Rs. 10,800/- sanctioned for the period 1958-61.	1,558
		c)	Towards the salary of additional Staff for the development of Astronomical Observatory Osmania University, being the recurring grant for 1958-59, against the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 16,000/- p.a. sanctioned by the Commission for the 2nd Plan period.	8,000
		d)	Towards the award of Travel grant to Dr. V.V. Varadiah, Reader in Physics to visit Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to work on Polymer systems, against the total grant of Rs. 500/- sanctioned for the purpose.	400
19.	Patna University.	a)	For purchase of Scientific equipment in the Deptt. of Zoology, being 1st instalment of the grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned for the period 1958-61. This amount was paid by adjustment against the unspent balance from the grant of Rs. 20,000/- paid for purchase of equipment for central workshop during 1956-57.	10,000

1. 2. 3. 4.

- 20. Poona University.

  - b) Towards the construction of laboratory buildings for the deptts. of Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics, Botany, Physics, Chemistry & Geology, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 4,18,319 sanctioned for the period 1958-61. 1,00,000
  - a) For the purchase of equipment
    - Chemistry .... Rs. 15,000
    - Botany ..... Rs. 20,000 &
    - Zoology ....Rs. 1,000),
 being the second instalment of grant against the total grant of Rs. 4,15,667 sanctioned for the period 1958-61. 36,000
  - b) Towards the construction of Chemistry building being the 2nd & last instalment of grant against the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for the period 1958-61. 50,000
  
- 21. Punjab University.

  - a) Towards the salary of additional staff being the recurring grant for 1958-59 against the total recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,58,200 sanctioned for the period 1957-61. 20,165
  - b) Towards the construction of Laboratory Buildings for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and for Gas House, Geography and Central Workshop, being the 2nd instalment of grant from the total of grant of Rs. 23,33,333/- sanctioned for the period 1958-61. 5,91,667

1.	2.	3.	4.
22.	Rajasthan University.	a) For the purchase of library books and Journals for all Science Departments ( Fresh sanction ).	20,000
		b) Towards the salary of additional staff in the Department of Geology being the recurring grant for 1958-59 against the total grant of Rs.37,500 sanctioned for the period 1957-61.	1,184.
23.	Saugor University.	a) For the purchase of library books and Journals for all Science Departments being the Second instalment of grant of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for the period 1958-61. First instalment of Rs.10,000 was paid earlier in 1958-59.	20,000.
		b) For the purchase of Scientific equipment in the Department of Chemistry - paid in lieu of a similar amount adjusted during 1957-58.	14,100
24.	Vishva-Bharati University.	For meeting the expenses incurred by the University for participation in "India 1958" Exhibition.	1,244.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

....

S.No. 25 For the award of post-graduate  
research scholarships for  
1958-59 at the rate of Rs. 200  
per month per candidate  
upto 31st March, 1959. .... Rs. 52,181/82 nP.  
as per details given below :-

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u> Rs.
Agra	1,200.00
Aligarh	2,400.00
Allahabad	7,000.00
Andhra	6,000.00
Annamalai	4,055.98
Baroda	1,200.00
Calcutta	1,820.00
Delhi	7,200.00
Gujarat	2,400.00
Jadavpur	1,640.86
Karnatak	1,200.00
Osmania	6,000.00
Panjab	3,600.00
Poona	1,200.00
Madras	1,671.43
Saugor	3,193.55
S.V.Vidyapeeth.	400.00
	<hr/>
	52,181.82
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S. No.	Name of the University	Purpose of Grant	Amount. Rs.
26.	Jadavpur University.	i) Repayment of equipment grant of Rs. 20,667 for the Civil Engg. Degree Course adjusted during 1957-58 against fresh sanction.	20,667
		ii) Second instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 13,80 lakhs, sanctioned for the Scheme Expansion of the Training capacity college of Engineering and Technology - first instalment of Rs. 1,12,500 was paid in 1957-58.	14,748
		iii) First instalment of recurring grant during 1958-59 for Civil Engineering Degree Course.	3,00,000
27.	Mysore University	First instalment out of equipment grant of Rs. 5.12 lakhs, sanctioned for the Scheme Expansion of the Training capacity - College of Engineering - Bangalore,	1,50,000
28.	Osmania University	Second instalment out of building grant of Rs. 10.08 lakhs sanctioned for the scheme Expansion of the training capacity - College of Engineering first instalment of Rs. 90,600 was paid in 1957-58.	3,50,000
29.	Panjab University.	i) First instalment out of building grant of Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned for the development of the Deptt. of Chemical Technology. First four instalments totaling Rs. 7,50,000 were paid in 1954-55, 1957-58 & 1958-59.	2,00,000

		ii)	Recurring grant for Staff during 1958-59 for the Department of Chemical Technology.	6,381
		iii)	Second instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 2,05,000 sanctioned for the Department of Pharmacy. First instalment of Rs. 50,000 was paid in 1956-57.	1,50,000
30.	Roorkee University.	i)	Grant for award of studentships of Rs. 150/- p.m. each for 50% of the number of students admitted to the Post-Graduate Courses during 1958-59.	33,750
		ii)	Recurring grant for Staff & Maintenance during 1958-59 for Post-graduate Course in High way Engg. against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 18,066.	6,519
		iii)	First instalment out of building grant of Rs. 94,000, sanctioned for Post-graduate Course in Photogrammetric Engineering.	60,000
		iv)	Third instalment out of building grant of Rs. 6.14 lakhs, sanctioned for the scheme, Expansion of the training capacity in Diploma Course in Engineering - The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 2,45,000 were paid during 1957-58 & 1958-59.	2,45,000
		v)	Second instalment out of building grant of Rs. 8.84 lakhs sanctioned for the scheme Expansion of the training capacity in Degree Courses in Engg. First instalment of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid in 1957-58.	4,00,000

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....Roorkee.

(vi) First instalment out of building grant of Rs. 1,75,000 sanctioned for the water Resources Development Training Centre - Roorkee University. 1,50,000

(vii) First instalment out of building grant of Rs. 23,625, sanctioned for the Post-graduate Course in High way Engineering. 20,000

31. Aligarh Muslim University.

i) Third instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 7,02,685 sanctioned for University Polytechnic. First two instalments totaling Rs. 1,50,000 were paid in 1954-55 & September 1958. 2,30,000

ii) Recurring grant for Staff & Maintenance for the College of Engineering and Technology during 1958-59 against ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 2,44,900 (P.A.) 48,000

32. Andhra University.

i) First instalment out of building grant of Rs. 10,13,333, sanctioned for the establishment of College of Engineering at Waltair. 2,00,000

ii) First instalment out of equipment grant of Rs. 10,13,333 sanctioned for the establishment of College of Engineering, Waltair. 3,50,000

	iii)	Recurring grant for Staff & Maintenance for 1957-58 and 1958-59 for the College of Engineering, Waltair against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 1,20,000(P.A.).	1,20,000	
	iv)	Special non-recurring grant for levelling of site etc. for the construction of building for the college of Engineering, Waltair.	21,666	
33.	Annamalai University.	i)	First instalment out of non-recurring grant of Rs. 91,000 for equipment library and furniture for the development of the Department of Chemical Engineering.	11,500
		ii)	Recurring grant for consumables and Maintenance for the development of the Department of Chemical Engg. against a ceiling grant of Rs. 7,500 (P.A.).	1,875
		iii)	Fourth instalment out of building grant of Rs. 3,30,686, sanctioned for the College of Engg. First three instalments totalling Rs. 1,08,788-19 have already been paid.	1,00,000
34.	Banaras Hindu University.	i)	Third instalment out of building grant of Rs. 7,04,100 sanctioned for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology - First two instalments totalling Rs. 1,80,250 have already been paid.	2,00,000
		ii)	Recurring grant for Research Unit in X-ray Metallurgy and Metallurgy of the light Metal Alloys, against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 4,800/-.	1,200



1.	2.	3.	4.
	iii)	Recurring grant for Staff and Maintenance for Electrical Machine Design Course during 1958-59 against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 20,000/- p.a.	4,248.76
	iv)	Recurring grant for Staff and Maintenance for existing courses in Civil Electrical and Mechanical Engg. during 1958-59 against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 1,25,000/- p.a.	18,081.54
	v)	Recurring grant for Staff and Maintenance for the expansion scheme of the Engineering College during 1958-59 against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 4,40 lakhs p.a.	51,349.56
	vi)	Recurring grant for Staff and Maintenance for the Department of Pharmacy during 1958-59 against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 21,000/- p.a.	2,766.82
15.	M.S. University of Baroda.	i) Third instalment out of building grant of Rs. 13,40,000 sanctioned for expansion scheme of Diploma Courses in the Faculty of Technology & Engineering. First two instalments amounting to Rs. 4,75,000/- have already been paid.	2,00,000
16.	Bombay University	i) "On account" recurring grant for Staff & Maintenance for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology under the Second Five Year Plan against a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 1,68,400/- p.a.	82,247.50.

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1. 2. 3. 4.

ii) Second instalment out of building grant of Rs. 11,16,600/- sanctioned for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology under the Second Five Year Plan. First instalment of Rs. 89,220/- was paid in 1957-58. 4,00,000

iii) Second instalment out of equipment grant of Rs. 5,61,100/- sanctioned for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology under the 2nd Five Year Plan. First instalment of Rs. 88,780/- was paid during 1956-57. 1,50,000

37. Calcutta University.

i) Second instalment out of building grant of Rs. 1,46,666/- sanctioned for the development of the Department of Radio Physics and Electronics. First instalment of Rs. 21,667/- was paid in 1956-57. 78,333.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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

HUMANITIES

ITEM No. 2(a)

Meeting : 17/18th June '59.

No.	Item no. and date of the Meeting.	Subject	Action taken
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	No. 37 dated 30-11-1956, No. 1f dated 30/31-8-1957, No. 14 dated 14-4-1958, No. 2(o) dt. 26/27-9-1958, No. 2(b)(i), dated 9/10-1-1959 No. 25 dated 14/15-4-1959	Report of the Visiting Committee regarding development of Visva-Bharati.	<p>The University was asked to furnish the detailed estimates for schemes relating to Water Supply, Sewerage, Administrative Block and Library for scrutiny by the CPWD. The plans and estimates of the Water Supply scheme which were received from the University have been accepted by the Commission at a total cost of Rs. 18,00,600/- on the approval of the CPWD and the University has been asked to proceed with the implementation of the scheme. Sanction of certain posts approved by the Commission for development of post-graduate studies in Humanities has been communicated to the University. On the recommendations of the Fact Finding Committee, the Commission has approved certain schemes of construction of buildings etc. at a total cost of Rs. 12.40 lakhs (NR). The plans and estimates in respect of these schemes except for Sishu Bhawan/are awaited from the University.</p> <p>It was pointed out to the Commission at its meeting on 26/27-9-'58 that an enquiry into the affairs of Visva- Bharati was desirable. The Chairman agreed to draw the attention of the Chancellor to this need on collection of sufficient material in the nature of press reports signed communications etc. The material is being collected. The request of the University for expansion of the academic staff has been kept pending till the future character and set up of the University has been decided.</p> <p>The Chairman reported to the Commission at its meeting on 9/10-2-1959 that before drawing the attention of the Chancellor to certain matters connected with Visva-Bharati he desired the Secretary to pay a visit to the University and make a report to him. It was agreed by the Commission that the general developmental proposals of the University and the determination of the set up of the University may wait till the new permanent Vice-Chancellor had taken office, but the University may be allowed to proceed with the implementation of the schemes regarding library building</p>

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administrative block, Sewerage, and Water Supply. The Commission at its meeting held on 14/15th April 1959 desired that Prof. N.K. Sidhanta and the Secretary, University Grants Commission should examine the whole question and prepare a statement for the consideration of the Commission to decide the lines on which the future development of the University part of Visva-Bharati could be undertaken. The Commission agreed that after this statement is received, the question of future development of Visva-Bharati may be taken up with the Chancellor of the University. Steps are being taken to visit the University in July 1959.

There was however a preliminary meeting of Shri Sidhanta, the Secretary, U.G.C. and the Vice-Chancellor of the University at Calcutta on 26-5-59. The building programme of the University was not specifically discussed at this meeting but it was the general view that a clear demarcation of the proper 'University' functions of Visva-Bharati from the multifarious non-University responsibilities of Santiniketan was necessary to start with.

The University has in the meantime furnished plans and estimates for the construction of 'Sishu-Bhavana'. In the light of the recent developments regarding the organisation of the University, it is for consideration whether this scheme relating to the non-University part of Santiniketan may be accepted. The University has also requested that a grant may be paid urgently towards the Water Supply scheme already approved by U.G.C. The Commission may decide whether, in the light of the view that campus development in the University should be limited to the needs of the University proper and not to the entire area of Santiniketan, the present Water Supply scheme which relates to the whole area is to be implemented. Prof. Sidhanta has been requested to intimate his views in the matter.

2. No. 2(b)3, dt. 26/27-8-58.  
No. 2(b)(2), dt. 3/-12-58.  
No. 2(b)(2), dt. 9/11-2-59.

Introduction of General Education Courses in Indian Universities.

The Commission approved the scheme of introduction of General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University and sanctioned necessary grants for this purpose. In this connection the Commission desired that some general principles for assessing additional staff requirements etc. in introducing the General Education course be laid down and for this purpose a Committee with some persons having expert knowledge in General Education practices in America be appointed to visit this University and make a report. It was also agreed that the work done at Aligarh be assessed after the scheme had been in operation for 6 months. The Commission at its meeting held on 3/4th December, 1958, desired that the Expert Committee proposed to be set up to evaluate the General Education scheme at Aligarh should also be asked to visit Baroda in March or

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April and report to the Commission on the progress of the scheme. The Commission also desired that the Committee to visit Aligarh and Baroda to study the working of General Education should include, if possible, an expert from the United States (preferably of Chicago or Harvard University) and the Secretary was asked to arrange for this with the Govt. If it was not possible to include such an expert with the Visiting Committee immediately the avoidance of such a person may be obtained at a later date. Necessary action is being taken to obtain the services of an American Expert for inclusion in the Committee. It is understood that some financial assistance may be available from the Ford Foundation towards the holding of Seminars, Literature on General Education and equipment for the introduction of General Education courses in Universities. Discussions are going on between the Ministry of Education and the Ford Foundation regarding the matter.

3. No. 23 dt. 10-2-1957,  
No. 2 dt. 4-10-57,  
No. 2 dt. 14-4-58,  
No. 2(b) (6), dt. 8/9-7-58,  
No. 2(b) (3), dt. 9/10-2-59.

Scheme for promotion of discipline among students.

The question of improving discipline among students has been under the consideration of the Commission for some time. The Commission had also asked for reports of incidents of indiscipline at the Universities of Banaras, Rajasthan, Annamalai, Vikram and Calcutta. The reports in respect of Banaras, Rajasthan and Annamalai have been obtained. Complete reports from Calcutta and Vikram Universities are still awaited.

As its meeting held on 9/10-2-59 the Commission suggested that the Chairman might appoint a Committee to study the whole problem of indiscipline among students and steps be taken for improving student welfare. The Chairman has appointed a Committee consisting of Dewan Anand Kumar (Chairman) Col.B.H.Zaidi, Dr. D.D. Karve, Principal H.J. Taylor, Shri S. Mathai, a student representative, Shri Madan Mohan (formerly, Principal Meerut College) and Dr. R.D. Deshpande (Secretary). The first meeting of the Committee was held on 6th May, 1959 to discuss preliminary matter relating to the Committee's work..

4. No. 24 dated 4-12-1957,  
No. 2(b) (6) dated the  
26/27th September, 1958.

Experiment in providing for tutorials or Seminar for Academic purposes at the Universities.

The matter is being examined in connection with the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course and General Education Courses in Universities and Colleges. The Commission expressed the view in this connection that the working of the tutorial scheme introduced in the Delhi University should be watched. The

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Commission further thought that it would be desirable to find out from the Universities some immediate practical arrangements for tutorials or seminars which would not require any large expenditure of money or a great increase in additional staff and that a Committee may be appointed to scrutinise proposals in this connection. The Universities have been addressed in the matter. Replies from some Universities are still awaited, inspite of repeated reminders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Meeting 17/18th June, '59

Item No. 2(B)

Item No. & date of the meeting.

Subject.

Action taken

1. No. 35 dated 13/14th March, 1958.

Starting of post-graduate courses in Electrical Machine Design at the College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission at its meeting held on 13/14th March, '56 sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 96,000/- for starting Electrical Machine Design courses at the Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University. The scheme remained unimplemented for almost two years. It was only on 8th March, 1958 that plans and estimates were received from the University but these were found defective as the estimated cost viz. Rs. 3,07,000/- exceeded the sanctioned cost by more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The University was asked to explain this excess, but a reply is still awaited inspite of reminders dated 29th January and 26th May, '59. The matter is reported to the Commission for in-ordinate delay on the part of the University in implementing the scheme.

2. No. 27 dated the 14th April, 1958.

Scheme sanctioned by the Commission for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research at Gujarat University during the Second Five Year Plan.

The Commission at its meeting held on 14th April, '58 sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 14.74 lakhs (N.R) and Rs. 2.25 lakhs (recurring) for the development of post-graduate teaching and research at the Gujarat University during the Second Five Year Plan period. After repeated reminders, the University submitted a phased programme for implementation of the scheme and reported that steps were being taken to appoint the sanctioned staff and prepare plans and estimates for buildings. The matter is reported to the Commission to indicate that during the period of one year University has taken no concrete steps to execute the building progra.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
17th & 18th June 1959.

Item No. 3 : To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman on certain matters.

I. The M.S. University of Baroda - Pilot project of Psychological Counselling for University students:

The Baroda University submitted a scheme for 3 years on "A Pilot Project for a Psychological Counselling Centre" for the students of the University at a total cost of Rs.71,416(R) for staff, test material, T.A. for the members of the Advisory Board, printing etc. and Rs.3,500(NR) for furniture and equipment.

2. In view of the importance of the problem, the Chairman has accorded approval to the implementation of the scheme for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan, in the first instance at a total cost of Rs.43,000(R) and Rs.3,500(NR) and to extend it further, if necessary, on the basis of the quality of work done and results achieved by the University. The University has informed that the State Government is prepared to share the expenditure on the usual basis.

II. Saugar University - Construction of a II Hostel for Men's students:

The scheme of Saugar University for the construction of a Hostel for 200 men students at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/- has already been approved by the Commission at 50% share of the Commission being Rs.3,69,000/-. The University approached the Commission again with a proposal for the construction of a II Hostel of the same specifications at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/-. The need of the Saugar University for residential facilities for students being very urgent, the Chairman approved the scheme and permitted the University to proceed with the construction work.

III. Saugar University - Provision of sanitary and Electric fitting and furniture in the I Hostel under construction:

The Commission approved the scheme of the Saugar University for the construction of I Hostel for 200 men students at a cost of Rs.7,38,000/-. A further expenditure of Rs.1,29,000/-



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for provision of sanitary and electric fittings and Rs.30,000/- for the purchase of furniture have been approved by the Chairman in principle subject to the estimates being supported by necessary certificates from the Local Public Works Department. The University is agreeable to share the expenditure at 50% of the total cost.

IV. Delhi University - Research Seminar in Hindi :

The Delhi University submitted a scheme for holding a Seminar in Hindi in May 1959, with a view to promote higher research in the language and requested that a grant of Rs.3,000/- may be made by the Commission towards it. In view of the usefulness of such a Seminar, the Chairman sanctioned a grant not exceeding Rs.3,000/- to the University to be paid on the receipt of a detailed account of the expenditure.

V. Naming of the library building of the Roorkee University after Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim :

The Commission vide Resolution No.15 of 3/4th December 1958, desired that a circular letter be sent to all the Universities informing that the Commission feels doubtful of the propriety of naming the buildings largely constructed with the help of grants given by the Commission after any individuals without consulting the Commission.

2. In reply to the circular letter, the Roorkee University intimated that its library building has been named after Shri Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim former Minister of Power & Irrigation, U.P., in recognition of his services to the University. The Chairman while approving the action of the University, in the circumstances, decided that for all future grants there should be a standard condition that no construction is to be named after any person without the prior approval of the Commission.

VI. Banaras Hindu University - Construction of staff quarters:

The Commission allocated a sum of Rs.16.83 lakhs to the Banaras Hindu University under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of staff quarters. Out of this, a sum of Rs.1.83 lakhs has already been paid to the University by the Ministry of Education

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on the recommendation of the Commission. The Chairman has now approved the recommendations of payment of a sum of Rs.1.56 lakhs to the Ministry of Education to the Banaras Hindu University towards the construction of staff quarters on the plans and estimates of the buildings having been approved by the C.P.W.D.

VII.- Madras University - Construction of Rest Room for Women students and Water Closets for Day Scholars in the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, under the scheme of projects connected with Student Welfare.

1. It was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 9/10th February 1959 (Res. No. 3) that the Chairman had agreed to the construction of a sitting room and dining room for women students at a cost of Rs.48,500/- and provision of water closets for Day Scholars including women students at a cost of Rs.1,800/- (Total Rs.50,300/-) at the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, on the recommendation of the Madras University on condition that 50% of the cost will be met by the College.

2. On the College requesting the Commission to meet the full expenditure the Chairman decided to raise the Commission's share to 75% of the cost on the analogy of other grants for women's institutions being paid on that basis.

VIII. Delhi University - S.R.C. Report - Establishment of Faculties for the study of South Indian Languages and culture in the North Indian Universities.

1. The Commission vide Res. No. 45 of 8/9th July 1958 accepted the following scheme of Delhi University for the teaching of South Indian languages :-

Staff	-	Readers	-	2 in Philology and South Indian History and Culture.
Lecturers	-		-	4 in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.
Library Asstts.	-			2
Purchase of books.				Rs. 30,000 (R) Rs. 20,000 (NR) ----- Rs. 50,000/- -----

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2. The Chairman has approved an additional expenditure of Rs.4,500/- to meet the T.A. and D.A. etc. of 10 Experts from South India for drawing up a syllabi for the teaching of these languages.

IX. Aligarh Muslim University - Allocation of a further loan of Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of staff quarters.

1. The Aligarh Muslim University was allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for payment of loan under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of staff quarters in addition to a sum of Rs.3,40,000/-, for the purchase of evacuee property to be used for the accommodation of teachers.

2. The University requested for a further allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs for provision of staff houses.

3. The Chairman has agreed to the allocation of a further loan of Rs. 10 lakhs in view of the urgent need of the University for quarters in view of its residential character and the paucity of suitable houses in Aligarh.

X. Poona University - Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships (Humanities) 1958-59.

1. Kumari S. Vaid, a student of the Poona University was awarded by the Commission, a post-graduate scholarships (Humanities) in 1958-59. She had accepted temporary employment as a tutor in the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, pending the Commission's decision on her application for a scholarship. She gave an undertaking to resign her post as a tutor from the date of the Commission's award and requested that she should not be required to refund the salary drawn by her before accepting the scholarship.

2. One of the conditions laid down by the Commission for the award of scholarship is that a scholar who is in receipt of any emoluments, scholarships or stipends from any other source will not be entitled, to receive scholarship under the scheme unless they are surrendered by the student in favour of the Commission's scholarship. The Chairman waived the enforcement of this condition on the ground that it was not known to Kumari Vaid that a scholarship would be awarded to her by the Commission.

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XI. M.S. University of Baroda: The proposal of the Baroda University for the construction of 12 quarters for lecturers at a total cost of Rs.1,11,600/- has been accepted by the Chairman in principle and the University has been asked to submit the plans and estimates with the Local P.W.D. certificate. The University has agreed to accept interest bearing loan for these quarters on the usual basis.

XII. Establishment of Student's Aid Fund in Universities and Colleges.

(A)1. The Commission while initiating the scheme for the establishment of Student's Aid Fund in Universities decided that the Commission will contribute each year a sum equivalent to the total amount contributed by the students subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per annum. The maximum limit of Rs.2,000/- has been laid down in respect of Colleges from 1959-60.

2. As collections are generally made by the Universities and Colleges from the students and other sources throughout the year it is not generally possible for them to intimate the total amount collected in advance of the close of the financial year. This often results in non-payment of grants to them.

3. The Chairman has decided that in the circumstances the method of making payments against actual collections made in the previous year be adopted and tried out from 1959-60, and assistance be made available to the Universities and Colleges in the early part of every financial year, leaving them ample time for disbursement of the fund.

(B). The University of Roorkee and Mysore proposed that financial assistance be given to needy students out of the Students' Aid Fund in the form of refundable amounts or loans with a view to develop "self respect and confidence" among the students. It was also stated that this system would build up a self perpetuating fund from which aid could be given to an increasing number of students.

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The Chairman has decided that 50% out of total collections including the share of the U.G.C. be set apart for payment of refundable loans and 50% for outright grants and refund of loans out of the fund be based on the honour system. The position is to be reviewed after 3 years.

(C) Sri Venkateswara University enquired of the Commission whether it was open for the managements of Colleges to contribute to the Students' Aid Fund. The Chairman has decided that members of the managing Committee of a College can contribute to the fund in their personal and individual capacity from their own resources, but as a Committee of management they can not use the College fund, of which they are trustees to supplement the Aid Fund, which is primarily to be built up by individual contribution from students.

(D) The Chairman has decided that the scheme be extended to all Colleges whether approved under Section 2 (f) of the U.G.C. Act or not in view of the fact that the primary consideration here is need of students for financial assistance.

XIII. Establishment of Students Health Centres in the Universities of Kerala, Osmania, and Utkal.

The proposals of the following Universities have been approved by the Chairman for financial assistance towards the establishment of Health Centres under the Commission's scheme for this purpose :-

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>No. of students to be served.</u>	<u>Proposed expenditure</u>	<u>Maximum grant payable by the U.G.C.</u>
Kerala	6,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Osmania	10,000	1,18,000	1,00,000
Utkal	3,000	50,000	50,000

The Osmania University has agreed to meet the excess expenditure of Rs.18,000/- from its own sources.

XIV. Lucknow University - Renovation of Kitchen of Narendra Deva Hall:

The University of Lucknow approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the renovation

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of Kitchen at the Narendra Deva Hall at an estimated cost of Rs.14,932/- (NR).

The Chairman acceded to the request of the University on condition that 50% of the cost will be met by the University. The share of the Commission at 50% is Rs.7,466/- (NR).

XV. Sri Venkateswara University - Appointment of staff in the new Departments approved by the Commission under the Second Five Year Plan in the University Scales of Pay.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of the Sri Venkateswara University which examined the schemes of the Sri Venkateswara University for the development of the Post-graduate Studies in Arts subjects, the U.G.C. approved the appointment of teachers in the Departments of Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, English, History, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, Arabic Persian and Urdu, in the grades prescribed by the Commission viz Rs.800-50-1250 for professors and Rs.500-25-800 for Readers and Rs.250-20-500 for Lecturers and agreed to bear 50% of the expenditure involved (Res. No. 16 dated the 26/27th September 1958).

The Sri Venkateswara University informed the Commission that the University will adopt the existing scales of pay for the new teaching staff and their salaries will be revised under the Commission's scheme for the purpose.

The Chairman approved the proposal on the basis of similar procedure being followed in the case other State Universities - viz. Patna, Madras, Karnatak, Roorkee etc. .

XVI. M.S. University of Baroda - Project for a Socio-Historical survey of Muslim Population of Gujarat.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956 (Item 5) approved the scheme of the M.S. University of Baroda entitled "Socio-Historical Survey of the Muslim population of Gujarat" in principle, for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period.

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The Baroda University submitted a revised scheme for the first phase of two years duration at a total cost of Rs.44,700(R) and Rs.13,050(NR). The Chairman may approved the implementation of the revised scheme on the usual basis. The share of the Commission being Rs.22,350 (R) and Rs.8,700 (NR).

XVII. Kerala University - Equipment for the Dept. of Psychology.

The University Grants Commission at its metting held on 30th November 1956 (Item 32) approved the Department of Psychology of the Kerala University with the provision of the following facilities, under the Second Five Year Plan :-

- (i) One Reader;
- (ii) Two Lectuers;
- (iii) Construction of additional rooms for Lecturers and Seminar Library = Rs.30,000(NR)

The University of Kerala further requested that a sum of Rs.50,000/- (NR) may be provided for purchase of equipment for the Department of Psychology.

The Chairman has agreed to the proposal and approved a sum of Rs.30,000/- (NR) being the Commission's contribution for the purpose, Rs.20,000/- being met by the University.

XVIII. Additional grant to the Department of Silicate Technology, Banaras Hindu University.

An amount of Rs.75,000/- was sanctioned by the Commission to the Banaras Hindu University for constructing a building for the Department of Silicate Technology. The plans and estimates for the Buildings were scrutinised by the C.P.W.D. in April 1958. In the light of the rmmarks from the Chief Engineer, C.p.W.D., the University revised the estimates to Rs.82,230/-. This amount was Rs.7,230/- in excess of the sanctioned amount. Considering that there was a considerable rise in the cost of building materials since the original grant was sanctioned, the Chairman sanctioned the additional gmount of Rs.7,230/- to enable the University to construct the planned building for the Department of Silicate Technology.

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XIX. Additional grant to Geology Department, LUCKNO  
Lucknow University.

At the meeting held on 4th December 1957, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs.20,000/- (U.G.C.'s share being Rs.13,333/-) for minor additions and alterations to the existing buildings of the Geology Department, Lucknow University. Against this approved scheme, the University submitted plans and estimates amounting to Rs.20,548.50 n.p. Since the rates indicated in the estimates were certified by the Superintending Engineer as reasonable and as the plans and estimates were other-wise in order, the Chairman sanctioned an additional cost of Rs.548.50 n.p. (share of the U.G.C. being Rs.366/-) for minor additions and alterations in the existing building of the Geology Department of the Lucknow University.

XX. Additional grant for Science Laboratory buildings  
at Ranchi - Bihar University.

The Commission at their meeting held on 8th February 1958 approved the construction of laboratory buildings for seven science departments of the Bihar University at Ranchi Centre covering a floor area of 60,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lakhs, share of the U.G.C. being Rs. 6 lakhs. The University submitted plans and estimates for a building covering floor area of 60,056 sq.ft. (i.e. 81,623 sq.ft.) costing Rs.9,55,619/-. As the area exceeded the sanctioned figure only by a small amount and the University had started constructing the building on the original plans, the Chairman approved the plans and estimates as submitted by the University and sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs.55,619/- (share of the U.G.C. being Rs.37,000/-) towards the construction of the laboratory buildings at Ranchi Centre, Bihar University.

XXI. Grants for Engineering Hostels. Assistance by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for construction of hostels (other than those sanctioned on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education) <sup>is</sup> given on the following basis :-



- ( i) Central Universities: The entire approved expenditure as grant-in-aid.
- (ii) State Universities: 50% of the expenditure as grant-in-aid in the cost of men's hostels and 75% in the case of Women's hostels. If the Universities are unable to provide funds on sharing basis, an interest-bearing loan is sanctioned.

In the case of hostels, sanctioned on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, interest-free loans are sanctioned to the Central Universities. This creates an anomalous position and causes considerable in-convenience to the Central Universities in the matter of the repayment of loan as they find it difficult to find funds out of their blocks grant.

The Chairman has recommended to the Government of India that cent-per-cent grant be paid to the Central Universities for hostels sanctioned under the A.I.C.T.E scheme also.

XXII. Delhi University - African Studies Department.

The Commission in their meeting held on 3/4th December, 1958 sanctioned Rs.60,000 (NR) for the visit of four teachers of the Delhi University, in the Deptt. of African Studies to be sent abroad for orientation training for a period of 2-3 months. Subsequently the Delhi University stated that the above period of 2-3 months was not sufficient and requested that it may be extended to 4 months. The Chairman agreed to extend the period to 4 months.

Dr. P.K.Gopalakrishnan, Lecturer in Sociology in the Department of African Studies, who was sent to Africa under the above scheme has, on an invitation from the Director, Institute for Social Research, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, been associated for a joint project study of the status and social organisation of the Asian Community of the Central African Federation and his stay in Africa has thus been extended by 6 months by the V.C. Delhi University with the approval of the Chairman. The extension in period of stay will not involve

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any extra expenditure as the Rhods-Liyngestore Institute will provide his travel and total expenses during the additional period of 6 months.

XXIII. ~~Visva-Bharati~~ Setting up of "Students' Advisery Bureau".

The Registrar, Visva-Bharati intimated in March last that at the instance of Ministry of Education, the University set up a "Students' Advisory Bureau" to scrutinize and forward applications of students seeking admission to Institutions in foriegn countries, and requested that the U.G.C. may sanction a suitable grant for maintaining the office of the Bureau. The University Grants Commission was not consulted before setting up of the Bureau either by the University or by the Government of India (Ministry of Educatiob)

The University has been informed that no grant to the University can be paid by the Commission for the purpose.

~~XXIV.~~ Indian School of International Studies.

Chairman has, on a request received from the Director, Indian School, of International Studies, decided that as some expenditure to enable students to go abroad on field studies was necessary an expenditure not exceeding 5% of the maximum limit of Maintenance grant per annum be treated as approved expenditure on account of "Field Work Study" for purposes of grant-in-aid, provided that the expenditure is met out of the maximum grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs per annum payable to the Indian School of International Studies by the Commission. On the basis of the present approved maximum maintenance grant to the Indian School of International Studies this works out to Rs.7,500/- per annum.

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## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th-18th June, 1959.

Item No.4: To receive a report on the grants sanctioned by the Chairman to Universities.

S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose.	Amount (Rs.)
1.	<u>Allahabad</u>	For purchase of Equipment for the Bio-Chemistry Section.	24,000
2.	<u>Baroda</u> (i)	For the construction of the science laboratory building, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,93,400/- sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,04,600/- were paid during 1956-58.	50,000
	(ii)	For construction of vivarium for Zoology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,700/- already sanctioned for this purpose.	5,000
3.	<u>Bihar</u> (i)	For purchase of library books and journals, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,30,000/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan period.	50,000
	(ii)	Being the recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed under the II Five Year Plan. This was sanctioned for payment during 1958-59, but as bills were received late, payment could not be made in the same year and sanction was renewed for payment of the same grant during 1959-60.	5,031
4.	<u>Jadavpur.</u>	For purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1.00 lakh sanctioned for this purpose for II Five Year Plan period.	50,000
5.	<u>Karnatak</u> (i)	For purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Physics, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.2,20,000/- sanctioned for equipment for all science departments during II Five Year Plan.	48,000

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- (ii) For purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.26,666/- sanctioned for II Five Year Plan. 20,000
- (iii) For purchase of furniture for the Science block, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.75,000/- sanctioned for this purpose during II Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.35,000/- was paid during 1958-59. 30,000
6. Lucknow
- (i) For the purchase of library books and journals for the King George's Medical College Library (an ad-hoc grant) 40,000
- (ii) For the construction of an extension to Chemistry laboratory buildings, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,494/- sanctioned for this purpose. 18,000
7. Kerala
- Towards the maintenance of the department of Biological Oceanography, being the recurring grant for 1957-59, out of a ceiling of Rs.17,500/- sanctioned for the purpose for the period 1957-61 14,322
8. Rajasthan
- For the purchase of Library Books & Journals for the Post-graduate education & Research in Medical Subjects (an ad-hoc grant). 14,000
9. For the award of travel grants to Science teachers to enable them to visit Research Centres as per details given below :- 1,804
- ( i) Baroda Travel grant to Dr.V.V.Modi, Senior Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry for visiting Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, C.F.T.R.I., Mysore & National Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. 324
- ( ii) Delhi. Travel grant to Shri Hakam Singh, Lecturer in Chemistry for visiting N.C.L.Poona 600
- (iii) Gorakhpur. Travel grant to Shri N.K.Sangal & Dr.C.P. Shrivastava, Asstt. Professors of Physics, for visiting the laboratories of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta and Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, respectively. 880

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10. For the payment of 1st six monthly instalment (from 1.4.59 to 30.9.59) for 49 post-graduate research scholarships in Science and Engineering at Rs.200/- p.m. each awarded in 1958-59 and renewed up-to 31.3.60: 58,800

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount Sanctioned.</u> Rs.
1. Agra	1,200.00
2. Aligarh	2,400.00
3. Allahabad	2,400.00
4. Andhra	4,800.00
5. Annamalai	4,800.00
6. Delhi	7,200.00
7. Jadavpur	2,400.00
8. Karnatak	1,200.00
9. Lucknow	6,000.00
10. Madras	3,600.00
11. Osmania	6,000.00
12. Panjab	3,600.00
13. Poona	1,200.00
14. Saugor	4,800.00
15. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth	1,200.00
16. Bombay	1,200.00
17. Bihar	4,800.00
	58,800.00

11. Banaras (i) For the award of two studentships of Rs.150/- p.m. each for Electrical Machine Design Course for the period August,1958 to March,1959. 2,400
- (ii) For the award of one studentship of Rs.150/- p.m. for advanced Course in Metallurgy for the period April 1958 to February 1959. 1,650
12. Mysore For the scheme of expansion of the training capacity, "College of Engg. Bangalore, being the second instalment out of the non-recurring grant of Rs.7.56 lakhs, sanctioned for construction of buildings - First instalment of Rs.55,000/- was paid in March,1958: 1,00,000
13. Patna. For the purchase of library books for the expansion and modernisation of Bihar College of Engg. being the first instalment out of the non-recurring grant of Rs.33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose: 25,000

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14.	<u>Panjab.</u>	Towards the maintenance expenses of the Deptt. of Chemical Technology, being the recurring grant for the year 1958-59 from the ceiling of Rs.40,000 per annum sanctioned for the purpose	1,806
15.	<u>Roorkee</u>	Towards the salary of staff & maintenance for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, being the first instalment out of the recurring grant of Rs.3,22,000 for the year 1959-60	94,900
16.	<u>Panjab</u>	Revision of salary scales of affiliated college teachers (D.A.V. Colleges Amritsar and Chandigarh for 1958-59).	5,000(R)
17.	Kerala	-do-	
		(33 colleges for 1958-59)	4,76,195(R)
18.	Andhra	-do-	
		(V.R.S.College, Chirala for 1958-59)	8,830,25 (R)
19.	Gauhati	-do-	
		(Sibsagar College 1958-59)	4,801,42 (R)
20.	Mysore	-do-	
		(17 colleges for 1957-58 and 1958-59)	1,34,323.14 (R)
21.	Saugor	-do-	
		(Lahiri College, Chirimiri for 1958-59)	3,010 (R)
22.	Madras	-do-	
		(Sri Thyagaraja College for 1957-58 and 1958-59)	16,200.48(R)
23.	Annamalai	Revision of salary scales of University teachers (Supplementary grant.)	420 (R)
24.	Calcutta.	Revision of salary scales of University teachers for 1958-59	47,547.22(R)
25.	Mysore.	Award of scholarships (H) Post-graduate and Research in 1958-59.	4,800 (R)
26.	Gujarat	-do-	900 (R)
27.	Lucknow	-do-	5,600 (R)
28.	Patna	-do-	900 (R)
29.	Allahabad	-do-	1,150 (R)
30.	Jabalpur	-do-	2,200 (R)
31.	Baroda	-do-	1,000 (R)
32.	Kerala	-do-	158 (R)

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33.	Utkal	Award of Scholarships (H) Post-graduate & Research in 1958-59	1,848.39(R)
34.	Poona	-do-	4,800. (R)
35.	Karnatak	-do-	200 (R)
36.	Annamalai	-do-	85.72(R)
37.	Bombay	-do-	1,128.34(R)
38.	Vikram	-do-	800 (R)
39.	Baroda	Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships (H) in 1958-59 on the basis of awards made in 1957-58.	1,200 (R)
40.	Patna	-do-	900 (R)
41.	Lucknow	-do-	900 (R)
42.	Bombay	-do-	300 (R)
43.	Allahabad	Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarship (H) in 1959-60 on the basis of awards made in 1957-58.	5,000 (R)
44.	Kerala	-do-	1,350 (R)
45.	Andhra	-do-	3,900 (R)
46.	Allahabad	Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarship (H) in 1959-60 on the basis of awards made in 1958-59.	10,500 (R)
47.	Poona	-do-	5,900 (R)
48.	Mysore	-do-	2,543.55(R)
49.	Annamalai	-do-	7,050 (R)
50.	Nagpur	-do-	1,200 (R)
51.	Jabalpur	-do-	2,400 (R)
52.	Lucknow	'on account' grant towards the establishment of students' Aid Fund in 1958-59.	314 (R)
53.	Kerala	IV instalment of token grant for the publication of Malayalam Lexicon (Token grant paid so far is Rs.60,000/- in 3 years @ Rs.20,000/- in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58)	20,000 (NR)
54.	Visva-Bharati	Future development of Visva-Bharati - payment of fee to the Public Health Engineering Directorate, Govt. of West Bengal, for the preparation of Water Supply Scheme	35,130 (NR)

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55.	Sardar Vallabh-bhai Vidya-peeth.	I instalment of grant for the establishment of Health Centre (Approved cost Rs.56,524.54 Rs.50,000/- to be met by the Commission)	15,000	(NR)
56.	Patna	I instalment of grant for the establishment of Student Health Centre (Total cost Rs.1,00,000/- to be met entirely by the U.G.C.)	20,000	(NR)
57-	Karnatak	II instalment of grant for the establishment of student Health Centre (grant already paid Rs.20,000/- Total cost Rs.50,000/- to be met entirely by the Commission)	10,000	(NR)
58.	Baroda	I instalment of grant towards the additional provision of furniture and equipment for the University Library. (Approved cost Rs.79,225/- Share of the Commission Rs.52,800/-)	50,000	(NR)
59.	Calcutta	Publication of learned research work. (Total approved cost Rs.4,101/- Share of the Commission Rs.2,050/- at 50%)	2,050	(NR)
60.	Saugor	II instalment of grant for staff and purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs.25,000/- to be fully met by the Commission. Grant paid so far Rs.8,000/-)	2,000 8,000	(R) (NR)
61.	Sri Venka-teswara	III instalment of grant for the construction of library building (Total approved cost Rs.8,80,000/- Share of the U.G.C. at 66% Rs.5,86,700/- Grant paid so far as Rs.2 lakhs)	1,00,000	(NR)
62.	Calcutta	VI instalment of N.R. grant for the building of the Dept. of Economics. (Total cost Rs.9,00,000/- Share of the Commission Rs.6,00,000/- Grant paid so far Rs.4,00,000/-)	90,000	(NR)
63.	Baroda	Final instalment of N.R. grant towards the building of Psychology Dept. (Total cost Rs.1,15,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs.76,667/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs.76,000/-)	667	(NR)
64.	Agra	Final instalment of N.R. grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics. (Total Cost Rs.1,58,337/- (NR). Grant paid Rs.1,29,300/-)	29,037	(NR)



The following grants were sanctioned in 1958-59, and were reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 14/15th April, 1959. But these could not be paid to the Universities by 31.3.1959 either due to non-receipt of T.R. 42 bills from the Universities or lack of funds with the Commission. Sanction of the grants accordingly lapsed. These grants have now been sanctioned again in 1959-60-

65.	Poona	Revision of salary scales of University teachers 1957-58 and 1958-59.	4,016 (R)
66.	Nagpur	-do-	281.97 (R)
67.	S.N.B.T.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Mahila Pathshala Baroda for 1957-58 & 1958-59	1,770 (R)
68.	Karnatak	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Karnatak Arts and Science College for 1958-59	1,601.50 (R)
69.	Roorkee	Construction of Post-graduate Hostel	95,000 (NR)
70.	Baroda	Construction of II Hall for residence for Women students	1,50,000 (NR)
71.	Visva-Bharati	'On account' grant for the establishment of students Aid Fund	500 (NR)
72.	Utkal	-do-	568 (NR)
73.	Karnatak	-do-	6,353 (NR)
74.	Delhi	-do-	4,655.25 (NR)
75.	Kerala	-do-	3,546.50 (NR)
76.	Visva-Bharati	Development of University salaries of the staff	30,000 (R)
77.	Aligarh	Seminar on Research in the system of Examinations conducted by the U.D.C.	729.31 (NR)
78.	Annamalai	Publication of the variorum edition of Kemba Ramayana	10,000 (NR)
79.	Jadavpur	Establishment of students Health Centre	15,000 (NR)
80.	Roorkee	-do-	15,000 (NR)
81.	Andhra	Purchase of library books and journals (H)	50,000 (NR)
82.	Calcutta	-do-	50,000 (NR)
83.	Poona	Library Building	1,00,000 (NR)
84.	Saugor	Introduction of 3 year Degree course in the affiliated colleges.	3,50,000 (NR)

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85.	Aligarh	Introduction of general Education course and preparation of reading material project	64,000	(NR)	2
86.	Bombay	Construction of library building	1,90,000	(NR)	
87.	Utkal	Scheme of Research in Social Tension	1,100	(NR)	
88.	Karnatak	Construction of building of Arts Department	40,000	(NR)	
89.	Calcutta	Books, equipment, station wagon, etc. for the Dept. of Economics	30,000	(NR)	
90.	Poona	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics (Research Sections)	40,600	(R)	
		Bhandarkar oriental Research Institute	30,000	(NR)	
91.	Utkal	Departments of Sanskrit, Philosophy, Psychology and Political Science	16,800	(R)	
92.	Baroda	Construction of building for the Department of Psychology	26,000	(NR)	
93.	Lucknow	Departments of Economics, Commerce, Psychology, Sociology and Law	2,500	(R)	
94.	Madras	Dept. of Indian History and Indian Philosophy	39,000	(R)	
95.	Karnatak	Construction of building for the Arts Departments	40,000	(NR)	
96.	Calcutta	Construction of building for Economics Department.	90,000	(NR)	
97.	Poona	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Bldg.)	30,000	(NR)	
98.	Baroda	Construction of building for the Department of Psychology	26,667	(NR)	

The following grants towards the scheme of introduction of the 3 year degree course have been paid by the U.G.C. on behalf of the Ministry of Education in respect of universities for which such assistance is to be given by the University.

99.	Kerala		1,00,000	(NR)	
100.	Karnatak		1,00,000	(NR)	
101.	Andhra		1,00,000	(NR)	
102.	Osmania		60,000	(NR)	
103.	Sri Venkateswara		40,000	(NR)	
104.	Marathawada		1,50,000	(NR)	

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* 105.	Delhi College	First instalment of maintenance grant for 1959-60.	86,000.00
* 106.	Hans Raj College	-do-	51,000.00
* 107.	Hindu College	-do-	1,00,000.00
* 108.	Indraprastha College	-do-	62,000.00
* 109.	Kirori Mal College	-do-	67,000.00
* 110.	Lady Irwin College	-do-	47,000.00
* 111.	Lady Sri Ram College	-do-	40,000.00
* 112.	Ramjas College	-do-	62,000.00
* 113.	S.G.T.B.Khalsa College	-do-	47,000.00
* 114.	S.R.College of Commerce	-do-	51,000.00
* 115.	St.Stephen's College	-do-	41,000.00
* 116.	Delhi School of Social Work	-do-	58,000.00
* 117.(i)	Indian School of International Studies	-do-	75,000.00
* (ii)	Nepalese Studies	-do-	10,000.00
* (iii)	Establishment of Chairs	-do-	27,000.00
* 118.	D.A.V.College	-do-	44,000.00
* 119.	Delhi University	First instalment of block grants for 1959-60.	6,75,000.00
* 120.	Aligarh Muslim University	-do-	9,47,500.00
* 121.	Banaras Hindu University	-do-	13,87,500.00
* 122.	Visva-Bharati	-do-	3,43,750.00
* 123.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	-do-	9,25,000.00
* 124.	Karnatak University	Appointment of Additional Staff	2,467.00
* 125.	Nagpur University	Prizes for study of Regional Languages.	1,542.95
* 126.	Dayanand College, Hissar	For construction of Hostel	50,000.00
* 127.	St.Josephs College, Tiruchirapalli	Grant as an Institution started 100 years ago as a school and affiliated 50 years ago as a college.	1,00,000.00

\* Sanctioned by Secretary, U.G.C.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION,  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17/18th June, 1959.

Item No. 5 - To consider the report of the Library  
Committee appointed by the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th/15th April, 1959 postponed the consideration of item 27 regarding the report of the Library Committee on problems relating to the development of University and College Libraries. The matter is again placed before the Commission for consideration <sup>of</sup> the papers relating to the item of the last meeting. (Annexure I).

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Meeting,  
14 & 15 April, 1959.

Item 27- To consider the report of the Library Committee appointed by the UGC to consider problems relating to the development of University and College libraries.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to University and College Libraries -

- a) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Chairman
- b) Shri B.S. Kesavan, Member
- c) Shri S. Bashiruddin, Member
- d) Shri K.S. Hingwe, Member
- e) Shri S. Parthasarathy, Member

2. The subjects considered by the Library Committee were as under -

- a) Standards and guiding principles for the design of library buildings, fittings and furniture;
- b) Principles regarding the release of the University Grants Commission grants;
- c) Reading materials and the principles regarding the practices of libraries in respect of them;
- d) Relation with book trade;
- e) Library Staff;
- f) Library Schools;
- g) Teachers of library Science;
- h) Co-ordinated phased programme.

A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee relating to the above subjects are given on pages 2-12 of the report attached (Annexure I).

3. The recommendations of the Committee may be broadly divided into two parts viz. (A) recommendations relating to the UGC's functions in the establishment and development of University and College libraries and (B) recommendations for the guidance of University and College libraries.

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As regards (A) the Commission may now consider the following recommendations:-

4. The Commission's attention is invited to Annexure I (pages 57-62) of the report containing the standards for library buildings, fittings and furniture. It is suggested that plans and estimates of library buildings to be put up by Universities and Colleges may be prepared in the light of the standards recommended by the Committee.
5. The Committee has recommended that a period of 17 months should be allowed for the proper utilisation of the grants given by the Commission for the purchase of reading materials and that Universities may be permitted to utilise 1/5 of the book grant for the technical work and processing required to bring them into active use. This may be approved.
6. The Committee has specially drawn the attention of the Commission to the need to bring about regional and local co-operation in the use of reading materials so as to minimise duplication and maximise the number of books and periodicals available in different subjects in the region or locality. Implementation of this proposal may perhaps await the comments of the Universities regarding its practical possibilities. It may, however, be desirable to ensure when grants are given by the Commission that reading materials are built up in various centres on the basis of a complementary relationship between the libraries of the centre.
7. Rationalisation of the book trade is another subject on which the Committee has recommended action by the Commission. The view has been put forward that it may be necessary to organise a conference of the representatives of the book trade (publishers and book sellers) and some representatives of the Universities to arrive at a 'net price agreement' on the basis of which book sellers get their commission directly from the publishers and sell the books at as cheap a price as may be agreed upon. It is for consideration whether the Commission should convene such a conference.

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8. In view of the increasing cost of foreign books, the Committee is of the opinion that it is desirable for the UGC to promote publication of cheap editions of such books - particularly text-books. The Committee has suggested alternative ways of doing this. These suggestions are contained in section 143 to 147 on pages 8-9 of the report. The Commission may explore the possibilities of implementing some of these recommendations, since the supply of cheap editions of library books has become a matter of urgent necessity in the Universities and Colleges.

9. The Committee has also defined the qualifications and salary scales of the staff to be appointed in University and College Libraries. The detailed recommendations in this behalf may be seen under section 15 on pages 9-10 and under section 6 on pages 48-52. It may perhaps be necessary to circulate these recommendations to the Universities for their comments before the Commission takes up the question of their implementation.

10. In the Committee's view the need for qualified personnel not only in University and College libraries but also in public libraries and other libraries in the country is increasing and has become urgent as a result of its democratic development. The Commission may take steps to set up sufficient number of Departments of Library Science in the Universities. While a majority of the centres may provide teaching facilities up to the diploma or Bachelor's degree level, a few centres may be allowed to provide facilities for teaching up to the Master's degree stage. It will also be necessary to draw up proper syllabuses for the different courses. The Committee considered that the system of making use of the administrative staff of University libraries for teaching purposes was unsatisfactory and should be discontinued.

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It is suggested that the Commission may take up this question immediately for necessary action.

11. The recommendations of the Committee relating to matters which primarily concern problems to be dealt with by the Universities and Colleges, may be forwarded to the Universities for their information and necessary action.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
(INDIA)

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

(1958)

REPORT  
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI  
1959

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C O N T E N T S .

Chap

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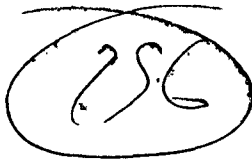
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

REPORT

0 Introduction

01 Appointment

The Library Committee was appointed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to the university and college libraries. It consisted of the following five members:

- 1 Dr S R Ranganathan (Chairman);
- 2 Shri S Bashir-uddin;
- 3 Shri S Hingwe;
- 4 Shri B S Keshavan; and
- 5 Shri S Parthasarathy

02 Inauguration

The work of the Library Committee was inaugurated on 19 February 1958 in New Delhi by Dr C. D Deshmukh, the Chairman, University Grants Commission. He said that in view of the fact that the Commission was spending more than a crore of rupees on university libraries during the Second Plan period and the Commission attached great importance to the efficient running of libraries to be of real help in the research work, the advanced studies and the education of the students in the universities and the colleges, the Committee's recommendations and views regarding the matters referred to them for advise would be given due consideration by the Commission. The Chairman suggested also several problems for consideration.

03 Meetings

Seven meetings were held as follows:-

Place	Date
1 New Delhi	19 February 1958
2 Patna	15 May 1958
3 Calcutta	17 May 1958
4 Baroda	25 July, 1958
5 Vallabhvidyanagar	27 July 1958
6 New Delhi	27 August 1958
7 New Delhi	14 February 1959

04 Visits

The visit to Baroda was to find out the good points and the bad points in the newly erected library building. The visits to the other places were to examine the site for the proposed library building and to discuss the plans with the university authorities. In each place the plans were discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Librarian and the Architect.

05 Subjects considered

The subjects considered by the Library Committee were

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1 Standards and guiding principles for the design of library buildings, fittings, and furniture ;

2 Principles regarding the release of the University Grants Commission grants ;

3 Reading materials and the principles regarding the practices of libraries in respect of them ;

4 Relation with book trade ;

5 Library Staff ;

6 Library Schools ;

7 Teachers of library science ; and

8 Co-ordinated phased programme

1 Recommendations

11 Buildings, Fittings and Furniture

111 It is desirable for a university library building to be constructed in four phases as follows:-

Phase	Size in Terms of Number of Volumes
1	1,00,000
2	2,00,000
3	3,00,000
4	Beyond 3,00,000

1111 In the case of an old university, the first phase may be planned to accommodate the existing volumes plus the anticipated net addition for ten years subject to the ceiling of 3,00,000 volumes.

1112 The site of a university library should be chosen, marked out, and kept vacant so as to admit of extensions to the various parts of the building needed in phases 2 and 3 .

1113 The building in phase 4 may be a dormitory stack-room in a site outside the campus if necessary, where land is cheap but which is easily accessible throughout the year. This dormitory is to house all the reading materials in excess of the accommodation within the campus and likely to be only in occasional demand.

112 It is desirable for a post-graduate library in a mofussil centre to be constructed in two phases as follows:-

Phase	Size in Terms of Number of volumes
1	50,000
2	1,00,000



1121\* The site of library in a mofussil centre should be so chosen and marked out as to admit of its further extension and ultimate use as a university library

113 In a college library, the ceiling for the number of volumes may be 50,000

1131 All the out-moded and excess volumes should be periodically weeded out and sent to the dormitary library of the University if it needs them.

114 The number of seats in reading rooms may be roughly 10 of the number of the student-population and of the teachers, in the first instance. This may be increased later in the light of demand.

115 Library buildings should be preferably, independent of the other structures of the parent body.

116 A university, a post-graduate mofussil centre, and a college erecting or extending its library buildings should be requested to follow the standard given in Annexure 1. This standard has been established in consultation with the Sectional Committee on Library Buildings, Fittings, and Furniture, of the Indian Standards Institution.

117 The building materials will naturally vary from place to place and from time to time. But it is desirable that reading materials do not come into contact with metal shelves or uprights.

118 Any proposal for a new library building, fittings or furniture or for the adaption of an existing building or for its extension for library purposes, should be examined by a Committee of Library Experts of the Commission.

119 There is no need for the air-conditioning of the stack-room occupied by ordinary books, most of which might go out of use within 20 or 25 years.

1191 The room containing rare books and manuscripts might be air-conditioned. But the area of the room should be reduced to a minimum by compact shelving and by the reduction of the gangway between consecutive rows of book racks.

1192 Air-conditioning of the reading rooms, stack-room or any other room will not be practicable for some years in view of the foreign exchange position and the general economic conditions of the country.

12 Release of University Grants  
Commission Grants for  
Reading Materials.

121 A period of 17 months should be allowed for the proper utilisation of University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials to facilitate book-selection and book-purchase along useful and economic lines without disturbing the weekly rhythm of the administrative work of the library or the normal reference and circulation service to readers.

122 If possible at least 50% of the amount to be given as University Grants Commission grant to be given to a library for reading and kindred materials within a financial year may be communicated to it five months before the beginning of that year - that is in November in the present set up.

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123 If it is not possible to provide information in this way, 17 months should be allowed for the complete appropriation of the grant, from the date on which it is communicated to the library

124 A library may be allowed to spend upto 1/5 of the University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials on the staff required to select and complete the purchase of the materials and to complete the technical work and processing necessary to bring them into active use.

125 Subject to local variation, the capacity of the university to spend, and the amount at the disposal of the University Grants Commission for grant for reading and kindred materials, Rs.15/- per capita on the basis of students registered in the University and Rs.200/- per teacher may ordinarily be made available to a university library.

1251 In the case of an affiliating university the number of students and teachers to be counted should be determined in the light of local conditions.

126 In the case of a newly started University which is not more than five years old, an additional grant upto a sum of Rs.3,00,000 may be given to build up the initial stock of reading materials, such as periodical publications, reference books, and advanced treatises.

1261 The Universities may be given permission to spend this amount within a period of 3 years.

127 Whenever schemes for the development of Post-graduate Departments are accepted by the University Grants Commission, some assistance should be given for the purchase of reading and kindred materials and bringing them into active use.

### 13 Reading Materials.

131 The libraries should be asked to spread <sup>the</sup> utilisation of the University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials as uniformly as possible over the entire period of 17 months allowed for purchase.

2 To allocate the University Grants Commission grant equitably over all the disciplines pursued by the parent body, subject to the availability of worthwhile reading and kindred materials in the different disciplines and the special extraordinary needs, if any, in particular disciplines ;

3 To avoid duplication of learned periodicals and reference books ;

4 To minimise duplication <sup>of</sup> advanced treatises ;

5 -- To purchase a reasonable number of copies of books of the text-book standard,

6 To distribute the share of the University Grants Commission grant of each discipline, equitably on current learned periodicals; their back-volumes, reference books, advanced treatises, and text-books ;

7 To avoid hastening to spend the grant somehow on the purchase of whatever is available for immediate delivery without fully satisfying itself about the actual or anticipated demand of the reading materials purchased ; and

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8 To complete all the administrative and technical work on the reading materials and to release them for use by readers as expeditiously as possible say, within less than one month of their receipt in the library.

132 It is desirable and economical for the selection of current learned periodicals and their back volumes to be co-ordinated among the libraries of a locality or a region, so as to minimise "duplication and maximise" the number of distinct periodicals available in the region, in order that the book-fund may go the longest way.

133 Without prejudice to recurring local needs of students and research workers in different subjects, the libraries of a locality or a region should by mutual agreement specialise in stated subjects and make their collection in them as complete as possible for the requirements of research, and invoke the aid of inter-library loan for books in infrequent demand in subjects in which they do not specialise.

134 To prevent any prejudice to the readers' requirements being caused by the co-ordination of selection and purchase mentioned in 132 and 133, the libraries should co-operate with one another in inter-library loan and, whenever warranted, in exchange of reading materials so that they are housed where they are in greatest demand.

1341 The University Grants Commission may frame a set of Rules for Inter-Library Loan and recommend them to the University Libraries.

135 The acquisition of reading materials, for the libraries should be regulated as follows:

1 The authority concerned may lay down the policy according to which book-selection should be regulated.

2 The authority concerned may make the allocation of the amount for the purchase of reading materials as indicated in 131 (2) and (6).

21 The proportion implied in the allocation should normally be continued for at least three years without undue disturbance, unless there are unexpected special factors coming into play. The proportion may be reviewed and re-established periodically, say once in three years.

3 The authority concerned should provide a panel of experts in different subjects to help in making the final selection of reading and kindred materials.

4 Within the limits of the policy laid down, and in conformity to the advice of the experts concerned, and without exceeding the sanctioned budget and allocation, the librarian should be entrusted with the responsibility of book-selection and the acquisition of reading and kindred materials.

5 The authority concerned may exercise the power of review to satisfy itself that the acquisition of reading and kindred materials was being done without infringement of the policy and the limitations of the budget and the allocation, and for watching for factors needing amendment in the policy and in the allocation of the fund.

136 The following policy may, for the time being, be adopted by the University Grants Commission in respect of the photographic reproduction of documents and the reading apparatus needed for them.



1 In view of the fact that facilities for micro-filming, photostating and duplicating exist in centres like Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore, the following universities, situated in the regions noted against them and having rich collections of periodicals and manuscripts, may be provided with micro-filming, photostating, and duplicating equipment under the India Wheat Loan Exchange Programme.

Eastern India	Calcutta
Western India	Poona
Southern India	Madras
Central India	Hydrabad
Northern India	Lucknow or Banaras

2 It is desirable to consult Insdoc, which have experienced in this field, for suggesting suitable equipment.

3 To begin with, one reading apparatus may be useful in each university library.

4 The demand for a second apparatus should be properly established by statistics and frequency of use, before an application for its supply can be entertained.

137 The following principles should be adopted by a library for weeding out books:-

1 Generally speaking, pedestrian books (for example textbooks and other books without permanent value) may be weeded out once in five years. Normally, books of this kind, more than 20 years old, form fit cases for examination;

2 Books worn out by use beyond repair may be weeded out once in a year;

3 Reference books, which are quite out of date and whose later editions are available in the market may be weeded out once in five years or ten years according to their nature.

4 A list of the books to be weeded out may be sent to the State Central Library, or its equivalent, which should be given the choice to take over such copies as are found necessary to have within the State at least one tolerably sound representative copy.

5 The other books may be disposed of in a suitable way.

138 The following are some of the methods for developing reading habit and love of books among the students:

1 Each university or college, as the case may be, should be requested to encourage the formation of bookshops within its campus through cooperative effort or in any other manner.

2 Suitable arrangements may be made by U.G.C. to prepare and distribute periodically anticipatory reading lists of current and best books in diverse subjects of general interest to the students. Each library may also circulate reading lists from time to time on topics of local demand.

3 Reading circles may be formed on various topics from time to time, and they may be given facilities to meet in the library.

4 Safe-guarded open access and provision of ample reference service should be provided by each university and college library.

While rare and costly and small-size reading materials should be kept safely without direct access to readers and issued out only on formal application, in the case of the other books housed in the open access regions of the library, loss of three volumes for every one thousand volumes issued out is a risk worth taking for getting the books widely used before they go out-moded in thought-content or get worn-out physically; and such a loss should be normally written off by library authorities, unless there is evidence of mal-practice on the part of the staff.

5 The most potent method of developing, in the students, book-sense and the desire to own worthwhile books is the adoption of a teaching technique, which minimises telling facts or giving ready-made opinion but rouses curiosity in the students by posing the pros and cons of a problem, and encourages the students to seek the information and the knowledge necessary to satisfy the curiosity, and generally inspire the students to seek enjoyment in reading good books.

1931 Provision of ample reference staff with sympathy and discrimination can wean away people from abusing the privilege of open access. It will incidentally provide vigilance in the stack room.

1932 Text-books run the greatest risk of loss. They also need to be rationed out in respect of time allowed for use. Both these factors indicate not allowing free open access to them but issuing them out on application.

1933 The design of the library building in conformity to the safeguard measures for open access indicated in sections 185, 35 and 92 in Annexure 1 and the proper maintenance of the safeguard devices will minimise loss of reading materials.

#### 1934 Departmental Collection

A post-graduate department of a University may be allowed a permanent loan of up to a maximum of 1,000 volumes, which are expected to be frequently needed for the research in progress in the department.

This does not apply to the books whose duplication has been made specially for the use of the department as recommended in Section 413.

The volumes on permanent loan may be kept in the department for an indefinite period. As and when the needs of the department change, the volumes no longer required in the permanent loan collection may be returned to the Central Library and new volumes taken in their place.

The volumes in the permanent loan collection are subject to recall by the Librarian at his discretion in case they are wanted for other readers or for technical purposes.

#### 14 Relation with Book-Trade for Long-Range Results.

141 To minimise the harmful effect of the practices in vogue in the choice of adhoc or standing vendors for the supply of books.

1 Leading to failure of prompt supply of nascent books ;

2 even the bye-passing of the supply in the case of advanced books and treatises in limited demand and of difficult-to-get-at kind without an attractive trade discount ; and

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3 resulting in the ultimate lapse of budget allotment for books or for its diversion at the last minute to less important books because of their being available on the spot, it is necessary to rationalise the vendor-library relation, as it is now only in a formative stage.

142 To facilitate this and reach an agreed standard, such as net-book agreement, which will not either stifle the development of a healthy book trade or vitiate the proper utilisation of the book-fund of the libraries, it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to bring about a conference consisting of a few representatives of publishers, book-sellers, the library profession, the top management of Universities, and if feasible, representatives of statutory library Authorities in areas in which a library Act is in force.

For immediate and Temporary Purposes.

143 In view of the increasing cost of foreign books it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to promote cheap Indian editions of foreign books in wide demand in the Universities and colleges -- particularly text-books.

144 To minimise the effect of

- 1 the present exchange difficulties ;
- 2 the import licence difficulties ; and

3 the frustrating delay caused by these two factors in the procurement of foreign reading materials, it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to arrange through its own agency

- 1 for the pooling together of the orders of the different libraries for foreign reference books and advanced treatises of too limited a demand to warrant cheap Indian editions ;

- 2 for their purchase in bulk ; and

- 3 for their distribution to the libraries and the debiting of their cost against the grant due to the respective libraries.

145 To avoid the University Grants Commission office being burdened unduly with the commercial work of purchasing and distributing books, an alternative method may be to entrust this work to a co-operative agency.

146 To minimise the danger of co-operative or centralised purchase resulting in the curtailment of the freedom of libraries in book-selection, the University Grants Commission should adopt special methods such as the following:

- 1 Appointment of an expert committee for each subject to make a book-selection list of reference books and advanced treatises, likely to be needed by many universities and colleges.

- 2 Circulation of these lists to the libraries of the universities and bigger colleges for their respective selection.

- 3 Consolidation of the returns on these lists for bulk-purchase.

- 4 The list in the different subjects may go out at different times.

- 5 Such a list may also be promoted by the libraries corresponding among themselves. This device may be given up as soon as the current adverse foreign exchange and import licence disappear.

147. Another alternative method will be for the University Grants Commission

1 To secure that the books for the libraries are totally exempted from import control; or

2 To get the allotment of foreign exchange for books and periodicals in bulk and distribute it to the libraries for the purchase of reading materials.

15. Library Staff

151 The structure of the library staff, their designation, their professional status, their qualifications, their classes and scales for the grades are indicated below:

S.No.	Designation	Professional Status	Qualification		Grade	Scale of pay
			Minimum	Desirable		

1	Librarian	Professional Senior	M Lib Sc II Class or M A or M Sc II Class & Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc or I Class	Doctorate in Library Science or any other subject	I	800/50 1,250
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OR  
M.A. or M.Sc., with Diploma and minimum 15 years experience in a research or a University library.

2	Documentalist	-do-	-do-	-do-	2	500/25/ 800
3	Deputy or Assistant Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Reference Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Chief Classifier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Chief Cataloguer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

7	Maintenance Librarian	Professional Junior	Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc I Class and B A or B Sc or B Com II Class		3	250/20/ 500
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8	Assistant Classifier	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
9	Assistant Cataloguer	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
10	Accession Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
11	Periodicals Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
12	Circulation Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-

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1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Senior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section	Professional Assistant	Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc and B A or B Sc or B Com	4	150/10/250 (Assistant Lecturer's)
14	Junior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section	Semi-Professional	Cert Lib Sc and good Higher Secondary Certificate	5	80/5/150/10/220

152 A person should have had a certified apprentice service in an approved library for six months to become eligible for any of the posts mentioned in 151.

153 A person already in service in a library without the prescribed qualifications may be continued in his old scale. As and when each such person leaves the service, his post should be brought under 151 and 152.

154 As a transitional measure for about five years or till a person of prescribed qualifications become available a librarian may be appointed in grade 2. During that period the Deputy or Assistant Librarian may be appointed in grade 3.

155 In a large college with an annual book fund of not less than Rs.20,000/- the librarian should be in grade 2 with qualifications appropriate to it.

156 In a small college with an annual book fund of less than Rs.20,000/- the librarian should be in grade 3 with the qualifications appropriate to it.

1561 The other staff in a college should be in grade 3, 4 or 5 and 4 or 5 as the case may be with qualifications appropriate to them on the analogy of 151.

157 A person already in service in a college library without the prescribed qualifications may be continued in his old scale. As and when each such person leaves the service his post should be brought under 155, 156 and 1561.

158 The staff required in a library can be determined on the basis of its volume of work with the aid of the staff-formula given in Annexure 2.

1591 The practice of appointing persons, without the prescribed professional qualifications, even as honorary librarian should be abolished.

16 Department of Library Science.

160 A department of Library Science in a university should not ordinarily take responsibility for conducting a course for a certificate in library science organised for non-graduates.

161 A second grade Department of Library Science maintained by a university, should give only a post-graduate course leading to a Bachelor Degree in Library Science (B Lib Sc).

1611 A second grade Department of Library Science in a university should have a minimum full-timed staff of one Reader and one Lecturer in library science.

1612 A reader in Library Science should have an M Lib Sc degree as the minimum professional qualification. He should have also some research experience to his credit. As a transitional measure an M A or M Sc with first class B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc may be appointed as Reader, till a sufficient number of persons earn an M Lib Sc degree.

1613 A Lecturer in Library Science should have a B.Lib Sc Degree or a Dip Lib Sc as a minimum qualification, as a transitional measure. But this qualification should eventually be raised to M Lib Sc.

1614 The ratio of teachers to students in the B Lib Sc course should not be below 1 to 10.

1615 Steps should be taken to see that non-graduates are not admitted to the B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc courses in any university.

1616 The Dip Lib Sc Courses, now being conducted by universities, may be made into B Lib Sc course.

162 Only a first grade School of Library Science, maintained by a university, should, in addition to the course for B Lib Sc give a course for the Master's Degree in Library Science (M Lib Sc).

1621 A first grade Department of Library Science in a University should have a minimum full-times staff of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers in Library Science .

1622 A Professor of Library Science should have as a minimum qualification a Doctorate in Library Science or M Lib Sc Degree, and research work to his credit. He should have the ability to engage himself in research and guide research.

163 For the time being, the University Grants Commission may help the maintenance of full-timed Teachers in not more than six second grade departments of Library Science distributed on a regional basis and not more than two first grade departments.

1631 During the next ten years, University Grants Commission's help may have to be extended as to secure one Department of Library Science in each constituent State.

1632 The limits set to the number of Departments of Library Science in 163 and 1631 may be re-examined in the event of any sudden unexpected expansion of library service.

164 As the annual book-fund of the University Libraries has increased as a result of the University Grants Commission grant and other sources of finance, and as the need for more intensive library service has been caused by the intensification of research activities in the universities again as a result of the University Grants Commission grant and of the industrial and social development of the country, the librarian and his staff should devote their full time to the work of the library and should not be burdened with part-time teaching work ; nor should the teachers in the Department of library science be burdened with the work of the libraries.

165 In order to examine the question of improving and co-ordinating standard of teaching and research in the Departments of Library Science in the universities, an expert in the teaching of library science should be included in the Co-ordination Committee of the UGC.

166 To meet the immediate demand for the additional staff needed for the proper utilisation of the University Grants Commission grant to University libraries, a special step along the following lines is desirable:

1661. Each university may determine the number of extra posts needed under 24 and if qualified librarians are not available in the open market, it may select graduates for such posts and send up the number of such persons to be trained to the University Grants Commission.

1662 If the number so received exceeds ten, the University Grants Commission may arrange for them a special accelerated course of 4 months in one of these universities in Book-Selection, Accession Work, Classification and Cataloguing only.

1663 Those that complete this course to the satisfaction of the professor responsible for the course may be appointed by the Universities deputing them.

1664 In the event of any of these persons desiring later on to take a regular B Lib Sc course, he may be exempted from the obligation to serve as an apprentice for six months in an approved library.

1665 The accelerated training of two such batches within one academic year may prove sufficient.

2 Library Building, Fittings and Furniture.  
\*\*\*\*\*

## 20 Introduction

University libraries developed first for the use of the teachers and research workers rather than for the use of the undergraduate students. The advent of the new education conceived by John Dewey about fifty years ago led to the extension of the service of the university libraries to the common undergraduate students. As a corollary, college and school libraries too came to be developed. Before, this happened, the university and college libraries in many countries had inherited buildings erected long before thought was turned on the distinctive requirements of library architecture. However, the new university library buildings are having the benefit of all the distinctive ideas developed in the architecture of public library buildings, during the last three decades.

### 21 Upper limit to size.

Another benefit has come to the architecture of university libraries from the experience of business libraries. Intensive documentation service for a relatively small clientele and ruthless weeding out of materials - be they books or periodicals have led to a rapidly reached limit to the size of such libraries. This experience of business libraries is leading to a new approach in respect of all service-libraries, academic or public. They too concede the possibility and the desirability of weeding out obsolete books. The idea is to have them sent for deposit in a dormitory library, to meet the occasional demands from antiquarian readers. To facilitate this, each country should have Regional and National Central Libraries to provide accommodation for such dormitory collections. The fact that a library is a Growing Organism has different messages for the Regional and National Central Libraries on the one hand and all the Service-libraries on the other. To the former it says, "Keep growing for ever as a child". To the service-libraries, on the other hand, it says, "Your growth should soon be like that of an adult, by replacement and not by increase in size". In other words, a limit is now accepted to the size of the building for all kinds of service-libraries. The limits for university and college libraries are set as for 3,00,000 and 50,000 volumes respectively.

### 22 Standardisation and Modular Unit.

It is now commonly accepted all over the world that it helps national economy if a national - even an international - standard is adopted in respect of the basic dimensions involved in any construction. These dimensions should be based on a modular unit. All dimensions should be multiples or submultiples of this modular unit. The dimensions concern every piece of library furniture too -- the small primary-charging tray, the final charging tray, the primary work-box for the sections, the trays on the work tables, the work tables themselves, the catalogue cabinets, the book-trolleys, the book-racks, the window-sills, the reader's tables, the circulation counter, the turn-stile of the circulation counter, the height of the book-rack, the height of the windows and doors, and so on. The dimensions of each of these should register with one another. It will be a daily headache for the library staff if they do not so register. The cost of production, servicing, and replacement also will increase unnecessarily, if they do not all conform to standard dimensions.

### 221 Simplifications and Single Modular Unit

Next only to standardisation comes simplification. By



simplification is meant having the smallest possible number of sizes and of modular units of dimensions. Simplification reduces still further the cost of production, servicing, and replacement of units and parts. Millions of dollars are said to have been saved in the United States by reducing the standard varieties and sizes of common brick from 34 to 1. So also it has been possible to reduce drastically the type and sizes for milk-bottles and to reduce the standard for their caps to one. It is desirable and possible to use one metre for the larger dimensions and 10 cm. for the smaller ones, as modular units for library purposes.

### 222 No Bar to Originality

The adoption of standard size of modular unit for the dimensions involved in a library building, its fittings, and furniture does not prevent originality in designing. In fact, library architecture, as such, is less than fifty years old. It is quite young. There is a great demand for considerable creative work to be put into it. Its importance should be fully recognised. And yet the adoption of a single modular unit of one metre for all inner dimensions is recommended as its adoption will not at all take away from the freedom of the creative architect.

### 23 Monumental vs Functional Library Building

Another issue, to be settled at the very outset, is the one of monumental vs functional. So far as the external treatment, the elevation, and the section are concerned, full weight may be given to the "monumental". But in regard to the inner-lay-out and the utilisation of the inner space, it should be absolutely functional. It must be remembered that the inside of a library is a silent intellectual workshop, into which no sight-seers will be allowed. There will be no general traffic, except the traffic of the intellectual workers themselves. Therefore, the inner architectural feature should be designed so as to secure comfort and quiet to the readers, without any eye to impress on tourist traffic. The overlooking of this principle reduced library service to a mockery in a university library. A big high rotunda with excellent echoing qualities, the hanging of huge portraits in the inside, and the outlook of the authorities, used to bring into the reading hall crowds of sight-seers with babies in arms. Again, the librarian and the staff of a Public Library have bitter complaints about the long distance they are obliged to walk to consult one another, as they are all distributed along the circumference of a rotunda with the stack-room and the reading room in the centre.

### 231 The Inference

Huge domes, massive ornamental staircases occupying the most accessible part of the building, high ceiling, with paintings, circular design, square design and butterfly design, which make extension difficult, do not generally go with the functional design of a library building. This does not imply any objection to turrets, towers and domes above the roof level -- i.e. outside the functional part of the building or to any external treatment to give the library building, character, dignity, and beauty without any denial to the freedom of a creative architect.

### 232 Single Level

Each floor of the library building should be in one single level. There should be no threshold even anywhere in any floor. It should be possible to push a loaded book-trolley from any point in a floor to any other point without any transshipment or the dangers due to sloping surfaces and curbs to be negotiated. To realise the great importance of this principle, one should remember that thousands of volumes will be used by readers each day in the different parts of the library building.

These should be taken back to their places in the stack-room. The newly received books and periodicals also will have to be moved from the administrative wing into the stack-room and the text-book room. The recurring cost of carrying them by hand or transshipping them from one level to another will be a waste. This commonsense principle has to be stated because it is ignored. For example, for some mysterious reason or for no reason in a university library building being now put up a few steps separate the level of the stack room and the level of the other rooms. This fault was found in the original design for the Madras University Library building proposed forty years ago. But it was removed in time. The repetition of this fault even to-day proves that this architectural idea concerning libraries has yet to be brought home in our country.

### 233 Lift in the Stack-Room.

Movement from one floor to another should be through electric lifts provided in the Stack-Room. Another corollary is that the second or third tier of the stack-room should be at the same level as the first floor of the rest of the building. The reason for an intermediate tier in the stack-room will become clear in section 243, unless the first floor is at the same level as the first tier. In the alternative, the lift should have a landing at all tiers and at all floors.

### 24 Design for Open Access

Open access means allowing the readers to walk amidst the books in the stack-room and take away any of the books from the shelves either to a reading room for study or to the issue counter to get them issued for study at home. This system was devised about fifty years ago in the West. It has increased the use of books enormously. It has thereby procured a much greater social dividend than before, on the public money locked up in books in the library system of a country. The Madras University Library introduced the system in 1925 and its Library School propagated it. Many libraries in India have already adopted the open access system. The others will have to fall in line with this world trend sooner or later. For, all the Five Laws of Library Science unanimously uphold open access. A building designed for open access can also function on "Closed Basis". But a building designed for "Closed Basis" will not admit of open access. It is therefore essential that every new library building should be designed as for open access.

### 241 Protection of Doors and Windows for Safety of Books

The freedom given within the building of an open access library will tempt abuse, unless safe-guards are provided in the design of the library building. Stated in general terms, there should be no opportunity for unauthorised removal of books through windows, doors or other openings in the outer walls of the buildings. Therefore, all the windows and doors opening out should be fitted with locked or fixed mesh shutters with meshes not more than 10 square cms. or 2 square inches in area, except for the two doors, used for coming into and going out of the building. Moreover, these doors must be on either side of the issue counter, which must be at the very entrance. No person should be able to enter the library or leave it except through the turn-stiles controlled and operated by the Library Assistant inside the counter-enclosure. This will ensure the automatic enforcement of the queue system. As a result of this, gangways leading to the entrance turn-stile and away from the exit turn-stile need not be more than 1 metre or 3 feet wide.

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### 242 No-Man's Zone

On the outer side of the gangways for entrance and exit, there should be subsidiary counters. These will have to be used in unusual rush-hours. They will also serve as no-man's zones, preventing persons inside the library from passing on books to any person standing in the entrance or exit gangways. Moreover, these additional enclosures will also be useful in assembling the large number of books which may be taken out or returned to the library at one time by a department of study or research.

### 243 Tier-Height in Stack-Room for Safety of Readers.

Open access throws some responsibility on libraries, in respect of the Law of torts. There should not be need for readers to go up ladders to reach at books kept on tall book-racks. For, all readers will not be trained athletes to climb up ladders. The inference is that book-racks should not exceed 2.20 m- in height. This leads to another inference. The ceiling of a tier in a stack-room should not be more than 230 cm. high. Otherwise much space will be wasted. This is the reason for making the level of the second floor of the other parts of the library building register with the floor of the second or third tier of the stack-room.

### 25 Comfort to Readers

#### 251 Stack-Room

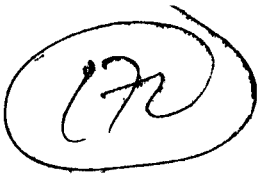
To provide for the comfort of the readers browsing in the stack-room, there should be a minimum of 1.33 m. of width in the cross-gangways. To get these gangways well-lighted, the windows should all open into them. It will be an additional advantage if the tier-floors are all of glass. The light through the entire height of the windows right up to the topmost tier will reach the ground floor, which will be most used by readers. For proper lighting during the night, the gangway lights should have reflectors which bathe the inclis of books with light and save the eyes of the readers from direct light.

#### 252 Reading Room

Let it be repeated that a library is a quiet intellectual work-shop, where there should be the least distraction to readers. One inference is that readers should not be seated on both sides of the table, facing one another. Seating readers on one side of the table only puts a limit to the depth of the table. It need not exceed 70 cm- To get the best natural light for reading, it is desirable to match the position of the windows and the intervening wall-spaces with the 70 cm. deep table. Alternating of 80cm. of window and 70 cm. of wall space is indicated.

#### 254 Flow of Traffic and Quiet for Readers

The seats of the readers should be so provided that they face away from the traffic entering and leaving the library at the counter. Further, the persons going to the different parts of the building should not be allowed to walk amidst readers. And verandahs should be provided outside the reading rooms, but inside the building, for people to pass from room to room.



## 255 Research Cubicles

In a University Library, it is necessary to provide extra quiet and comfort to readers deeply engaged in research. It should be possible for them to continue to keep on their tables, for several days, the reading materials collected for the pursuit of their investigation. To return them and collect them again daily will be a violation of the Fourth Law of Library Science "Save the time of the Reader". Further it should be possible for them to use their type-writers. All these facilities cannot be allowed in the general reading room. To secure them for research workers, the solution found on the architectural side is to provide research cubicles, one for each reader with an area of about 3 square metres—say a room of about 9 sq. metres. In a University Library, it is desirable for the number of such research cubicles to be about 20 percent of the number of teachers, research fellows, and advanced students.

## 256 Sun-Breakers and Sun Shades

It is necessary to minimise the effect of solar heat on readers, in order to enable them to do their intellectual work for a long stretch of time. This ~~can~~ requires the provision of sun-breakers to all the windows opening out into the east or the west; or in the alternative, verandahs should surround all the eastern and the western walls. It is also necessary to provide sun shades for the windows opening into the south or the north. In places to the north of the Vindya Mountains, there may not be need to provide sun-shades on the northern side.

### 26 Protection to Books Against Sun and Rain

### 261 Orientation of Stack-Room and Avoidance of Direct Sun

The longer axis of the stack-room should run East to West. There will then be no need for windows on the eastern or the western walls. This will prevent direct sun from falling on the books in the fore-noons and the after-noons.

### 262 Gangway along North and South Walls and Avoidance of Direct Sun

To prevent the southern and the northern sun from falling on the backs of books, the stack-room should have a gangway of about a metre of width all along the southern and the northern walls. There are also other uses for these two gangways. One of them will be used as passage down the stack-room. The other gangway will have tables in continuation of each line of book rack. The readers can put their books on them for reference and turn their pages quickly to decide whether they are worth being taken out for study. Moreover, this provision of browsing tables in the stack-room will be of great help to research workers in looking up a number of bibliographical reference for listing and verification. Therefore, the gangway down the northern wall also is necessary, even in places north of the Vindhya Mountains, though as a protection against sun the southern gangway alone might be sufficient.

### 263 Convection-Slits in the Floors of the Tiers

It is also desirable to provide slits between the bottom of the book racks in all the upper tier to provide space for the free convection of air. The book-racks being

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about half a metre in depth, the slits may well be about a quarter of a metre in width.

#### 264 Horizontal - Hung Glass Shutters

There is no denying the need for preventing rain water from falling on books. The provision of the gangways along the walls is a help on this matter. But at times of storm and torren-

tial rains, even the gangway may prove insufficient. It is, therefore, desirable to re-inforce the protection. This is done by making the glass-shutters of the windows hung on a horizontal axis. The shutters can be left at a suitable slope during the rainy season. To prevent the glass shutters from obstructing the passage through the gangway while in a horizontal position, they should be made in two or three sections so that no section projects into the gangway when in a horizontal position. The number of sections will be determined by the thickness of the wall and the height of the window. A section at the top may be kept fixed, if the smallness of the thickness of the wall requires it. The architect may secure the result in any other suitable way.

#### 265 Hollow Walls

By making the walls of the stack-room hollow, a better insulation from solar heat may be secured. This can be done, since the walls of the stack-room are not load-bearing.

#### 266 Air-Conditioning

All these specifications for the treatment of the windows of the stack room will be bye-passed by air-conditioning. It will also protect the books from the dust which is a serious problem in most places. Further, it will make it possible to maintain the temperature and the humidity of the stack-room at an optimum which will minimise the breeding of insects and fungi, injurious to books. Paper and covering material of the binding will also preserve better if there is air-conditioning. The uneven contraction and extension of the paste used in binding will be minimised; and the cracking and warping of the binding will be eliminated. But air-conditioning is, for the time being, beyond our means on account of our economic and foreign exchange condition. However, many of the benefits of air-conditioning can be had by cheaper indigenous methods at the present time. Therefore, air-conditioning should be confined to the small area containing the rare-books and manuscripts.

#### 267 Dry Construction

The use of a single modular unit in library architecture should be put to the maximum possible use by allowing freedom for forming rooms and passages at any point, at any time, with sizes made of any desired number of modules. For this purpose, there should be no rigid wall other than external walls forming the cage for the building as a whole. In fact, there should in a sense be only large halls -- one in each tier of the stack-room and one in each floor of each of the wings of the main building. The formation of the rooms should be with easily removable, portable panels of standard dimensions. It should be possible to shift them as desired without the need to break down plastered masonry walls and rebuild them in the conventional way. Traditional construction should give way to dry construction.

#### 27 Desirable Adjuncts

#### 271 Newly Emerging Services

The distinctive function of a library is to feed the

intellect and not the body or the ordinary emotions. Unlike the bodily and the emotional needs, intellectual needs are not compelling. All the same, the feeding of the intellect is essential for personal and social well-being and progress. Therefore, as a social institution, the library is charged with the duty of persuading people to accept book-service for intellectual development useful and necessary information, and emotional sublimation. The carrying out of this social obligation makes it necessary for a library to provide certain services and conveniences, which were not associated with library-service in the past. These newly emerging services, are, therefore, called extension services.

### 272 Extension Service

It may be stated that Extension Service has, as its overall objective, the fulfilment of the Second and Third Laws of Library Science. It seeks to make every person become aware of the books which could help him in his well-being, development, and entertainment. It also seeks to bring into the sphere of influence of the library, every person in the community, so that the probability for every document getting its reader may be increased. It further provides amenities to readers in order to make them feel comfortable while reading in the library, and further, feel pulled to continue to be a user of the library. It recognises the fact that, while a person normally prefers to read in privacy by himself, now and again he feels the need and the urge

- 1 to read in company ;
- 2 to discuss in groups so as to get his field of interest relationally extended and his coverage of literature enriched and deepened ; and
- 3 to listen to orientation talks and inspiring lectures by savants in different subjects to get his curiosity stimulated and his emotions sublimated.

The modern library, therefore, provides for all such needs and urges of readers to be satisfied.

### 273 Impact of Extension Service on Architecture

These newly emerging library practices and outlook call for additional rooms in a library building. These are:

- 1 Group-study rooms of small size ;
- 2 Seminar rooms of intermediate size for discussion in larger groups ;
- 3 Conference room of large size with audio-visual and other equipment for all modern methods of communication and demonstration ;
- 4 Open air reading room for the cooler hours of the day, for which enclosed quadrangles should be automatically formed in the layout of the wings of the library building.
- 5 An exhibition room for bringing to the attention of potential readers from time to time beautiful books and manuscripts, new books, worth-while books, forgotten old books, and books on topical themes as a means of converting into book-lovers persons without interest in books ;
- 6 Public conveniences of the cleanest kind at suitable points within the library premises ;
- 7 Canteen within the library premises, so that the serious reader, engaged in all-day-long pursuit, need not go out for refreshment and thereby run the risk of losing the mental-set built up during study ;

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8 A co-operative stationery and book shop where the requirements of readers can be had and their urge to own certain books, created while reading in the library, can be satisfied when it is still nascent.

274 Amenities for Library Staff

A modern library has to be kept open for long hours - all the normal waking hours of humanity - say from 7 a.m. to 10 P M in our tropical conditions and our social habits. Apart from long hours, it has to function aggressively and serve intensively. Such a service and work in a modern library are exacting both mentally and physically. To get the best out of the staff under these conditions provision must be made for alternating relaxation with concentrated work. To neglect it is unwise and bad in management. Even factories, where work is largely non-intellectual, have realised this principle. They have found that money spent in relaxation-rooms brings in a good return in the form of greater and better turn-over. The libraries too are now beginning to realise this. A library building should, therefore, provide an adequate relaxation-room for the staff. In this connection, the accommodation for the caretaker of the building, and the watchmen on night duty, should be specially remembered. Naturally, the rooms for the watchmen should be accessible when the library building is locked.

275 Library School

While all the above adjuncts to a library building are necessary for all kinds of libraries, a university library / also should provide adequate accommodation for a Library School.

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3 Release of UGC Grant

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30 I n t r o d u c t i o n

The University Grants Commission (UGC) have been giving substantial grants to the Universities for building up their library collections. It is very gratifying to note that UGC has got a liberal policy towards the University Libraries. However, in the utilization of the grants there are some administrative difficulties. Maximum benefit is not obtained due to a failure to grasp the problem as a whole. The factors involved are analysed and suggestions are made to UGC.

31 T i m e F a c t o r

There can be no doubt that the intention is that the library grant should be used to buy the largest number of books in actual or anticipated demand and that the books should be promptly brought into active use by readers. The administrative elements covering the giving of the grant should be so defined that the time-table for the absorption of the grant does not militate against this primary purpose of the grant.

311. W e e k l y R h y t h m

It is a matter of long-established experience that the work behind the screen in a library should proceed on a weekly rhythm. In particular, book-selection, book-purchase, book-reception, technical treatment of books, and their release for use by readers are best organised on a weekly basis. Our chief markets for books are now in London and New York. On account of the prevailing exchange difficulties, even books in the European languages other than English have to be brought in these markets. This is likely to continue. The national bibliographies and other book lists of these countries are now published on a weekly basis. And these are the primary sources for book-selection. This fits in with the weekly rhythm of work in libraries.

32 Book-Purchase Chain

The preliminary book-selection list initiated by the library in week 1 will get scrutinised by subject-specialists in week 2. Though antiquated and purposeless, each list has now to get the sanction of the Executive in many of the Universities. So long as this practice continues, the list started in week 1 may receive the sanction of the Executive in week 3. But it often does not receive the sanction so promptly. Assuming that it does, the order will leave the library in week 4. It will reach London or New York as the case may be in week 5, if it goes direct, and in week 6 if it goes via a local book-seller. For definiteness let us pursue the first alternative. The supply will reach the library in week 12 from London and in week 16 from New York. The books arriving in week 12 will be collated and passed on to the technical section for classification and cataloguing in week 13. They will be further prepared for use in the maintenance section, in week 14. They will be released for use of the readers in week 15. Thus a complete book-purchase-chain will normally take 15 weeks for completion. It must be remembered that book-selection will start every week in the year and books too will consequently arrive in the library every week in the year. Thus every section will be kept continuously busy all through the year. This is necessary for efficient management.



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### 321 Right Time-Table

To enable the first of the 52 instalments of payment in a year to be made in the very first week of the financial year the first week of April the book-selection of the corresponding book-purchase-chain should have begun at the beginning of the preceding November. The chain initiated by the book-selection done in the last week of October will bring the supply of books ending with the last instalment of payment at the end of March. Book-purchase should be thus spread evenly throughout all the 52 weeks of a year. Therefore, for book-purchase purpose, the library year should begin in November, so that the last payment for the financial year can be made before the end of the financial year.

### 322 Actual Experience Over Years

This time-table, with the modification that the book order took three weeks to reach London and five weeks to reach New York, was giving good results in the Madras University Library from 1926, till World War II destroyed all the rhythms and threw the library out of gear. This time-table secured the prompt purchase of currently published books in close correlation to the work in progress in the several departments of the University.

### 323 Wrong Time-Table

The wrong time-table is to spend the entire grant in one or just a few instalments. This means the adoption of one or only just a few book-purchase-chain in a year. This leads to hectic book-selection for a few consecutive weeks in the year, turning practically all the staff on to this work. Ironically enough, this hectic work to absorb the book-grant results in the suspension of the service given to readers. Every link in the book-purchase-chain has to be lived through for several weeks in this same hectic way. Thus book-selection and purchase etc are made at the cost of service, the very purpose of the grant, purchase etc. This pathological condition can be seen in several university libraries.

### 324 Inevitable Malpractice

Even something worse happens. To absorb, say Rs 50,000/- the book-selection will need at least 5 weeks with all the staff working on it. If the grant is announced only after September as it often happens, the books do not arrive in time for the bills to be regularly paid within the financial year after the books are physically verified. This leads to the unfortunate but inevitable malpractice of getting advance bills without the supply and passing them on as make-believe vouchers for receiving the grant and formally satisfying the audit. Of course, this involves false certification by the librarian. There are cases when librarians have had to leave their jobs for reasons of conscientious objection.

### 325 Chain Left Incomplete

Once the grant is drawn with or without supply, a pseudo-satisfaction of work bravely done makes one sit back for a while. A mood of exhaustion comes thereafter. With the result, the book-purchase-chain is left incomplete without attention to the links corresponding to the classification, cataloguing, and release of the books for the use of readers. Bundles of new books being piled up for several months seems to have now become common in several libraries. There can be no more serious flouting of the laws of Library Science than this. Another practice is to purchase several copies of the books locally available without consideration of what is really needed for the work in progress in the several departments of the University. This converts the allotment and absorption of grants to a mere ritual. It is a waste of public money.

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### 33 The Remedy

The UGC should take steps to arrest these unfortunate results. The following are recommendations to the UGC on this matter:

331 The UGC should inform the Universities about the probable amount of grant during a financial year not later than the preceding October. It should be possible to estimate the probable amount at least to 50% of the amount expected. This will be quite easy if the grant is allotted on a five year basis.

332 The UGC should transfer the annual grant to the University Libraries at the very beginning of the financial year. If the annual grant is transferred in instalments, the first instalment should be transferred early in April.

333 If there is any insuperable difficulty in announcing the probable grant for five months in advance of the financial year, the procedure should be to decide the amount of grant on the basis of the expenditure in the preceding year.

334 The University Libraries should be allowed to hold over the unspent balance of the grants for expenditure during the next five months of the financial year. It should be possible for audit to prevent any abuse of this provision and see that the money is fully spent eventually for the purpose for which it was granted.

335 The real effect should be that a period of seventeen months is allowed for the spending of the UGC grant, from the date of its communication to the University.

### 34. An Example from Experience

When the Madras Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant to the Madras University Library in 1926, permission was sought and granted to spread the appropriation over a period of five years. This helped a wise and beneficial use of the money. The recurring annual grant of Rs.65,000/- made in the same year was exempted from being surrendered to the extent not appropriated within the financial year. This arrangement enabled the Library not only to keep on to the weekly rhythm of the book-purchase-chain without in any way interfering with service to readers, but also to spend the money on really needed books and with every satisfaction to the audit. There was never any adverse audit remark during all the years. So also the UGC can devise the necessary safeguards through audit against any possible abuse that may arise in this elastic and long-drawn-out time-table.

### 35 Library Personnel

#### 351 Small In-take in the Past

Most of the University libraries in India are understaffed. It is barely sufficient to handle a small annual in-take of books and periodicals, which the miserly library budget used to allow. Apart from the staff working behind the screen to purchase and prepare books for use, the library provides a staff to look after the circulation, issue and return of books. Only a small full-time staff of one or two is provided for direct service to readers in the selection of relevant reading materials. It is this staff that does the most vital work in a library. It is designated Reference Staff.

## 352 Effect of Additional Grant

Whenever a library gets an extra grant, it is now totally set apart for the purchase of books and periodicals. Whether this is the fault of the university authorities or is a consequence of the conditions attached to the grant is immaterial. The extra work to be done behind the screen to spend this sum results in the withdrawal of the reference staff from service to readers. This is the unfortunate immediate result of the grants now being made by the UGC. There is every ground to believe that this is not being brought to the notice of the UGC. We shall, therefore, consider the staff necessary to utilise the grants properly without prejudice to the service proper to readers.

## 353 Staff Formula

Between 1945 and 1955, several libraries in the country asked for advice on the strength of staff to be provided. This led to the construction of a staff-formula giving the staff required in terms of the quantity of the various items of work to be done in a library. This formula has been tested in other countries also and found to give a reliable method of determining the strength of staff impersonally, uninfluenced by any prejudice or emotion. The full staff-formula has been published in several books of Ranganathan. The latest version is in his *Library Administration*, 2, 1959, published by Asia Publishing House.

## 354 Staff Formula for the Book-Purchase-Chain

We can calculate, from the staff-formula (see Annexure 2), the staff needed to complete a book-purchase-chain of work consisting of book-selection, book-ordering, book-reception, accessioning and payment of bills, classification, and cataloguing and the physical preparation of books before release to the use of readers and absorption into the live collection of the library. It does not cover the maintenance staff, or the reference staff, or the circulation staff or the supervisory staff. Book-fund may have normally to be divided between books and periodicals in the ratio of 4:1. Thus, if the book-fund is Rs 1,00,000/- books will absorb Rs.80,000/-. To-day, the average cost of a book as well as the average subscription to a periodical may be taken to be each Rs.20/-. Thus a book-fund of Rs.1,00,000/- is equivalent to an intake of 4,000 books and 1,000 periodical publications. On this assumption, 6 persons are required for absorbing a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- granted for the purchase and release of reading materials.

## 355 Allocation of Grant Between Staff and Reading Materials

We may take the average annual cost of one professionally qualified library assistant including leave salary and provident fund, to be Rs.3,500/- Then the amount to be set apart for the employment of the staff necessary to utilise a grant of Rs.1,00,000/- is Rs.20,000/- in round figures. Thus, to ensure that the grant given to a university library is spent usefully without prejudice to concurrent service to readers and with prompt release of the books purchased for use by readers, the following recommendation is made:-

## 3551 Recommendation to UGC

The UGC should allow a university library to spend one-fifth of its grant on the staff needed to complete the book-purchase-chain including book-selection, book-order, book-reception and payment of bills, classification, cataloguing, and

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the physical preparation of book before the release for the use of readers and absorption into the live collection of the library.

### 356 The Present Plight

Perhaps, the universities themselves have failed to bring this need to the notice of UGC. Perhaps the university libraries themselves felt snowed down by this sudden increase in the book-fund and the in-take of books and periodicals, and had failed to rationalise the problem. Whatever the cause, the present plight is far from happy. As already stated, the effect of the grant, without earmarking one-fifth of it for the extra staff needed to utilise it, is the withdrawal of the reference staff from service to readers. Another sad effect is that the only links in the book-purchase-chain, that are completed usually, are those of a haphazard book-selection, placing orders for books, and passing the bills. These links are forcedly completed under the pressure of the financial and account rules attached to the grant. There is no pressure whatever from any quarter to enforce the completion of the chain by classification, cataloguing, and absorption of the book into the live stock of the library so as to become available for readers. Often, the bills are passed even before the books are received. When the books arrive later, they are left for a long, long time in bundles. Hardly anybody even notices it, the book-purchase-chain being thus left incomplete.

### 357 Appeal to UGC

What is the benefit of making grants to a library receiving grants under these conditions? The users of the library are unable to sense the wastage involved. In fact, they have been all along accustomed to a miserly provision of books and periodicals. When they are denied even the usual attention and service they are told that all the staff have been turned on the work of getting books. This induces in them the mood of compliance with the withdrawal of service. But, the public seldom has the memory to follow up such points and protest if the promised new books do not reach them. There may be perhaps a few powerful readers who lodge a protest. Then, in self-defence, a clever librarian picks out and releases just those books as are wanted by them and tides over the difficulty. This is a realistic picture of the situation. There is no getting away from the fact that to spend every extra sum of money on the purchase and service of books, there must be a proportionate addition to staff. The UGC should recognise this hard fact and give effect to the recommendation given in section 3551, in order to avoid the present wastage.

## 36 Finance

### 361 Introduction

Who should provide the funds for a university library? Is it the student population, or the State Government, or the Central Government? The answer cannot be the same in all countries. Nor can it be the same in any country at all times. It will vary with the prevailing tax pattern of the country on the one hand, and on the social outlook on the value of university education and research on the other. Both of these factors change from country to country and from time to time.

### 362 Social Outlook on University

#### Education and Research

With regard to the social outlook on the value of university education and research, there is a strong trend towards a consensus of opinion all the world over. This itself is the

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result of a trend towards a socialistic pattern of education to meet the growing pressure of democracy and population. The view is that the value of university education and research is more dominant in respect of the community in general even than in respect of the individual. This is examined in detail in chapter I of Ranganathan's Library Development Plan: Thirty-year programme for India with draft library bills for the Union and the constituent States, 1950, (University of Delhi, Library science series, 2). As a result of this trend, in some countries, the entire cost of university education in general and of university libraries in particular is met from public funds. In other countries the students are obliged to pay a fee. But, this is only a token affair. For, 90% of the cost of university library are met from public funds. The Madras University Library approximated to this standard by about 1926. This was due to a pleasant accident which brought the Chief Minister of the State and the university librarian together on a platform. An annual grant of Rs.68,000/- to the University library was a pleasant outcome of this accident. This grant was made statutory three years later. Since then, the annual grant to the library has been steadily increasing, with the increase in the number of departments of study and research.

### 363 Effect of the Tax-Pattern

The very fact that the Central Government has begun to give grant to the universities is the effect of a change in tax-pattern. At present the Central Government collects the greatest part of revenue. This naturally depletes the tax that can be collected by the constituent States. In normal times of peace, however, the Central Government cannot find use for all the money that it collects. It, therefore, gives back a good portion of it to the constituent States. Happily, one of the forms of giving back is that of a direct grant to universities through the UGC. Even more happily, the UGC has found it proper to give back a substantial sum in the form of grants to university libraries.

### 364 Method of Proportion

#### A Wrong Precedent

It is not helpful to-day to proceed along the lines of the Victorian pattern of grant-in-aid codes. In this pattern, the grant-in-aid to an educational body can only be in a fixed proportion to the money that the recipient provided itself from its own funds. But, a university library has no source of income of its own. Nor has a university any independent source from which it can pay the university library. Therefore, the only other source, the income from which can be shown by a university library as its own, is the State Government. Thus the quantum of the UGC grant to a university library is determined by what the State Government is prepared to give to it. But, the University Library stands several removes from the State Government. The latter is too pre-occupied with so many problems to sense the consequences of starvation of the university library. Therefore the party that has to put down its own quota first, in order to bring out an adequate grant from the UGC, is in reality a third party that has the least chance to be sensitive to the deferred unhappy result of a poor library grant from the UGC. From the point of view of a university library, the State is certainly a third party who is not immediately or visibly affected by a reduction in the total grant going to a university library as a result of its own fault. As the saying goes, it is only the toad underneath the harrow that knows where the pin-point goes. Basing the UGC grant on the method of proportion defeats its own purpose. It is futile. It must be given up.

365 Functional Approach

The annual finance necessary for a university library can also be determined by the Functional Approach. This will take into account the number of faculties and the number and the nature of the departments of study and research in the university. The result is not usually very different from that of the per capita approach. A detailed discussion of both these methods will be found in Ranganathan's "Library development plan for the Allahabad University, 1947". This book has been fully reproduced as an appendix in the Justice Mootham Report on the reorganisation of the Allahabad University published in 1954.

366 Per Capita Approach

A more realistic and equitable approach to the quantum of UGC grant to a university library is the Per Capita Approach. In the prewar period, world experience showed that the annual appropriation for the book-fund of a university library corresponded to Rs.15/- per student and Rs.200/- per teacher or research fellow. Also the annual expenditure of all other kinds, including the cost of the administrative staff and the reference staff for service, was roughly equal to the expenditure on books and periodicals and other items. For example, the total annual budget for the library of a university with 10,000 students and 500 teachers and research fellows should be Rs.5,00,000/- out of which Rs.2,50,000/- would be spent on books and periodicals and other items. Perhaps, these figures will have to be amended in view of the inflation since World War II.

37 Apportionment between the Central and State Governments

Thus, the financial needs of a university library can be determined objectively. That money should be given to the University library in order that the return on the money spent on the university as whole may be adequate. Again this money should be found only by the Governments of the Union and of the State. Between the UGC and the State Govt., it must be decided in what proportion the library finance should be shared. This proportion will depend on the taxing powers of the Union Govt. and the State Govt. Perhaps the State Government may pay 1/5th of the UGC the remaining four-fifth, for the time being. The capital expenditure of a university library also may have to be found similarly. But it nullifies the intention, based on social value, to provide each university library with adequate finance to serve the students, teachers and research fellows with all the necessary literature, if the UGC would pay its share only if the Government pays its own share or vice versa. The following proposals are therefore commended for consideration and adoption :-

the requirements of a University Library and

- 371 The library grant to a university should be determined according to an agreed per capita formula.
- 372 The entire library finance of a University library should be provided by the UGC and the State Government.
- 373 The UGC and the State Government should determine from time to time the proportion in which their respective grants to a university library should be.
- 374 The UGC and the State Governments should have a gentlemen's agreement that each will actually pay its own share of the library grant.
- 375 The UGC should not withdraw or lower its grant to a university library because the state government fails in its obligation, and vice versa.

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376 The library grant in any year should be based on the statistical data of the preceding year.

38 Library Account

381 To make the spending of book-fund useful and to avoid its being dissipated on the rush-purchase of any materials readily available in the near-by market, the unappropriated amount of the budget should not be lost to the library, but should be carried forward to the credit of the Library and be available for inclusion in the draft budget of the next year, as an addition to the normal allotment, to be submitted to the University authorities for sanction.

/that

382 The University authorities should find it possible to see the facility mentioned in section 381 is not abused and taken by the University Library as a licence to be slack in the appropriation of the book-fund according to the weekly rhythm described in section 311.

383 To facilitate the provision in section 381 and to secure the prevention of the library fund being diverted to purposes other than library purposes, the library fund should be maintained and operated upon as a separate Library Account.

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#### 4 Reading Materials

##### 41 Utilisation of book fund

##### 411 Appropriation of UGC Grant

Sections 31 to 35 of this report deal with the right time-table in respect of book-purchase-chain and its consequences. Section 335 asked for a period of 17 months for the full expenditure of the UGC grant for reading and kindred materials. Section 355 asked for permission to use 20 per cent of the grant to be spent on the staff needed to complete the book-purchase-chain involved. These recommendations were made in an interim report. Happily, the UGC has already given effect to them. We are grateful to the UGC for this prompt action. The universities too would be grateful to the UGC for this realistic permission. But this permission will not produce the result for which it has been given, unless each university library spreads out the book-selection, the book-order, the accessioning, the classification, the cataloguing, and the processing work, evenly over 17 months. The university libraries should offer their co-operation in this matter. They should not postpone selection and purchase and hasten to spend the money somehow in just a few instalments on whatever is readily available. The UGC should adopt some suitable method to secure this co-operation from the university libraries. Perhaps quarterly returns on the progress of appropriation and actual expenditure may be called for. There are also other details that should be brought to the attention of the Universities.

##### 412 Suitable Allocation

Firstly the UGC grant for reading and kindred materials and the university's own book-fund should be equitably allocated to all the disciplines in which teaching and research are in progress in the University. It is not equal distribution that is suggested, but only equitable distribution. For example, the books and the periodicals in the biological sciences, including medicine, are more costly than those in many other subjects, as the former contain costly plates. On the other hand, the multiple copies of text-books needed for the text - book collection will be greater in the subjects with large enrolments. Or again, the costly reference books will go out of date and will come out in newer editions more frequently in some subjects than in other. All such factors should be taken into consideration in distributing the total book-fund equitably among the disciplines.

##### 413 Avoidance of Duplication of Periodicals and Reference Books

Learned periodicals and up-to-date reference books form the very breath of research work. Their number is large in each discipline. Their number is ever on the increase. Their cost too is ever on the increase. One desirable factor is that, with the money available for their purchase, as many different periodicals and reference books as possible should be purchased. But this factor gets complicated by several causes.

1 One and the same periodical may cover the field of different Departments of Study and each Department desires to have its own independent copy.

2 Certain kinds of reference books are needed constantly in the research department, for example, Flora, Fauna and Collection of Inscriptions.



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3 Certain kinds of reference books are needed at the elbow of many research workers - Linguistic Dictionaries.

To reconcile all these, each university will have to adopt its own policy in the context of its conditions. The UGC can only communicate to the universities certain general principles such as:-

1 Total avoidance of the duplication of costly abstracting periodicals and learned periodicals.

2 Restricting the duplication of periodicals to newspaper-like ones such as Nature and Current Science, intended to give brief advance reports of new results.

3 Allowing some of the reference books to be kept in the Departments concerned, if they are not likely to be required by others, on condition that any outsider needing them occasionally should be given facilities to consult them.

4 Increasing the number of copies of oft-needed reference books, like linguistic dictionaries, to a reasonable extent, so as not to handicap the work of any department.

5 Keeping the current issues of all the learned periodicals on display in the Periodicals Room of the Central Library, - say for one week- before they are lent out to the research workers.

6 Requesting all to cultivate the habit of going to the Central Library for perusal of the current issues of learned periodicals and for consulting reference books, which need not be at their elbow for constant reference.

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#### 414 Duplication of Advanced Treatises

It may be necessary to duplicate some advanced treatises. But they are very costly. Therefore, their duplication should be sparingly allowed. The actual implementation of this general principle should be left to the judgement of each university in the light of local conditions. For example, if the campus is concentrated at one spot, less duplication may prove sufficient. If the campus is split up and the parts are located in distant places, more of duplication will be necessary.

#### 415 Duplication of Text Books

Copies of Text-Books should be provided in large numbers either in the university libraries, or in the residential halls of residential and/or teaching universities, or in the colleges of the affiliating and federal universities. The cost of text-books has become prohibitive after World War II. Hardly any student can afford to own a copy of more than one book of the text-book of the prescribed standard in each of the subjects of his course. But sound education needs the perusal of new standard text-books in each subject, by the students. A student may need them for preparatory study before taking the formal lessons in the class-room, or in the tutorial meeting, and in the follow up and parallel study afterwards. As, many students will need them, several copies of these books be necessary. The extent of multiplication of each text-book is a matter of judgement which can be exercised only by each university from year to year, in the light of the curriculum. The UGC can do no more than to keep on emphasising the problem and maintaining a fair amount of multiplication of text-books as one of its intentions in giving the grant. Perhaps, it may keep collecting statistical data on multiplication of text-books. For example, each library may be asked to give an annual return showing

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- 1 Number of text-books with multiple copies;.
- 2 Average number of copies bought of a text-book;
- 3 Number of cases in which only one duplicate was added;
- 4 Maximum number of copies added of any single text-book and the number of such cases;
- 5 Amount allocated for the purchase of text-books;
- 6 Number of copies of text-books bought;
- 7 Number of different text-books on which the allotment for text-books was spent.

Annual statistics of such a nature collected from each of the libraries will eventually be of help in evolving a policy.

#### 416 Allocation Within a Subject

The policy of duplication, outlined in sections 413 to 415 calls for a careful allocation of the amount allotted to a subject, among

- 1 Subscription to learned periodicals;
- 2 Reference books;
- 3 Advanced treatises; and
- 4 Text-books.

#### 4161 Back Volume of Periodicals

Apart from this, the purchase of back volumes of periodicals, whose sets have to be completed, needs a different policy. One method may be for each subject to save some money each year to buy the back volumes. Another method is for the university itself to set apart a certain sum of its annual book-fund for the purchase of back volumes of periodicals and releasing it for purchase of such periodicals as may be decided upon from year to year in the light of the urgency of demand. The first method is not likely to be practicable where long runs of back-volumes are needed. In adopting the second method, it will be helpful for the programme of purchase to be made for a long stretch of time - say three years or five years - in consultation with the workers in all the subjects.

#### 42 Local Co-ordination

Section 413 stressed the avoidance of duplication of learned periodicals. To get the benefit of the maximum number of learned periodicals for the research workers, it is desirable to practice some co-ordination on the basis of the whole locality. There is evidence of making each library in a locality subscribing for more or less the same learned periodicals. Of course, this duplication may be justified by the frequency of actual use in each library. But there are often found cases in which the frequency of use is small in many libraries, but great in one library only. This is a fit case for that one library to subscribe for it and for the other to stop subscribing for it. On this basis, the subscription for learned periodicals can be rationalised in a locality. Such a rationalisation will make the periodicals fund go the longest way.

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### 43 Regional Co-ordination

A similar regional co-ordination may be practised in respect of back-volumes of periodicals.

### 44 Inter-Library Loan

Rationalised co-ordination in the purchase of learned periodicals, reference books and advanced treatises on local and regional basis necessarily carries with it a certain handicap to users in respect of reading materials needed only occasionally. This handicap should be removed. At least it must be reduced only to a short delay in getting the materials from the library, to whose care they have been allotted by mutual agreement. To secure this co-ordination of purchase and specialisation in subjects among the local and the regional libraries must be coupled with a liberal policy of inter-library loan. Even inter-library exchange may prove possible and desirable at intervals, when there is a change in the focus of interest in the participating libraries. Such an exchange was made by agreement among the libraries of the Madras City in 1924-26. And it proved to be of help.

#### 441 Rules for Inter-Library Loan

A set of rules for inter-library loan was recommended by the Inter-University Board in 1934. It is printed in its minutes. But they are largely either forgotten, or unknown to the new university libraries. The UGC may, therefore, formulate a set of rules for Inter-Library Loan and recommend these to all concerned. Here is a sample of rules:-

- 1 The libraries in the country should be willing to take part in the scheme for inter-library loan.
- 2 Normally, materials, which cost less than five rupees and are available for purchase, should not be requisitioned on inter-library loan.
- 3 The lending libraries may refuse to send any material which is rare.
- 4 The lending libraries may delay a loan, till the demand from its own readers is satisfied.
- 5 The borrowing library should pay the to and fro charges.
- 6 The borrowing library should make good any loss or damage to the reading material, while in transit or in its charge.
- 7 The borrowing library should conform to such other conditions as may be imposed by the lending library, for e.g.,

"The book should not be lent out of the premises of the borrowing library " or

" The number of readers who use the books should be reported"

" The book should be returned before a specified date or immediately on demand".

it will be useful in building up its policy, if the UGC can ask each library to give an annual return on the working of the inter-library loan, specifying both quantity and the quality or the nature of the materials of inter-library loan. A more detailed set of rules

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is given in Ranganathan's Library Administration, edition 2, 1959.

#### 45 Book-Selection and Book Purchase

The procedure for book selection and purchase is one of the vexatious bottle-necks which thwart the helpful utilisation of book-fund. This procedure has evolved a good deal during the last one century all the world over. It is desirable that our libraries linger no longer in the out-moded stages of evolution. They should catch up with the latest stage. Our ascending phase of renaissance even demands our carrying the procedure to a further stage.

#### 451 History

Historically, book-selection was the responsibility of the Library Committee or one of its sub-committees. In due course, it was realised that it was a pseudo-responsibility. For, the members of the Committee can have little knowledge of the details of the demand of the readers of the library. Nor have they the time, the tempo, or the facility to keep in intimate touch with the supply in the book-world the way in which the different subjects are covered, the standard of the books, the lasting nature or the degree of ephemerality of the books, the authenticity or the authority of the different editions of a book, the physical worthiness of the different editions, and so on. Nor can they be disciplined enough to look at book-selection objectively from the point of view of the readers to be served, instead of being guided by their own personal prejudices and needs. In the circumstances, it often turned out that either the book-selection was unbalanced and unrealistic, or it meant signing on the dotted line, taking the responsibility on themselves for what the librarian has done, and relieving him of all de jure responsibility in the matter. Even after this, there used to be delay in getting formal sanction for purchase, from some other authority. Still more, the order had to be channelised through the office of the Central Authority, as in the case of stationery, building materials and machinery, which are bought once or twice a year.

#### 452 Transfer of Responsibility

This pseudo-responsibility of the Committee and the Central Authority prevailed in many other spheres in those days. Then emerged the Science of Management. It emerged first in industrial and commercial spheres. One of the basic principles brought out by this Science is the 'distribution of responsibility or its decentralisation.' The responsibility came to be distributed as follows:-

1 The committee, which is the Top-Management, confines its responsibility to the formulations of policy, principles, and financial factors and to the power of reviewing periodically the execution of these by the paid executive officer concerned, the reviewing being done by the method of random sampling and of anything wrong brought to its notice by the persons affected or by anybody else concerned, but seldom by the subordinates of the executive officer.

2 The executive officer takes full responsibility to carry out faithfully the policies and the principles laid down by the top-management that is, by noting down the difficulties in the carrying out of the policy and the principles, and placing them before the Committee for amendment, if any.

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### 453 Three Tiers in Book-Selection and Purchase

The above Theory of Management is now acted upon by most library authorities in the world. Universities can not be an exception. In the selection of books, the librarian should be provided expert advisers in different subjects for assaying of the standards of the reading materials. There should thus be three tiers of sharing the responsibility in book-selection and purchase - viz.,

1. Top-Management, which may be either the Syndicate (Executive Council) or the Library Committee

2 Panel of Experts consisting of at least one expert on behalf of the Board of Studies in each subject and one expert on behalf of the Department of research in each subject; and

3 The executive officer of the library - viz., the librarian.

### 454 Top-Management

The responsibility of the Top-Management should be:

- 1 Providing money for the purchase of the specialised books needed for the use of the Department of Research in each subject ;
- 2 Providing general book-fund for the library as a whole;
- 3 Allocation of the general book-fund among the different subjects;
- 4 Allocation of each subject's share of the general book-fund among current periodicals, reference books, treatises, and text-books, with a wide margin of tolerance;
- 5 Laying down broad Principles of book-selection;
- 6 Nominating a Panel of Expert Advisers with not more than three representatives for each Board of Studies and Each Department of Research;
- 7 Periodically - normally annually - reviewing the book-purchase by methods of random sampling, to see if the policy laid down and the allocation of funds made have been adhered to, and to make any change, if deemed necessary.
- 8 Taking steps for the prevention of irregularities in the future.

### 455 Panel of Expert Advisers

The responsibility of an Expert Adviser in a subject should be:-

1 To evaluate each of the titles in the book-selection list placed before him by the librarian from time to time;

2 To eliminate the items of poorer standard, so as to bring the cost within the quota marked for the list;

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3 to add new titles to the list and eliminate titles of equivalent cost, to keep the cost within quota marked for the list;

4 To assay the text-books in the text-book book-selection list and advise on the number of copies of each text-book and to eliminate or to add to the list, so as to keep the cost of the list, within the quota marked for the list; and

5 To review (jointly by the expert advisers of the Board of Studies and Department of Research) the current list of periodicals, bearing in mind the desirability of not disturbing the list too-often - say not dropping a periodical ordinarily in less than three years.

#### 456 Librarian

The responsibility of the librarian should be

1 To scan the weekly and other instalments of national bibliographies and the trade lists every week and mark out books in the subjects pursued in the university, ignoring titles too far below the standard needed and to get book selection card made for each title so selected;

2 To maintain a perpetual (roughly) classified sequence of book-selection cards;

3 To work out a time-table for the periodical scrutiny, of the book-selection lists in the different subjects, by the experts concerned, having in view the need for weekly final selection of books in some subjects or others, for spreading the book-purchase on the whole over all the weeks in the year, and for there being several weeks allotted for final book-selection in each subject in the measure of its share of the book-fund;

4 To see that each final book-selection list conforms to the approved policy and sanctioned allocation;

5 To place book-orders regularly every week with the standing vendors on the basis of the lists finalised with the help of the Expert Advisers from week to week;

6 To take all reasonable measures to get the supply on each order on time;

7 To have the arrivals of every week classified, catalogued, processed, and brought to use as quickly as possible, say within two weeks, giving line-clear treatment to any books urgently wanted by a research-worker;

8 To get the current list of periodicals reviewed annually with the help of the expert Advisers.

#### 46 Photographic Reproduction and Reading Apparatus

It is now possible for a library to get micro-copies or photostat copies of out-of-the way and out-of-print documents. The quantity of their acquisition will have to be determined from time to time by each University in accordance with the local context. For the time being, the amount, that may be available from the India Wheat Loan Fund for the purchase of the equipment for the reproduction of documents and the reading apparatus has to be distributed among regions and among university libraries.

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#### 461 Equipment for Reproduction

The factors deciding the distribution of equipment for re-production are the availability, in different countries, of a large variety of learned periodicals from which documents can be copied and the equipment for reproduction being already available in any of those countries. Recommendation 136 (1) is based on these factors.

#### 462 Reading Apparatus

Reading apparatus is already available in certain university libraries. Their use has not yet grown to any appreciable dimension. Further, newer, better, and cheaper designs of the reading apparatus are coming out in rapid succession. Recommendations 136(2) to (4) are based on these factors.

#### 47 Weeding-out of Books

##### 471 Out-Moded Thought

Many works lose their value within one generation - say in twenty-five years. By that time, their thought-content is out-moded. The thought-content of some may even turn out to be wrong. In a service-library no useful purpose is served by retaining such pedestrian books after they have become obsolete and providing shelf-space for them. The proper course is to weed them out periodically. They should give place to current variations of them.

##### 472 Physically Worn-out Books

If the library promotes active use of books, if it succeeds in finding all its potential readers for every book, and if it circulates it continuously among readers, as it should, the book will be physically worn-out beyond repair in a few years. Perhaps, few books can stand the wear and tear of use by more than 500 readers. Thereafter, no purpose will be served by retaining them and providing shelf-space for them. The proper course is to weed them out. They should give place to new copies, if at all they are still sought by readers and are not out-moded in thought-content also.

##### 473 Immortal Books

As against the multitude of pedestrian works, there are a few immortal works such as the sacred books, the epics, the better letters, and the classics in every subject. These have eternal value. They, therefore, come out in new embodiments from time to time. Not only new editions come, but even the same edition is re-printed for a long time. In those cases, certain de luxe editions and limited editions may have to be treated as costly and rare books.

##### 474 Procedure of Weeding Out

While weeding out is necessary in service-libraries and generally, modern university libraries are service-libraries - it should not be done by the libraries of the country in an uncoordinated way. For, it is necessary to preserve a few copies of every book somewhere in the country for the use of posterity - and particularly, for antiquarian and bibliographical research.

##### 475 Dormitory Libraries

For this purpose, there should be a dormitory library in each constituent State. It is best kept in the care of the P.T.O.

State Central Library. These will soon come into being. Most of our university libraries are young. As shown in section 111, a University Library can grow up to 3,00,000 volumes. By the time they grow to that size, the dormitory libraries will come into existence. The dormitory libraries should collect and preserve one or two of the best-preserved copies of the weeded out books. This can be easily managed as a joint enterprise of all the libraries within a constituent State. Recommendations in section 137 deal with weeding out in a co-ordinated manner.

#### 48 Development of Reading Habit

The predominance of the examination in the past has bequeathed the habit of restricted reading of just a few prescribed books and of cramming. This does not at all help true education. It kills curiosity - which is the very spring-board for mental growth and for the urge to read widely and to continue reading. But new India wants her citizens -- and particularly her university men -- grow mentally in a luxuriant way while they are students, and keep growing all through life after graduation. One of the essential aids to such a mental growth is wide reading and love of books. It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Chairman, UGC has high-lighted the promotion of love of reading and love of owning books in the students. For, this habit is best formed during childhood and adolescence and seldom later. There are various ways in which this habit can be fostered in our students.

#### 481 Campus Book-Shop

Attractive book-shops - allowing open-access as most book shops do now-a-days - with an assortment of books covering a wide range and radiant with flair - will form good appetisers. The University should encourage their establishment. They may be allowed to be owned by an enterprising book-seller or by a co-operative concern. These campus book-shops may also pool the old-books and other books from the students after their use, and re-sell them to other students at second-hand rate. This too will stimulate the habit of owning books.

#### 482 Reading Lists

The appetite induced by campus book-shops may be kept by the circulation of reading lists on diverse subjects from time to time. This can be done at the national as well as the local level. The National Book League of Great Britain, for example, has been doing it for nearly thirty years. Reading lists of best books which can be of use to the students in all parts of India, may be published on diverse subjects from time to time. These should include books with a radiant flair. These should serve as appetisers. The UGC may promote the publication of such reading lists at the national level. Each library also should do it. It can do it even better. For it has a more intimate knowledge of its student population and their interests.

#### 483 Open Access

Another well-tried means to promote reading habit is for the library to adopt the open-access system. Walking amidst books, browsing under guidance, and handling books freely -- these form the essence of open-access. A well-guided stack-room with books arranged and displayed in a minutely classified way is a perennial exhibition. A resourceful librarian will break the monotony, like to develop even in good display if continued long, by periodical re-arrangement and produce the effect of a kaleidoscope. It is known that the introduction of open-access has led to the shoot-up of use ten-fold in many libraries. It is also



known that each periodical re-arrangement increases use.

#### 484 Reading Circles

7 A useful method for promoting purposive reading is to promote the formation of reading circles. This may be formed among the students themselves. They may also be formed with a teacher as the leader. These reading circles may be formed for the study of various topics suggested by class room work or by the general happenings in the country and in the world at large. The library may prepare reading lists for such reading circles. It may also provide the necessary accommodation for the meetings of such reading circles. The books needed for them may be served in the rooms. The library may also endeavour to acquire books needed for the reading circles, if they are not already in the library. They may also arrange for inter-library loans of such materials.

#### 485 Teaching Technique

Another means of cultivating reading habit in students goes with the teaching technique. The advent of a live and growing library in the university should affect the teaching technique, even as the advent of the first baby affects everything in a family. Teaching technique should move away more and more from notes-dictation, telling of facts, and a direct confinement to the letter of the syllabus, and the prescribed textbooks from the very first day to the last. It must aim more and more to throw the ferment and leave it to work itself. It must arouse curiosity in students and turn them on to the library to find satisfaction to their curiosity. It must inspire and fire the imagination by a few lectures and make the students help themselves with the books in the library. It must guide the students in small tutorial groups intimately and individually, and help each to grow at his own speed and along his own lines, with plenty of books to feed upon. In this, the members of the library staff and of the teaching staff should work in close co-operation.

#### 49 Loss of Books

##### 491 Controlled Wicket Gate

Open access has come to stay in all modern service-libraries. Open access carries with it a certain risk of loss. The loss likely to occur in open access library should be minimised by the very design of the building. All entrance and exit to the library are to be only through controlled wicket-gates. All the other doors and windows are to be made book-proof. These are provided for in the specification for library building given in Annexure I.

##### 492 Rare And Costly Books

Even then, there will be some risk. To minimise the damage due to the risk, rare and costly books, pamphlets and under-sized books, books with too many plates and other weekly built books, are not to be given open access. They are to be kept in closed shelves and issued against formal application.

##### 493 Books of Examination Value

In certain seasons, such as examination months, there is a great rush on certain books. In other seasons too, certain books are vulnerable. Generally, a library can spot out such books.

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These too are to be kept in closed shelves and issued only against formal application.

#### 494 Safe-Guarded Open Access

Open access with precautionary measures such as those mentioned in 491 to 493 is called safe-guarded open access. No library should practice the open access system without safe-guards. In spite of it, some loss is likely to occur.

#### 495 Effect of Reference Service

Reference service can minimise loss in two ways. The frequent and surprise movement of reference librarians in the stack-room acts as a check. Further, the prompt and kind service offered by reference librarians wean away readers, who are not confirmed criminals from the temptation to do harm to the library.

#### 496 Inevitable Loss

Even with the best of safeguards, the most human treatment possible and vigilance of a high order, there will be some loss. The authorities of the library should be prepared for it. In British libraries loss of these books for an issue of 1,000 volumes is now considered tolerable. About ten years ago, Mr. W.C. Berwick Sayers, for a long time Chief Librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, wrote as follows on this question:-

"One book for an issue of a thousand volumes is probably a tolerable loss. (I have just discovered by a count of our shelves that in sixty years we have lost 37,000 volumes: in this time we have issued 56 million books). I should say this was about as low a loss as one could expect in a well-managed library, and that in a library where there are students who very much covet certain books some moral questions may be involved. But I like the idea of the library as a social institution in which the risk of loss should be undertaken if thereby the "first law" of library science can be completely realised" (cf. Library manual by Ranganathan and Sivaraman).

It must be remembered in this connection that during a large part of the 60 years which had been taken into account by Mr Sayers the library had been without open access. The fact is that loss due to miscreants will take place and does take place even in libraries which have no open access. The American Libraries are prepared to face even a higher percentage of loss.

#### 496l M u t i l a t i o n

Let us next take up mutilation. One could mutilate a book only in privacy. Privacy, every reader gets when he is reading the library book either in the reading room or in his home. Even within a reading room it is ~~impossible~~ possible to have a close watch over every reader. Open access does not add much to the opportunity to mutilate books. It would be particularly so, if there is adequate reference staff who personally help each reader and incidentally deny privacy to the reader when he is in the stack-room. It is a matter of experience that mutilation in open access system is not of a higher order than in closed system. This means that denying open access is by no means a method of minimising mutilation. The only method, to be adopted to minimise it, is to turn public opinion on the problem by contacting the clientele individually, and occasionally collectively. This method is no doubt slow in results. It requires persistence; but it is the only practicable method. At any rate mutilation can not be used as an argument against open Access.

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### 497 Modern Library Policy

Modern Library Policy in respect of open Access and the inevitable risk of loss is based on the following considerations:-

1 Such a rate of loss is considered as a fair price for the enormous increase in the use of books which open access invariably stimulates.

2 Even on social-legal-grounds it is considered <sup>unjust to</sup> penalize the honest folk of the community and deny them the immense benefit of open access, simply because there are a few criminals in the community who could neither be detected nor prevented from doing mischief.

3 On purely sociological ground, it is considered that the patrons of a library are only a random sample of the community. Until the community as a whole is absolutely purified, the community will have to face the consequences of its possessing criminal-minded members. It does so in all spheres of activities. It cannot hold a contrary attitude in the sphere of library service.

4 If we remember that safeguarded open access system will not give open access to rare and valuable and irreplaceable books, loss will be most incident only in the case of ordinary books. These books are not eternal entities by any means. Hardly any of these books will be physically fit for use after being circulated about 500 times which means for a few years. By that time many books may also be out-moded in their thought-content. If a book has served well at least for a few years, it becomes fit for withdrawal from circulation. The old Victorian notion, that <sup>every scrap of paper</sup> permanently originates in the medieval age when a book often meant a unique access-manuscript of considerable money-value also. Today the printed books do not have that money value; they are not unique; in fact, in a library they grow out-of date in their thought-content and are replaced by more up-to-date books from time to time. It is wrong to should continue in these days of cheap, rapid, and plentiful printing, be pre-attitudes that these necessary in the centuries prior to the served invention of printing.

5 Another ground on which open access is practised in Western libraries and in some of the libraries of India also, is based on the view that the library is a social institution. It is indeed a kind of social power-station where the minds of the members of the community are energised. The thought-energy which lies locked up in a potential state in books is transformed by libraries to a kinetic state in which it can stimulate the mind of a reader into helpful activity. Thus a library represents transformation of energy. There is a well-known law in Thermodynamics that it is not possible to transform energy to an easily available state with cent per cent efficiency - i.e. without some dissipation and loss. The library cannot escape this inexorable law of nature; if books are to do their job for the community, we must be prepared for loss due to wear and tear, and to some extent due also to uncivic propensity in some of our brethren. Viewed in the larger context of ultimate national economy - economy due to the enormous saving in man-hours which open access will effect in the getting of light and relaxation by the people - the risk of loss involved in the introduction of open access is negligible.

6 The cost of books inevitably lost in an open access library should be written off. If the proportion of loss to the annual issue exceeds 3 to 1000 the matter should be investigated and the causes for the loss should be found out and removed. This does not mean a premium for unwariness on the part of the

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staff; nor does this imply that we want to free librarians from any responsibility whatever. If there is reason to suspect the bona fides of the staff, they should certainly be sent out. If there is reasonable ground to believe that the librarian is likely to steal, there is no objection to his being treated as a thief.

498 A n a c h r o n i s m

It is as much an anachronism today to charge the librarian for inevitable loss, as it is to deny open access and to make the reader wait on the other side of the barrier till the book could be found by an attendant and handed over to him. With or without open access, books are liable to be mutilated and lost. Even if left free from mutilation and loss, they soon cease to have value or use in a service-library.

499 Departmental Collection

4991 The problem of separate libraries for the several departments of a university needs consideration. There are varying practices. In some universities, some departments have their own independent libraries. In others, all the departments are served by the Central Library only. This problem becomes more complicated if some of the departments lie scattered in far-off places, distant from the main campus. What follows does not deal with this, as each such situation will have to be met along its own lines.

4992 The guiding principle should be decentralisation of service to the required degree, and centralisation of purchase, technical treatment of books, and general maintenance.

4993 Generally speaking, the students' requirements should be looked after by the Central Library in respect of loan as well as study within the library premises.

4994 Generally speaking, building up separate departmental libraries is not desirable because it involves:

- 1 Duplication of staff;
- 2 Extra expenditure on space and furniture;
- 3 More duplication of reading materials than is necessary;
- 4 Unnecessary burden of administrative responsibility on the heads of departments leading to interference with their own academic work; and
- 5 A step-down in the level of service reaching the students.

4995 At the same time, nothing should be done which will hamper full and prompt book-service to the departments. This may be secured in the following ways:

- 1 Each department should be allowed duplication of oft-needed books, as stated in section 413 categories 2,3 and 4.
- 2 Each department should be given a permanent loan of about 2,000 volumes, likely to be in frequent need for the work of the department.
- 3 As and when the needs of the department changes, the volumes no longer needed may be returned to the library and others wanted may be taken in their place.

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- 4 The books in the permanent loan with a department should be made available for loan through the Central Library, whenever such a demand could be met.
- 5 In addition to this permanent loan, each department may be allowed to borrow from the library a liberal number of volumes -- say, about 100 -- from time to time, in accordance with the rules of the library.
- 6 To minimise the trouble of finding out the due dates of return of volumes taken out on loan, a department loan may be made returnable during the last week of the term, irrespective of the date of borrowing. The rules of the library may provide for this.,

4996 The above provision is to be in addition to what each member of a department can borrow on his own responsibility according to the general rules of the library.

4997 This will secure the necessary book-service to the departments.

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## 5 Relation with Book-Trade

### 51 Pre-War Days

In pre-war days, there were very few book\_sellers in India, interested in handling books other than text-books, -- i.e., learned treatises, reference books, and periodicals. Further, they had to be bought from Europe or America. In many of these countries the publisher-bookseller-library relation had been stabilised and rationalised, after some experience of confusion. In Great Britain, for example, there has been net-book agreement. According to this, both book-seller and publisher would charge a library the net published price without any discount. Books could be supplied at the library free of packing and freight charges. Publishers would cut out supply to any bookseller who violated the net-book agreement. The book-sellers got their commission from the publishers. To get their business from libraries, they had to depend only on the promptness, the exhaustiveness, and the efficiency of supply. In this arrangement, a library can choose an efficient book-seller as a standing vendor and place all the orders with them. Or it can distribute its orders among a number of standing vendors.

### 52 Responsibility of Standing Vendors

The standing vendors had to take a number of responsibilities: Here is a sample of them:

- 1 Every volume should be carefully collated before being sent. If any defect is discovered at this end, they should take back the defective copy and supply a sound copy at their own cost, including the to and fro freight;
- 2 The latest edition of the books is to be supplied, unless there are specific instructions to the contrary;
- 3 If the order contains a note that a certain edition of a particular books is already in the library, they should find out if the later edition in the market is substantially different from the one in the library. If not, the books should not be supplied, but an advice should be sent. In cases of doubt, they should state the case and supply the books only after receiving a confirmatory order;
- 4 If the book is a reissue of another book under a different title, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;
- 5 If the book is an off-print from a periodical publication or another book, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;
- 6 If a book is really a foreign publication, though listed in the trade lists of their country by the local representatives of the foreign publisher, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;
- 7 If there is any difference in the name or in the spelling of the name of the author or in the title, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order; and

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8 If any book occurs in more than one order or is covered by any of the standing orders, only one copy should be sent and a second copy should not be sent without getting a confirmatory order.

### 53 Happy Result

The result of the above arrangement was that

- 1 Each library chose standing vendors periodically say once in a year or two.
- 2 The library had a high chance of all its selected books arriving at the library not later than the time needed for to and fro transit of mail. This was the happy result in the case of books. But, even this did not work well in the case of learned periodicals. It was found advantageous to deal directly with the sponsoring body or the publisher, instead of bringing in a middle man as standing vendor.

### 54 Post-War Difficulties

The smooth working of the above system was thwarted during the war-period. After our independence, a new situation has arisen. It is an unhappy situation.

### 541 Good Features

Many book-sellers have appeared in India. This is no doubt a good feature. Again, while only less than six University libraries had a decent annual book-fund before the war, now more than thirty university libraries and many other kinds of libraries have a good book-fund. This is also a good feature.

### 542 Bad Features

#### 5421 On the Side of Book-sellers

But some bad features too have emerged. Among the newly emerging book-sellers, there is no respect for net-book agreement. A lacuna has been discovered in the net-book agreement, say, of Great Britain. It does not cover book-sellers in a foreign country. Thus competitive discount is offered by book-sellers. In most cases the book-sellers seek to save themselves from ruin

- 1 by securing the sole vendorship by quoting <sup>the</sup> highest discount;
- 2 by supplying on these terms the books on which they get a liberal discount, allowing a comfortable margin after the payment of their own discount to the libraries; and
- 3 by evading the supply of the books on which they get only a small discount.

It happens that the majority of the learned treatises, reference books, learned periodicals, and other books of non-text-book variety do not bring much discount to the book-sellers. It is these that are not supplied, and it is these materials that are of vital importance to university libraries. The book-sellers

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again time in replying to reminders, until the end of the financial year is in sight. Then the universities become panicky to get the book-fund spent some-how or other. The balance is spent on any book that the book-seller presents on the dish, or that is locally available, and even on several copies of the same book though the demand does not justify it. During the last few years, this unfortunate situation is becoming more and more recurring.

#### 5422 On the side of the Universities

The top-Management of a university usually selects the standing vendors. But in many cases it is usually too busy to watch the follow-up. Perhaps, the library staff too fail to bring it to the notice of the Top-Management, as they are obliged to cover up the matter by somehow spending the money within the financial year.

#### 5423 On the Side of Accounts and Audit

Sometimes, the situation gets worsened by the unrealistic steam-roller prescription from the side of Accounts and Audit. Tender or competitive quotation is sometimes insisted on even for every book-order. The tender system for each article works well if the article is to be bought -- usually in bulk from its makers or its commercial distributors. But no university library buys books in bulk in that way. Each book is an individual. The producers of the books are different in most cases. In some university libraries, much time is wasted in correspondence to bring the Accounts and Audit to realise this.

#### 5424 On the Side of Exchange Rate

Another prevailing factor is for book-sellers to offer competitive quotation for the exchange rate for a whole year. This hazard is taken in the anxiety to get appointed as sole vendor. If the fluctuation with the exchange rate goes against him, he merely evades supplying the books published in the country concerned. Reminders are somehow evaded and time is gained till the end of the financial year.

#### 55 R e m e d y

These difficulties of post-war origin should be met by a long-term method. The only clean and healthy method is the net-book agreement. Three parties have to co-operate in such an agreement -- the publishers, the book-sellers and the universities and other library authorities.

#### 551 P u b l i s h e r s

Naturally, it is not practicable, to bring the foreign publishers into the picture. At present, the number of publishers in India is small. Outside Indian text-books, book-selling is still largely in the area of foreign books. Therefore, it is doubtful if the publishers in India can take any effective step in the matter.

#### 552 B o o k S e l l e r s

Book-sellers do not form a recognisable collective body on an All India Basis. To fix them down to an agreement on an



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all India basis has difficulties. Probably a beginning should be made on local or regional basis. The book-sellers of a locality or region should be approached and convinced of the harm to all concerned caused by the present chaos and of the good to all concerned if a net book-agreement could be brought about.

#### 553 Universities and Other Library Authorities

In these circumstances, the first step suggested is for the universities to come to an agreement among themselves to abide by fixed price and to give up calling for tenders and quotations. Other library authorities also may be invited to join. But, at present the universities appear to be the largest buyers of foreign books, among public institutions buying books. They should also exercise the right of cancelling a standing vendor if he fails to supply the books within a specified period.

#### 554 Indian Books

With regard to Indian books, an attempt may be made to bring the publishers together and persuade them to work out, a system of fixed sale price for Indian books.

#### 555 The Agency for Rationalisation

The present dissipation invading the UGC grant to libraries should be stopped. The difficulties in the way have been set forth in the above sections. The suggestion is that the UGC may bring the universities, the publishers and the book-sellers together in a conference to work a way out of the present difficulties. The Federation of Publishers and Book-Sellers, will do well to take of help in this matter.

#### Short-Term Difficulties

##### 56 Foreign Exchange Difficulties

The long term difficulties discussed in 54 and 55 are made more complicated by the present exchange position, licence system, and import control. There was a press communique in 1957 that the drastic action taken in respect of foreign exchange would not be allowed to affect the import of books and thus cause intellectual black-out. The good intention of this communique gets blurred in actuality. The procedure for the allotment of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank causes extra-ordinary delay. The delay often makes the sanction unfructuous, apart from consuming the time of all concerned on both the sides. Even after that, the clearance of the bills and their payment causes more delay.

##### 561 UGC's Intervention

A remedy that suggests itself is that the UGC may get the allotment for Foreign Exchange in bulk in good time and distribute it to the universities in lieu of part of their library grant, to the extent warranted. Here, perhaps an implication will be that a university will have to buy directly from a book-seller in the foreign country concerned. Another factor will be to secure that no university uses its quota of foreign exchange for any purpose other than payment for books. A third

desirable factor is to find some method for eliminating the harassing delay in getting the draft against foreign bills for books and periodicals, even when it is within the foreign exchange allotted.

#### 562 Chairman's Personal Intervention

Another temporary palliative will be for the UGC to ease the situation, by contacting the offices concerned with foreign exchange, import licence, and drafts.

#### 57 Cost of Foreign Books

A further problem relates to the enormous cost of foreign publications. Some of these are text-books to be owned by students. Some are advanced treatises inevitable for study and research.

Then, there are the learned periodicals ever-increasing both in number and in cost. Hardly anything can be done in respect of the periodicals, except to have local, regional, and even national co-ordination in purchase and co-operation in use, as recommended in sections 13 and its sub-divisions. But some remedy is possible in respect of the other kinds of reading materials.

#### 571 Cheaper Indian Edition

One possible remedy is to arrange with the foreign publishers to have cheaper Indian editions. It is learnt that the minimum number of copies necessary to run a cheaper Indian edition is 1,000. An implication of this is that it is only text-books that can be brought out in cheaper Indian Edition. To break the ice, as it were, the UGC may use its good offices in selecting the text-books that may be so printed in India. This has, of course, to be done without prejudice to the autonomy of the several universities in the prescription of text-books. But the universities agreeing to prescribe a few common text-books can not be said to give away their autonomy. The UGC may appoint a Text-Book Committee for each of a few subjects. A few text-books may thus be chosen each year for cheap Indian edition. Once this is done, the further stages may be left to the care of the publishing trade. The number of books chosen each year must be within the financial and the production capacity of the publishing trade. This preliminary service may be discontinued by the UGC as soon as the publishing trade is in a position to take charge of the whole process. This method will give relief to the pressure on foreign exchange also. In the first years, the co-operation of a few publishing houses with experience, proven capacity, and adequate means should be secured informally to carry out the intentions of the UGC.

#### 572 Import of Books in Sheets

The next alternative will be for foreign books to be imported in sheets and bound in India. This may reduce the cost to an appreciable extent. But this cannot give relief to the load on foreign exchange. It is said that the method can be adopted if the number of copies of a book needed in the country is at least 500. Some spade work can be done by UGC in this matter also, as in the case of cheaper Indian edition. The first trial may be made with treatises and reference books in the natural sciences and their applications. The National Laboratories and the Industrial Houses also can be brought into this pool, as this may increase the number of copies to be procured in sheets and bound in India. Here too much will depend on the resourcefulness of the publishing houses whose co-operation is forthcoming.

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## 6 Library Staff

### 61 Bequethal from the Past

The universities in the country continued to be examining universities without any teaching or research function for several decades. They had, therefore, no librarians organised for service. However, books had been reaching them from different sources. Their book collections were left in charge of cleaners, care-takers, and some clerical staff to keep them listed and cleaned. A long tradition had thus come into vogue regarding library staff. It was to consist of peons, book-lifters, and literates of the clerical class. New universities came to be established about fifty years ago with some teaching function. These were guided by the tradition of colleges in respect of their libraries. They, therefore put an honorary librarian over the staff of peons, book-lifters and clerks. As a rule, one of the professors was designated honorary librarian. The first time a University appointed, a full time, professional librarian, to give him proper status, and to invest him with the responsibility of developing the library and make it function to suit the needs of higher teaching and research, was only about thirty years ago. But this happened only in about three of the older universities and four of the later ones. Most of the other universities are still under the pressure of the old tradition in respect of the function, the qualifications, and the strength of the library staff. As for responsibility, some universities are still looking on the university library as a section of the administration and continue to get it ruled by the Registrar of the University and make its staff interchangeable with that of the Registrar's Office, not realising the specialised professional nature of the work in a progressive library.

### 62 Functions of the Library Staff

To get a proper return on the grants given by the UGC to the universities for teaching and laboratory purposes in general and for library purposes in particular the UGC will have to get the co-operation of the universities in understanding the functions of a modern library staff on the academic and the technical sides.

#### 621 Duty to Research Staff

The librarian and his reference and technical staff should make themselves familiar with the wave-front of knowledge in which research is in progress in the university. They should analyse the current periodicals and feed the research staff with the nascent thought embodied in them exhaustively, expeditiously, and pinpointedly. In other words, the most essential function of the University library staff is documentation service.

#### 622 Duty to Teachers and Students

Secondly the library staff should keep itself in close touch with the progress in class-room work. In collaboration with the Professors and the Lecturers in the diverse subjects, the librarian and his staff should plan for the students to pursue preparatory, parallel, and follow-up study in each of the subjects, and mobilise the resources of the library from time to time to facilitate this pursuit.

#### 623 Duty to the Library Collection

Book-selection is not a clerical job. Nor is it an amateur's job. It is professional work. The librarian and his staff should specialise in the bibliography of different subjects and build a

balanced book-collection in close correlation with the current and anticipated needs of research workers and students. For research work cannot be done in isolation. Nor can teaching continue any longer in the old grove of notes-dictation, telling of facts, and cramming a single prescribed text-book, as stated in section 494. Moreover, the collection in a University Library has a purpose that transcends the class-room needs. It has to develop a life-long habit of seeking, enjoying, and drawing benefit from the books embodying, from time to time, the latest thought created in the world.

### 63 Qualifications of the Library Staff

#### 631 Academic Qualifications

The functions indicated in section 62 and its subdivisions show that the library staff can no longer consist of "book-lifters", as they are called, who can just read the backs of books or clerks working under the direction of the Registrar administering the university office. The academic qualifications of the library staff should be on a par with those of the Deans, the Professors, the Readers, the Lecturers, and the Tutors.

A librarian, a reference librarian, a classifier, and a documentalist in a university library taken together should be fully familiar with the highways and byways in every subject. In fact, the staff of a university library should divide the field of knowledge among themselves and practice specialisation, so as to keep abreast of the progress of thought in the diverse subjects. Their specialisation will be extensive, rather than intensive as in the case of a professor. Each of them can, therefore, cover more subjects than a professor. But he must be able to speak the language of a Professor, understand his literature needs, make literature-search for this and thus feed the professor unerringly. In fact librarians and professors should work as partners in a co-operative academic enterprise. This is now an accepted practice in the universities all over the world. It is embodied in section 151 of the chapter on recommendations.

#### 632 Professional Qualifications

Apart from general academic qualification of a high order, the librarian and his professional staff should also have professional qualifications of an equally high order. The standard of professional qualification is indicated by the Doctorate, the M Lib Sc, and the B Lib Sc degrees attained now-a-days by a successful pursuit of studies in library science. The standard is also indicated by the number of learned periodicals now current in Library Science. The Indian library profession is quite abreast of the world in this respect. The "Annals of Library Science", published in India at the Indsoc office, is now acknowledged to be one of the top-ranking research periodicals in the world. The research output of the world in library science is so much that there are two Abstracting Periodicals in Library Science. If the university library is to function well and produce the best return on the books accumulated, the top-men in the library staff should, concurrently with their service duties, be engaging themselves in research projects in library science. This is now accepted by the university libraries all the world over. This is embodied in Section 151 of the chapter on recommendation.

### 64 Status and Salary of Library Staff

The high academic and professional qualifications, the combination of academic and administrative responsibilities, and the practice in the universities all the world over indicate that the

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status and the salary scale of the library staff should be the same as that of the teaching and research staff. This is also embodied in section 151 of the chapter on recommendation.

## 65 Strength of Library Staff

### 651 History

Till a few years ago, the quantum of work in a university library has been very small. The annual accession seldom exceeded a thousand volumes. The periodicals current seldom exceeded three hundred. There were few runs of complete periodicals. No reference service was given either to teachers or to students. The number of persons with loan privilege was small. The daily attendance of readers was only a small fraction of the potential readers. No attempt was made to attract them. The daily issue was small. The library did not work on all the days of the year as it should. Nor was it kept open all the working hours of the day as it should be. The impression of the persons coming now into the top-management, regarding the staff-requirements of a university library, had been largely created by the experience they had had in their younger days of low ebb of work in the libraries where conditions described above were the rule.

#### 6511 After Independence

In some of the universities founded after our independence, the top-management is dominated by teachers of colleges. These colleges have been all along affiliated colleges, which have continued to have only coaching functions. Its teachers might have had little experience of university library having some activity and growth. Their vision is narrowed naturally by the experience of the libraries of colleges coaching for examinations. They had seen only one clerk and a few sweepers and cleaners in the college libraries. Terms like Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Reference Librarian, Documentalist, Classifier, Circulation Librarian and Maintenance Librarian even puzzle them. Keeping the library open 14 or 15 hours a day appears to them to be purposeless.

#### 652 Present and the Future

Such an attitude on the part of the Top-management should get wiped out by a correct appreciation of the quantum of work needed to keep a university library in a trim state, ordering books every week, receiving books every week paying for them every week, classifying and cataloguing more than a hundred books every week, serving students in hundreds and teachers in dozens all the days of the year and fifteen hours a day -- not only issuing books but also helping most of them personally in the choice of appropriate reading materials. In fact the estimate of staff needed should be based on modern methods of the Science of Management. They should base it on the actual quantum of daily work. The Top-Management of some of the older universities have begun to develop this kind of correct scientific managerial attitude during the last ten years. It was in response to their request for a method of estimating the needed staff in a realistic way based on quantum of work, that the staff-formula given in Annexure 2 was evolved. This formula is being applied in some foreign libraries as well as in the libraries of some international organisations.

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653 Substance of the Staff-Formula

While the staff-formula in Annexure 2 is in a form readily available for application and incidentally brings out the statistical data to be maintained by a library, the substance of the formula may be given here in general terms as follows:

1 A university library should provide staff for the following sections of work:-

- 11 Book Section, charged with the selection, ordering and accessioning of purchased as well as donated books;
- 12 Periodical Publication Section, charged with the ordering, weekly receipt, preparation, and display of current periodicals and their cumulation and binding on the completion of volume;
- 13 Documentation Section, charged with the preparation of the documentation list of the articles in current periodicals, being on the research work in progress in the university.
- 14 Technical Section, charged with the classification and cataloguing of the books.
- 15 Reference Section, charged with helping the students, the teachers and the research workers, in the choice of books and articles in periodicals appropriate to their interest at the moment.
- 16 Circulation Section, charged with the charging and discharging of the books needed for study by readers, all through each day;
- 17 Maintenance Section, charged with the maintenance of the books and the periodicals in a trim condition to facilitate open access, the daily replacement of the books returned by readers from time to time during the day, and the repairing and the binding of them week after week;
- 18 Administrative Section, charged with the usual office functions such as accounts, budget, correspondence work and steno-typist's work;
- 19 Librarian and Deputy Librarian for the two shifts in supervision, organisation, and solving the difficulties cropping up in the work of different sections. These should be men with personality, drive and initiative;

2 The strength of the staff for the different sections is to be determined roughly on the following basis;

- 21 Book-Section:- 1 person for every 6,000 volumes added in a year;
- 22 Periodical Publication Section:- 1 person for every 1,000 periodicals subscribed;
- 23 Documentation Section:- 1 person for every 10 learned periodicals subscribed;
- 24 Technical Section:- 1 person for every 2,000 volumes added in a year;
- 25 Reference Section:- 1 person for every 50 readers in a day;

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- 26 Circulation Section:- 1 person for every 1,500 hours for which one wicket gate of the library has to be kept open in a year;
  - 27 Maintenance Section:- 1 person for every 2,000 volumes added in a year and 1 person for every 50,000 volumes in the library;
  - 28 Administrative Section:- Minimum of 1 Library Accountant, 1 Steno-typist and 1 correspondence Clerk; and
  - 29 Supervisory Section:- 1 Librarian and 1 Deputy Librarian.
- 3 The staff of the University library should be maintained in five classes:-
- 31 Senior Professionals;
  - 32 Junior Professionals;
  - 33 Professional Assistants;
  - 34 Semi-Professionals ; and
  - 35 Library Accountants and Library Clerks.

besides the unskilled and the semi-skilled workers normal to any institution.

#### 654 Implication

The UGC'S interest is intimately bound up with the maintenance of staff according to the staff-formula. For, it is necessary to eliminate wastage and the incidence of unfruitfulness of the grant it gives to the university libraries, both annual grant for reading materials and capital grants for buildings fittings and furniture. It cannot give grants for the maintenance of a mere ritual appendage called library. The UGC is vitally interested to secure that the money paid as grant is transformed in the fullest measure into book-service to the students, the teachers, and the research workers.

#### 655 Means of Persuasion

The UGC can request the Top-Management of universities to maintain the library staff in conformity with the staff-formula given in Annexure 2. It can also subsidise the salary-fund of library staff, as it does in the case of teaching and research staff. It may also ask for annual returns on staff and on the quantum of work along the lines indicated by the staff-formula.



## 7 Library Schools

The interest of the UGC in library schools does not stem merely from the staff needs of university and college libraries. Its interest has to be more broad-based. There is a continuous eruption of first-rate industrial research institutes, commercial houses, government departments, and national research laboratories. A nation-wide net work of public libraries is also in the making. The constituent States of the South have been developing them during the last ten years under a Public Library Act. The other states too will soon follow. The Planning Commission has provided 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  crores of rupees in the Second Plan for the development of School and Public Libraries. All these provisions are made under the social pressure developing in the revival of the country after independence. It is good that there is response to social pressure. But it is bad to begin to spend money on the establishment of library authorities and libraries without providing concurrently, and in advance even, the library man-power needed to work the libraries. The universities should shoulder the responsibility for the production of the necessary number of professionals. Therefore the UGC's interest in the development of competent library schools in the Universities is co-extensive with the total number of professional librarians needed by the country as a whole. It is gratifying that the UGC is taking this large view of the problem.

### 71 History of Library Schools

The first full-timed library school was started in Madras in 1929 by the Madras Library Association, in close collaboration with the Madras University library. This School was taken over by the Madras University in 1932. It continued as a Summer School of three months' duration. It became a full-year post-graduate Diploma Course in 1937. Till 1941, this was the only School of the kind in the country. Librarians were trained for all the constituent States. After 1941, the Banaras Hindu University started a post-graduate School. In 1943, Bombay started its School; but it lowered the standard by admitting non-graduates and diluting the syllabus in the name of general knowledge and literary history. Then followed successively Calcutta, Delhi, and Andhra. More recently Aligarh, Nagpur, Ujain and Poona have started their Schools.

#### 711 Immediate Effect of Increase

The immediate effect of this increase has been a great divergence in standard. To make the standard worse, the school was made part-time evening school in some places. Persons working from 11 to 5 in offices attended the School for two hours in the evening. A correct correlation between demand and supply was kept during the first twelve years. But this too was overlooked by many of the library Schools. Thus, many of the seats in the Schools were given to persons who did not seriously take the course and did not enter the profession after leaving the School.

#### 712 After Independence

After independence, there has been an up-grading of library posts in the Government of India. This attracted better students to Library Schools. And they were all easily absorbed after leaving the school. About the same time, the foreign



libraries in the country offered a far better salary. They thus took away the best of the trained persons. The constituent States kept the salary of librarians at the old clerical level. This continued to have the usual depressing effect on the quality of the persons joining the Library Schools. The States in the South brought a Public Library Act into force. This increased the admission to the Library Schools. But as a result of the continuation of the old clerical scale, the proportion of able people joining the profession continues to be small. The standard of professional education is thus kept at a low level.

## 72 History of Teaching Staff

### 721 Origin of a Tradition

In the matter of teaching staff, a tradition was started by the pioneer School founded in Madras. That tradition was entrusting the teaching in the School entirely to the University librarian and his staff, as part-time work in addition to the normal work of the university library. There was a justification for the pioneer school having done so. The pioneering years of three decades ago found a scepticism and coldness in regard to the library, to the library profession, and still more to training for librarians. In those difficult days, our society did throw forth, as any other society in a phase of awakening would have done, a few pioneering librarians with exceptional missionary zeal, who did both the running of libraries and the teaching of library students with some success. At that time, the Madras University Library was in the formative stage. It had the largest budget of all the university libraries in the country. It was thrown open to the public on all the days of the year and for 13 hours each day. And, yet, the school produced good results, as a result of the force of the pioneering spirit. Its students also were fully in the grip of the pioneering spirit. Even to-day some of its old students are acquitting themselves well and occupying positions of leadership.

### 722 Second Stage

But without heed to the psychology of pioneership, which was responsible for the part-time arrangement of teaching in the initial stage and perhaps prompted by a sense of prestige to some extent, at the second stage university after University began to establish library schools on the same part-time basis as in the initial stage. Still, this arrangement could be continued because work in the university libraries was at a comparatively lower level. This was due to two causes. Firstly, the budget of the library was comparatively smaller; and there was therefore, less pressure of work in administering the library. Secondly, the number of working days, the number of working hours, and the daily attendance of readers were all comparatively small.

### 723 Present Stage

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But now, the factors favourable to minimise the bad effect of entrusting the teaching to the University Library Staff on a part-time basis have all disappeared. Thirty years are too long a period to retain the play of the psychology of pioneering either in the teachers or in the students. The State Governments are giving more money to many of the University libraries. The UGC is making a large contribution to the book fund. The budget of the university library has now swollen to a high level. The proper

utilisation of the book-fund calls therefore for full time administrative work. Thirdly, the renaissance in the country brings more students to the Universities. And a large number of students come to the library. Again, grants from the UGC and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have promoted active research in several subjects in the Universities. Therefore, the hum of work on the academic side of the universities is reaching a higher pitch. These research workers need a more intensive library service of the kind described in sections 62 to 623. This service-factor also calls for the full-time of the university library staff to do its normal and legitimate work. That is why the UGC has to be anxious to secure full-timed staff in the university library without responsibility for teaching, in order that its grants to the universities may produce useful results in full measure.

### 73 Future Policy

These considerations point to the urgency of relieving the university librarian and his staff absolutely of all teaching work. The Library School of a university should be put completely in charge of full time teaching staff. The only connection between the university library and the Library School should be that the former should be used by the students of the latter for observation work and for apprentice-work, as a supplement to the practical work provided by the School itself. Experience has shown that it is necessary that every person who had completed the post-graduate B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc course in a University Library School should work as a full-time apprentice in an approved library for at least six months continuously, before he is eligible for appointment in a library. The UGC's policy should be to bring all the existing library Schools to this standard, in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, it should give the necessary grant to approved Library Schools maintained by universities. Recommendations in sections 160 to 165 in chapter 1 embody these points.

### 74 Supply and Demand

It is necessary to expedite this policy. In the meantime, the higher level of library budget and the higher level of library use in the universities and the established libraries in the public and the industrial sectors call for a larger number of trained library personnel than before. It is futile to meet this situation

- 1 By increasing the Library Schools with part-time teaching by the University Library Staff; or
- 2 By lowering the teacher-student proportion to less than one tenth by admitting a large number of students.

### 75 Temporary Solution

Until the normal University Library Schools run according to the policy of the UGC to produce trained personnel in the measure of the demand, the UGC should take suitable steps to enable the universities to employ trained personnel in purchasing and processing books with the UGC grant. Section 16 and its subdivisions in chapter 1 give the details of one method of meeting the temporary shortage viz.,

- 1 The UGC arranging for a truncated four months course in the work of book section, classification, and cataloguing alone,  
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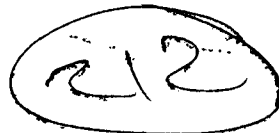
to persons selected by University Libraries for this purpose;

2 The Universities employing these trainees for the work for which they have been trained; and

3 The Universities exempting these trainees from the obligation of full-timed apprenticeship, in case they take a full-fledged course of B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc in any later year.

Perhaps, even a more favourable treatment may be given to these trainees in universities having a library school. They may be allowed to take, as part-time students, the course in the subjects other than those in which they have already been trained in the UGC's temporary school, and be given permission to take the B Lib Sc or the DIP Lib Sc examination. This should be governed by a stable, though transitory, regulation to enable the country to tide over the shortage of trained library man=power, caused by the sudden expansion of library provision and library development in various sections of work in the country.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE 1 (Ref. Section 116 of  
the Text)

STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE

As finalised in consultation with the Committee on Library Buildings, fittings and furniture set up by the Indian Standards Institution.

- 0 Introduction
- 01 One metre shall be used as the modular unit for the dimensions of the rooms, gangways and verandahs.
- 02 10 cm shall be used as the modular unit for the dimensions of the fittings and furniture as laid down in "IS:1233-1958 Recommendations for modular co-ordination of dimensions in the building industry".
- 03 Rooms to be provided are:
- 1 Stack room
  - 2 Catalogue room
  - 3 General Reading room
  - 4 Textbook reading room with stack provision
  - 5 Senior reading room for teachers and research workers
  - 6 Periodicals reading room with stack provision
  - 7 Administration room
  - 8 Technical Staff room
  - 9 Rooms for Librarian and Deputy Librarian(s)
  - 10 Research Cubicles
  - 11 Seminar room
  - 12 Exhibition room
  - 13 Committee room
  - 14 Entrance lobby
  - 15 Night Watchman's room
  - 16 Microfilm reading room
  - 17 Rooms for the Department of Library Science
  - 18 Photocopying room
  - 19 Audio-visual room
  - 20 Staff amenity room

- 1 Stack room
- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 11 | Clear length in metres                              | $2.80 + 1.80n$ , where $n$ is an integer not less than a number depending on the width |
| 12 | Clear width in metres                               | 3 to 10  |
| 13 | Clear height of tier in metres                      | 2.35   |
| 14 | Floor to floor height of tier in metres             | 2.50   |
| 15 | Cross gangway between lines of book racks in metres | 1.35   |
| 16 | Side gangway along each of the walls long in metres | 1.00   |

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- 17 **Orientation:-** The stackroom should preferably be placed East to West, the primary reason being avoidance of direct sun.
- 18 **Windows:-** There should be windows in the side walls of the stack room opposite to each gangway.
- 181 The window sill should be at the table height i.e. 0.75 metre
- 182 The window sill shall be covered with wooden planks 0.25 metre deep, so that it can be used to house books temporarily.
- 183 The width of the window shall be not less than 1 metre.
- 184 The height of the window shall be 1.50 metres.
- 185 The window shall be provided with glass shutters and protected with wire mesh, the size of the aperture being sufficiently small to prevent squirrels, rats, etc., from coming in.
- 186 The wire mesh shall be fixed so as to permit a depth of 0.25 metre of window sill for housing books.
- 187 The glass shutters should be horizontally hung, care being taken to see that in the fully opened position the shutters do not project into the sill space intended for housing books.
- 19 **Number of tiers ---- optimum 4**
- 2 **Catalogue Room**
- 21 The upper limit to the area of the catalogue room to be as for 4,00,000 volumes.
- 22 Length 14 metres
- 23 Width 5 metres
- 3 **Reading Rooms**
- 31 Length on the basis of 1.50 metres as the centre-to-centre distance between two consecutive rows of reading tables (in metres)  $1.50n$ , where  $n$  is an integer, greater than 12
- 32 Width on the basis of 4 reading tables per row (in metres) 10.00
- 33 Height to conform to local bye-laws.
- 34 Central gangway width (in metres) 2
- 35 All the windows in the outer walls of the building shall be provided with wire mesh protection to prevent books or pamphlets being passed through the windows.
- 4 **Other Rooms :** Unit of modules to conform to those of reading rooms.
- Note : It is desirable to make the floor to floor height in all the rooms, the same as in all the stock rooms.

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## 5 Units of Accommodation

- 51 Stack room:- 1 sq.m. per 150 volumes  
Rare books and manuscripts 1 sq.m. for 200 volumes
- 52 General and text-book reading room 2 sq.m. per reader
- 53 Senior reading room 2.50 sq.m. per reader
- 54 Periodicals reading room 2 sq.m. per reader
- 55 Research cubicle 9 sq.m. per reader
- 56 Seminar Room 2 sq.m. per reader
- 57 Department of Library Science to provide for 4 teachers, the Secretariat of the Department, 2 class rooms each of capacity for 30 students, a common room, stack-rooms for the Department collection, and the books to be used as a Laboratory material for practical work in classification and cataloguing and a preparation room for audio-visual, extension and publicity material.
- One practical work room of capacity for 50 students,

## 6 Phasing of Construction

The stack room should be built in phases. In the first phase, it shall accommodate the existing stock of reading materials and the anticipated growth for ten years. In each phase, the stack room should be built to the full height of 4 tiers. The later phase should consist preferably of the extension of the first phase along the longer axis. The other part of the building also may be phased if necessary.

## 7 Book Trolley

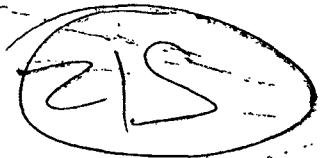
- 71 Each floor of the library building shall be in one single level, without any threshold anywhere, to facilitate movement of book trolley from one part to the floor to another.
- 72 The movement of book trolley from one tier to another in the stack room and from one floor to another in the rest of the building shall be through electric lifts provided within the stack room with landings in every tier and floor.

## 8 Location

The Library should be centrally located with reference to the buildings of the faculties and departments, the laboratories, and the hostels in the case of residential universities.

## 91. RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ROOMS

- 911 Stack room should be placed centrally so that it



easily accessible every part of the library.

- 912 The catalogue room should be like an anti-room to the stack room on the way from the general reading room to the stack room.
- 913 The general reading room should be close to the entrance of the stack room and the entrance to the library should open into it.
- 914 Periodicals room may be further removed from the general reading room. But independent access to it should be possible when the other rooms in the library are closed.
- 915 Special reading rooms may be further away.
- 916 The Librarians and the Deputy Librarians should have their rooms in close proximity to the general reading room.
- 917 The technical staff can be further away. They should have independent access to the stack room and the catalogue room.
- 918 The room for the administrative staff can be still further away
- 9191 The cubicles, and the rooms for group study etc., and the Committee Room may be away from the above-mentioned rooms in a separate wing or a separate floor.
- 9192 The exhibition room may be combined with the extreme lobby or provided along with it.
- 9113 The room for the Department of Library Science may be provided in a separate floor or wing.
- 92 The set-up of the control region in the general reading room should consist of successively:
  - 921 No man zone cum overflow counter (2 x 3 x 1 metre)
  - 922 Entrance gangway with turn-stile controlled from within the central counter enclosure (width 1 metre)
  - 923 Central counter enclosure (internal 3 x 3 x 1 metre and external 4 x 4 x 1.35 metres)
  - 924 Exist gangway with turn-stile controlled from within the central counter (width 1 metre)
  - 925 No man zone cum overflow counter ( 2 x 3 x 1 metre)

93 DIMENSIONS OF FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.

Category	In metre
1. Reading room table	2 (length) x .70 (depth) x .75 (height). Book support .20 cms deep. .25 back height .20 front height with back reaper at a suitable height.
2 Stack room table and reading room table (half size)	1 x .75 x .82

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Category	In metre
3 Office Table	2 x 1 x .83
4 Counter (gross)	6 x 4 x 1.33
5 Counter(net external)	4 x 4 x 1.33
6 Counter(net internal)	3 x 3 x 1
7 Supplementary counter(net external)	3 x 4 x 1
8 Book rack without books(net)	Shelf length 0.93 with allowance for verticals. length 1.86 + .14 =2.00 m.(moduler length) Depth .45 m height 2.20 m.
9 Book rack with books (net)	2.00 x .45 x 2.50 ms
10 Shelf-Plank	1 x .24 x .83
11 Book Trolley	1 x .5 x .83
12 Frame for Bay guide and gangway guide (gross dimensions)	.5 x .33 x .03
13 Box for card(inner dimensions)(lower part=Upper part)	.14 x .08 x .08
14 Tray for cards (inner dimensions)	.5 x .14 x .04 (for .08)
15 Cabinet for cards, Four columns of 6 trays each (external dimensions)	.06 x 1.33 x .53

Requirement for fitments for drainage and sanitation for library buildings(extract from IS:1172-1957 Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage and sanitation).

For Public

For Staff

Fitments

	Male	Female	Male	Female
Water Closets	1 per 200 to 400 persons. For over 400 at 1 per 250 or part thereof	1 per 100 to 200 persons for over 200 at 1 per 150 or part thereof	1 for 1 to 15 persons. 2 for 16 to 35	1 for 1 to 12 persons 2 for 13 to 25
Ablution Taps	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet
Urinals	1 per 50 persons	-	Nil upto 6 persons 1 for 7 to 20 2 for 21 to 45	-
Water basins	1 for every 200 persons or part thereof. For over 400 persons, add at 1 per 200 or part thereof	1 for every 200 persons or part thereof. For over 200, add at 1 per 150 or part thereof	1 for 1 to 15 persons 2 for 16 to 35 persons	1 for 1 to 12 persons 2 for 13 to 25 persons

1 water tap with draining arrangements shall be provided for every 50 persons or part thereof in the vicinity of water closets and urinals.



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<u>Fitments</u>	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cleaner's Sinks	-	1 per floor, min		

Note: It may be assumed that two-third of the number are males and one-third females.

Sd/- S.R.RANGANATHAN  
Chairman, Library Buildings,  
Fittings, and Furniture Sectional  
Committee, Indian Standards  
Institution.

APPENDIX II.

Staff Requirements for University Library.

Staff Formula:

The following symbols will be used to make the formula compact -

- NA = Number of volumes accessioned in a year.
- ND = Number of periodicals indexed and abstracted (documented) regularly.
- NG = Number of gate-hours in a year. A gate-hour is one counter-gate kept open for one hour.
- NH = Number of hours the library is kept open for service in a day.
- NM = Number of rupees provided in the annual budget of the library.
- NP = Number of periodical publications currently taken in the library.
- NR = Number of readers given reference service in the library in a day.
- NS = Number of seats for readers in the library.
- NV = Number of volumes in the library.
- NW = Number of working days for the library in a year.
- SB = Strength of staff for book section doing book selection and book ordering.
- SC = Strength of staff for circulation section.
- SD = Strength of staff for documentation section, indexing and abstracting periodicals.
- SL = Strength of supervisory staff, i.e., the librarian and his deputies.
- SM = Strength of maintenance section doing the accessioning, replacement of used books, shelf-rectification, stack-room-guide binding and repair (excluding the technicians for the actual work of binding), stock verification as a continuing process, and control of the transfer and retransfer of book-collections to the departments of study and research from time to time to facilitate the work in progress in the departments.
- SN = Non-Professional staff including accountants, stenographers, typists, correspondence clerks and similar office staff.
- SP = Strength of professional staff.
- SPA = Professional Assistances
- SPP = Strength of periodical publications section
- SR = Strength of reference staff helping the readers in the choice of reading materials.
- SS = Strength of semi-professional staff.
- ST = Strength of the technical section, classifying, cataloguing, and shelf-register preparing work.
- SU = Strength of unskilled staff.

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~~The terms professional and semi-professional will become clear in later sections.~~

- SB =  $NA/6,000$  (This implies that one person can select and order 6,000 books in a year).
- SC =  $NG/1,500$  (This implies that one person can control one gate-hour in a year, on the basis of working 6 hours in a day, for 250 days in the year; this allows him to be free on the 52 Sundays or its equivalent weekly holidays, on 15 casual leave days, on 30 days of annual vacation or leave, and the other usual bank holidays or thier equivalent holidays).

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- ~~SD~~ = ~~ND/10~~ (This implies that a person can index and abstract 10 learned periodicals (i.e. their successive issues) in a year).
- SL = NH-NW/1,500. This implies the same holiday arrangements as for circulation staff.
- SM = NA/2,000 + NV/50,000 (The implication is easily seen).
- SN = NM/20,000 + NS/100.
- SPP = NP/1,500 (This implies that one person can manage 500 current periodical publications, including their registration, display, cumulation for binding, ordering and other administrative work).
- SR = NR/50.NW/250. (This implies the same holidays etc. as for circulation staff and that one person can attend to the reference and choice-of-books needs of 50 readers in a day).
- ST = NA/2,000 (This implies that one person can classify and catalogue 2,000 volumes in a year. Assuming that he works 250 days in the year, this implies that one person can classify and catalogue eight volumes in a day of six hours. This implies classifying the eight books and writing an average of 50 catalogue cards and filing them in a day).
- SP = SL + ST + SD + 4. (This implies that the supervisory, technical, and documentation sections should be fully technical and documentation sections, book, circulation, maintenance, and periodical publications sections should be professionals).
- SPA+SS-SB + SC + SM + SP + 4. (This implies that all but the heads of the book, circulation, maintenance, and periodical publications sections may be semi-professionals).
- SU = (SN + SP + SS) + NV/20,000 (This implies that there should be a cleaner for every 20,000 volumes - to be cleaned once in a fortnight and for reshelving books daily. They may be equal in strength - in the library and half as many as the strength on the superior. Staff for outdoor work, carrying books from counter and from the administrative offices to the stack - room, for stamping pasting, etc., of the books, and other conventional office work).

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I N D E X

Note 1 : References are to number of chapters and sections.

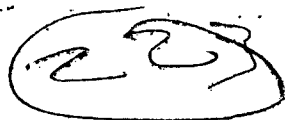
Note 2 :            Def     =     defined  
                     irt     =     in relation to  
                     rirt    =     referred in valuation to

Abstract periodical	413	Cross gangway	215
Academic qualification	631	Curb	232
Accounts Authority	5423	Decentralisation	452
Adult growth	21	Department of library science	<u>see</u> Library
Air conditioning	266	School	
Allahabad University	365	Departmental Collection	499
Allocation		Recommendation	1394
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Loss-of	49	Library collection	623
Of exam value	493	research staff	621
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<u>i r t</u> net-book	552	Fifth Law	21
Book-shop	273	Finance	36
Campus	481	Fittings	2
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Recommendation	14	Foreign book <u>i r t</u>	
Buildings	2	Cost 57 in Sheets	592
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Chairman UGC <u>i r t</u>		Building	62
Foreign exchange	562	Furniture	2
Inauguration	02	Recommendation	11
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Reading list	482		
Cheap Indian edition	571		
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		National Book League	482
		National Central	
		Library	21
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Indian		Library Authority	553
book	554	Publishers in	
edition	571	India	551
Inter-library loan	44	Standing Vendor	55
Inter-University Board	96	University Library	553
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting,  
Dated 17/18th June '59.

- Item - 6. To consider the recommendation of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee regarding the term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.
- 

The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report had stated with regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor that the appointment to this post has resulted in alignment on party lines and high party feelings and has proved the bane of the Banaras Hindu University for several years and as such the Vice-Chancellor should desirably be selected by the Visitor.

The sub-committee appointed by the Commission to consider the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee report had recommended as follows:-

The Committee recommended that the procedure for appointment of Vice-Chancellor be the same as in Delhi University. The term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should be 3 years renewable for a further period of 3 years.

This recommendation of the sub-committee was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 9th/10th Feb. '59 along with other recommendations, but no final decision was arrived at. It was postponed for consideration in a later meeting of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.



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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17/18th June, 1959.

Item No. 7 To consider the references received from the Ministry of Home Affairs inviting the comments of the U.G.C. on the recommendations by the Officer on Special Duty (Home Ministry) regarding recruitment to All-India and Central Services Class.

--

The Ministry of Home Affairs had appointed an Officer on Special Duty to examine various matters concerning the structure and organisation of the Services, their recruitment, training, probation etc. On the question relating to the general policy of Govt. in respect of recruitment to the All India and Central Class I Services, the Officer had submitted three 'Papers' and the recommendations contained therein were considered at a meeting of the Secretaries of the Govt. of India. A copy of these papers together with relevant extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the Secretaries received from the Govt. of India, are enclosed. (Secret papers being circulated separately)

~~Before taking any further action in the matter~~ the Government of India desire particularly to have the views of the University Grants Commission whether persons with Third-class degrees should be declared ineligible for appearing in I.A.S. and the Allied Services competitive examinations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for advice.

(220)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

17th/18th June '59.

Item:8 To receive the report on the working of the scheme of scholarships to promote the study of selected regional languages.

\* \* \*

The University Grants Commission had, vide resolution 8, dated the 30th November, 1956, approved the award of prizes instituted in Indian Universities to promote the study of regional languages. A copy of the scheme approved is enclosed (Annexure I). The scheme was communicated to all the universities in December, 1956 and they were requested that if they were interested in implementing the scheme for the benefit of their students, they might adopt the scheme as approved by the Commission with effect from the academic year 1957. Thirty universities accepted the scheme in principle. The Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Gauhati Universities have informed that the scheme was not practicable. The universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Karnatak, Patna, Visva-Bharati and Vikram have not until now communicated their views on the scheme.

Though 30 universities had agreed to implement the scheme, so far only the following 3 universities have held examinations for the award of prizes to the students in the languages mentioned against each:

1. Madras University ----- 1957-58 and  
1958-59 (Hindi)
2. Nagpur University ----- 1957-58 (Hindi)
3. Poona University ----- 1958-59 (Hindi)

We have no clear information as to why the other universities could not hold such examinations. It may have been possibly because of lack of interest on the part of students. This progress of the scheme is reported to the Commission for information.

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Annexure I to Item No.8

Rules for the award of prizes instituted  
at the Indian Universities to promote the study  
of regional languages.

(1) There shall be two prizes, one of the value of Rs.500 and the other of Rs.250 to be awarded on the results of a competitive examination to be held each year at each of the Indian Universities.

In addition to the cash prize of Rs.500 or Rs.250 for the candidates who obtain the first and the second places respectively in the competitive test, each candidate who secures a prize, shall be permitted to tour for one month in the area of the language in which he has secured a prize and shall be paid one single second class fare each way plus a subsistence allowance of Rs.250 for the whole tour subject to the condition that the maximum travelling and subsistence allowances payable to a student shall not exceed Rs.500. The places of visit selected by the student shall be approved by the University.

(2) All students on the rolls of the University (including affiliated colleges) who are not more than 20 years on the 1st September of the year in which the examination is held, shall be eligible to take the examination provided that no student whose mother tongue is included in any of the group mentioned below in rule 3 will be eligible for competition in any other language of the same group.

(3) The examination will be held every year on such date or dates as will be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor for the groups and for the languages mentioned below:-

Sanskrit Group.

Group (1) Assamese  
Bengali  
Hindi  
Oriya

Group (2) Gujarati  
Kashmiri  
Marathi  
Punjabi  
Urdu

Dravidian Group.

Tamil  
Telugu  
Malayalam  
Kannarese.

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- (4) The examination test will be of the matriculation (High School) standard.
- (5) There shall be two papers carrying 100 marks each. There shall also be a viva-voce test.
- (6) The candidates will be required to obtain 55% marks to qualify themselves for the award of the prizes.
- (7) No examination fee shall be charged by the University from the students for appearing in the test.
- (8) There shall be at least 10 persons sitting for the examination in each language.
- (9) Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Registrar of the University.
- (10) The expenditure on the prizes would be met by the University Grants Commission.

(22)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17/18th June 1959.

Item No. 9 To consider the resolution to be moved in the Lok Sabha regarding the establishment of a Department of Studies related to the Latin American countries in one of the Central Universities

--

The Ministry of Education had intimated that the following resolution was proposed to be moved in the Lok Sabha (in its last session) viz:

"This House recommends that steps be taken for establishing a Department for studies in connection with Latin American countries in one of the Universities under the Central Government".

The Ministry desired to have the views of the Commission on this question by 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1959. As the Commission was not in session at the time the reference was made and was not likely to meet immediately thereafter, the Govt. of India were informed that the views of the Commission could not be made available by that date. The matter is placed before the Commission for advice as it is likely that the resolution may be moved in the Lok Sabha at the next session having failed to come up in the last Session.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17th/18th June 1959.

Item No. 10: To consider the proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the question of holding Extension lecturers on Co-operative movement in the Universities

----

The Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, have informed that in the matter of Co-operative policy, the Govt. of India are of the view that non-official leadership should be encouraged in the formation and running of Co-operative Societies and that adequate training facilities should be provided for the purpose. It is also considered that the Universities could play a useful part by holding extension lecturers on the Co-operative movement.

The Ministry of Education desire to have the views of the Commission with regard to the possibility of Universities holding extension lectures on Co-operative movement. Most of the Universities have provision already for holding extension lectures on all subjects of interest and they could arrange for extension lectures on Co-operative movement also if proper personnel are available to deliver lectures. The Chairman feels that in view of the importance of the subject, the Commission may evolve some positive scheme and suggest it to the Universities and that a systematic approach to the problem is necessary, if some impact is to be made on the situation.

The Office of the Commission have already addressed the Universities that this proposal may be considered by the Universities and they may intimate their views regarding a suitable scheme that could be worked by the Universities and also the feasibility and availability of suitable lecturers and materials for the purpose (Any material made available by Universities before the next meeting of the Commission, will be presented to the Commission at the time of the meeting).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th  
June 1959.

Item No.11: To consider the question of limiting the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University.

The University Grants Commission have been feeling for some time that effective steps should immediately be taken to restrict the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College in the Banaras Hindu University. The Commission have laid down that normally no college should have more than 1000 students on its rolls and as an upper limit, where adequate facilities are available, their number may be raised to 1500 in special cases. Even this maximum has been very much exceeded during all the years from 1953 onwards. The authorities of the University were requested to communicate to the Commission the exact position regarding this and the steps the University had taken or propose to take in the future to restrict admissions so that the total strength of the college may be reduced to the limits mentioned above. The matter has been considered by the University authorities and a copy of the reply received from the University is enclosed (Appendix I).

The Chairman, University Grants Commission feels that the attitude taken by the University in their letter flouts every resolution that has been passed by authoritative bodies, like the Central Advisory Board of Education, in regard to selective admission of young persons to University education. It is not within the power of the Central Government or the University Grants Commission to persuade the State Government to start new colleges, nor need it be taken as axiomatic that admission must be found for every matric passed or higher secondary passed or inter passed student who seeks admission. Also as the Banaras Hindu University is a Central University owing practically

p.t.o.

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nothing to the U.P. Government in regard to its maintenance, there is no need for it to worry over the problem of higher educational facilities for students from U.P. or any particular State.

The Chairman has added in his letter to the Education Minister that the stand of the Commission in this matter is clear: viz. that, if public money is to be spent on improving amenities and standards in any unit of higher education, eg., an Arts College, there must be an agreed limit of students for whom better facilities are to be provided or already existing deteriorated facilities are to be improved.

If the B.H.U. authorities persist in their present attitude, which violates any academic conscience, the U.G.C. may have to discontinue extending any development assistance to the University so far as it is related to the needs of the Central Hindu College.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Copy of letter No.GS/II-B-1/586 dated 23rd/25th April 1959 from Major S.L.Dar, Registrar, Banaras Hindu University to Shri S.Mathai, Secretary, U.G.C.

I invite reference to your D.O.No.F.22-2/59(CUP) dated 3rd February, 1959, addressed to Dr.V.S.Jha, regarding restriction of numbers of admissions to the Central Hindu College of the University.

1. The position in respect of enrolment in the year 1953-54 to 1958-59 is given in the enclosed statement.
2. Your letter under reference was placed before the Executive Council at its meeting held on the 16th February, 1959 and the decision of the Council is embodied in its Resolution No.277 quoted below:-

Resolution No.277 dated 16.2.1959:

"Considered letter No.D.O.No.F.22-2/59(C.U.P.) dated 3-2-1959 from the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor (Appendix E).

The Executive Council was of the view that the Secretary, University Grants Commission, be informed that while the University considers reduction in the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College desirable with a view to improving efficiency and discipline, it also considers that measures necessary in this direction should be initiated by the University Grants Commission after consultation with the Ministry of Education, Government of India and the Government of U.P., and after adequate measures are taken to provide alternative facilities for education of those who will be refused admission consequent to reduction in the intake in the Central Hindu College.

Resolved that a reply couched in suitable terms expressing the view of the Executive Council be sent to the Secretary, University Grants Commission".

3. The University considers reduction in the number of admissions to the Central Hindu College to be necessary with a view to improving the standard of instruction as well as that of discipline in the College. During the past three years the University made serious attempts to curtail the number of admissions to this College but with results that are well known. Certain forces within and outside the University have foiled the attempts of the University to restrict admissions. The story of these efforts is none too edifying and every time the University which was left alone in the struggle was humbled and completely beaten. In this context it is necessary to draw attention to the following observations made in the Report of the Allahabad University Enquiry Committee of 1953 which has been aptly quoted in para 19 of the Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee of 1958 "We urge that the number of students to be admitted each year should not depend upon the ability of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of departments to resist the pressure which is put on them to increase the number of admissions, but that the maximum figure be resolutely fixed and rigidly adhered to without any hindrance whatever until such time as circumstances justify a reconsideration of that figure".

4. The Chairman will no doubt recall his own experience of the reactions of the teachers and students of the University to the proposal of reduction in the number of admissions. He would also recall how this proposal was used as a handle for

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creating trouble in the University in August, 1957. It is easy to make a political capital of the situation, real or imaginary, created as a result of an attempt to curtail the number of admissions.

5. Of late the demand for admissions to the University has increased considerably. The attempts to provide for increased enrolment have hardly been commensurate with the increasing demand for it. Even State Governments have found it difficult to resist the demand and they have permitted overcrowding in Colleges resulting in decline of efficiency and discipline. There are instances in which the State Governments have forced Universities to admit more students than accommodation, equipment and laboratory provision would permit. In the background of the public pressure and popular sentiment any endeavour to restrict the numbers is interpreted to be an anti-national act designed to down the youth of the country. Even responsible leaders and persons in authority sometimes give expression to views which no doubt draw applause but which also put the University in the wrong box in popular estimation. It may be mentioned in this connection that soon after the strike of 1957 one very distinguished political leader holding a position of authority addressed the University Union and urged that no student who seeks admission to the University should be denied admission even if the total enrolment exceeds forty thousand : Perhaps all this was said in complete ignorance of the context; but it had its effect.

In view of these considerations the Executive Council was of the view that the attempt to reduce numbers in the Central Hindu College should be carefully planned by those who matter such as the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Education, the State Government and the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University. While cautious attempts to reduce enrolment in the College are made, endeavour should also be made to provide for the enrolment elsewhere of such numbers as are likely to be refused admission in the University. It is necessary to convince the popular mind that reduction in numbers is not done with a view to bar the gates of the University to the students seeking higher education but that the only purpose of reduction is to improve efficiency of instruction. It is, therefore, necessary that the State Governments concerned should take simultaneous measures to provide for admission of those who are likely to be excluded from admissions to this College. It is suggested, if you have no objection, that the University Grants Commission takes up this measure in consultation with the Central Ministry of Education and the State Governments concerned. The unfortunate experience of the University has been that unilateral action on its part in this direction has only resulted in defeat, loss of prestige and bad blood.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

S.L.Dar.

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STATEMENT OF ENROLMENT IN THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY IN THE YEAR  
1953-54 to 1958-59.

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956 - 57	1957 - 58	1958 - 59
	No. actually enrolled	No. actually enrolled	No. actually enrolled	No. allotted by Standing Committee.	No. actually enrolled	No. actually enrolled
				(a)	(b)	(b)
					No. allotted by Standing Committee.	No. actually enrolled
					(a)	(b)
<b>A. Arts :-</b>						
III Year	927	639	682	675	675	582
IV Year	512	851	614		678	656
V Year	429	412	487	60 in each Deptt.	470	352
VI Year	315	320	348		364	370
<b>Research :-</b>						
I Year	33	38	37		42	36
II Year	25	30	35		44	40
More than two years	57	75	92		133	132
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2298</b>	<b>2365</b>	<b>2295</b>		<b>2435</b>	<b>2168</b>
<b>B. Commerce:-</b>						
III Year	275	154	195	195	150	141
IV Year	159	259	152		177	143
V Year	54	48	63	60	50	56
VI Year	61	46	38		36	49
<b>Research :-</b>						
I Year	5	2	-	-	2	-
II Year	3	4	2	-	-	2
More than two years	3	5	8	-	11	11
<b>Total (B)</b>						

Grand Total :

Note: System of fixing number of Admissions was not in vogue before 1956-57.

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Copy of letter dated the 15th May, 1959, from Prof. M.K. Sidhanta, Chairman, Executive Committee, India-International Centre to Dr. C.D. Dashrugh, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

.....

I am approaching you as the Chairman of the University Grants Commission for financial help towards the proposed India International Centre. Considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of the Centre which will be mainly University-based. At this Centre the members of the staff and other scholars of the member-universities will have an opportunity of coming into contact with intellectuals of other countries. Such contacts will be possible not only through the programme of lectures, seminars, discussion groups etc. arranged by the Centre but in a more informal and intimate manner through their living together at the Centre which will thus help to carry out the ideals of Universities. The intellectual work of the Universities will be supplemented by this cultural contact and clash of minds provided by the Centre.

Outline plans and estimates for the building up of the Centre are now taking shape: the total expenses for the land, building etc. are expected to be of the order of 45 lakhs. The Rockefeller Foundation is expected to contribute 30 or 35 lakhs out of this amount and the Centre will have to supply about 12 lakhs. The membership fees of the Indian Universities are expected to bring about 3½ lakhs as practically every University has joined as a member. May I request the University Grants Commission to contribute to each of these Universities a sum to match the University contribution in the proportion of 2:1, i.e. a contribution of Rs.20,000/- to each membership-fee of Rs.10,000/- which the Universities will make available to the Centre for its non-recurring expenses. This will help us to raise the required sum and build the Centre within the minimum time.

The recurring expenses of the Centre have also been estimated. The Hotel and Restaurant part is expected to be self-supporting but according to the idea of providing good Hotel amenities to our guests at a reasonable cost no profit is expected to be made out of it. The programme activities of the Centre have therefore to be financed through subscriptions and donations raised by the Centre and the estimated annual deficit of about Rs.1.25 lakhs on programme-work met from these. This deficit is calculated after the contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation in dollars is taken into account. Here again the 32 or 35 member-Universities will each pay Rs.1,000/- per annum and a few thousands may be raised from the subscriptions of individual members. This deficit can be substantially met if the University Grants Commission make for the purposes of help to the Centre a contribution to each University in the proportion of 2:1 so that with the subscriptions already promised or paid by individual universities we may have a recurring annual asset of over a lakh.

I hope that these grants will be made by the University Grants Commission and thereby the starting of the work of the Centre will be expedited.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th June '59.

Item No.13: To receive a reference received from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding the set up of a University at Kanpur.

The Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh has addressed the Chairman, U.G.C. asking for his advice for the establishment of a University at Kanpur. A copy of the letter received from the Chief Minister is enclosed (Appendix I). In this connection it may be stated that the University Grants Commission had in September, 1954, appointed a Committee consisting of Dr.J.C.Ghosh and Shri J.A.Taraporewala to investigate the establishment of a Technological University at Kanpur. The Committee had in its report recommended that instead of a State Technological University, the Northern Regional Higher Technological Institute should be established in Kanpur and that this Institute should come into being with the present Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and the Central Textile Institute as nuclei and the State Government should hand over these two latter institutions for the purpose of establishing the higher technological institute. The recommendations of the Committee were communicated to the Ministry of Education and the Co-ordinating Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. had accepted these recommendations. It seems that the Government of India have decided to set up the <sup>(Northern Regional)</sup> Higher Technological Institute, independent of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and the Central Textile Institute.

Some further information has been called for from the Chief Minister, U.P. and the case will be placed before the Commission again when all the relevant facts are available.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix I to Item No.13.

Copy of D.O. letter No.C/2239/59 dated 2/5th May, 1959 from Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to Shri C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

The question of establishment of a University at Kanpur has been claiming pressing attention for some time past. About a year back, I had occasion to consult the late Sri J.C.Ghosh, Member of the Planning Commission, about it. My idea was that in view of the location of a sizable number of institutions imparting higher technical education at Kanpur, a Technological University may be established at Kanpur more or less on the lines of a similar institute at Massachusettes. The Planning Commission, however, was of the opinion that it would be preferable to have a full-fledged University at Kanpur with Faculties in Technology as well as in the Humanities and Sciences. The proposal, however, has not made any further progress on account of the difficulty of finding finances for implementation of the proposal.

We have at Kanpur the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute which trains up students and awards various graduate and post-graduate degrees. The institute has been provisionally affiliated to the Agra University. This institute gives training in Chemical Engineering, Oil Technology and Applied Microbiology.

The Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, are running the National Sugar Institute at Kanpur. The institute is located in the same premises as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. This institute offers facilities for certain fellowships, diploma courses and some post-graduate courses.

Meanwhile, the Government of India have also decided to set up a higher technological institute at Kanpur. Land for this purpose has been acquired and it is hoped that the institute will take definite shape in the very near future. Apart from these institutes, the local textile interests have set up a Northern India Textile Research Institute at Kanpur. This institute has the potentialities of developing into a big training-cum-research institute in textile. We have also a Leather Institute at Kanpur which is being sizably expanded under the Second Five Year Plan. An Agriculture College is also located at Kanpur and has been functioning with success for several years. Recently the Kanpur Medical College has been established, where students up to the fourth year class are receiving education at present. The Kanpur Medical College has been planned on an ambitious scale at a cost of about 2.25 crores. Besides these institutions providing facilities for technical education, there is also a good general academic atmosphere at Kanpur. There are three well established degree colleges which are at present affiliated to the Agra University.

These institutions provide the nucleus of a University at Kanpur. The late Sri J.C.Ghosh shared this view and considered that even as an affiliating institution, the University of Agra has had become unwieldy and the establishment of a University at Kanpur could be justified as a necessity. In fact even as early as 1948, the Radhakrishnan Commission on University Education had envisaged the establishment of a University at Kanpur in the near future. If the idea of the establishment of a University materialises, it will be possible to have a sufficiently well integrated University with fully developed faculties in Arts, Science, Agriculture, Medicine and Technology. Details connected with this proposal are being worked out. I thought, however, that before proceeding further, I should consult you and request you to kindly let me know what you feel about it. It will be appreciated that apart from other things, one main hurdle in the way of progress of the

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proposal has been finance. In case you agree with the proposal, as I hope you will, we shall look up to the University Grants Commission for substantial assistance, both non-recurring and recurring. I hope you would find some time to give thought to the idea and let me have your advice and also let me know if the University Grants Commission will be prepared to help.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting,  
Dated 17/18th June, 1959.

Item No. 14. To receive a report regarding the starting of Evening Classes for M.A. by the Delhi University.

.....

The question of opening Evening Colleges to cope with the increasing demand for higher Education on the part of persons gainfully employed during the day in the bigger cities of the Country (and also displaced personnel, particularly in Delhi) has already come under the notice of the Commission on a few occasions. The question of adopting a uniform policy for admitting private students to University examinations and also of instituting morning and evening classes of appropriate duration had been referred by the Education Ministry to the University Grants Commission in June 1955 and the University Grants Commission had then, on the first point expressed the view that it was a matter for the Universities to consider and decide and on the second, took no decision. Shortly after, in December 1955, the Planning Commission's panel of Educationists recommended that evening Colleges should be established wherever necessary and possible and the Ministry again referred it to the University Grants Commission and asked for suitable scheme to implement it if the University Grants Commission decided that it was desirable. This was included in the Commission's agenda for the meeting on the 29th July 1957 and, after taking into consideration the recommendation of the Report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the future of the Punjab University Camp College New Delhi, the following resolution was recorded." The Commission was unable to express a definite opinion on the desirability of establishing evening Colleges on a national Scale. With regard to the recommendation for establishing four such Colleges in Delhi \*\*\*\*\*

P.T.O.



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the/ Commission agreed that it may in practice be difficult to withdraw the facilities provided by the Camp College and that it may be desirable to spread the number of students in the Camp College over three or four separate institutions. The Commission however felt that it was not the function of the Government or the University to start such evening Colleges but that these might be left to private enterprise (whether in association with day Colleges or separately) to be regulated in a suitable manner."

The recommendations of the University Education Commission on "Evening Colleges" will be found at p.106 of Vol. I and run as follows:

40. Evening Colleges.- A via media has been suggested for the benefit of the workers who are keen on improving their qualifications. In the University of London, Birkbeck College has been working for 125 years for the "internal" students, who, by reason of the fact that they are engaged in full time paid employment during the day, are unable to devote more than their leisure hours to study. The hours of work are in the evening, from about 5.30 to 9. The facilities provided at the College are intended primarily for those taking full courses in preparation for degrees but, subject to the concurrence of the relevant heads of departments, 'occasional' part-time students are also admitted, provided they have the proper preliminary education for following the instruction in the college. In the larger cities of our country, we may consider the feasibility of establishing institutions of this type in Arts and Science for full time workers. These institutions may have to use some of the buildings of the ordinary colleges, but it must be clearly understood that the staff has to be a separate one, as no teacher can possibly work in the evenings in addition to teaching day classes. Not only should the teaching staff be separate but all employees of the evening institutions have to be whole-time, and the college must have an organisation absolutely separate from that of the day institutions. Moreover, it may be necessary to lengthen the duration of the courses for any particular degree at these evening Colleges, because the student will not be able to follow up the lectures with much of home work as a whole time student is able to do. Thus if the ordinary B.A. and B.Sc. courses are three-year ones for the day students, they should extend to four years for the evening students.

2. In May 1958 the Ministry took the question a step further after taking a decision that three evening Colleges be started in the Delhi, Deshbandu and D.A.V. Colleges of Delhi University, to be run by the University of Delhi on a grant from Government on cover-the deficit basis to each College; the administrative responsibility for running the Colleges was to

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rest in the hands of the governing bodies of the Colleges concerned. As however the Finance Ministry felt that the financial assistance should be given by the University Grants Commission as the evening Colleges would be run by the Delhi University, a reference was made to the University Grants Commission for opinion. The question was circulated to members for opinion in view of its urgency but it was felt that it was important enough to be considered at a regular meeting of the Commission. Accordingly it was included in the agenda for the meeting of 8th July, 1958 and the following resolution was recorded and communicated to the Ministry of Education and the University of Delhi. "The Commission noted that steps had already been taken by the Government of India to set up 3 evening Colleges in Delhi. The Commission also noted that maintenance grants for these evening Colleges will be paid by the Government of India for the time being. The Commission agreed that the working of this arrangement may be watched for a year so and a report made later to the Commission after an inspection of these Institutions. The Commission also desired that a note may be sent to the Government on general principles regarding evening Colleges as laid down in the Radhakrishnan Commission Report".

The University have been asked to let us have a report on the working of these Institutions as an academic year would shortly be over and after it is received an inspection by the Commission may be arranged. As the Ministry is already seized of the recommendations of the University Education Commission through the Report of the Camp College Enquiry Committee which contained a Verbatim extract, the preparation of a Note on special points will be taken up after the University's Report of working of the Evening Colleges during 1958-59 is received and the Commission have inspected the institutions as indicated in the resolution quoted above.

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3. In the meantime, as a result of the decision by the Panjab University syndicate to discontinue admission to M.A (Previous) Course in the Camp College from the next academic session, the University of Delhi submitted proposal to the Ministry of Education for starting M.A. Classes in the Evening Colleges with effect from the academic year 1959-60. These proposals were discussed on the 16th April, 1959 and a copy of the Minutes of the meeting are enclosed. Here again the Government, of India will bear the entire expenditure on account of this scheme (anticipated deficit is of the order Rs. ₹,22,300/-) and the idea is to transfer the scheme to the University Grants Commission in the 3rd Five Year Plan.

4. On the file relating to the starting of the M.A. classes in evening colleges, Chairman recorded " We should apprise the Commission of these developments at their next meeting. If we do not like these classes, we should say so plainly". The case is submitted to the Commission accordingly.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated the 17/18th June, '59.

Item 15 - To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the introduction of the teaching of Marathi and Gujarati under the scheme for teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 8/9th July, 1958, accepted the scheme of Delhi University along with the schemes of Universities of Aligarh and Banaras for the teaching of South Indian Languages (Res. 45) and approved the following expenditure in respect of Delhi University.-

Staff :

Readers	-	2 in Philology and South Indian History and Culture.
Lecturers	-	4 in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam
Library Asstt.	-	2
Books :		
Books	-	Rs. 30,000 (R)
		Rs. 20,000 (NR)
		-----
		Rs. 50,000
		-----

No grant has been paid so far by the Commission to the University on this account.

2. The Commission sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 4,500/- towards T.A. D.A., etc. of ten experts from South India for drawing up the syllabi for the teaching of the different languages, viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

3. The Delhi University has now informed that it desires to introduce the teaching of Marathi and Gujarati also. The expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 40,000/- (R) per annum and Rs. 50,000/- (NR) for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan, as detailed below --

A. RECURRING

Readers	-	2 one in Gujarati and one in Marathi
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.....2.

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- 2 -

Lecturers - 2 one in Gujarati and one in Marathi.

Senior Library Assistant -1

Other Charges per annum

a) Furniture/Equipment	-	Rs. 500
b) Printing/Stationery/Library Supplies	-	Rs. 1,500
c) Contingencies		Rs. 500
d) Miscellaneous (including provision for translation work)	-	Rs. 1,500
		-----
	Rs.	Rs. 4,000
		-----

Total recurring expenditure per annum - Rs. 40,000 approximately

B. NON-RECURRING FOR THE PLAN PERIOD

a) Library books @ Rs. 20,000/- each for Marathi and Gujarati	-	Rs. 40,000
b) Furniture	-	Rs. 5,000
c) Office Equipment - Typewriter, Card Index, Catalogue, racks and shelves, etc.	-	Rs. 5,000
		-----
		Rs. 50,000
		-----

4. Before this scheme was referred to the Commission, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, had approached the Chief Minister, Bombay State for financial assistance towards it and secured an assurance that the Bombay Government would bear 50% of the recurring expenditure in 1959-60 and 100% of the <sup>Non-recurring</sup> expenditure. No commitment to share 50% of the recurring expenditure in the last year of the Plan period viz. 1960-61, however, has <sup>been</sup> received from the Bombay Government. It may also be mentioned that Marathi and Gujarati are strictly speaking not "South Indian" Languages.

5. The University has requested that 50% of the recurring expenditure ~~viz~~ -Rs. 20,000/- per annum may be given by the Commission as its share towards the implementation of the scheme.

6. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated the 17/18th June, '59.

Item 16 - To consider the request of the Delhi University for additional financial assistance towards the development of its Department of Sociology.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 8th July, 1958, sanctioned the following posts and items of expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of the Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Delhi University (Res. 37) -

Professor	- 1	
Reader	- 1	
Lecturers	- 3	
Books and Journals	-	Rs. 16,500 (R)
		Rs. 27,000 (NR)
		<hr/>
		Rs. 43,500
		<hr/>

2. The Delhi University has now approached the Commission with the request that additional provision may be made in the Department of Sociology for three Research Scholars (at Rs. 200/- per month each), one Technical Assistant (in the scale of Rs. 160-300), furniture at a cost of Rs. 3,250/-, equipment costing Rs. 5,250/-, etc. the total expenditure of which is estimated at Rs. 11,700/- (R) and Rs. 9,000/- (NR) as detailed in the Vice-Chancellor's D.O. letter No. 396/VC, dated the 4th May, 1959 (copy enclosed Annexure I).

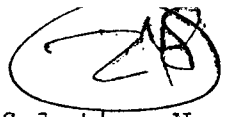
3. These requirements were not placed by the University before the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to enquire into the needs of the University for the development of post-graduate studies in Social Science which visited the University in April, 1958. The reason for this is stated to be that the University could not properly estimate the detailed requirements of the Department in the absence of a Professor of Sociology at the time. Prof. M.N. Srinivas, who has since then been appointed as Head of the Department, has brought these needs to the attention of the University.

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- 2 -

4. With a view to encouraging the research activities of the Department of Sociology and providing the minimum necessary amenities for carrying on its work, it is suggested, that the Commission may agree to the provision of two Research Scholars (instead of 3 as asked for) and one Technical Assistant apart from contingencies at Rs. 1,000/- per annum and furniture and equipment at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8,000/- during the Second Plan period.
5. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

.....



Meeting  
17/18th June '59.

Annexure I to Item No.16,

Copy of letter No.396/VC dated 2/4 May, 1959 from Shri V.K.R.V. Rao, Vice Chancellor, Delhi-8 to Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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My dear Mathai,

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the letter which has been sent to me by Prof. M.N. Srinivas, newly appointed Professor of Sociology in the University. The request made therein for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,750/- and for a recurring grant of Rs. 11,700/- appears to be reasonable and necessary in the light of efficient working of this new and important department. I shall be grateful if Professor Srinivas's proposals are given urgent consideration and orders obtained thereon as early as possible, as furniture has to be provided for the teachers by the 1st July, 1959 and admissions made to M.A. and Ph.D. classes in Sociology also by the beginning of July, 1959.

I may add that on my suggestion these proposals have been discussed by Professor Srinivas personally with Dr. Philip of your Commission.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-  
(V.K.R.V. RAO)

Encls:

\*Sahani\*

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URGENT

The Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi-8.

(249)

No.Ast/1464

Dt: 4-5-59.

(Through: Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences).

Dear Sir,

Subject: Fresh proposals for the Department of Sociology.

- 1) As you are aware I joined Delhi University on 23rd March, 1959, as Professor of Sociology. In the short period which has elapsed since then, three lecturers have been selected, a syllabus for an eight-paper course in Sociology for the M.A. degree has been prepared and an initial list of books has been got ready. Students will be admitted to M.A. and Ph.D. Courses in Sociology from July, 1959.
- 2) I am naturally hoping that the Department will be active in research, especially field research, into 'fundamental' as well as 'applied' problems. I may mention a few of the problems which I think should be investigated at an early date : a) Fieldstudy of a few selected panchayats (traditional as well as official), b) Land reforms with special reference to the relations between land-owning and landless groups, c) Social background of the student movement, d) Social background of members of States Assemblies, e) Sociological studies of rural money-lenders, of weekly markets and of bazaars (mandis), f) Social and religious organisation of the Sikhs, g) Hyperganj in North India, i) Urbanization in the Delhi area, j) Sociological study of a big temple, k) changing family and marriage, l) Pollution, and Purity in Hinduism. I am particularly interested in an intensive study of a multicasite village in Mysore, a region in which I have had professional interest ever since I started my Sociological studies.
- 3) a) Some of the topics listed above could be taken up for research by Ph.D. students. I request that three scholarships, each of the value of Rs.200/- p.m., be created in the Department. This will enable us to encourage good students to give all their time to research. I may mention in this connection that there is an acute need for properly trained sociologists in this country to-day.  
b) For conducting research into problems which I personally take up, I need the services of a Technical Assistant who should be a graduate in Social Sciences, familiar with field work and the processing of Sociological data.
- 4) The Department needs furniture, some equipment and a small grant for stationery and contingency. I have in view only the immediate and minimum needs of the Department.
- 5) A sum of Rs.500/- may be set apart towards meeting the cost of supervision of field work undertaken by M.A. students.
- 6) I give below a list of expenses, recurring as well as non-recurring.

<u>Recurring:</u>	Rs.	Nps.
a) Three research scholarships at Rs.200/- p.m.	..... 7200	00
b) One Technical Assistant (Rs.160-10-300).	..... 3500	00

Contd.....2.

c) Other charges:

i) Stationary	.. Rs.500/- )		
ii) Contingency	.. Rs.300/- )		
iii) Miscellaneous	.. Rs.200/- )	1000	00
		-----	-----
		Rs.11700	00
		-----	-----

(250)

Non-recurring:

a) Furniture for five teachers:

i) 5 tables 250 X 5	.....	Rs.1250/-)	
ii) 6 book-cases	.....	Rs.1500/-)	
iii) 5 sideracks	.....	Rs. 200/-)	
iv) 5 carpets	.....	Rs. 100/-)	
v) Miscellaneous	.....	Rs. 200/-)	
		-----	-----
		Rs.3250/-	00
		-----	-----

b) Equipment:

i) Typewriter	.....	Rs.1250/-)	
ii) 2 Filing cabinets	.....	Rs.1000/-)	
iii) 10 card index cabinets with cards.	.....	Rs.3000/-)	
		-----	-----

Total:- Rs.5250 00

c) Field Work Supervision.

Rs. 500 00

Total:- Rs.9000 00

Summary

i) Recurring	.....	Rs.11700	00
ii) Non-recurring	.....	Rs. 9000	00
		-----	-----

Grand Total:Rs.20,700 00

7) I request my proposal be treated as urgent. Furniture has to be provided for the teachers by 1st July, 1959. Admissions to M.A. & Ph.D. will also be made in July.

Sd/- M.N. Srinivas,  
Professor of Sociology.

Dated the 20th April, 1959.

\*Sahani\*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting,  
17 & 18 June, '59.

Item 17 - To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the translation of Urdu literary works into English.

The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, has forwarded to the University Grants Commission a scheme for the presentation of Indian literature to the English speaking world, with special reference to Urdu, as prepared by Mr. Ralph Russell of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, at an estimated cost of Rs.31,000 (R) per annum and Rs.17,200/- (NR). A copy of the D.O. letter No.1197/VC, dated 22-1-59 from the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, regarding the proposal, along with enclosures is attached (Annexure I).

2. Dr. Tara Chand who was informally consulted in the matter while agreeing that the translation project was a laudable one, doubted whether it was the proper business of Universities to undertake translation. The Commission has also generally taken this view. In any case, Dr. Tara Chand thought that the machinery envisaged by the Aligarh Muslim University for implementation of the project was unsuitable. A better arrangement would be to have a 'Directorate' consisting of a Committee of scholars as advisers with a Secretary (who may be the Head of the Department of Urdu) and some office staff with some funds at its disposal. To appoint translators as members of a staff on a regular salary was to turn this work into a mechanical activity. Translators could be selected independently to suit each work and entrusted with it, an honorarium or fee being paid to them. The translations, when completed, could be examined by an expert who may also be paid a fee for his work.

3. It is understood in this connection that the UNESCO has a scheme of promoting the translation of classics of the East including those of India, into the languages of the West - at the moment into English and French. The Indian Co-operating Committee of the UNESCO is responsible for this programme in so far as it relates to literary works in Indian languages. Already, some well-known works, in Hindi,

Contd.....2.

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Tamil, Urdu etc. have been translated and some books of this kind are under way. The Sahitya Akademi is assisting the Co-operating Committee in this connection. It may therefore not <sup>be</sup> necessary for the University to undertake this work.

4. But if the Commission agrees to the implementation of the scheme -
  - a) The Aligarh Muslim University may be asked to set up an Advisory Committee of experts of which the Vice-Chancellor may be the Chairman and the Head or another member of the Department of Urdu the Secretary with a small Secretariat;
  - b) A sum of Rs.5,000/- may be made available annually for payment of remuneration to translators, T.A. to members of the Committee and translators, contingencies, etc. apart from Rs.5,000/- (NR) for furniture and equipment and Rs.3,000/- (R) for books.
  - c) The project may be tried in the first instance for three years and the question of its continuance taken up at the end of this period in the light of the results achieved;
  - d) The works to be translated etc. may be selected in consultation with the Indian Co-operating Committee of the UNESCO and the Sahitya Akademi. For this purpose a representative from each of the two bodies may be put on the Advisory Committee.
5. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*

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Annexure I to Item No.17.  
Vice-Chancellor.

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Meeting : 17/18th June '59.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY  
ALIGARH.  
19-1-1959

D.No. 1197/VC.  
Dated 22-1-59  
M.U. ALIGARH.

Dear Dr. Deshmukh,

I am enclosing a scheme for the presentation of Indian literature to the English speaking world - with special reference to Urdu. Mr. Ralph Russel of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, originally prepared this scheme and I understand that he has shown it to you also. In view of its importance I am happy to sponsor it on behalf of the Aligarh Muslim University and am forwarding it to you for the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The scheme speaks for itself. There is no doubt that the West knows very little about the rich literary treasures in the Modern Indian languages and if the masterpieces of the various languages were suitably presented to the West, a great gap would be filled and an atmosphere created for mutual understanding of the East and the West. The Aligarh University is obviously the place most fitted for starting a project for translation of the master-pieces in Urdu literature. The experience gained in the course of its working could be utilized for starting similar projects for the translation of other major Indian languages such as Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujrati, Tamil and Telegu.

You will be interested to know that Professor C.H. Philips, Director, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, has evinced interest in the scheme and has written to me that "from the point of view of this school, with its interest in Urdu literature and the spreading of the knowledge of Urdu literature in the Western world, such a proposal would be of the greatest value."

I trust that the University Grants Commission presided over by a man of your literary eminence, will help us to ensure that the rich heritage of Urdu literature receives its due recognition, adding to the total appreciation of Indian literature by the outside world.

The scheme may kindly be sanctioned for a period of five years in the first instance, and may be extended after examining the progress and value of the work done, for a further period till the work is completed.

Contd.....2.

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With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-  
(Col. B.H.Zaidi).

Dr. C.D. Deshmukh,  
Chairman,  
University Grants Commission,  
Old Mill Road,  
NEW DELHI.

\*Sahani\*

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Proposals for the presentation of Indian Literature  
to the English-Speaking world  
(with special reference to Urdu).

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1. The National Importance of this work.

Since the attainment of independence eleven years ago India's prestige in the eyes of the world has grown rapidly, and continues to rise. All over the world there is a keen interest in India, and a growing desire to understand its civilisation and its people. Unfortunately, however, very little has so far been done to cater for this interest, and this is particularly true with regard to the literatures of the modern Indian languages.

There is thus an urgent need for substantial work in this field to be undertaken, and plans should be drawn up for the most effective possible implementation of this aim. The volume of work to be done is so great that it can not be concluded in a few years; it will be the work of many years, and the continued development of Indian literature gives every ground for assuming that the need for work of this kind will always be there. The present proposal envisages the setting up in appropriate Indian Universities of establishments for the carrying out of such work for each of the major languages of India. For obvious reasons, the major part of the work can best be conceived of in terms of presenting Indian literature through the medium of English, but, as will be explained later, its scope would not be limited to that.

There are grounds to believe that it will be possible to obtain the co-operation in this work of the major centre of Indian studies in the English-speaking world, viz. the School of Oriental and African Students, University of London. Such co-operation, which would be of inestimable value, could also be envisaged with similar centres in other countries.

This work would serve India's national interests well in at least four important respects:

- (1) If properly presented, there can be no doubt that India literature will come to occupy an important place in the common stock of world literature and this will enhance still further that general respect and honour in which India is held by world opinion. It will also contribute greatly to creating a greater understanding of India and

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its people, and to removing erroneous ideas and prejudices which still exist in the minds of many people.

(2) Through English, Indian literature could rapidly reach a world-wide audience, for in every major country there are large numbers of English-knowing people, and in those countries where Indian languages are not yet widely studied, works in English would serve as the basis for translations. Moreover, direct relations could at an early stage be established with centres of Indian studies in countries outside the English-speaking world.

(3) Owing to the multiplicity of languages and to the past pattern of education which has prevailed in India, there are in this country itself, large numbers of people whom the masterpieces of the different Indian languages can effectively reach through the medium of English alone. The important work which the Sahitya Akademi is doing in integrating the national literature of India by translating the best works of each Indian language into every other Indian languages, would thus be supplemented and strengthened to a significant degree.

(4) Finally, the undertaking of this work on a large scale would exercise a beneficial influence on the development of our own literature. The knowledge that work of the requisite quality would quickly find its way to a world audience would greatly encourage our writers. It would inspire them with a desire to give of their very best, so that their work need not fear comparison with that of other nations, and it would encourage them to adopt new themes which would appeal to a world audience.

In the ensuing paragraphs, proposals are set out for only one of the major Indian Languages namely Urdu. But with the obvious exception of section II, most of the proposals made would, with minor changes, be fully applicable to the other languages also.

## II Application to Urdu:-

With regard to Urdu, the proposal is to set up an establishment at the Aligarh Muslim University to present Urdu literature to the outside world. The Muslim University can claim to be the centre best fitted to do this work. It is one of the main centres of Urdu studies, and has in the past produced many Urdu writers and scholars of eminence.

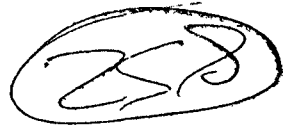


It has a good library. The headquarters of the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu are also situated at Aligarh. This is the major national organization devoted to the advancement of Urdu, and is recognised as such by the Government of India which makes a financial contribution to its work.

The kind of work which the establishment should carry out may be classified under four main heads.

(1) Direct translation of Urdu works into English. In selecting works for translation two considerations should be given full weight. The works should be those which by general consent occupy a high place in Urdu literature; and they should also be such as can be expected to appeal to an English-speaking audience. Emphasis would naturally be on presenting the classic masterpieces. But the importance of presenting works of contemporary literature, both by translating full-length works and by compiling well-selected anthologies, should not be underestimated. The outside world naturally feels a particular interest in contemporary literature, and because of its closeness in time and spirit to the modern world audience, this literature can make an immediate appeal.

(2) There is no doubt that a substantial section of classical Urdu literature is suitable for presentation through direct translation. (For example, the romantic masnavis or narrative poems.) But there is also a great deal which cannot be effectively presented in this way. In presenting classical literature, and particularly classical poetry in which Urdu is so rich, the difficulty will have to be faced that it is a poetry with a background, tradition, and form to which even the highly educated English reader is generally a stranger. Only if the background is fully and imaginatively presented can he be expected to appreciate classical Urdu poetry. This is particularly true of the ghazal (short lyric), but applies ~~also~~, for example, to the marsia (elegy on the martyrdom of Imam Husain). This literature can best be presented through a series of books on individual writers, written primarily for a foreign audience possessing no previous knowledge of the subject. The general pattern would be a book in two parts. The first part would comprise a presentation of the life and times of the



writer and an exposition of the characteristics of the particular literary forms which it is proposed to present. (This part would therefore roughly correspond to the English men of letters series of books, in which English literature is similarly presented.) The second part would consist of a well thought out selection from the writer's work in English translation. Among writers who could well form the subject of such individual studies are: Wali, Mir, Sauda, Nazir, Atish Ghalib, Anis, Hali, Akbar, Iqbal, Hasrat Mohani, Mohammad Husain Azad, Sir Saiyyid Ahmad Khan, Shibli, Nazir Ahmad, Ratan Nath Sarshar, Rusva, Prem Chand, Abul Kalam Azad and others.

3. It would be desirable also to provide for the needs of readers who wish to be assisted towards an appreciation of Urdu literature in the original; for the numbers of such readers in all countries may be confidentially expected to increase in coming years. The parallel-text method employed by the Loeb Classical Library, which has performed this task for almost the whole of classical Greek and Latin literature, might be taken as a model here- i.e. books should be produced with Urdu text and English translation on opposite pages. It is obvious that the texts should be meticulously accurate, and an incidental advantage would be that in this way the virtual absence of really reliable and accurate texts of the greatest works of Urdu would begin to be remedied.

(4) When a substantial part of Urdu literature has thus been made available to the English reader, the time would be ripe for works in English on the history of the literature and on major trends and movements. The very few books in English which are available on such themes are far from satisfactory. Work which is both of a high academic standard and of good literary quality is still conspicuously-lacking.

While the bulk of the work done would be through the medium of English, an establishment of the kind envisaged could well hope to establish regular contact with individuals and institutions interested in Urdu outside the English-speaking world-- in France, Germany, the Spanish-speaking countries, the U.S.A, the U.S.S.R, and China. It would issue information to such institutions about the programme of work, indicate what Urdu works might be considered by them as deserving priority for translation, and lend its co-operation in other ways which

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would be fruitful.

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### III Organisation of the work

Work of this kind cannot be successfully carried out unless (i) extreme care is taken to select personnel who possess the special qualifications which such work requires and (ii) the establishment is constituted in such a way as to enable the personnel to give their undivided attention to their task, and also to benefit from the advice of men specially qualified in various ways to give guidance on different aspects of the work. The establishment envisaged is somewhat as follows:-

i) It should be headed by a Director, who will be finally responsible for the functioning of the establishment. The Head of the Department of Urdu, Aligarh Muslim University, should be the Ex-officio Director of the project. He should be assisted by two paid assistant directors.

(a) The first assistant Director must be a scholar of some distinction in Urdu, a man who is not only widely read in Urdu, but has shown his ability to assess its great works critically and justly.

(b) He must further possess a good knowledge of the great classics of world literature-the literature both of different countries and of different historical periods--- so that he may see Urdu literature within a world perspective.

(c) Finally, he must have a good command of English and an ability to understand and appreciate the tastes and requirements of an English audience.

Ideally, actual experience of teaching Urdu Literature in the English-speaking world would also be a great asset. He may be given a higher salary than the second Assistant Director.

(2) The second Assistant Director should be well read in world literature in general and English literature in particular, and should have English as his mother tongue. It would be preferable that this Assistant Director should also know Urdu, but this qualification should not be regarded as essential, provided that he is genuinely interested in the work, appreciates Indian culture, and is prepared to put forth his best efforts to help achieve the most effective possible presentation

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of Urdu literature to the English speaking world.

(3) Finally a Research Fellow should be provided. He should hold a Master's Degree in Urdu, and a qualification in Persian, and possess a serviceable knowledge of English.

The Directorate should work under the general guidance of an Advisory Committee, which could be constituted on the following lines:-

(i) The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University,  
(Chairman)

(ii) The Director of the establishment (Secretary).

(iii) Two eminent scholars in the field of literature, chosen by the Academic Council from the Teaching Staff of the Aligarh Muslim University.

(iv) Two persons not connected with the Aligarh Muslim University noted for their special knowledge of literature. These should be coopted by the Committee.

(v) The Secretary of the Sahitya Akademi.

vi) The Director, School of Oriental and African studies,  
University of London.

vii) The In-charge of Urdu studies in the University of London.

viii) An English scholar experienced in the presentation of foreign cultures to an English-speaking audience.

ix) The two Assistant Directors of the establishment.

x ) The Research fellow of the establishment.

\*Note: Since these members (vi to viii) can in normal circumstances not attend meetings of the Advisory Committee they may be designated as Consultative Members.

#### IV) FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

##### (1) Non-recurring:-

1) Furniture .....	Rs. 3000/-
ii) Equipment . . . . .	Rs. 4,200/-
Urdu Typewriter.....	Rs. 1,000/-
English Typewriter.....	Rs. 1,200/-
Microfilm reader.....	Rs. 500/-
Other office equipment.....	Rs. 500/-

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- iii) Microfilms & Photostates ..... Rs.5,000/-
- iv) Reference books etc. .... Rs.5,000/-

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 Rs. 17,200/-

(2) Recurring:-

i) Academic Salaries:

- a) Assistant Director (600-40-1000 & D.A. & P.F. Contribution.
- b) Assistant Director (600-40-1000 " " " " "
- c) Research Fellow (250-25-500 " " " " "

ii) Office Salaries.

- a) English Steno-typist and Accountant  
 (125-15-300) & D.A. & P.F. Contribution.

- ( b) Urdu Typist  
 ( 100-10-200) & D.A. & P.F. Contribution.

- (c) Peon (20-1-30) " "

- ✓ iii) Stationery ..... 1,000/-
- iv) Correspondence..... 200/-
- v) Microfilms and photostates..... 1,000/-
- vi) Contingency ..... 200/-

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 2,400/-  
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\*Sahani\*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting,  
17 & 18 June, '59.

Item 18 - To consider the question of recognition of ~~Lecturers~~ of Language Departments as Heads of Departments for the purpose of revision of the salary scales of teachers in the affiliated colleges of the Mysore University.  
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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September, 1958, considered the question of extending the benefit of the Commission's scheme of revision of salary scales of University and College teachers to the Language teachers on the staff of University Departments and Colleges and it was agreed that teachers holding oriental degrees and titles may be granted the same salary scales as other teachers provided they were already on the same scales of pay as the other teachers before the revision was made (Res. 30).

2. The Commission has laid down that a teacher may be given the scale prescribed for the Head of the Department viz. Rs. 400-700 only if he is the Head of a post-graduate Department or there are atleast four teachers in the Department. The Commission has also agreed to an intermediate scale of 300-600 for Senior teachers who may not be heads of departments. In the Mysore University, <sup>however</sup> the Commission has approved the scale of Rs.250-500 for Heads of Department in the affiliated colleges; the scale of pay of Lecturers is 200-450; and there is no intermediate scale for Senior teachers.

3. It has been brought to the attention of the Commission by the Mysore University that in some of the colleges the Language Departments has only one Lecturer. Some of them have high academic qualifications, long teaching experience and good research work to their credit. The University has requested that such teachers may be treated as Heads of Departments and placed in the scale approved by the Commission for them.

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4. Since the revised scales of pay in Mysore are lower than those approved by the Commission in other cases and since the teachers concerned possess good academic and other qualifications, the University's request may be acceded to.

5. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

\*Sahani\*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

17th/18th June '59.

Item:19 To consider the future of Gulmarg Laboratory.

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A report was made to the Commission at its meeting held on 13th November, 1958, concerning the proceedings of the Conference held in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs under the Chairmanship of Prof. Humayun Kabir and attended by Prof. M.S.Thacker, Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research, Col. B.H.Zaidi, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, the Registrar, Jammu & Kashmir University and the Development Officer (Science) University Grants Commission, to discuss the proposal of taking over the Gulmarg High Altitude Research Observatory by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

At this Conference the representative of the University Grants Commission had made out the following points:-

1. Neither of the two Universities concerned i.e. Aligarh Muslim University or the Jammu & Kashmir University had written to the Commission pointing out any difficulties they might have experienced in running the Gulmarg Observatory.

2. The University Grants Commission has paid substantial grants amounting to about Rs. 6.0 lakhs capital and Rs. 80,000/- recurring to develop the laboratory as a High Altitude Research Centre.

3. The Gulmarg Laboratory is engaged in fundamental research which is largely the concern of Universities and, therefore, it was proposed that the Laboratory should be run by a University rather than the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

4. The transfer of the laboratory from the Universities to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research



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would involve transfer of property. Generally speaking all items of scientific equipment worth more than Rs. 20,000/- purchased with University Grants Commission grants are considered the property of the Commission and can be transferred from one University to another if need be. The Commission was not aware whether any University needed this equipment, but it would like to consult the Universities in this respect before the equipment is passed on to a non-university body.

It was, therefore, agreed at the meeting that in the first instance, the Universities of Aligarh and Jammu & Kashmir should formally intimate their desire to the University Grants Commission to relinquish control of the Gulmarg Observatory explaining the difficulties they had in running the Observatory. The representatives of the two Universities promised to take up the matter with their authorities. It was agreed that when such communications are received in the University Grants Commission they should be placed before the Commission for consideration. As up to the date of the meeting of the Commission no communication was received from either of the two Universities concerned, the Commission resolved as follows:-

" The Commission approved the view expressed on behalf of the Commission with regard to the proposal of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to take over the High Altitude Observatory at Gulmarg; and agreed to await a communication from the Universities concerned."

In a letter dated 16th May, 1959 (copy attached as annexure I), the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University has conveyed the information that this matter had been considered by both the Academic and the Executive Councils of the University and that they had decided "that the University may withdraw its interest from the Gulmarg Laboratory, leaving it to be run by the Government of India through the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research or any other agency they may like." The reasons given by the University may be summarised as follows:-

1. The usefulness of the High Altitude Observatory at Gulmarg will diminish greatly when the Atomic Energy Department

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sets up its own laboratory for Cosmic ray work.

2. The University has found it inconvenient to run the laboratory at Gulmarg owing to its distance from Aligarh.

3. The arrangement of some members of the staff working both at Aligarh and at Gulmarg has not been satisfactory.

The Registrar, Jammu & Kashmir University has sent a telegraphic intimation that his University has no objection if Gulmarg Laboratory is taken over by some other agency, but he has further added that the State Government may also be consulted.

The Aligarh Muslim University has however expressed the desire to continue its work on Cosmic rays. Most of the work will be done at Aligarh, but the members of the staff will be encouraged to go to Gulmarg for such observations as may have to be taken at that height. The University also expects that the University Grants Commission will procure facilities for University workers to work in the new Laboratory that may be set up by the Atomic Energy Department. The Muslim University would like most of the equipment to be transferred from Gulmarg to the Physics Department at Aligarh, but they have no objection to any item of equipment that they cannot use being suitably transferred to some other body by the University Grants Commission. The University further requests that the workers now engaged in Gulmarg Laboratory should be absorbed in the Physics Department at Aligarh by the creation of additional posts there.

The Atomic Energy Department has a proposal to establish a High Altitude Station at Alpathri with a base at Gulmarg. There is also a proposal to have a ropeway from Tangmarg to Alpathri via Gulmarg and Khilanmarg so that research workers could go right up to Alpathri even during winter months. The present Gulmarg Research Observatory,

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would no longer be needed as it would be merely duplicating the work in the same field of Cosmic rays.

After the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Shri Humayun Kabir on 13.11.1958, the Board of Scientific & Industrial Research again considered on 30.3.1959, the question of taking over the Gulmarg Research Laboratory and decided that the Committee set up by the Board earlier should consider the present and future development and management of the Gulmarg Research Laboratory. It was further decided that the views of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research based on the recommendations of this Committee be conveyed to the University Grants Commission.

The meeting of this Committee was held on 20th May, 1959 and was attended by the following:-

Prof. M.S.Thacker, Dr. H.J.Bhabha, Dr. K.S.Krishnan, Dr. D.S.Kothari, Dr. P.S.Gill, Prof. S.K.Chakrabarty, Dr. B.D.Laroia, Dr. M.G.K.Menon, Shri P.M.Sundaram, Secretary, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and Shri Kharati Lal, Under Secretary, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

During this meeting, Dr. Bhabha stated, on behalf of the Atomic Energy Department, that the facilities of the High Altitude Laboratory being put up by the Atomic Energy Department at Gulmarg would be available to the members of the staff and research scholars of the Aligarh University, as well as workers from all Universities in India. He further added that one of the main purposes of the laboratory was to provide such facilities to the Universities.

The Committee finally decided "to recommend to the University Grants Commission to continue this laboratory till such time as the laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission at Gulmarg started functioning, when the future of this laboratory will be considered on merit."

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As continuance of the Laboratory hereafter depends on the willingness of the Aligarh Muslim University to do so, the Vice-Chancellor was consulted. He feels that the resolution of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research committee leaves " the question of the future of the laboratory quite uncertain." He is inclined to adhere to the decision already taken by the University that the University will withdraw its interest from the Gulmarg Laboratory as soon as possible or on a date to be determined by the University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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(Annexure I to item No.19).

Copy of letter dated 16th May, 1959, from Col. B.H.Zaidi, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Sometime ago a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at which I was asked whether the Aligarh Muslim University was interested in continuing the Gulmurg High Altitude Observatory which is being run by it in co-operation with the University of Jammu & Kashmir. I said that I would place the matter before the Academic and Executive Councils of the University and communicate the views of the University to the University Grants Commission. Since then, this matter has been considered by both the Academic and the Executive Councils of the University. The University has also informally come to know that the Atomic Energy Department, Government of India is establishing a laboratory at Gulmurg for conducting work in connection with the cosmic rays. The laboratory jointly run by Aligarh and Kashmir Universities has been doing good work in this line, but its usefulness will not remain the same when the Atomic Energy Laboratory comes into existence. Besides, for some time past, the University has been seriously feeling the inconvenience of running the laboratory at Gulmurg which is separated by a long distance from Aligarh. The arrangement of some members of the staff working at Aligarh as well as at Gulmurg has not worked so satisfactorily as expected. The two University Councils have, therefore, decided that the University may withdraw its interest from the Gulmurg laboratory, leaving it to be run by the Government of India, through the C.S.I.R. or any other agency they may like. The University, however, is anxious to continue its work on the cosmic rays as heretofore. It has been possible to train up some young persons in this field of work. It would be profitable, therefore, to continue this training scheme with the only difference that most of the work will be done at Aligarh but the members of the staff will be encouraged to go to Gulmurg for such observations as have to be taken at that height only. The University expects that the U.G.C. will try to arrange that facilities available with the Atomic Energy Commission will be shared with the workers from the University and thus any member of the staff and research scholars going to Gulmurg will be given all facilities for work in the Atomic Energy Laboratory.

A large number of items of equipment at present used in Gulmurg Observatory may be useful to the University at Aligarh. The University would like to have such equipment transferred to the Physics Department. But such items of equipment as may not be useful to the University, may be handed over to the new Atomic Energy Laboratory, if the U.G.C. has no objection to this procedure.

As the University has decided to continue work in the field of cosmic rays, the workers who were engaged in Gulmurg Laboratory will be useful to us for future work as well. It is, therefore, requested that the U.G.C. may sanction these posts in addition to the existing staff of the Physics Department, so that no member of the Gulmurg Laboratory staff, who has done satisfactory work need be removed from service. The vehicles used by the Gulmurg laboratory may be utilised by the University for field work being done by various Departments like Geology, Fisheries, Geography and Physics etc.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,  
17/18th June, '59.

Item 20 - To sanction payments of the first instalments of recurring grants for 1959-60 to various schemes already approved by the Commission.

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Certain recurring grants are being paid by the Commission to various Universities to enable them to meet expenditure on maintenance, additional staff and studentships etc. in implementation of schemes, already accepted by the Commission, for development of Higher Scientific, Engineering and Technological education. In accordance with the past practice, it is proposed to pay these recurring grants in two instalments. The Commission may accord sanction for payment of Rs. 24,43,669/- on this account, being the first instalment as per details given below -

I Development and expansion of Engineering and Technological Education.

A - Recurring Grants for Schemes initiated by the AICTE

Name of the University & Department	Ceiling recurring grant approved	Amount proposed to be paid as 1st instalment	Purpose of grants
1.	2. Rs.	3. Rs.	4.
1. <u>Andhra</u> J.V.D. College of Science and Technology	88,000 12,000 (Addl.)	44,000 6,000	Staff and maintenance.
2. <u>Annamalai</u> College of Engg.	1,28,000	64,000	-do-
3. <u>Bombay</u> Deptt. of Chem. Technology	1,00,000	50,000	-do-
4. <u>Calcutta</u> i) Deptt. of Applied Chemistry	1,20,000 40,443 (Addl.)	60,000 20,221	-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
ii) Deptt. of Applied Physics	50,000 20,676 (Addl.)	25,000 10,338	Staff and Maintenance
iii) Deptt. of Radio-Physics and Electronics	49,000 15,266 (Addl.)	24,500 7,633	-do-
5. <u>Jadavpur</u> College of Engg. & Technology	5,98,000	2,99,000	-do-
6. <u>Madras</u> A.C. College of Technology	72,000	36,000	-do-
TOTAL	12,93,385	6,46,692	

B-Recurring Grants for Schemes approved during the First Five Year Plan

1. <u>Aligarh</u> Polytechnic	75,500	37,750	Addl. staff maintenance and to meet current deficit.
2. <u>Andhra</u> Oredressing Lab.	7,470	3,735	Salary of staff
3. <u>Annamalai</u> i) College of Engg. ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	3,400 5,070	1,700 2,535	/maintenance Addl. staff and Salary of staff
4. <u>M.S. University of</u> <u>Baroda</u> Faculty of Technology & Engg.	14,666	7,333	Staff and maintenance.
5. <u>Bombay</u> i) Pharmaceutical and Food Technology	22,000	11,000	-do-
ii) Business Management Course	30,000	15,000	-do-
iii) Ore-dressing Lab.	8,000	4,000	salary of staff.
6. <u>Banaras</u> i) Ore-dressing Lab.	6,000	3,000	-do-
ii) Research Unit in X-ray Metallurgy	4,800	2,400	Two senior research scholarships.
iii) Research unit in Chemical Engg. and Chemical Technology	4,800	2,400	-do-

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	1.	2.	3.	4.
(a) College of Mining & Metallurgy				
Advanced course in Metallurgy	59,300	20,000		Staff & maintenance
(b) College of Technology				
Silicate Technolgy	37,000	10,000		-do-
7. <u>Calcutta</u>				
Advanced course in Radio-Physics & Electronics	30,666	15,333		-do-
8. <u>Delhi</u>				
Business Management Course	30,000	15,000		-do-
9. <u>Madras</u>				
i) Business Management Course	30,000	15,000		-do-
ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	5,070	2,535		Salary of staff
10. <u>Osmania</u>				
i) College of Engg.	17,200	8,600		Staff and maintenance
ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	7,570	3,785		Salary of staff
iii) Research unit in Hydraulics & Applied Hydrodynamics	4,800	1,200		2 Senior Asstt Ships for research.
11. <u>Roorkee</u>				
i) Under-graduate & Diploma course in Engg.	20,000	10,000		Staff and maintenance
ii) P.G. Course in Dam construction and Irrigation Engineering.	49,932	24,966		-do-
iii) Structural Engg. and concrete Technology				
Total	<u>4,73,244</u>	<u>2,17,272</u>		

C-Recurring Grant for Schemes approved under the Second Five Year Plan.

1. <u>Aligarh</u>				
College of Engg.	52,000	26,000		Addl. staff and maintenance
2. <u>Annamalai</u>				
Deptt. of Chemical Engg.	87,600	43,800		-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
3. <u>Andhra</u>			
i) Deptt. of Pharmaceutics	5,000	2,500	Staff and Maintenance.
ii) College of Engg. Waltair	1,20,000	40,000	-do-
4. <u>Banaras</u>			
i) Improvement of instructional facilities in civil Electrical & Mechanical Engg.	1,25,000	50,000	-do-
ii) Electrical Machine Design	20,000	10,000	-do-
iii) Department of Pharmaceutics	21,000	10,000	-do-
5. <u>Bombay</u>			
Department of Chemical Technology			
i) Post-graduate courses	97,000	40,000	-do-
ii) Under-graduate courses	71,400	35,000	-do-
6. <u>Jadavpur</u>			
i) Degree courses in Civil Engg.	40,000	20,000	-do-
ii) Part-time Degree courses for Dipl. holders in Engg.	88,000	20,000	-do-
iii) P.G. Courses in Food Technology	27,170	10,000	Addl. staff and maintenance
7. <u>Madras</u>			
A.C. College of Tech.			
i) Conversion of 2 years course in Chem. Engg. to 4 years course	26,200	13,100	-do-
ii) School of Architecture	21,666	10,000	-do-
8. <u>Osmania</u>			
i) Mining Engg. Degree course	90,666	40,000	-do-
ii) Deptt. of Chem. Tech.	28,666	10,000	-do-
9. <u>Punjab</u>			
Deptt. of Chem. Tech.	2,43,000	50,000	-do-
Deptt. of Pharmacy	8,333	4,000	-do-
10. <u>Patna</u>			
Bihar College of Engg.	1,06,666	40,000	-do-

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<u>11. Roorkee</u>			
i) P.G. Course in Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engg.	21,333	10,000	Staff and Maintenance
ii) Public Health Engg.	20,050	10,000	-do-
iii) Applied Thermodynamics	23,013	11,000	-do-
iv) Highway Engg.	18,066	9,000	-do-
v) Photogrammetric Engg.	75,500	25,000	-do-
vi) Conversion of 3 year degree and 2 years Dip. courses to 4 years & 3 years courses respectively	77,417	10,000	-do-
vii) Establishment of Deptt. of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and Geophysics	1,56,500	15,000	-do-
<u>12. Saugar</u> Deptt. of Pharmacy	13,333	6,000	-do-
<u>13. Utkal</u> College of Engg. Burla	2,17,333	30,000	-do-
<u>14. Venkateswara</u> College of Engg. Tirupati	1,90,300	15,000	-do-
Total	<u>20,92,212</u>	<u>6,15,400</u>	

D-Recurring grants for expansion schemes approved in 1957-58.

1. <u>Aligarh</u> Polytechnic	2,31,000	50,000	Staff and maintenance.
2. <u>Banaras</u> College of Engg.	4,40,000	40,000	-do-
3. <u>M.S. University of Baroda</u> Faculty of Tech. and Engg.			
i) Degree course	4,95,000	50,000	-do-
ii) Diploma courses	5,22,000	56,548	-do-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
4. <u>Jadavpur</u>			
College of Engg. & Tech.	3,83,000	30,000	Staff and Maintenance.
5. <u>Mysore</u>			
College of Engg.	3,12,500	25,000	-do-
6. <u>Osmania</u>			
College of Engg.	5,12,000	36,000	-do-
7. <u>Roorkee</u>			
Degree course in Engg.	6,22,000	10,000	-do-
Diploma course in Engg.	1,50,000	5,000	-do-
Total	36,72,500	3,02,548	
GRAND TOTAL	75,31,341	17,81,912	

## II. Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research

Name of University and purpose	Total ceiling grant sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan.	Amount proposed to be paid as first instalment for 1959-60.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.	2.	3.

### 1. Aligarh

i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Statistics and Central Workshop - Additional staff	1,10,800	15,000
ii) Botanical Garden, Herbarium and Museum, Department of Botany	20,000	3,500
iii) Inland Fisheries Section, Department of Zoology - Staff and maintenance	40,000	8,000
iv) Department of Geology- Additional staff	13,500	4,500
v) Institute of Ophthalmology - Maintenance Additional staff	2,12,000 23,640	26,500 6,410

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1.	2.	3.
2. <u>Allahabad</u> Departments of Physics, Applied Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	77,500	15,000
3. <u>Andhra</u> i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology - Additional staff	95,900	20,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff	24,100	6,000
iii) Department of Geo-physics - Additional staff and studentships	84,000	20,000
4. <u>Annamalai</u> i) Departments of Physics, Botany, Mathematics and Statistics - Additional staff	47,500	10,000
ii) Department of Marine Biology - Additional staff and maintenance	83,000	20,000
iii) Department of Geology - Additional staff and maintenance	18,000	4,000
5. <u>Banaras</u> i) Departments of Physics, Spectroscopy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography, Mathematics and Statistics - Additional staff	3,09,000	30,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff	35,100	7,500
iii) Department of Geo-physics, Additional staff and studentship	74,700	20,000
6. <u>Baroda</u> i) Departments of Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, and Geography - Additional staff	75,000	10,000
ii) Department of Chemistry - Additional staff	7,500	2,000
7. <u>Bihar</u> Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	2,06,550	25,000

8. Calcutta

i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	82,500	15,000
ii) Department of Geology - Additional staff	21,600	7,000

9. Delhi

i) Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry - Additional staff and maintenance	1,13,500	25,000
ii) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Anthropology - Additional staff	1,95,000	20,000
iii) Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics - Staff and maintenance	92,000	10,000

10. Gauhati

Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Geography, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff	1,22,250	20,000
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11. Gujarat

Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff	2,25,000	10,000
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12. Jadavpur

Departments of Chemistry, Geology and Workshop - Additional staff	20,000	5,000
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13. Jammu & Kashmir

Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff	1,83,400	20,000
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14. Karnatak

Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff	97,300	18,000
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	1.	2.	3.
15. <u>Kerala</u>			
i) Department of Biological Oceanography - Additional staff and maintenance		24,000	5,188
ii) Department of Statistics - Additional staff		24,000	3,000
iii) Department of Applied Chemistry - Additional staff		18,000	2,250
16. <u>Lucknow</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Botany, Geology, Anthropology Statistics, Zoology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		2,19,600	13,300
17. <u>Madras</u>			
Departments of Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Physics, Statistics, Biochemistry Botany, Zoology and Mathematics - Additional staff		1,25,500	30,825
18. <u>Mysore</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mathematics and Home Science - Additional staff		2,46,000	61,500
19. <u>Osmania</u>			
i) Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Statistics and Geology - Additional staff		45,800	7,644
ii) Nizamiah Observatory - Additional staff		16,000 (per year).	8,000
20. <u>Patna</u>			
Departments of Statistics, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		47,800	7,966
21. <u>Poona</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics, Geology, Geography, Sociology, Anthropology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		2,38,950	39,825

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	1.	2.	3.
22. <u>Panjab</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Geography and Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,93,500	22,387
23. <u>Rajasthan</u>			
Departments of Geology and Central Workshop - Additional staff		37,500	4,687
24. <u>Saugar</u>			
Department of Chemistry - Additional staff		10,800	2,250
25. <u>Utkal</u>			
Departments of Statistics and Anthropology - Additional staff		66,900	11,150
26. <u>Sri Venketeswara</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,05,750	17,625
27. <u>Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Statistics and Central Workshop - Additional staff		1,24,500	20,750
Total:		42,59,940	6,61,757

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
17th & 18th June 1959.

Item 21 :- To consider the communication received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs regarding the revised salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions.

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The question of revision of salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions has been engaging the attention of the Commission and the A.I.C.T.E, since 1954. Most of the development schemes for technical education have suffered in the past from a serious shortage of teachers. This shortage is on the increase as many of the old institutions are being expanded and developed and some new institutions are being opened. One chief factor which may explain this shortage is the unsatisfactory pay scales prevailing in the Engineering Institutions with the result that many a qualified personnel is not attracted to the teaching profession, there being much better opportunities available in industry and in various Government Organisations like the Public Works Departments. Owing to difference in the pay scales from State to State and even from institution to institution in the same State, the migration of teachers has added seriously to the instability of the staff in the technical institutions.

When the Commission revised the salary scales of University teachers in Arts and Science subjects, the revision of salary scales of teachers in technical institutions was deferred until the A.I.C.T.E. had considered this question and made recommendations thereon to the U.G.C. In October 1955, the Co-ordinating Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. recommended certain revised scales of pay keeping in view that the starting salary of a Lecturer in a technical institution compares favourably with the starting salary in other vocations and services. The Commission considered these recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. at its meeting held on 13/14th March and 30th November 1956 and adopted the following grades of pay as recommended by the Council:

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Degree Institutions:

Professors	Rs. 1000-1500 with a sel grade of Rs.1600-1800.
Lecturers	Rs. 400-800 with a selectio grade of Rs.1000.
Assistants or Instructors.	Rs. 250-500.

Diploma Institutions:

Principals	Rs. 800-1200
Senior Lecturers	Rs. 400-800
Junior Lecturers	Rs. 250-500

Before the above decision could be implemented, the Commission was informed that the A.I.C.T.E. had decided to get the whole question of the revision of salary scales of teachers in Technical and Engineering Institutions re-examined by an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Dr.J.C. Ghosh, Member Planning Commission. A representative of the U.G.C. was also included in the Committee.

The Ghosh Committee submitted its recommendations in 1957. These were further reviewed in March 1958, by a large conference convened by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, mostly consisting of the Principals of Technical Institutions. This Conference endorsed generally the recommendations made by the Ghosh Committee.

The revised scales of pay with certain modifications were finally approved by the A.I.C.T.E. at its annual meeting held in March 1958. The Council also recommended that "the entire additional expenditure involved should be borne by the Central Government in the case of University institutions upto the end of the current Plan period and that there should be a gradual devolution of the financial responsibility on the State Governments/institutions during successive Plan periods.

State Government and non-university institutions and by the U.G.C. in the case of

The recommendations of the Council were conveyed to the Commission in September 1958 by the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs which also requested expeditious action because of the delay which had already occurred in implementing the scheme.

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The grades recommended this time by the A.I.C.T.E. were as follows :-

<u>Designation of post.</u>	<u>Class 'A'</u>	<u>Class 'B'</u>
Director - Principal	2000-2500 (in exceptional cases an additional pay of Rs.500/- may be allowed)	1300-60-1600-100-1800.
Professor (Senior Scale)	1600-100-1800	**
Professor (Ordinary Scale)	1000-50-1500	1000-50-1500.
Asstt. Professor.	600-40-1000-50/2-1150	600-40-1000-50/2-1150.
Lecturers.	350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850. With a starting salary of Rs.410/- p.m.	350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850. With a starting salary of Rs.410/- p.m.
Workshop Superintendent.	600-40-1000-50/2-1150.	600-40-1000-50/2-1150.

N.B. The number of posts in the senior and ordinary scales for Professors should be determined from time to time.

\*\* Ordinarily there would be no post of senior Professor in a Class B institution. However, having regard to the personal eminence of a member of the staff, a post of professor in the senior scale may be created in a Class 'B' institution also. Also the number of posts in the Senior and Ordinary scales for Professors should be determined from time to time.

For the purpose of salary scales, all existing posts of Associate Professors should be regarded as Professors in Ordinary scale and the post of Readers regarded as Assistant Professors.

Diploma Institutions.

(a) The salary scales in these institutions should be as follows :-

<u>Designation of post.</u>	<u>Salary Scale.</u>
Principal	800-40-1000-50-1250.
Head of the Department (Lecturer-in-charge).	600-40-1000.
Lecturer.	350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850.
Workshop Superintendent.	350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850.
Senior Instructor.	280-10-300-15-450-25/2-500.
Junior Instructor.	160-10-300.

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The Commission considered these recommendations of the Council at its meeting held on 26/27th September 1958 and took the following decision :

"The Commission agreed to the revised scales of pay for teachers in technical institutions and it was decided that these revised scales of pay should come into operation from the same date as that on which the Govt. concerned introduced it in institutions for which they are responsible. Shri Wanchoo pointed out that the Government of India's commitment for this, for the present, was only for five years".

As no further information was forthcoming from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs regarding the date from which the new grades of pay were to be implemented by the Government, the Commission, at its meeting held on 14/15th April 1959 decided "that pending the introduction of the revised scales of pay for teachers in Engineering and Technical subjects as recommended by the A.I.C.T.E., the scales already agreed to by the University Grants Commission for University teachers be made applicable to teachers in technical Institutions with effect from 1.4.1956".

In a recent communication dated 27.4.1959 (copy attached as Annexure I to this note) the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs informs the Commission "that the Central Government have now, in consultation with the Planning Commission, examined the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and have decided to revise the salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions in the country as shown below".

Engineering Colleges and other technical institutions conducting first degree courses in Engineering/Technology.

- Principal : The salary scale should be the same as for the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. of the State Government concerned.
- Professor : The salary scales should be the same as for the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. of the State Government concerned.
- Asstt. Prof. & Workshop Supdt. : Rs. 600-40-1000-50/2-1150.
- Lecturers : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850.

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Polytechnics conducting diploma courses.

Principal : Rs. 800-40-1000-50-1250.  
Heads of Deptts. Rs. 600-40-1000.  
Lecturers & Workshop  
Superintendent. Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850.  
Senior Instructor Rs. 260-10-300-15-400-25/2-500.  
Junior Instructor Rs. 160-10-300.

Note Any anomaly arising from the above decisions in respect of pay scales of Principals and Professors in institutions conducting first degree courses will be settled in consultation with the State Government concerned. It has also been decided that at engineering and technological institutions conducting Post-graduate courses, the pay scale of Professor in the senior scale should be adjusted between the pay scale of Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer in the P.W.D. of the State Government concerned. The post of Professor in the senior scale may be equated to that of additional Chief Engineer or in the case of State where no such post exists an allowance of Rs.250/- p.m. may be given in addition to the pay scale of Superintending Engineer.

The Central Government have decided to bear the entire additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the above revised scales of salary in State Government and non-Government Institutions (excluding University institutions) for a period of five years in the first instance. The question of the manner in which that responsibility should gradually devolve on State Governments etc. will be considered at the end of the 5 year period.

The Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs further suggests that the U.G.C. may consider the adoption of the salary structure approved by the Central Government for non-University institutions as indicated above. It further states that in doing so the University institutions at degree level may be divided into two categories i.e. (1) institutions belonging to State Universities and (2) institutions belonging to Central Universities. In the case of the first category, it is suggested, that the scales of pay indicated above may apply and in the case of second category the scales for Principal, Professor and Professor in the senior scale may respectively be equated to those of Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer and the Additional Chief Engineer in the C.P.W.D. The Ministry further requests that the decision which the University Grants Commission may take in this matter

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and also the manner in which the existing persons will be fitted into the revised salary scales may be intimated to them in due course.

The points which require special consideration are :

- i) Whether the scales of pay of Principals, Senior Professors and Professors be necessarily equated to those of the Chief Engineer, Additional Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer, because the scales differ from State to State.
- ii) Whether any distinction should be made so far as the salary scales are concerned between the Central Universities and the State Universities? Should not the Central Universities be given similar scales as are prevalent in the Technical Institutions in the State in which the Central University is located.
- iii) Whether the scales of pay of Principals, Senior Professor and Professors be not fixed by the Commission without strictly equating them with the grades of officers in the P.W.D. but taking into consideration their scales of pay while fixing Commission's grades.
- iv) The date from which effect should be given to the revised scales of pay - 1st April 1959 is suggested.
- v) In fixing the pay in the new scales, the teachers may be placed at the next higher stage in the new scale provided that any difference between the salary plus personal allowance paid to the University teachers and the salary payable to them on the new basis will be treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments. Future increments of all teachers put into the new scales may begin on 1st April of every year.
- vi) The revised scales of pay will not be admissible to superannuated Government servants, if any, re-employed in the University. Their salaries will be fixed under Government Rules keeping in view the previous salaries drawn by them and the pension payable to them.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO. 21

Copy of the letter No. F.14-4/58-T.5, dated the 27th April, 1959, addressed by Shri D.V. Narasimham, Deputy Educational Adviser (T) to the Government of India to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

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SUBJECT: Technical Institutions - Improvement of Salary scales of teachers.

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As the University Grants Commission is aware there is at present a serious shortage of teachers in our technical institutions - engineering and technological colleges and polytechnics. The shortage will increase in the coming years as new institutions are established and the existing ones are expanded or developed. An important reason for the existing unsatisfactory position is that the scales of pay sanctioned to various grades of teachers of technical institutions are unattractive as compared to similar positions in industry, government departments and other organisations. As a result, well-qualified and experienced technical men are not attracted to teaching positions. Many existing teachers are also seeking more attractive positions in industry and other organisations and are leaving the institutions. The salary scales of teachers also vary from institution to institution and from state to state. As a result there is also migration of teachers from one institution to another.

2. The question of improvement of existing situation and measures necessary to attract suitable persons to teaching profession has been examined in detail by the All India Council for Technical Education who recommended recently that the Salary scales of teachers of technical institutions in the country should be improved and made uniform on an all-India basis. The revised salary scales as recommended by the All India Council for

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Technical Education were forwarded to the University Grants Commission vide this Ministry's letter No. F.14-3/58.T.5., dated 5th September, 1958, for consideration and adoption in University institutions in engineering and technology,

3. The Central Government have now in consultation with the Planning Commission examined the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education and have decided to revise the salary scales of teachers in engineering and technological institutions in the country as shown below -

a) Engineering Colleges and other technical institutions conducting first degree courses in engineering/technology.

- Principal : The salary scale should be the same as for the Chief Engineer, PWD of the State Government concerned.
- Professor : The salary scales should be the same as for the Superintending Engineer, PWD of the State Government concerned.
- Asstt. Prof. & Workshop Supdt. : Rs. 600-40-1000-50/2-1150
- Lecturers : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850.

b) Polytechnics conducting diploma courses.

- Principal : Rs. 800-40-1000-50-1250
- Head of Deptts. : Rs. 600-40-1000
- Lecturers & Workshop Superintendent : Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850
- Senior Instructor : Rs. 260-10-300-15-400-25/2-500
- Junior Instructor : Rs. 160-10-300

c) Any anomaly arising from the above decisions in respect of pay scales of principals and Professors in institutions conducting first-degree courses will be settled in consultation with the State Government concerned. It has also been decided that at engineering and technological institutions conducting Post-graduate courses, the pay scale of professor in the senior scale should be adjusted between the pay scale of Chief

Engineer and the Superintending Engineer in the PWD of the State Government concerned. The post of professor in the senior scale may be equated to that of additional Chief Engineer or in the case of State where no such post exists an allowance of Rs. 250/- p.m. may be given in addition to the pay scale of Superintending Engineer.

d) The Central Government have also decided to bear the entire additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the above revised scales of salary at State Government and non-government institutions (excluding University institutions) for a period of five years in the first instance. The question of the manner in which that responsibility should gradually devolve on State Governments, etc., will be considered at the end of the 5 year period.

4. So far as University institutions in engineering and technology are concerned, the University Grants Commission may consider the adoption of the salary structure approved by the Central Government for non-University institutions as indicated in preceding paragraphs. In doing so, the University institutions at degree level may be divided into two categories viz. (i) institutions belonging to State Universities and (ii) institutions belonging to Central Universities. In the case of the first category, the scales of pay indicated in para 3(a) above may apply and in the case of second category the scales for Principal, Professor and Professor in the senior scale may, respectively, be equated to those of Chief Engineer, Superintending

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Engineer and the Additional Chief Engineer in the Central Public Works Department.

5. I am to request that the decisions that the University Grants Commission may take in this matter as also the manner in which the existing persons will be fitted into the revised salary scales may kindly be intimated to this Ministry in due course.

Meeting:

Dated: 17/18th June, 1959.

Item No. 22. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of facilities in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University.

At its meeting held on 28th July, 1959 the Commission, on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, approved an increase from 25 to 40 in the courses in Mining and from 32 to 40 in the Metallurgy course in the annual admissions to the college of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University. No grants were sanctioned for implementing the expansion programme as the Expert Committee of the AICTE appointed to consider the development of training facilities had not worked out the additional expenditure involved. Later, the AICTE appointed a fresh Visiting Committee to re-examine the question of the development of Mining and Metallurgy Departments of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Visiting Committee's report was accepted by the co-ordinating Committee of the Council at its meeting held on 18th October, 1958. The relevant extract from the proceedings of the Co-ordinating Committee along with copies of the report of the Visiting Committee were forwarded to the Commission for further action by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs under their letter dated 21st April, 1959.

The main recommendations of the AICTE are:

1. Admission to the Degree courses in Metallurgy and Mining be increased to 60 for Metallurgy and 40 for Mining.
2. The degree courses in Fuel Technology should be discontinued.
3. For the development of instructional facilities in the

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College of Mining and Metallurgy, the following expenditure be approved:-

Non-recurring:

a. Building (44,450 sq.ft. plinth area at a cost of Rs. 6.67 lakhs less Rs. 2,50,000/- from U.G.C's grant for the Botany and Zoology laboratory buildings).	Rs. 4.170 lakhs
b. Equipment	Rs. 3.585 lakhs
c. Furniture (Rs. 40,000) and Library (Rs. 30,000/-)	Rs. 0.700 lakhs
	-----
Rs.	8.455 lakhs
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Recurring:

a. Additional staff.	Rs. 52,400/-
b. Additional maintenance	Rs. 9,000/-
	-----
Rs.	61,400/-
	-----

Further the AICTE is of the view that the existing arrangements in the University for conducting courses in various fields of Engineering and Technology in separate colleges is unsatisfactory both from the academic and organisational points of view. There is lack of co-ordination and also duplication of facilities. The Council has, therefore, recommended that all technical courses should be brought together under one administrative control and organisational set up, which would facilitate their proper development and the best utilisation of workshops, laboratories and other instructional facilities. The Council further decided that the Educational Adviser (Technical) should take up this matter with the University Grants Commission, and the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University. \*

According to the latest information (dated 30-5-1959) received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs the question relating to unified control in the Engineering and Technological departments of the University is still under \*

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examination and it will take some more time to arrive at a definite decision. This delay, however, is holding up progress of the other schemes approved by the Commission that is the construction of new laboratories for the departments of Botany and Zoology, because the Visiting Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that for facilitating the establishment of a unit for such common instructional facilities as are needed in the Colleges of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Agriculture and Chemical Engineering etc., it is necessary to remove the college of Mining and Metallurgy to a new building in the vicinity of the college of Technology. The building which will be vacated by the College of Mining and Metallurgy would then be utilised by the Departments of Botany and Zoology and a part of the grant sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for constructing buildings for these departments will be diverted towards the construction of a new building for the College of Metallurgy. Unless final decision is arrived at soon, there would be an inevitable delay in finding new accommodation for the Departments of Botany and Zoology.

The Commission may, meanwhile, sanction the following grant for equipment, library staff and maintenance: -

Non-recurring:

a) Equipment	Rs.	3,58,500/-
b) Library books and Journals	Rs.	30,000/-
	Rs.	<u>3,88,500/-</u>

Recurring:

a) Additional staff	Rs.	52,400/- p.a.
b) Additional maintenance	Rs.	9,000/- p.a.
	Rs.	<u>61,400/-</u>

The above grants, if sanctioned, will be paid as and when necessary.

The Chairman may be authorised to take a decision on the question of re-organisation of the Engineering and Technical Institutions of the Banaras Hindu University when a detailed report is received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

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a nucleus staff of whole time post-graduate teachers under the administrative control of the University for purposes of teaching and research.

(c) That the University may be given a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh (Non-sharing) for the purchase of books for the new University Library of which Rs. 10,000 may be earmarked for Hindi books.

(d) That the University Library should be provided with proper and qualified staff trained in the modern techniques of the Library Science.

4. The following is a summary of the financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee :-

A. Non-recurring

	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u> Rs.
a. Arts Block building including sanitary & electric fittings and furniture.	10,00,000	6,66,666
b. Books for Library	1,00,000	1,00,000 (A sum of Rs.10,000 is to be earmarked for Hindi)
c. Equipment for Economics Deptt.	15,000	10,000
d. Collection of manuscripts	20,000	13,334
	<u>11,35,000</u>	<u>7,90,000</u>

B. Recurring

For appointment of teaching staff in post-graduate deptts.

2,02,600  
P.a.

Total estimated expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan.

3,37,600      1,68,800

Total recurring and non-recurring grants payable by the Commission under the Second Five Year Plan.

1,68,800 (R)

7,90,000 (NR)

9,58,800

5. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :  
Dated the 17/18th June, '59.

Item No. 23 - To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the Development Schemes (Humanities and Social Science) of the Nagpur University.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the Development Schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Nagpur under the Second Five Year Plan. The Committee consisted of the following :-

Prof. A.S. Altekar, Director,  
K.P. Jaiswal Institute, Patna.

Prof. V. Raghavan, Madras University.

Prof. C.J. Chacko, Delhi University.

Prof. B.N. Prasad, Agra University

Dr. S. Bhattacharya, U.G.C.

2. The Committee visited Nagpur University on the 7th and 8th May 1959 and examined the Development Schemes of the University for the following Departments under the Second Five Year Plan :-

1. Political Science and Public Administration.
2. Ancient Indian History and Culture.
3. English
4. Marathi.
5. Economics.
6. Philosophy
7. Hindi.
8. Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit
9. History

3. A copy of the report of the Committee is enclosed (Annexure 1). The following are the main recommendations of the Committee :-

(a) That to enable the University to take up post-graduate teaching and research in Humanities and Social Sciences the University may have an Arts Block building at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs (NR) including Sanitary and electric fittings and provision for furniture.

(b) That while the post-graduate teaching on an inter-collegiate basis may continue for some time the University should have

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Annexure I to Item No. 23

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated the 17/18th June, '59.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY  
THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE  
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (HUMANITIES) OF NAGPUR UNIVER-  
SITY UNDER THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

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The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine and report on the Development Schemes (Humanities) of Nagpur University under the Second Five Year Plan consisted of the following :

1. Prof. A.S. Altekar, K.P. Jaiswal Institute, Patna
2. Prof. V. Raghavan, Madras University.
3. Prof. C.J. Chacko, Delhi University.
4. Prof. B.N. Prasad, Agra University.
5. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the University on 7 and 8 May 1959 and discussed the schemes submitted by the University with the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University. The Committee also went round the University Library building and the other buildings which are being constructed with financial assistance of the U.G.C. as also the site of the proposed buildings for the Arts subjects. The following were present at the discussion meeting with the Committee on 7 May 1959:-

1. Shri Justice G.B. Badkas, Vice-Chancellor;
2. Mahamahopadhyaya Prof. V.V. Mirashi;
3. Dr. V.B. Kolte, Principal Nagpur Mahavidyalaya;
4. Dr. D.G. Moses, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Principal Hislop College, Nagpur;
5. Principal S.L. Pandharipande, S.B. City College, Nagpur.
6. Dr. B.H. Munge, S.B. City College;
7. Dr. N.S. Modak, Registrar.

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3. On behalf of the University Grants Commission it was explained at the outset that apart from the grants which may be made by the Commission on account of books or any outright grant for a specific purpose, all other grants for development purposes under the Second Five Year Plan would be payable on a sharing basis, the Commission contributing two-thirds of the non-recurring expenditure and one-half of the recurring expenditure. One third of the non-recurring and one-half of the recurring expenditure for the implementation of the schemes would be payable by the University/State Government. The subsequent examination of the proposals of the University proceeded on this basis.

4. The post-graduate work of the University is now done mainly in colleges. Only three post-graduate departments are maintained and conducted by the University direct, viz.,

- i) The Department of Public Administration and Local Self Government;
- ii) The Department of Political Science and
- iii) The Department of Ancient History and Culture.

The University has no buildings to house any of these departments and classes in these subjects are held partly in the Law College and partly in the new Library building of the University. This arrangement is not at all satisfactory. The University has given up the idea of using the building and land donated by Dr. B.S. Neogy to house the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture as was originally proposed.

5. In 1958-59 the University took over the post-graduate teaching in Humanities and Social Sciences, as an interim measure, on an inter-collegiate basis. Teachers of the subjects from various colleges were selected by the University and the teaching work, assorted paper-wise, was entrusted to them. The University has decided to take over the post-graduate teaching in most of the subjects in Humanities and Social Sciences with effect from the year 1959-60. Apart from the three departments mentioned in paragraph 4 above for which the University has already assumed

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• full responsibility, the University proposes to introduce the system of centralised post-graduate teaching and research with the help of the University appointed staff and other teachers selected, for the time being, from the Colleges at Nagpur on a "contributory" basis in the following subjects, viz., (1) English, (2) Hindi, (3) Marathi, (4) Economics, (5) Philosophy, (6) Sanskrit, (7) Pali and Prakrit and (8) History. Only a few subjects will yet continue for some time to be taught at post-graduate level in colleges. All these subjects including Persian and Urdu will eventually be taught in the post-graduate level by the University direct. The selection of the subjects for the teaching of which the University is prepared to take up direct responsibility has not been made in pursuance of any principle. Certain subjects, as mentioned above, have been chosen for this purpose by the Academic Council of the University on grounds of convenience.

6. The greatest and the most immediate need of the University to introduce centralised post-graduate teaching and research in subjects generally grouped under Humanities and Social Sciences is adequate and suitable accommodation to house the departments and provide for them proper facilities in the shape of class-rooms, seminar rooms, departmental libraries, teachers rooms, etc. For this purpose the University had proposed to construct an additional storey in the existing Zoology building to house the present departments of Political Science and Public Administration and a separate building to house 7 other departments which are being taken over by the University.

∟This would provide a total plinth area of 35,153 sq.ft. With the cost of construction at Rs.15/- sq.ft. including electric and sanitary fittings, etc. the total cost of the two sets of buildings proposed by the Univ.

∟But in view of the fact that the University proposes to take up the post-graduate teaching and research in all subjects in Humanities and Social Sciences, it was decided after discussion that instead of having two units of buildings for this purpose, one of which was proposed to be added on the top floor of the

would be about Rs.5,30,000/-. The provision of furniture would require Rs.1.00 lakh more.

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present two-storeyed Geology building, it would be preferable to have one Arts Block Building in which all subjects under Humanities and Social Science could be conveniently accommodated with proper facilities necessary for post-graduate teaching and research. The cost of such a building including sanitary and electric fittings and provision for furniture is to be limited to Rs. 10,00,000/- (NR) which is to be share by the U.G.C. and the University/State Government on the basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, respectively.

7. As the University will be taking over the management and administration of the post-graduate departments under its own control, the University will have to appoint properly qualified staff for all these departments. Even the three existing departments of post-graduate teaching of the University are under-staffed. There is no whole-time and salaried professor at the head of any of these departments. The professorship in Public Administration has remained vacant for two years and no suitable person has yet been available to fill up the post, though the University twice invited applications for the purpose by advertisements in the Press. In political Science the University is expecting to have a Professor with effect from the beginning of the next academic year. In the Department of Ancient Indian History, the University has got an honorary professor at the head, who is paid an honorarium of Rs. 500/ per month. The Committee feels that the present organisation of the departments is far from satisfactory.

8. The Committee recommended, after some discussion, that the Departments of Public Administration and Political Science should be amalgamated in one department with a professor at the head. The new Department of Political Science and Public Administration should have the following staff as shown in Column 2 below, the existing staff being shown under Column 1;

1	2	
<u>Existing Staff</u>	<u>Staff Recommended</u>	
Professor 1 (vacant for two years)	Professor 1 (Political Science)	The Professor of Pol.Sc. for the existing dept. ha

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Reader	Nil	Readers	2
		(One for Political Science and one for Public Administration)	
Lecturers	4	Lecturers	4
		Research Fellows	
		@ Rs. 200/- p.m.	
		each.	2

The teachers of colleges in these subjects may be invited to help in post-graduate teaching work according to necessity. The course of Studies in the two subjects which will be amalgamated into one should be suitably adjusted. The University agreed with this recommendation of the Committee.

9. The Department of Ancient Indian History now consists of one professor (Hony) and two lecturers. The Committee recommends that the Course of Studies in Ancient Indian History and Culture should be revised so as to include papers in Ancient Indian Literature and Philosophy and that the staff should be strengthened and composed as under :-

Professor	1
Reader	1
Lecturers	3
Research Fellows	2

The Committee is of the opinion that the post of the Honorary Professor with an honorarium of Rs. 500/- per month should be converted into that of a whole-time salaried Professor on the usual/scales of salary recommended by the U.G.C.

10. As the University proposes to start, on an inter-collegiate basis, post-graduate departments in (1) English, (2) Marathi, (3) Economics, (4) Philosophy, (5) Hindi, (6) Sanskrit, (7) Pali and Prakrit and (8) History, the Committee recommends that there should at least be a nucleus staff of teachers under the administrative control of the University for purposes of teaching and research in each subject. These teachers should be appointed on the scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. for their respective ranks. Due to the paucity of funds the University pleaded its inability to appoint teachers of the

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Professor's rank at present at the head of the Departments. These subjects were now taught only in the colleges and the University will have to depend on the inter-collegiate system and take the help of suitable college teachers for sometime more in conducting the teaching of these subjects even under the direct responsibility of the University. The Committee feels that it is desirable to have the allied subjects of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit in one department. The Committee recommends that the University should appoint at least the following minimum whole-time University teachers for the establishment of the new departments in the University with other facilities as shown under :-

Department	Minimum staff and other facilities recommended apart from college teachers who may <u>help on inter-collegiate basis.</u>		
1. English	Reader	1	(with research qualifications)
	Lecturer	1	
2. Marathi	Reader	1	
	Lecturer	1	
	Research Fellow	1	
3. Economics	Reader	1	(with the established reputation for teaching and research; to be given a higher start if necessary.)
	Lecturers	2	
	Research Fellows	2	
Equipment: Calculating machines etc., Rs. 15,000/- (NR)			
4. Philosophy	Reader	1	(one for Indian Philosophy)
	Lecturer	1	
	Research Fellows	2	
5. Hindi	Reader	1	
	Lecturer	1	

	Research Fellow	1	
6.	Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit	Readers	2 (one for Pali and Prakrit)
		Lecturers	2
		Research Fellows	2 (one for Pali and Prakrit)

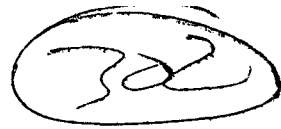
Collection of Manuscripts Rs. 20,000 (NR)

7.	History	Reader	1
		Lecturer	1
		Research Fellow	1

In view of the fact that the University is now unable to appoint professors at the head of the departments mentioned above, the Committee recommends that Readers who will usually act as heads of departments should be men of sufficient academic distinction with proved aptitude to do and guide research work in their respective subjects. To secure good men to act as Readers, a higher initial start within the U.G.C. scales of pay may have to be given in deserving cases.

11. As the inter-collegiate system of post-graduate teaching is yet to continue for some time, the Committee is of the opinion that the part-time teachers who are to be invited to help the University for this purpose should be paid some allowance, say Rs. 100/- per month, to meet their extra expenses for travelling and for purchase of books, etc. The Committee considers that a sum of Rs. 25,000 (R), per annum will be necessary on this account during the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan. The Committee recommends that 50 per cent of this amount may be met by the U.G.C.

12. As the University Library building has now been completed and the University is proceeding with the establishment of post-graduate departments, the Committee recommends that the U.G.C. may make a special grant of a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (non-sharing) to Nagpur University for the purchase of books during



the Second Plan period and that of this amount Rs. 10,000 may be earmarked for Hindi Books. The Committee further recommends that in filling up the posts for Library staff the University should appoint one curator of manuscripts of the rank of a lecturer with research qualifications in Sanskrit to deal with manuscripts and records.

13. The Committee noticed that the Library building was not yet properly furnished and was told that the University was taking steps to have the necessary furniture as early as possible. The Committee feels that the Library should be provided with proper and qualified staff trained in modern techniques of Library Science. In the absence of a proper staff able to manage the library and look after the requirements of the scholars the object of providing the University with a good Library building will be difficult to attain.

14. The financial implication of the recommendations of the Committee is given in Appendix A.

15. The Committee was impressed by the personal care and solicitude of the Vice-Chancellor towards the improvement of the University as a whole. The Committee would place on record its thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University for providing it with all facilities during its visit to the University.

Sd/- A.S. Altekar.

C.J. Chacko

Bishwa Nath Prasad.

V. Raghavan.

S. Bhattacharya.

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APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE  
COMMITTEE FOR BUILDING AND OTHER PURPOSES WILL BE AS  
UNDER :

A. Non-recurring Expenditure.

	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Share of the U.G.C.</u>
*including electric, sanitary and furniture.	Arts Block Building *	10,00,000	6,66,666
	Books for Library (Rs.10,000/- is to be earmarked for Hindi).	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Equipment for Economics Department.	15,000	10,000
	Collection of Manuscripts.	20,000	13,334
	Total :	11,35,000	7,90,000

B. Recurring Expenditure

<u>Subject</u>	<u>New Staff</u> (The salary is to be on the U.G.C. scales of pay for teachers of respective ranks).	<u>Expenditure per annum inclusive of provident fund and dearness allowances.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Political Science and Public Administration.	Readers @ Rs.500-25-800.....2	16,800	The University has already appointed a Professor with effect from 1.7.59. There are 4 Lectures at present in the existing department
	Research Fellows @ Rs.200/- p.m. fixed.....2	4,800	
Ancient Indian History & Culture.	Upgrading honorary Professor-ship into a salaried Professor-ship.	6,000	There are already 2 Lecturers in the Department appointed by the University.
	Reader.....1	8,400	
	Lecturer.....1	4,800	
English	Research Fellows.....2	4,800	
	Reader.....1	8,400	
Marathi	Lecturer.....1	4,800	
	Reader.....1 )	15,600	
	Lecturer.....1 )		
	Research Fellow.....1 )		

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Economics	Reader.....1 )	
	Lecturer....2 )	22,800
	Research )	
	Fellow.....2 )	
Philosophy	Reader.....1 )	
	Lecturer....1 )	18,000
	Research )	
	Fellow.....2 )	
Hindi	Reader.....1 )	
	Lecturer....1 )	15,600
	Research )	
	Fellow.....1 )	
Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit	Readers.....2 )	
	Lecturers...2 )	31,200
	Research )	
	Fellows.....2 )	
History	Reader.....1 )	
	Lecturer....1 )	15,600
	Research )	
	Fellow.....1 )	
		-----
		1,77,600 (R)
		-----

For part-time teachers - 20

20 x 100 x 12 = 24,000 or 25,000

Summary

(i) Total Recurring expenditure per annum	Rs. 2,02,600 (R)
(ii) Total Recurring expenditure for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 3,37,600 (R)
(iii) Share of the U.G.C.	Rs. 1,68,800 (R)
(iv) Total Non-recurring expenditure.	Rs. 11,35,000 (NR)
(v) Share of the Commission.	Rs. 7,90,000 (NR)
	-----
Total Recurring and Non-recurring Grants payable by the Commission under the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 1,68,800 (R) Rs. 7,90,000 (NR)
	-----
	Rs. 9,58,800
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Meeting :

Dated the 17/18th June, 1959.

Item - 24 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of the M.S. University of Baroda for the Development of the Department of Biochemistry.

On the advice of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to recommend a rational basis of development of facilities for training and research in biochemistry, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to assess the needs of the M.S. University of Baroda for the development of the department of biochemistry. The members of the Committee were :-

1. Dr. B. Mukarji, Director,  
Central Drug Research Laboratory, Lucknow.
2. Dr. P.S. Sarma,  
Professor and Head of the Department of  
Biochemistry, Madras University.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Baroda University on 20th March 1959. The report of the Committee is attached as annexure 1.

The recommendations of the Visiting Committee are summarised below :-

1. Baroda University is a suitable Centre for the establishment of the department of biochemistry to serve the needs of Western region, which at present, has no adequate facilities for the post-graduate training and research in biochemistry. (The Expert Committee on biochemistry concurs with this view).
2. The admission to the M.Sc. course should be confined to 10 to 15 students per year.
3. The biochemistry department in Baroda University should continue to work in the field of research in which it is at present engaged so as to avoid duplication of effort with any of the neighbouring universities.

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4. The University should continue the present post of a Reader which has fallen vacant by the promotion of the Reader to Professorship.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee, for the duration of the Second Five Year Plan period, are :

<u>A. Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Approved cost</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C's share</u>
- plinth area		
Additional buildings including Animal House	5,000 sq.ft. @ Rs. 15.  75,000	
Laboratory services and furniture etc.	@ 33% of the cost of the bldg. 25,000	
	1,00,000	66,667
2. Scientific Equipment	1,00,000	66,666
3. Library books & journals	15,000	15,000
	2,15,000	1,48,333

B. Recurring:

Additional Staff.

1. Professor	24,000	
2. Lecturers (One of them a microbiologist)	20,000	
1 Animal House Keeper	5,000	
	49,000	24,500

If the recommendations of the Committee are acceptable to the Commission, sanction may be accorded to a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,48,333/- and a recurring grant of Rs. 24,500/-.

The grants will be as and when necessary.

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"MALHOTRA"

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for the Development of the Department of Biochemistry.

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On the recommendations of the Expert Committee, appointed by the Commission to evaluate the present facilities available and to suggest methods for a co-ordinated development of teaching and research in biochemistry, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to assess the needs of the department of biochemistry at the M.S. University of Baroda. The Committee consisting of Dr. B. Mukerjee, Dr. P.S. Sarma and Dr. B.D. Laroia, visited the University on 20th March, 1959.

After a preliminary discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, the Committee met the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Dean, Faculty of Science and the Head of the department of biochemistry at a meeting. Later, the Committee members went round the biochemistry laboratories and had talks with several other member of the staff.

The department of biochemistry at Baroda University came into existence in 1955 as the result of a donation of Rs. 50,000/- given by Dr. K.G. Nayak. The department started functioning as a post-graduate unit in a couple of rooms made available to it in the Science College buildings. Later, owing to the shifting of the Bombay Government's Excise, Drugs and Agricultural laboratories from the science building more laboratory space could be placed at the disposal of this Department. At present biochemistry unit has a total area of nearly 4,600/-sq.ft., consisting of two large laboratory rooms, 2 dark rooms, a tissue culture room, an instrument room and a store room. The University has spent nearly Rs. 20,000/- in bringing about suitable alterations and addition to the building.

Admission to the M.Sc. course is confined to 5 or 6 students per year, but additional facilities are made available for research in general biochemistry, fermentation chemistry and bio-physics.

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There are at present 8 students working for Ph.D degree and 4 of them are expected to submit their theses during the current year. The staff consists of 1 Reader (acting as temporary Professor) and 2 Lecturers.

The special fields of research in which the Department is engaged are:-

- a) Studies on Tissue Culture.
- b) Studies on Bio-Synthesis.
- c) Studies on Plant Material.

The two batches of M.Sc.'s who have gone out after training, have been gainfully employed in the local pharmaceutical industry.

Baroda University is the only University in the western region which has started awarding M.Sc. degree as a result of examination by paper. The other centres of biochemical research in this region are: Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, all of which award M.Sc. degree by thesis.

The Committee is of the view that the University of Baroda is well-suited for the establishment of a department in biochemistry. This department will serve for the time being, the needs of Bombay State. This is in accordance with the views of the Expert Committee on Biochemistry that each region of the country should have at least one fulfilled department of biochemistry.

The Committee would like to recommend that the new department at Baroda should continue to develop the fields of research in which it is presently engaged. The Bombay Centre, if and when it specialise in the field of develops, is likely to micro-biology, protein and vitamin chemistry. Thus, eventually when the Bombay University starts its own department there will be no duplication in research work.

For proper and efficient functioning to meet the needs of advance work two more lecture rooms, a seminar room and an Animal house are urgently needed. This additional accommodation will cover a plinth area of 5,000 sq.ft., of which nearly 2,000 sq.

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will be taken up by the proposed Animal House. The cost of these additional buildings is estimated at Rs. 75,000/- to which should be added another Rs. 25,000/- towards laboratory fittings and furniture. The department also needs apparatus and equipment which will cost about Rs. 1,00,000/- including freight, insurance and other charges.

Although there is a nucleus of a library, it is not adequate to meet the demands of modern work. The Committee feels that a special grant of Rs. 15,000/- would help to improve the library facilities especially in the form of back volumes of research journals and also books in the subject of biochemistry.

The present staff consisting of 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers is not sufficient. The Committee is of the view that the staff should consist of 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 4 Lecturers and an animal house caretaker. The Committee therefore, recommends the creation of a post of a Professor and 2 additional lecturers and an animal house keeper. Of the two lecturers that may be sanctioned, one should be a micro-biologists. The Committee expects that the University will continue the present post of a Reader if the present incumbent is promoted to fill in the new post of a permanent Professor. The second post of a Reader may not be filled for the time being.

The financial implications of the Committee's recommendations are summarised below:-

<u>A. Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C. Share</u> Rs.
1. Additional bldgs. including Animal House.	75,000	
Laboratory services and furniture etc.	25,000	
	1,00,000	66,667
2. Scientific equipment	1,00,000	66,666
3. Library books and journals.	15,000	15,000
	2,15,000	1,48,333

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B, Recurring: (for 1959-61)

Additional Staff.

1	Professor	24,000	
2	Lecturers (one of them a micro-biologist)	20,000	
1	Animal House Keeper	5,000	
		<u>49,000</u>	<u>24,500</u>

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"MALHOTRA"

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
16th and 17th June, '59.  
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Item 25 - To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the request of the Calcutta University for the establishment of a new Department of Biochemistry.  
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On the recommendation of the previous Visiting Committee and in concurrence with the wishes of the Expert Committee in Biochemistry, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the proposal of Calcutta University for establishing a new Department of Biochemistry. The members of the Committee were :-

- 1) Dr. B. Mukherji,  
Director,  
Central Drug Research Laboratory,  
Lucknow.
- 2) Dr. V. Jagannathan,  
Head of the Division of Biochemistry,  
National Chemical Laboratory,  
Poona.
- 3) Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Calcutta University on 30th April, 1959. Its report is attached as Annexure I.

The chief recommendations of the Committee are -

1. A Department of Biochemistry be established at Calcutta University.

This recommendation has the approval of the Expert Committee on Biochemistry which was to examine the general development of training and research facilities in Biochemistry and was to recommend the Centres where such training should be expanded. The Expert Committee feels that the Eastern Region of the country is not adequately served in facilities for training in this

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subject.

The Expert Committee has, therefore, recommended that the Calcutta University should for the present serve the need of the entire Eastern region.

2. Admission to the M.Sc. classes in biochemistry should be between 10 and 15<sup>per year</sup> and should not exceed the maximum number i.e. 15.

3. That all such equipment ~~as are~~ may be useful to the biochemistry department should be transferred to it from the department of Applied Chemistry as soon as the new department is established. Similarly, equipment supplied to the Applied Chemistry department for biochemical research under India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme should be transferred to the new department of biochemistry when it is created.

4. That the Department of Biochemistry be located in the new multi-storeyed building proposed to be erected at Ballygunge Road.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the duration of the Second Five Year Plan period are summarised below -

A. Non-recurring

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Total approved Expenditure</u>	<u>UGC's share</u>
I. Building	17,000 sq.ft. plinth area @ Rs.22/- per sq.ft.	3,74,000	2,49,333
Laboratory services and furniture	@ 33% of the cost of the building	1,25,000	83,333
II. Scientific Equipment		1,50,000	1,00,000
III. Library books & journals		15,000	15,000
		<u>6,64,000</u>	<u>4,47,666</u>



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B. Recurring for additional staff - (covering the entire period of the rest of the Second Five-Year Plan).

	Total approved expenditure. Rs.	U.G.C. share @ 50%.
1 Professor	24,000	12,000
2 Readers	30,000	15,000
2 Lecturers	20,000	10,000
1 Animal House Attendant.	5,000	2,500
	----- 79,000 -----	----- 39,500 -----

If the recommendations of the Visiting Committee are acceptable, the Commission may sanction grants amounting to Rs.4,47,666 non-recurring and Rs.39,500 recurring for the duration of the Second Plan Period.

The grants will be paid as and when necessary .

\*Sahani\*  
10-6-59.

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Report of the Visiting Committee for Calcutta University to examine the proposal for starting a new Department of Biochemistry.

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The Visiting Committee which visited Calcutta University on 10th & 11th October, 1958 for assessing the needs of the University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan and submitted its report to the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd/4th December, 1958 had advised that the question for establishing a new department of Biochemistry in Calcutta University may be taken up in consultation with the Special Committee of Experts appointed by the Commission to review the development of studies and research in Biochemistry. Under its terms of reference this Expert Committee is to advise the Commission where and to what extent training and research in Biochemistry should be encouraged. Accordingly, the proposal of the Calcutta University was referred to this Expert Committee. This Committee at its meeting held in Delhi on 20th January, 1959 considered the proposal of Calcutta University and resolved that a Visiting Committee of the Commission may proceed to examine the proposal in detail and assess the needs of the Calcutta University for starting the new department of Biochemistry.

Subsequently, the Visiting Committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the Commission:-

1. Dr. B. Mukerji.
2. Dr. Jagannathan.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia.

This Committee visited Calcutta University on 30th April, 1959 and has to report as follows:-

The research work on fundamental and applied biochemistry has been going on for a considerable time in Calcutta University in the Department of Applied Chemistry, the Head of which Department happens to be a specialist in Biochemistry. In 1956,

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a separate section of Biochemistry was created in Applied Chemistry Department for preparing students for the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. At present there are 10 students working for Ph.D. and 36 for M.Sc. Two rooms have been assigned to the biochemical section, but the accommodation apparently is very inadequate as the rooms are over crowded and highly congested. In the last two or three years, we understand the University Grants Commission has made special allotments of funds under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme and this aid in modern equipment has enabled the department to strengthen its research activities. The biochemistry section has published a number of research papers and has turned out a number of Ph.Ds. The activities of this section, however, cannot grow unless more space, more equipment and more staff are provided.

In the Eastern Region of the country, there is no good centre for training in biochemistry. None of the Universities in this area has a fulfilled department of biochemistry. In some Universities research work on biochemical problems may be in progress, but it is confined to a few independent workers usually working in the Departments of Chemistry. It is desirable, therefore to have a proper centre for training in biochemistry in this region, and once this fact is conceded, the Calcutta University becomes a natural choice as it has already a nucleus in the form of a separate section of biochemistry where already a few dozens of workers are under training in theory and research in Biochemistry. This section can be conveniently converted into a separate department of biochemistry and placed under the guidance of a Professor, assisted by other suitable staff.

The location of this new Department, however, presents somewhat complex problem. At present biochemistry section is housed in the building occupied by the applied chemistry department. This building has no more space available for the expansion of biochemistry section. There is a possibility of some

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more accommodation becoming available when the Department of Physiology shifts to the new multi-storeyed building proposed to be constructed at Ballygung Road. The accommodation thus vacated by physiology section, if given to the new department of biochemistry can meet its needs for a further period of four or five years, but it would provide no possibility of further expansion. Similarly, the department of applied chemistry itself would need more space for its own expansion and the Science College buildings at 92, Circular Road being surrounded by private property have no possibility of further expansion. From this, it seems obvious that the department of biochemistry should be located in some other building where better accommodation could be provided and especially where there is a scope of further expansion. This aim can be achieved if an additional floor could be added to the six storeyed building planned to be constructed at Ballygunge Road. We understand that the Building Committee of the University Grants Commission which visited Calcutta University on those very dates when the Visiting Committee was there too has recommended as a measure of economy that if the University desires to construct a eight storeyed building, it could do so in one step rather than dividing the construction in two phases as the University desires to do at present (that is) six storeys in the first phase and the two storeys in the second phase. Of the two additional floors to be put up, one could be assigned to Biochemistry. The actual needs of the Department are for a plinth area of about 15,000 sq.ft. and we understand that the plinth area of one storey in the multi-storeyed building comes to 17,000 sq.ft. This additional accommodation of 2,000 sq.ft. will permit the Biochemistry Department to expand its research activities to a larger extent.

We must, however, bring to the notice of the Commission the fact that the best location for the new Department at present would have been on the premises of the Science College in the neighbourhood of the Applied Chemistry Department where Library,

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Workshop and equipment facilities already exist. Here the services of the staff of the Applied Chemistry Department could also be used to begin with. We are sure that coordination between the Applied Chemistry and Biochemistry Departments would be beneficial to both. The Committee, however, has been assured that such equipment which will be useful for Biochemistry Department would be shifted to the new premises as soon as the accommodation in the multi-storeyed building is available. We were also given a definite assurance that all equipment which had been and is being provided under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme would be transferred to the new department of Biochemistry when it occupies the new building. We are, therefore, satisfied that under the circumstances explained above, location of the new department at Ballygunge Road would be amply justified. It is true that in its new house, the Biochemistry Department will lose the advantage of the proximity of Applied Chemistry Laboratories, but at the same time it would stand to gain by the proximity of the other Science Departments in the multi-storeyed buildings as for example, Chemistry, Zoology and Physiology etc. In fact, the other Departments like Botany, Zoology and Physiology also benefit to a great extent on account of the proximity of Biochemistry Department as for most of the biological investigations, Biochemistry is being used as a very useful tool. We, therefore, recommend that expenditure for constructing a new floor in the multi-storeyed building covering a plinth area of 17,000 sq.ft. may be approved for this Department

EQUIPMENT: We have already mentioned above that fair amount of equipment which is already available with the Applied Chemistry Department will be transferred to the Department of Biochemistry. However, owing to the increase in the number of students taking up Biochemistry when the new Department is started, further addition of equipment will be necessary. The Committee, therefore, recommends that during the remaining period of the Second

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Five Year Plan equipment worth of Rs. 1.5 lakhs may be made available to this new Department. We would suggest in this connection that the higher priority may be given in procuring the equipment to those items which are needed for teaching of Biochemistry and second priority to the items which are required solely for research work.

LIBRARY: A nucleus of Library in Biochemistry already exists, but it needs further strengthening particularly in the back volumes of several journals. We understand that the Commission makes annual ad-hoc grants for the purchase of library books and journals on science subjects. We are sure that in future the Biochemistry will draw its due share from this grant. To make the leeway with other Departments we recommend that a special grant of Rs. 15,000/- may be sanctioned for the building up of the Biochemical Section of the Library.

STAFF : At present there is only one Lecturer and a Demonstrator engaged in teaching of Biochemistry. The rest of the staff needed comes from part-time services from the Department of Applied Chemistry. This arrangement will not suffice in future. With the establishment of a fullfledged Department of Biochemistry, it will be necessary to have its whole-time heads. We therefore, recommend that the post of a Professor may be sanctioned and filled up as soon as possible so that the guidance of the senior person may be available to the new Department from the very beginning. We also recommend that two Readers and two Lecturers may be appointed to assist the Head of the Department for carrying on the work of the Biochemistry Department. In addition to the above staff, sanction may also be given for one Animal House Attendant.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS. The special Expert Committee appointed for Biochemistry has recommended that the unit of the students in the M.Sc. classes in the subject should be between 10 to 15. Accordingly, we recommend that the new Department in Calcutta University

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should not admit more than 15 students in a year. Enough accommodation has been provided, however, for research scholars and those going in for Ph.D.

Considering the facilities already available, it should be possible for the Calcutta University to start the new Department of Biochemistry with effect from July, 1959. If the University is ready, the Commission may agree to the establishment of this Department with effect from the next academic year.

The financial implications of our recommendations may be summarised as follows:-

A. Non-recurring:

I. Building:

		Rs.
i) 17,000 sq.ft. plinth area	@ Rs.22/- per sq.ft.	3,74,000
ii) Laboratory services and furniture etc.	@ Rs.33% of the cost of the building.	1,25,000

II. Scientific equipment. 1,50,000

III. Library: 15,000

Total: 6,64,000

B. Recurring for additional staff (the amounts show full expenditure to cover the entire period of the next two years).

One Professor.	Rs. 34,000
Two Readers.	Rs. 30,000
Two Lecturers.	Rs. 20,000
One Animal House attendant.	Rs. 5,000

Total:- 79,000

Sd/- B.D. Laroia.

Sd/- B. Mukerji.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th-18th June, 1959.

Item No.26: To consider the need for U.G.C. taking note of the developments in regard to the "medium of instruction in Universities" from time to time and to consider any action that may be necessary.

The question of the medium of instruction in colleges and institutions of higher education is becoming one of increasing urgency. Though the U.G.C. has expressed views on this subject, it has been unable to take any positive action in determining policy.

U.G.C.1st Report.

2. In the first report of the U.G.C. for the period December 1953 to March 1957, the position was summed up as follows:-

The medium of instruction in most of our Universities is English, though a few of them have adopted Hindi or some other regional language as the medium of instruction for some or all under-graduate courses. The question as to the most suitable medium of instruction for Indian Universities has been engaging public attention ever since Independence. The University Education (Radhakrishnan) Commission favoured the adoption of the regional language, with the option to use the federal language, as the medium of University instruction. But fear was expressed by other bodies like the Inter-University Board that unless all Universities of India taught in a common language, the possibility of interchange of teachers and scholars and the free movement of ideas and possibly the unity of the country itself would be adversely affected. But the adoption of Hindi as the medium of instruction in Universities in regions where it is not the language of the people will naturally involve considerable difficulties. There are also doubts based on practical considerations regarding the wisdom of changing the medium of instruction at the University stage from English to an Indian language in the immediate future. The comparative neglect of English on the part of University students in recent years has, along with some other factors, already adversely affected the standards of University education to some extent. We have appointed a Committee consisting of Pt. H.N.Kunzru, Shri N.K.Sidhanta, Shri V.K. Ayappan Pillai and Shri S.Mathai to examine the problems connected with the question of the medium of instruction and recommend measures to ensure adequate proficiency in English at the University stage.

Kunzru Committee.

The Kunzru Committee duly submitted its report, the summary of recommendations of which are as follows:-

1. That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage should not be hastened.
2. That the change to an Indian language should be preceded by an adequate preparation both in the cultivation of the Indian language concerned as a medium of expression for learned purposes and by preparation of a sufficient body

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- of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study.
3. That even when a change in the medium of instruction is made, English should continue to be studied by all university students.
  4. That a proper foundation in English should be laid at the secondary school stage so that the students going up to the University can have an adequate knowledge of English.
  5. That it would be necessary to have the methods of teaching English at the schools carefully examined so that teachers might be suitably trained and the benefit of the latest techniques in the study of foreign languages made available to our teachers and students.
  6. That it would be necessary to have text-books prepared on scientific principles and that the Government of India or the Council of Secondary Education should take up this question for consideration.
  7. That it is necessary to define the aims of English teaching at the school stage and to have some arrangement by which those who propose to go up for university education can have additional emphasis laid on proficiency in English.
  8. That in relation to the Three-Year Degree Course which is now proposed to be introduced in our universities the teaching of English be given special attention in the pre-university class.
  9. That the teaching of English literature should be related to the study of Indian literatures, so that apart from its value for linguistic purposes, it could be an effective means of stimulating critical thinking and writing in the Indian languages.
  10. That it is desirable to have the question of courses of study in English and methods of teaching English at the university stage examined by an expert body and the recommendations of that body adopted by all the universities.
  11. That where English is not the medium of instruction at any university course it is necessary to adopt special methods to secure an adequate knowledge of English as a second language.
  12. That far greater attention should be given to linguistics in our universities and in our teacher training colleges.
  13. That it is possible to learn languages more effectively and much faster than was considered possible in the past with the assistance of special techniques and the use of gramophone and tape records and other mechanical devices.
  14. That it is in our educational interest that English should be retained as a properly studied second language in our universities even when an Indian language is used as the ordinary medium of teaching.

Seminar  
on Pro-  
blems of  
Teaching  
English.

Following the Report of the Kunzru Committee, a conference or seminar was held under the auspices of the U.G.C., on the problems of teaching English and this Seminar made a number of recommendations for:

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- (a) the Pre-University Stage.
- (b) B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. Degrees.
- (c) Optional courses in English for the Bachelors or Masters Degree.
- (d) Linguistics as an optional subject for the B.A. Degree.

Copies of the Kunzru Committee Report and the Report on the Conference on Problems of Teaching English have been communicated to all the Universities and State Governments for their information and guidance and, wherever they consider necessary, action also. Replies from the State Governments and Universities are still coming in, but from those so far received, it does not appear that Governments or Universities have yet a clear notion of what is to be done and how.

U.G.C. Ind Report.

3. Reviewing the position for the period April 1957 to March 1958, the Second Report of the University Grants Commission referred to the Kunzru Committee's recommendations, and to the Seminar subsequently held. The actual position as regards the medium of instruction in the Universities was summed up as follows:-

Except for Saugar University, no University has switched over to Hindi as the sole medium of instruction. Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Bihar, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Osmania, Rajasthan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth have decided to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction by stages upto the Bachelor's Degree and in certain cases upto the M.A. Stage. Patna University has informed the Commission that it will adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction for non-language subjects from 1959. Certain Universities in the non-Hindi speaking regions are considering the question of introducing the regional language as the medium of instruction. No University appears, however, to have taken a final decision in the matter so far.

Lok Sabha Debate.

4. In the debate in the Lok Sabha on this last report of the U.G.C., a number of members belonging to the various parties in Parliament referred to this question of medium of instruction, and the majority of them seemed to share the view expressed in the Kunzru Committee Report that there should be no hurry in changing the medium of instruction from English to any Indian language. But views were also expressed to the

effect that "since the U.G.C. is making grants to the Universities, it should take the leadership in regard to the publication of books needed for University studies in our Indian languages"; and the question was asked: "Since books - original or translations - would not spontaneously appear in the Indian languages and since it is necessary to have some planning about the publication of original books and translated books in all Indian languages with due respect to the autonomy of the Universities, has the University Grants Commission any programme regarding the publication in the near future of the books that we need badly and which we can commission our scholars to write?"

The Minister for Education expressed the following views in this connection:

"It will be observed from the Commission's Report that the Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee Report.

"In this pattern, there is some misunderstanding which I would like to clear. As far as the University Grants Commission and the Government are concerned, we have accepted the recommendation of the University Education Commission which says that pupils at higher secondary and University stages should be made conversant with three languages, the regional language, the federal language and English language and that higher education be imparted through the instrumentality of the regional language with the option to use the federal language as the medium of instruction either for some subjects or for all subjects. The Kunzru Committee has not deflected from this objective. The main ultimate objective remains the same, and that is, we would like the regional language to be the medium of instruction in course of time. The Kunzru Committee has only stressed the fact that we are not ready to switch over to regional languages. We shall have to prepare text-books and we shall have to write original books in science and technology, and unless this is done, if we switch over to regional languages, we shall only lower our standards. They have only cautioned us and they have suggested that we should make a sort of gradual change. The change should not be too rapid. As far as the ultimate goal is concerned, it remains the same."

"The main question which has been raised and I think rightly raised, is with regard to the medium of instruction at the University stage. Extreme views have been expressed on this subject and I think, the views that have been expressed in this House also reflect the general trend of opinion in the country. There is a section of society in our country which thinks that English should continue for ever and Hindi and regional languages should never take its place. There are some people who think that, for all time to come, English should continue to occupy the same position which it had done in the past.

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There is another section in our society which thinks that whatever may be the consequence we must switch over to the regional languages immediately. I think these are both extreme positions. As far as the Govt. of India and the University Grants Commission are concerned, they both reject these extreme positions. I do not think any country can continue to have a foreign language as the medium of instruction for all time to come. The University Education Commission which went into this question thoroughly gave its decision and made its recommendations which the Government had accepted, that, ultimately, the regional languages or the federal language must be the medium of instruction at the University stage.

How is this to be done? This has to be done by continuous arduous work in the Universities by great writers. They will have to write original books on Sciences. It is not a question of mere translation of books."

5. The Chairman, U.G.C., at a press conference on the 26th of May, 1959, expressed the following views on this subject:

"Eventually regional languages must become the medium of university education. But there must be a common language throughout the country or else university standards will decline. For the foreseeable future this common language ought to be English, and Hindi can-gradually take this place.

Before deciding to switch over to Hindi, as medium of instruction, Delhi University had not consulted the U.G.C. The resolution of the university's Syndicate will be placed before the next meeting of the U.G.C."

Recommendations of Commissions & Committees.

6. By way of background material, i.e. opinions or recommendations by other Commissions and Committees, notice may be taken of the following:

As summarised in the report of the Official Language Commission, the University Education (Radhakrishnan) Commission has made the following recommendations in regard to the medium of Education:-

"that for the medium of instruction for higher education, English be replaced as early as practicable by an Indian language which cannot be Sanskrit on account of vital difficulties;

that (1) pupils at the Higher Secondary and University stages be made conversant with three languages - the regional language, the federal language and English (the last one in order to acquire the ability to read books in English);

that (2) higher education be imparted through the instrumentality of the regional language with the option to use the federal language as the medium of instruction

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either for some subjects or for all subjects;

that English be studied in high schools and in the Universities, in order that we may keep in touch with the living stream of ever-growing knowledge."

The Official Language Commission in its Report

expressed itself as follows:-

"In any case the trend has been unmistakable in recent years and we have no doubt whatever that a change-over of the general medium from the English language to the Indian languages would come in our Universities progressively in the near future; and we entertain no misapprehensions as regards this trend, provided complete and satisfactory preparations are made and the change is suitably phased and graduated so as not to affect academic standards.

The system that we would recommend, so far as the question of medium of instruction in Universities as between regional language and Hindi is concerned, would be as follows:-

- (1) Universities should have the freedom to decide for themselves whether they would adopt the regional language or Hindi as the general medium in their respective Universities.
- (2) It may be left to the Universities themselves to decide in concert with each other, and after due deliberation in their established organs of consultation like the Inter-University Board, in what faculties, particularly in the professional subjects and Natural Sciences, and at what stages, particularly whether in the post-graduate stage, the teaching should be through a common medium of Hindi along in all Universities on the displacement of the English medium.
- (3) All Universities should in any event be required to arrange to examine students offering themselves for any university examinations with Hindi as the medium of instruction.
- (4) All affiliating Universities should also be under obligation to offer affiliation on equal terms to any colleges or institutions teaching through Hindi as the medium of instruction for any of their courses in the territorial jurisdiction of the University.

The case of institutions for scientific and technical education requires special notice. So far as such institutions are financed by the Government of India wholly or in part, it would be competent for the Central Government to fix the linguistic medium through which instruction will be imparted in these institutions. Obviously this will have to be the Hindi language where students drawn from all over the country from the different linguistic groups may have to avail themselves of such training facilities: it could be the regional language where the students are exclusively or almost wholly from a single linguistic group. The issue, like all such questions, has to be resolved pragmatically, each case being decided on its own specific merits. It may also be that there are at some places State institutions the benefits of which are not wholly confined to students coming from those particular States. Specialised technical institutions like, say.

veterinary colleges, schools and colleges of minerology, agricultural colleges, etc., cannot be duplicated all over the States merely because of a change of policy in the linguistic medium for imparting instruction in such institutions. Nor would it be to the interest of such States themselves to virtually exclude students from other States by adopting the medium of the local language, as the economy of such institutions is likely to be upset by any serious derogation of the numbers of pupils to be catered by them. We have no doubt that in all such cases the States concerned would agree to the common linguistic medium of the Hindi language being adopted as the medium of instruction to obviate all such difficulties."

The Committee of Parliament on Official Language, in its Report submitted in February, 1959 to the President, expressed the following view :-

"The gradual replacement of English in official work by Hindi and the regional languages does not mean severance of our ties with English. The special place which it must continue to have in the intellectual and scientific fields, and as a means of international contacts is not conditional upon the perpetuation of the existing arrangement. We live in an age of rapid scientific advancement and technological change. The development of science and technology may take place at an ever faster pace in future, and these subjects will play an increasingly dominant part in our national life. The output of literature in these subjects is tremendous, and it may not be possible to translate all important works or articles that are published. Advanced students of science and technology have to be familiar with one or more foreign languages. English has not only a rich literature which is intimately connected with the whole body of Western thought and culture but is, at present the most important vehicle of scientific and technical information. It is also the most widespread language in the world today. For us, amongst foreign languages, the choice of English is obvious, both because of its importance and utility, and our present knowledge of it. Thus, although English cannot continue to be the medium of instruction in schools and colleges or the official language of the Union or the States in India for long, it will still continue to be of great help to us, and remain an important subject of study, specially for those engaged in advanced scientific work.

The number of scientific and technical terms already runs into lakhs. Thousands of new words are being coined every year. Our scientists and technologists are familiar with English terms. The task of translating the existing and future scientific and technical terms into all Indian languages is immense, and the risk that such translations may be artificial or inexact, and unfamiliar to present-day scientists and technologists has to be guarded against. Different terminologies in different Indian languages may cause confusion and will make the inter-change of scientific and technical knowledge within the country difficult. It is obviously desirable that there should be uniformity in the use of scientific and technical terminology in all Indian Languages.

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7. Preparation of text-books, etc. With regard to the preparation of "text-books" and translation of important classical or contemporary material into Indian languages, not much work appears yet to have been done; and indeed sometimes contradictory opinions are expressed; e.g. only recently there was a note prepared by Dr. D. N. Wadia, F.R.S., Geological Adviser to the Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India on the subject of Hindi translations of standard foreign language text-books for post-graduate studies at Universities. His opinion is that it is premature at this stage to proceed to the work of translating advanced text-books of post-graduate level; transition should be <sup>of</sup> natural, spontaneous growth and should not be enforced; the demand for Hindi books etc., in the higher sciences and technology should come from the people, the schools and colleges and should not be imposed through directives from above. At any stage Indian scholars and research workers in all fields must have full access to foreign books etc.

About the same time, a statement was released to the press by the Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, strongly criticising some of the views expressed by the Minister for Education in the Parliament debate and putting forward the view that the change-over should not wait, but should start rightaway by using English technical terms wherever necessary freely through transliteration into Indian Languages.

It is not clear what action the two Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have been taking on the question of preparation of text-books and other materials in Indian Languages. They have been asked to let us know the position and their replies are awaited, but in the meantime, it seems from a press release (Hindustan Times - Sunday the 7th June) that the S.R. & C.A. Ministry has asked all State Governments to forward their proposals regarding financial assistance for the development of modern Indian Languages (except Hindi and Sanskrit which are dealt with in the Ministry of Education). Under the S.R. & C. A. Ministry's scheme assistance is intended to be given

for the preparation and publication of encyclopaedias, books of knowledge, and bi-lingual or multi-lingual dictionaries of Indian languages. Publication of old manuscripts or rare books, catalogues and bibliographies and preparation of scientific terminology and books on scientific subjects either as text-books or for general use are also included in this programme. The U.G.C. itself has not taken any very active steps so far in this direction of preparing text-books etc. It has, however, <sup>been</sup> decided to extend the existing schemes of the Commission to assist in the publication of learned work by University teachers and also in the translation of standard books by University Departments. A list of learned works ready for publication in the Universities at the present time is being collected.

\*attached 8. Press Material. A selection has also been made by the at the end. U.G.C. office of the material that has appeared in the press from time to time containing important views or remarks on this subject. A synopsis of this material has been made, which shows considerable divergence of views.

With reference particularly to the speech by the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, it may be added that a meeting of the Principals of the various constituent colleges was also held on the 21st of April, to consider the question of introduction of Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination in the Delhi University. Some of the important decisions taken were

- (1) that the introduction of Hindi as the medium of instruction for the B.A. course in some Humanities subjects should start from July, 1962 and a schedule of dates was adopted going upto 1970 for technical and professional subjects;
- (2) for having at least one standard book in each of the subjects, the University should arrange for the publication of one book in Hindi for each of the papers prescribed for the B.A.(Pass) and Honours courses.
- (3) Some detailed steps were laid down to enable the University to arrange for the production of one book for each paper.



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The programme, however, was left fluid, so that the position may be surveyed once again after two years before a change-over by a specified date was made.

An important Government decision has been that of the Madras Government who have decided to introduce Tamil as the medium of instruction from 1963-64 and have also decided not to make any grants to private colleges who may decide to retain English as the medium. Some of the difficulties arising from this decision of the Madras Government - allegedly taken after consultation with the two Universities of Madras and Annamalai - have been <sup>sent</sup> -forth in a letter from the Principal, Students' Tutorial College & High School (Trichi or Madurai?) dated 31.5.1959 addressed the University Grants Commission.

9. This material has been collected for the information of the Commission, so that the Commission may consider what steps can be taken to deal with the situation in a practical way.

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Some Important Press Items on  
" Medium of Instruction."

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<u>Name of Paper or Journal.</u>	<u>Subject &amp; details in brief.</u>
1. Free Press Journal dt. <u>18.10.1958.</u> (News item)	Chancellor, Gujarat University gives assent to the amendment in the Statutes of Gujarat University regarding medium of instruction. English as an optional medium of instruction and examination upto 1960 when Gujarati would be compulsory as medium in the Colleges of the University.
2. Hindustan Times dt. <u>23.1.1957.</u> (Headline article)	Mrs. Hansa Mehta, V.C., Baroda University against hasty change in the medium of instruction at the varsity stage. Students intent on higher education should know one international language and this could be English.
3. Hindu dt. <u>31.3.1958.</u> (News item)	Instruction medium. Tamil in Colleges - Minister C. Subramaniam's speech at Annamalai Nagar.
4. Hindu dt. <u>10.4.1958.</u> (Leader)	Teaching medium in Colleges. Tamil in Universities & Colleges - Criticising official note circulated to members of Madras Assembly regarding Tamil as the medium of instruction.
5. Indian Express dt. <u>12.4.1958.</u> (Notes)	Tamil as medium in Varsities - Suggests English medium may continue and Tamil be an additional & optional medium for diplomas.
6. Free Press Journal Dt. <u>18.4.1958.</u> (Headline article).	Medium of Instruction in Marathwada University - Education Minister says, in reply to a questionnaire on the point, 127 supported retention of English as against <u>69</u> against.
7. Hindu dt. <u>27.7.1958.</u> (Leader)	Shri C.D. Deshmukh points out the conflict between the adoption of regional language as the medium at the Secondary stage and English in the University.  The paper agreed that it was vital for the Madras University to retain English.
8. Hindu dt. <u>5.2.1959.</u> (News Item)	Plea for retention of English. Inaugural address by Mr. S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao, Minister for Education - Andhra Pradesh.
9. The Mail (Madras) dt. <u>9.2.1959.</u> (Headline article)	English should not be replaced in haste - 2nd Convocation address of Sri. Venkateswara University by the Governor of Mysore.

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10. Hindu dt. 9.2.1959.  
(News Item) Use of English opposed by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao in his address to Andhra Pradesh Teachers' Union. - Favours Indian Languages.
11. Indian Espress  
dt. 13.2.1959.  
(Leader) The English Language as medium not only by intrinsic richness and flexibility but by its practical appropriateness - suggests the defects in Indian Education system - and need for pilot experiments with Indian Language medium before replacing English.
12. The Mail dt. 22.2.1959.  
(Headline article) Tamil as medium of instruction for colleges - 39-member council formed to study questions.
13. Hindu dt. 6.4.1959.  
(Leader) Tamil as medium of instruction in colleges. } hasty decision & } Education Ministry } and U.G.C. should } help those colleges } which retain English } medium to arrest } deterioration of } standards.
14. The Mail dt. 9.4.1959.  
(Leader) Tamil as medium in Madras Colleges from 1963-64 - highly critical of Governments' decision and asks for reconsideration.
15. The Mail dt. 13.4.1959.  
(Headline article) Tamil as medium in colleges - Private Institutions free to continue English but no grant will be given by Govt.
16. Hindustan Times  
dt. 6.5.1959.  
(Headline article) "Strong plea for retaining English" - U.G.C. Report discussion in Lok Sabha.
17. Hindustan Standard  
dt. 6.5.1959.  
(Headline article) Medium of instruction in varsities - No immediate change likely. U.G.C. Report discussion in Lok Sabha.
18. Janasatta dt. 7.5.1959. disapproves the Union Education Ministry's plea for introduction of regional languages at a later date and
19. Gujarat Samachar  
dt. 7.5.1959. Wants a date line for the switch-over and preparation of text-books before then.
20. Northern Indian Patrika  
of Allahabad.  
dt. 9.5.1959.  
(Leader) Medium of Instruction. U.G.C. Report Discussion in Lok Sabha - concludes that Hindi should become the medium of teaching " In fullness of time."



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting:

Dated 17th-18th June, 1959.

Item No.28: To determine the age of retirement of the officers of the Commission.

In accordance with Rule 8 of the U.G.C. (Terms & Conditions of service of employees) Rules, 1958 which is reproduced below, the Commission may determine the age of retirement of the officers who have been recruited from Universities or similar bodies:

"The age of retirement of the employees of the Commission shall be 55.

Provided that, in special cases, the Commission may extend the service for one year at a time for a total period of five years.

Provided further that a person recruited from a University or a similar body may be allowed to carry his condition of service relating to the age of retirement which was applicable to him in his previous post in the University or a similar body to his new post in the Commission."

Information has been obtained regarding the age of retirement of officers who have been recruited from Universities or similar bodies and it is as follows:-

1. Shri S.Mathai, Secretary (previously Secretary, Inter-University Board.) - The Inter-University Board has no age limit for its Secretary who is appointed on a 'tenure' basis for terms of 3 to 5 years. Ordinarily one would not be appointed above the age of 65.
2. Dr.B.D.Laroya, Development Officer (formerly Asstt. Director, N.C.L.) - The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research were following the Govt. of India Rules then in force, regarding the age of retirement, i.e., retirement at the age of 55. Dr.Laroya resigned from the C.S.I.R. w.e.f. 1.7.55. It is understood that under the new rules in force since two years past the Scientific Officers of the C.S.I.R. retire normally at the age of 60 but can get extensions for two years at a time without limit.
3. Dr.P.J.Philip, Development Officer (formerly Lecturer, Patna University) - The age of retirement is after completion of the 60th year of age.
4. Dr.S.Bhattacharya, Education Officer (formerly Lecturer, Asutosh College) - The age of retirement of the teachers of the Asutosh College was 62 years.

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5. Dr.V.S.Patankar, Edu-  
cation Officer  
(formerly Principal,  
Siddhartha College,  
Bombay). - The Registrar of the Bombay Uni-  
versity has written to say that  
the University had not prescribed  
any rules regarding the age of  
retirement of teachers in the  
constituent colleges at the time  
when Dr.Patankar left the service  
of the Siddhartha College and the  
Society was free to keep him as  
long as they liked.
  
6. Shri R.K.Chhabra,  
Administrative Officer  
(formerly Assistant  
Registrar, Delhi Uni-  
versity). - The Registrar, Delhi University  
has written to say that the age of  
refirement of the University em-  
ployees in permanent whole-time  
service in the University is the  
completion of the age of sixty  
provided that the Executive Council  
may, on the recommendation of the  
Vice-Chancellor extend the service  
of any member for a period not  
exceeding three years, if it is  
satisfied that such extension is in  
the interest of the University,  
and provided further that he  
shall not be granted more than  
one extension."

The matter is placed before the Commission. .

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated 17th-18th 1959.

Item No.29: To consider the question of relaxation of the condition of verification of Character and Antecedents in the case of certain Officers of the Commission under Rule 4(4) of the Rules regarding Terms and conditions of service of the employees of the U.G.C.

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In accordance with Rule 4(4) of the University Grants Commission (Terms & Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules 1958, recruitment to posts in the Commission shall be made "after verification of the Character & Antecedents of the persons concerned, though this condition may be relaxed in cases where the Commission considers such relaxation necessary". It is proposed that in the case of the following officers who have already been confirmed in the U.G.C., their Character & Antecedents need not be verified at this stage:

1. Shri S.Mathai, Secretary.
2. Dr.P.J.Philip D.O.(H).
3. Dr.S.Bhattacharya E.O.(H).
4. Dr.V.S.Patankar E.O.(S).

The Character & Antecedents of Dr.B.D.Lazio and Shri R.K.Chhabra had been verified before they joined the office of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
17th & 18th June 1959.

Item 30:- To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine proposals for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research in the University of Rajasthan.

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To examine the proposals of the Rajasthan University for the development of higher scientific Education and Research and to assess the needs of the University for establishing post-graduate departments in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following :-

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari, Professor & Head of the Department of Physics, Delhi University, Delhi.
2. Dr. Viswanath, Professor & Head of the Department of Zoology, Panjab University.
3. Dr. W.D. West, Professor & Head of the Applied Geology Department, Saugar University.
4. Dr. Ram Behari, Professor & Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Delhi University.
5. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Visiting Committee visited Ajmer and Jaipur on the 27th and 28th November and Jodhpur and Udaipur on the 17th and 18th December 1958 and held discussions with principals of the colleges, the Heads of departments, the Registrar of the University and the Secretary of the Education Department, Rajasthan State. Its report is attached as Annexure I.

The Committee noted that originally in July 1957, the University had submitted a proposal for establishing the departments of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer and departments of Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry at Jodhpur. Later, in October 1958 the University revised the scheme and proposed that whereas Botany and Zoology departments would be located

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at Ajmer as suggested earlier, the departments of Physics and Mathematics would be located at Jaipur instead of Jodhpur and the department of Chemistry will still be allotted to Jodhpur.

The Visiting Committee has expressed the view that they would like to have all the science departments at one place preferably at Jaipur which is the headquarters of the University and where other faculties like those of arts, law and medicine are also developing. The Committee, however, has agreed as a compromise that the post-graduate departments in biological sciences may be located at Ajmer as desired by the University and all the physical sciences at Jaipur. The Committee is not in favour of isolating Chemistry from the other physical sciences. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that all the physical sciences be located at Jaipur. The Committee has further suggested that post-graduate teaching may be developed at Jodhpur also in as many science subjects as possible with financial assistance from the State Government - Jodhpur College being an institution run by the State Government.

For the establishment of the departments of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer and the departments of Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry at Jaipur, the Committee has recommended the following expenditure to be shared between the U.G.C. and the University and/or the State Government in the usual ratio of 2:1 for non-recurring and 50:50 for recurring.

A. AJMER CENTRE - Departments of Botany and Zoology.

<u>I. Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Approved cost</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u> Rs.
a. For the construction of biology block on the basis of 15000 sq.ft. = plinth area for each department @ Rs.15/-.	4,50,000	3,00,000
b. Laboratory services as gas, water, electricity, drainage etc. & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,50,000	1,00,000



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c. Scientific equipment:

(Rs. 1.0 lakh for each Department).	2,00,000	1,33,333
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d. Library books & Journals (including back volumes)	80,000	80,000
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e. Workshop (on a smaller scale) (equipment)	20,000	13,333
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	9,00,000	6,26,666
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II. Recurring Expenditure: (to cover the remaining period of the 2nd F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31.3.1961).

Staff:

One Professor* for each of the Deptts. (2 Professors)	40,000	20,000
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Two Readers for each of the Deptts. (4 Readers)	60,000	30,000
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Two Lecturers for each of the Deptts. (4 Lecturers)	40,000	20,000
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One Workshop Mechanic.	12,000	6,000
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	1,52,000	76,000
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B. JAIPUR CENTRE - Departments of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

1. Non-recurring:

a. Buildings for the Science Laboratories.

i. Physics & Mathematics - Plinth area 20000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- . 3,00,000		2,00,000
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ii. Chemistry - Plinth area 20000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- . 3,00,000		2,00,000
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iii. Laboratory services and furniture. - @ 33% of the cost of the bldg.	2,00,000	1,33,333
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	8,00,000	5,33,333
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b. Scientific Equipment.

Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
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Chemistry	1,50,000	1,00,000
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Workshop	50,000	33,333
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c. Library - books and Journals (including back volumes).	1,00,000	1,00,000
	5,00,000	3,66,666

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II. Recurring - (to cover the remaining period of the 2nd F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31.3.1961).

i. One Professor for each of the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.	3 Professors.	72,000	36,000
ii. Two readers for each of the departments of Physics and Chemistry and one for Mathematics.	5 Readers.	75,000.	37,500
iii. Two lecturers for each of the Departments.	6 Lecturers.	60,000	30,000
iv. One workshop engineer.	-	10,000	5,000
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		2,17,000	1,08,500
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If the recommendations of the Visiting Committee are acceptable, the Commission may sanction grants amounting to Rs.15,26,665/- non-recurring and Rs.1,84,500/- recurring for the duration of the Second Plan period.

The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO.30.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine and assess the proposal of the Rajasthan University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Second Five Year Plan.

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To examine the proposals submitted by the Rajasthan University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Second Five Year Plan period, the University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members:-

Dr. D.S. Kothari.  
Dr. W.D. West.  
Dr. Vishwanath.  
Dr. Ram Behari.  
Dr. B.D. Laroia.

The members of the Committee excepting Dr. West visited Ajmer and Jaipur on 27/28th November '58 and two members of the Committee i.e. Dr. West and Dr. Laroia visited Jodhpur and Udaipur later on 17/18th December '58. During their visit to the various centres, the members of the Committee had an opportunity of meeting principals of colleges, the Heads of departments and other members of the staff with whom they discussed the problems relating to the development of post-graduate studies in science subjects. At the end of the visit to each institution, a meeting was held with the principal and members of the senior staff of the college concerned. The Committee also went round the University campus and saw the faculties of arts and law functioning at present at Jaipur. On the afternoon of 28th November the members of the Committee met at a conference which was attended by the Registrar, the Secretary of the Education

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Department of the Rajasthan State, some members of the university staff and a few principals of colleges. During the discussion, various aspects of the development of post-graduate training in science subjects were reviewed in context with the special circumstances prevailing in the Rajasthan State. The Committee noted that the existance of well-developed post-graduate centres at several places in the State as at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pilani and Ajmer etc., must be taken into account while formulating any pattern of post-graduate studies.

It may be noted that Rajasthan University came into being in the year 1947 as an affiliating type of university intended to serve the area which previously came under the jurisdiction of Agra University and covered the previous earstwhile States of Rajputana. The re-constituted State of Rajasthan includes the earlier States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur Bikaner etc. as well as the union territory of Ajmer.

At present, the teaching at post-graduate level is being conducted by affiliated colleges both government and private managed, there being no university teaching in science subjects. There are five important centres of post-graduate studies in science subjects i.e. at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Pilani where college education has received, generally speaking, good support and encouragement in this otherwise educationally backward State. There is a Medical College at Jaipur, Engineering Colleges at Jodhpur and Pilani and an Agriculture College at Udaipur. The department of geology at the post-graduate level was established by the

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University at Udaipur in 1954. The faculties of law and arts have been developed at Jaipur with the financial assistance from the University Grants Commission. The Commission has already helped the establishment of a Central University Library, the departments of History, Psychology, Economics and Law at Jaipur which is the seat of the University headquarters.

The Rajasthan University submitted proposals in the first instance in July 1957 for the Second Five Year Plan period, suggesting the establishment of University post-graduate departments in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. According to these proposals, the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics were to be located at Jodhpur and the departments of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer. The total estimated cost of the scheme according to the University was 19.60 lakhs non-recurring and 3.92 lakhs recurring.

Since the appointment of this Visiting Committee, the University has revised the proposals. According to the latest scheme, the University would like to establish University departments of teaching in Botany and Zoology at Ajmer, Chemistry at Jodhpur and Physics & Mathematics at Jaipur, the Geology department remaining at Udaipur / <sup>as it is at present.</sup> ~~the revised~~ estimates of expenditure are Rs.21.05 lakhs non-recurring and Rs.3.94 recurring per annum.

No reasons have been put forth by the University for changing its earlier proposals under which biological sciences were sought to be developed at Ajmer and Physical Sciences at Jodhpur.

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As expected, we found during our discussions with the Principals, Heads of the departments and other teachers a strong desire on their part to retain post-graduate teaching in all departments where it exists at present. For an example, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Pilani and Jaipur Colleges are teaching most of the basic science subjects at the M.Sc. level and they are all anxious to retain this function hereafter. They argued and perhaps with some force that if post-graduate teaching is taken away from the Colleges, the standard of undergraduate training is bound to suffer because the quality of the staff is sure to deteriorate with the closing of the post-graduate sections of the Departments. Similarly, these centres of post-graduate training came into being as a result of forces of supply and demand. Each region in the State desires to meet its certain needs. Owing to the low average income of the people in Rajasthan, it is not possible for many a guardian to send his ward to a distant place and thus to incur higher expense on his education. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that wherever post-graduate departments are well established in moffusil colleges, these should be retained and allowed to function as heretofore excepting in those centres where the University departments can replace them. The additional resources of the university augmented by the University Grants Commission should be utilised in establishing post-graduate departments of study directly managed by the university and these should be so well equipped and staffed as to be a model

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to the colleges.

Rajasthan has several regional problems of its own owing to its peculiar climate and soil conditions. Its mineral wealth is well known but the lack of coal and other means of power production have hindered the exploitation of these natural wealths. The department of Geology at Udaipur located in the mineral area is expected to help the development of mineral resources of the State. Recently, the Defence Ministry has opened a research laboratory at Jodhpur and it is being said that an arid zone laboratory may also be situated at Jodhpur in the near future.

Taking into view the special needs of the State the Committee recommends that Ajmer Centre be developed for higher studies in biological sciences i.e. Botany and Zoology and Jaipur Centre in Physical Sciences i.e. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. No college at Ajmer and Jaipur should teach at post-graduate level the subjects which are taken over by the university departments. The Ajmer college would thus cease to teach Botany and Zoology at M.Sc. stage as soon as the University departments in these subjects are established. Similarly, at Jaipur Maharaja's college would cease to teach Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry at M.Sc. level when the university starts its own departments in these subjects.

We wish it to be recorded that the Committee would have preferred all the science departments to be located at Jaipur which is the headquarters of the University. A nucleus has already been laid at Jaipur for the development of the faculties of arts

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and law. The growth of various faculties like arts, science, law and medicine at the same campus would help to give a balanced outlook to the university education. But we had already referred to the special circumstances of Rajasthan to meet which a compromise has to be made. We have therefore, agreed to the location of Biological Sciences at one centre and the Physical Sciences at another. We would not, however, contemplate any further splitting up of the groups of sciences at different centres as that would not be academically correct course. In the modern world, each science leans on the other and therefore the only efficient and economic course is to develop various sciences in close proximity to one another so that common services like library, workshop and expert know-how along with special equipment is available jointly to all departments with mutual advantage to all.

If, however, the State Government is anxious to develop Chemistry or any other subject at Jodhpur, we would suggest that Jodhpur college may be helped to develop one or even more departments with the financial aid from the State Government leaving the University resources for the development of its own departments at Jaipur and Ajmer. In fact, we would very much like that the State Government should pay special attention to the development of post-graduate classes at Jodhpur and other centres in the State where the University departments have not been established.

For the establishment of different university departments i.e. Botany and Zoology at Ajmer and Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Jaipur, we



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give below estimated expenditure which may be approved for the rest of the Second Five Year Plan. The approved expenditure will be shared between the University Grants Commission and the University and / or the State Government in the usual ratio of 2:3 to 1:3 for non-recurring and 50:50 for recurring.

A. AJMLR CENTRE - Departments of Botany and Zoology.

I. <u>Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u> Rs.
a. For the construction of biology block on the basis of 15000 sq.ft. plinth area for each department @ Rs.15/-	4,50,000	3,00,000
b. Laboratory services as gas, water, electricity, drainage etc. & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,50,000	1,00,000
c. Scientific equipment: (Rs. 1.0 lakh for each Department).	2,00,000	1,33,333
d. Library books & Journals (including back volumes).	80,000	80,000
e. Workshop equipment.	20,000	13,333
Total: N.R.	9,00,000	6,26,666

II. Recurring Expenditure: (to cover the remaining period of the 2nd F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31-3-61.)

Staff:

One Professor for each of the Deptts. (2 Professors).	40,000	20,000
Two Readers for each of the Deptts. (4 Readers).	60,000	30,000
Two Lecturers for each of the Deptts. (4 Lecturers).	40,000	20,000

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One Workshop Mechanic.	12,000	6,000
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	1,52,000	76,000
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JAIPUR CENTRE: - Departments of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

I. Non-recurring:-

a) Buildings for the Science Laboratories.

	<u>Appd. cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C. share.</u>
i) Physics & Mathematics -plinth area 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/-	3,00,000	2,00,000
ii) Chemistry -plinth area 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/-	3,00,000	2,00,000
iii) Laboratory services and furniture.	@ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,33,333
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	8,00,000	5,33,333
	-----	-----

<u>b) Scientific Equipment</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
Chemistry	1,50,000	1,00,000
Workshop	50,000	33,333
c) Library - books & journals (including back volumes).	1,00,000	1,00,000
	-----	-----
	5,00,000	3,33,666
	-----	-----

II. RECURRING (To cover the remaining period of the Second F.Y.P. i.e. upto 31-3-61).

i) One Professor for each of the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.	3 Professors.	72,000	36,000
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ii) Two Readers for each of the departments of Physics and Chemistry and one for Mathematics.	5 Readers.	75,000	37,500
iii) Two lecturers for each of the departments.	6 Lecturers	60,000	30,000
iv) One workshop engineer	-	10,000	5,000
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		2,17,000	1,08,500
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\*Sahani\*  
11-6-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi

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Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th June 1959.

Addl. Item 1 : To consider a scheme from the Aligarh Muslim University for Social Service Work in Aligarh by the University.

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The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, has submitted a scheme for Social Service Work in the Aligarh Muslim University. A copy of the scheme received from the University is enclosed (Appendix I).

The Chairman, U.G.C., has conveyed his personal views to the Vice-Chancellor and has asked that effect be not given to the scheme unless the matter has been considered by the Commission. A copy of the letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor is enclosed (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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SCHEME FOR SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN THE  
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

The importance of social service as a means of orientating youth towards welfare activities in urban as well as rural areas and the need of bringing students in closer touch with the masses has of late received growing recognition from educationists. It is reported that the Government and U.G.C. have been considering the possibility of making Social Service compulsory for all University students. Until a definite decision in this matter is taken, it appears desirable that the existing agencies of Social Service in this University should be strengthened.

Social service work in an organised manner was started in the Aligarh Muslim University two years back. A beginning was made with organising Children's clubs in the low income areas of the city for providing facilities for indoor and outdoor games, cultural activities and reading material including Children's wall newspaper etc. Those clubs have proved very popular, and at present 12 such centres are functioning energetically. The clubs seek also to develop the qualities of leadership among the children; they are managed entirely by the children themselves with the aid of students volunteers. To encourage thrift, children's banks have been organised at most clubs, Picnics and excursions etc. are also organised and national days observed through cultural programmes and Children's Melas. The elected representatives form a central committee (Bal Biradri). A number of distinguished visitors including Shri V.V.Giri, the Governor of U.P., Begum Ali Zahir, Chairwoman, State Social Board, who visited some of the Children's Centres have expressed their keen appreciation of the work done by these Children's Clubs.

In order to develop and extend Social Service, the University has set up a Social Service Committee consisting of Provosts and some senior members of the staff.

The Social Service Committee is, in addition to the Bal Biradri, running a WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECT (URBAN) under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board.

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The Social Service Committee is now planning to extend Social work to the rural areas in the neighbourhood of the University campus. The idea is that the University should "adopt" one or more of the villages (more villages to be adopted as the work progresses) and foster such social and economic and cultural development as is found practicable. Thus, the University students and staff will go to the people in a spirit of co-operation and service. The benefit from such a contact will accrue not only to the adopted village but also to the students and teachers of the University.

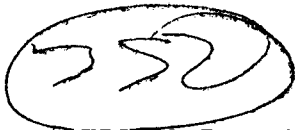
The main lines of activity in the rural areas are visualized by the Social Service Committee as follows:

- (1) To promote community feeling amongst the rural folk.
- (2) To give attention to village sanitation and hygiene and to induce people to co-operate in improving the condition of the village.
- (3) To provide basic medical facilities to the people and to impart First Aid Training.
- (4) To organise clubs, sports and camps for children, youth and adults.
- (5) To organise welfare activities for women and to help them engage in economically profitable pursuits such as Sewing, Knitting, toy-making, etc.
- (6) To find out lines of economic production and develop cottage industries such as cane-weaving, niwar making, etc.
- (7) To organise extension lectures and educational film shows and cultural programmes.
- (8) To organise a library and reading room in co-operation with the University Libraries.
- (9) To induce the village folk to visit the University to attend its functions and to accept friendly matches so that they may feel a close association with the University.
- (10) To persuade a good number of students and teachers of the University to take an active interest in the affairs of the village.

BSI

These objects will be achieved progressively provided necessary financial support is forthcoming. So far the Govt. of U.P. has allocated a sum of Rs.500/- for the financial year 1959, and Rs.2,000/- for the purchase of equipment for the year 1959-60 for the Bal Biradri.

These allocations are obviously insufficient and therefore the University is approaching U.G.C. for financial assistance. Aware of the fact that U.G.C. may not be willing to entertain any ambitious project for Social Service at this stage, only a modest scheme of Social Service for the remaining period of the Second Plan is being forwarded herewith. Perhaps a more comprehensive scheme will have to be worked out for the Third Five Year Plan but even for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan the financial needs will have to be fulfilled so that the useful work which has been done up to this stage may not be altogether lost.



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REMAINING PERIOD OF THE SECOND PLAN

ABSTRACT

A. RECURRING	1959-60	1960-61.
	Rs.	Rs.
STAFF		
One Social Education Officer (250-20-350-25-500 plus D.A.)	3,600	3,840
Two Field Supervisors (100-10-150. plus D.A.) for the city and the rural area	3,240	3,480
One Clerk Gr. II (50-4-90-7-125 plus D.A.)	1,020	1,068
Two peons (25-1-35 plus D.A.)	1,200	1,224
	<u>9,060</u>	<u>9,612</u>
RUNNING EXPENSES (including rent of 12 urban centres, village centres, etc.)	10,000	10,000
Leader Training Camp & Children's summer camp	2,000	2,000
Conveyance allowance to Hony. workers.	3,000	3,000
Contingency	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total recurring	26,560	27,112
B. <u>NON-RECURRING.</u>		
Equipment	<u>5,000</u>	
Grand Total for 1st year		31,560
" 2nd year		27,112



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Copy of D.O. letter No.F.21-9/59(CUP) dated 23rd/25th May 1959 from Shri C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, to Col. B.H.Zaidi, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Will you please refer to your D.O.No.191/V.C. of 20th May, 1959, on a Scheme for Social Service Work in the City and District of Aligarh?

While I am glad to see the University's interest in welfare activities, I do not conceive it to be a part of their duty to organise units or sections for paid executive work in this field. A Social Service Association on an honorary and voluntary basis is all right, and how alive it is depends on its teacher and student members. It is also good that the Central Social Welfare Board has entrusted an Urban Welfare Extension Project to the Social Service Committee, but finance for it, apart from honorary service, is provided by the Central Social Welfare Board, on condition that the Committee raises local voluntary contributions. It would be wrong to raise these contributions or money for overheads or administrative expenditure through another organ of Government, in this case the University Grants Commission.

To me the Scheme you have put forward, appears extravagant. Nor do I see why paid personnel should be entertained at all, or a scheme devised which involves such paid personnel in a scheme of social work. If the University Grants Commission were to countenance such schemes they could easily turn themselves and the Universities into yet another Social Welfare Organisation, to the neglect of their proper function, viz. higher education.

The Government Scheme for Social Service by graduates is now ready and coming up for consideration at the Education Ministers' conference next August. There is, therefore not the least necessity for University Social Service agencies to be strengthened in the future. Indeed, on the contrary, they had better not expand and see what happens.

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These are my own personal reactions. I shall place your proposal before the Commission, but would request that no effect be given to any such scheme in anticipation of sanction.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting,  
17/18th June 1959.

Additional Item 2. : To consider a proposal from the University  
/in the of Madras for opening of a Department  
University of English/and the appointment of a  
Professor of English on special terms with  
the co-operation of the British Council.  
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The University of Madras has forwarded a scheme for instituting a Department of English in the University in co-operation with the British Council. The scheme includes a proposal for a Chair of English to be filled by a visiting professor from United Kingdom. If the basic salary of Rs.2,000 per month for such a Professor can be found by the Madras University and the University Grants Commission, the British Council would be prepared to consider adding such further allowances as may be needed, which may roughly be Rs.1,500/- for a Professor to be selected by the Council. The University of Madras considered the proposal of the British Council and has resolved to make provision of a sum of Rs.1,000 per mensem from the University funds towards the salary of a Professor of English and has approached the University Grants Commission for an annual grant of an equal amount to cover the basic salary of Rs.2,000/- for the Professor. Copies of two letters one from the Regional Representative of the British Council, Madras, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras and another from the Vice-Chancellor to the Secretary of the University Grants Commission, in this connection are attached (Annexure 1 and 2).

2. Normally, the proposal of the University to create a University Department of English should be examined by a visiting committee. The proposal needs to be examined for a long-term point of view in the total number of University Teachers proposed to be appointed, the manner in which post-graduate teaching in English will be organized with reference to the constituent colleges of the University which are now co-operating doing this work.

3. If however the University merely wishes to have a visiting Professor for a short period, their request for the appointment of a Professor of English in cooperation with the British Council involves a consideration of the question, apart from payment of a high salary

Contd.....2.

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to the Professor, whether the Commission is prepared to assist other Universities also towards similar proposals.

The matter is placed before the Commission for a decision.

\*Sahani\*

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Dated: 17/18th June, 1959.

ANNEXURE I. TO ADDITIONAL ITEM NO. 2.

Copy of letter No. MA D/608/2 dated 16th February, 1959 from the Regional Representative, The British Council, 150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2 to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras-5.

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Thank you for your letter of February 12th.

I am delighted that it is possible that the University Grants Commission may help to bear the cost of a Professor of English in Madras University.

If the basic salary of Rs.2,000/- per month can be found by the University and the University Grants Commission then the British Council would be prepared to consider adding such additional allowances as will be necessary to make the post attractive to a good man. The financial commitment to the British Council cannot be gauged at present because a good deal will depend on the family circumstances of the professor selected, but I set out the items to be considered in my letter of April 3rd. A rough estimate of the commitment is Rs.1,500/- per month.

It would seem to be probable that in the first instance we should have to find a man on a two-year contract. I am given to understand that for a short-term secondment of this sort we shall get a much better person than if we try to find one for a longer period. We could, therefore, deal with the first years as an experimental period. I agree with the list of duties as set out by you.

\*Sahani\*

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ANNEXURE II. TO ADDITIONAL ITEM No. 2.  
dated 17/18th June, 1959.

Copy of D.O. letter No. Nil dated 28th April 1959 from Sir A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, University Buildings, Triplicane, Madras-5 to Shri Samuel Mathai, M.A., Secretary, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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I am writing to request your attention to Registrar's letter No.A.991 dated the 20th March 1959, regarding the appointment of a Professor of English at this University with the help and co-operation of the British Council.

Mr. Best, of the British Council saw me two days ago, and wanted to know what the position was. I shall be grateful if you will kindly place this before the Chairman and let us know what the University Grants Commission wishes to do. As you are doubtless aware, even if immediately the question is settled, it is not definite that a properly qualified person will be able to come over here. I am anxious that this work should commence if not from the beginning of the next academic year, at least from the middle of the academic year.

Sd/-  
(A. L. MUDALIAR)

\*Sahani\*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
17th & 18th June 1959.

Addl. Item 3 :- To consider a proposal from the Annamalai University for the reclamation of land for a play-ground.

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The Annamalai University has forwarded to the U.G.C. a proposal for reclamation of land for play-grounds at a cost of Rs. 5.25 lakhs as detailed below :-

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| a) raising the island ground of 29.6 acres.                           | Rs. 3.26 lakhs  |
| b) raising the site north of the Technology block of 2.07 acres.      | Rs. 23,300      |
| c) raising the site north of the Engineering Workshop of 13.75 acres. | Rs. 1.76 lakhs. |

2. Since the existing playing fields are found suitable for the construction of certain new buildings (especially hostels and staff quarters) required by the University, provision of an alternative playground has become an urgent necessity. A large part of the University campus is at presents wasted, as it consists of marshy low lying land which collects water during the monsoons.

3. The Commission does not generally assist State Universities for acquisition or reclamation of land; but it may perhaps be possible to consider the proposal of the Annamalai University as a project concerning student welfare towards which a suitable grant might be given. It may be mentioned here that while the Ministry of Education makes grants to Universities/Colleges for various welfare projects provision of playing fields is not included among them.

4. If it is decided to help the Annamalai University, it will be necessary to consider the following points :-

- Whether assistance may be given by the Commission in respect of the whole scheme costing Rs.5.25 lakhs or only for a part of it to be determined after an 'on the spot' inspection;
- Whether the expenditure is to be shared between the Commission and the University/State Government on the usual basis of  $66\frac{2}{3}$  and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  respectively for

P.T.O.

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capital projects or at 50:50 in view of the Commission's general policy of not assisting State Universities towards the purchase or development of land.

5. If assistance is given to Annamalai University for this purpose, it may be <sup>-come</sup> necessary to reconsider certain other requests for acquisition of land for playing fields which have been turned down. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting,  
17 & 18th June, '59.

Additional. Item 4. To consider the report of the Visiting  
Committee on the development schemes.  
(Humanities) of Jabalpur University.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. E. Asirvatham, Head of the Department of Political Science, Bihar University, Prof. M.V. Mathur, Head of the Department of Economics and Public Administration, Rajasthan University, Prof. M.S. Doraiswami, formerly Professor of English, Osmania University and now of the Staff Training College, Hyderabad, and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to assess the requirements of the University of Jabalpur for the development of post-graduate teaching and research in Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology, English and History. Prof. M.S. Doraiswami was unable to come owing to other engagements. The Committee visited the University on the 19th and 20th May, 1959, and had detailed discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, Deans of Faculties and Principals of Colleges regarding the proposals to be considered. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

2. Of the 20 Colleges affiliated to the Jabalpur University, as many as 18 are situated in the comparatively small area of the city representing such diverse fields of study as Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Home Science, Teacher Training, etc. This is a favourable factor in the development of the University.

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3. Post-graduate studies in several Arts subjects are at present carried on in the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, D.N. Jain Mahavidyalaya and G.S. College of Commerce and Economics. The University wishes to fully take over post-graduate teaching and research in stages in a period of five to ten years, a beginning being made with the provision of centralised teaching in the six subjects mentioned above. It is also proposed to utilise the services of adequately qualified teachers of the local colleges on a part-time basis along with the newly appointed University teachers.

4. The following recommendations of the Visiting Committee have been made in the light of these considerations -

- a) that post-graduate Departments be established in the University, to begin with, in the subjects of Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology, English and History,
- b) that for each of the Departments of Economics, Philosophy, English and History only one Professor and one Reader be appointed at present since the services of adequately qualified teachers are available for the teaching of these subjects from the local Colleges;
- c) that in Political Science and Sociology a full-fledged staff of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers be appointed, since in the absence of post-graduate teaching in these subjects in the Colleges, qualified teachers are not obtainable to collaborate with University teachers;
- d) that not only University teachers but also part-time teachers from the Local Colleges be chosen by properly constituted Committees;
- e) that it was desirable to establish a Faculty of Social Sciences apart from the Faculty of Arts for encouraging inter-departmental discussions and seminars in the field of Social Sciences;

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- f) that a sum of Rs. 30,000/- be provided for each of the Departments for the purchase of books and journals on a sharing basis;
- g) that an outright grant of Rs. 1 lakh be made to the University by the Commission for expanding its book collections which at present consists of only 2000 volumes;
- h) that an Academic Block with a plinth area of 72,000 sq.ft. be provided at a cost of Rs. 11,80,000/- inclusive of furniture for the accommodation of not only the present Departments but also the Departments to be developed in the near future as well as the Departments of Statistics and Mathematics which are for various reasons are better associated with Humanities and Social Sciences. The share of the Commission at 2/3 of the cost will be Rs. 7,86,600/- and that of the University/ State Government at 1/3 will be Rs. 3,93,400/-;
- i) that a Library building with facilities to accommodate one lakh volumes be provided for the University at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs exclusive of furniture and equipment of which the share of the Commission at 2/3 will be Rs. 6,66,666/-.

5. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 2,33,000/- (R) and Rs. 24,60,000/- (NR) during the Second Plan period of which the share of the Commission on the usual basis will be Rs. 1,16,500/- (R) and Rs. 16,73,300/- (NR).

6. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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ANNEXURE I: TO Additional Item  
No. 4. dated the  
17&18th June, '59.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed  
by the University Grants Commission to  
examine the schemes of Jabalpur University  
for the development of post-graduate  
studies in Humanities and in Social Sciences.

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The University Grants Commission appointed  
a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. E. Asirvatham,  
/ Bihar University, Prof. M.V. Mathur Head of the  
Head of the Department of Political Science, / Department of  
Economics and Public Administration, Rajasthan  
University, Prof. M.S. Doraiswami, Professor of  
English, Staff Training College, Hyderabad, and  
Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to  
examine and report on the proposals of the Univer-  
sity of Jabalpur for the development of post-  
graduate teaching and research in Humanities and  
in Social Sciences. The Committee, excluding  
Prof. M.S. Doraiswami, who was unable to come  
owing to other engagements, visited Jabalpur on the  
19th and 20th May, 1959.

2. The Committee had detailed discussions with  
the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, Deans of the  
Faculties and Principals of some of the Colleges  
regarding the proposals. They also visited the :  
Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya,  
the G.S. College of Commerce and Economics and  
the Institute of Languages and Research.

3. The University of Jabalpur was established  
by an Act of the State of Madhya Pradesh in March  
1957 and has been functioning from the 12th June  
of the same year. There are 20 affiliated colleges  
in the University at present, 18 of which are  
situated in the city of Jabalpur itself. The  
remaining 2 colleges are at Sihora and Katni

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in the district of Jabalpur to which the territorial jurisdiction of the University is restricted. The Committee consider that the existence of a large number of colleges in the comparatively small area of the city, representing such diverse fields of study as Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Home Science, Teacher Training, etc. is a favourable factor in the proper development of the University,

4. Post-graduate courses in Arts subjects are at present provided in the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, D.N. Jain Mahavidyalaya and G.S. College of Commerce and Economics. The University is anxious to gradually take over post-graduate teaching and research from these colleges and centralise them under its direct supervision at Jabalpur. This is a step in the right direction, since the present facilities in this regard are adversely affected by their being provided in colleges which are primarily concerned with under-graduate teaching. It is, however, clear that the University will be able to fully take over the post-graduate studies only in stages in a period of five to ten years. The recommendations of the Committee are made in the light of these considerations.

5. Jabalpur University had forwarded to the University Grants Commission proposals for the development of post-graduate studies as under -

- a) Economics
- b) Philosophy of Religion
- c) Sociology
- d) Public Administration
- e) English
- f) Ancient Indian History & Culture.

6. It was also proposed that in the present

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circumstances of the University post-graduate teaching and research work in all those subjects in which facilities are available in the colleges may be carried out by newly appointed University teachers in collaboration with College teachers possessing sufficient qualifications and experience. The Committee agree that such an arrangement is in the best interest of both the University and the teachers concerned.

7. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS - The new Department of Economics should try to specialise in Economic Theory and in applied fields like Rural Economics, Economic Planning and Industrial Economics. There is also considerable scope here for various types of regional economic studies which should be encouraged. The present syllabus of the University requires revision in the light of recent developments in the subjects and the requirements of post-graduate teaching. The Department will require a staff consisting of one professor who may be a specialist in Economic Theory and one Reader with special knowledge of one of the other subjects in addition to adequately qualified teachers from the different colleges where teaching at the post-graduate level is being carried on in Economics. Admission to the new Department may be limited to a maximum of 40 students each year for the course.

8. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE - The University had proposed that there should be a Department of Public Administration. It was agreed after discussion that, to start with,

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a Department may be set up in Political Science and Public Administration i.e. with facilities for the teaching of such subjects as Political Theory, History of Political Thought, Modern Constitutions, etc. as well as the important branches of Public Administration as an optional subject of specialisation. A staff consisting of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers will be required for this Department, as qualified teachers are not available in the local colleges for providing part-time assistance. The number of students in the Department may not exceed 40 each year.

9. Department of Philosophy - The Committee feel that it is necessary to have a Department of Philosophy before a Department of Philosophy of Religion is established in the University. After discussion it was agreed that Philosophy of Religion may be one of the optional subjects of specialisation in the Department. The Committee recommend that a staff consisting of one Professor, who may be an expert in the field of Philosophy of Religion and one Reader with special knowledge of either Indian Philosophy or Western Philosophy may be provided for this Department. Not more than 30 students may be admitted annually for this course.

10. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY - Currently the subject of Sociology has become an important academic discipline. In a country like India, where social problems of various kinds clamour for scientific study, it is desirable to encourage the teaching of Sociology in the Universities. Care should, however, be taken to see that Universities generally



choose those problems for which they are suited by their history and sociocultural background. At Jabalpur the study of social issues and social-administration may be stressed rather than the study of tribal problems, as proposed by the University. It may be noted in this connection that the neighbouring University of Saugar has already undertaken this. Since there is no provision for the teaching of the subject in the local colleges, a full-fledged staff consisting of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers will be required for this Department. The number of students to be admitted to this course may be limited to 40 annually.

11. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH - The importance of the study of English language and literature in the present context of uncertainty and change in the medium of instruction in the Universities cannot be overestimated. There is great need for of English especially in Universities where teaching strengthening the teaching/in the regional languages has begun at the under-graduate stage. In the circumstances, the Committee thought that one of the subjects the post-graduate Department of English in this University may take up for teaching may relate to techniques of teaching the language itself. It would be a good thing if this Department could also do some research in this field. The Committee consider that one Professor and one Reader in addition to the teachers available from the local colleges will suffice for the work of this Department for the time being. The number of students to be admitted each year



for the course may not exceed 20 in the interest of proper standard of teaching.

12. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY - The University wanted to start a Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture as it was felt that a proper knowledge of the heritage of our country should be provided in the University. The Committee, however, felt that since this subject was included in the post-graduate courses offered by the neighbouring University of Nagpur and some provision for it existed in the Saugar University also, Jabalpur University would do well to develop a general Department of History with Ancient Indian History and Culture as one of the optional subjects. The University agreed with this point of view. The staff requirement of the Department was estimated at one Professor and one Reader apart from the local teachers. The Department should not take in more than 20 students each year.

13. The Committee further recommend that each of the Departments of Economics, Philosophy of Religion, Sociology, Public Administration, English and Ancient Indian History and Culture may be given a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for the purchase of books and journals during the Second Plan period.

14. The Committee would like to emphasise the need to ensure that the teachers selected by the University for undertaking the work of the post-graduate Departments possess adequate qualifications and experience. While new teachers are appointed after they are found fit by Selection Committees, they wish to stress the importance of choosing

teachers from the Local Colleges also by properly constituted Selection Committees.

15. To bring about effective co-ordination between the various Departments in the Social Sciences, it is suggested that apart from the Faculty of Arts a new Faculty of Social Sciences may be established in the University. The Dean of the Faculty may arrange for integrated courses or seminars for the students of the various Departments with a view to enabling them to obtain a comprehensive view of the field of Social Sciences as a whole and the proper place and significance of their own particular disciplines in that field. The value of such interchange of ideas in the present context of the emergence of overlapping and common areas of concern and interest among the social sciences cannot be exaggerated.

16. The University has at present no buildings of its own. It is, however, understood that the State Government has placed at the disposal of the University a plot of land comprising nearly 61 acres in the neighbourhood of the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya and a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for putting up an Administrative Building. The University requested that the University Grants Commission may provide an Academic Block for housing the post-graduate Departments in Arts as well as a Library building. The Committee recommend these needs for the favourable consideration of the Commission, as in their opinion they are indispensable to the proper development of post-graduate studies in the University.

17. It is proposed that the Academic Block may house not only the 6 Departments presently to be established but also two more Departments to be added later on - ~~Hindi~~ and Sanskrit - besides Statistics and Mathematics which though often grouped among science subjects are more appropriately associated with the Departments in Humanities and Social Sciences. It is estimated that the University will require a building with a plinth area of 72,000 sq.ft. as detailed in Appendix. The cost of construction of such a building is estimated at Rs. 10.8 lakhs. The cost of the furniture at 10% of the building cost will be about Rs. 1 lakh. The share of the Commission of the total expenditure comes to Rs. 7,86,600/- on the usual basis. The State Government has agreed to share the remaining 1/3 of the cost.

18. One of the urgent needs of the Jabalpur University pertains to the construction of a Library building to function not only as a centre of study and research for the post-graduate Departments but also as a means of improvement of under-graduate teaching in the various colleges situated in the city of Jabalpur. To meet the requirement of accommodating one lakh volumes and provide reading facilities for a student population of nearly 8000 students it will be necessary to construct a building estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs, exclusive of furniture. The State Government will share 1/3 of the cost at Rs. 3,33,400. The balance 2/3 of Rs. 6,66,600/- may be met by the Commission.

19. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the present collection of the Univer-

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sity number only a meagre 2000 volumes. Acutely conscious of the poverty of this collection the University has requested that the Commission may also sanction a sum of Rs. 1 lakh on a non-sharing basis towards building up the library resources of the University. The Committee strongly recommend this request for the sympathetic consideration of the Commission.

20. The financial implication of the above recommendations are estimated at Rs. 2,33,000/- (R) and Rs. 24,60,000/- (NR) during the Second Plan period of which the share of the Commission on the usual basis will amount to Rs. 1,16,500/- (R) and Rs. 16,73,300/- (NR). The State Government has agreed to meet the remaining part of the expenditure.

21. The Committee in conclusion wish to place on record their thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University for the various facilities extended to them during their stay at Jabalpur.

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\*VANJANI\*  
2.6.59

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A P P E N D I X

REQUIREMENTS FOR 10 POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS - ARTS BLOCK.

		Sq. Ft.
Central Hall.	100x50	5000
5 Large Lecture Halls.	40x <del>20</del> x4	4800
10 Medium Size Lecture Halls	30x20x10	6000
10 Small Lecture Rooms.	20x15x10	3000
25 Research Cubicle.	10x8x25	2000
10 Seminar Library Rooms.	40x <del>30</del> x10	12000
10 Professors' Rooms.	15x15x10	2250
20 Reader's Rooms	10x12x20	2400
30 Lecturers' Rooms.	10x <del>8</del> x30	2400
1 Common Room for Teachers.	20x30	1600
1 Common Room for Men Students.	50x40	2000
1 Common Room for Women Students.	40x30	1200
1 Large Office Room	40x30	1200
10 Smalls Office Rooms.	15x15x10	2250
		-----
		48100 sq.ft.
50% increase on accounts of Lavator, Blocks, Verandahs, Walls etc.,		-----
		24050
		72150
	or say	72000
Cost of the building at Rs. 15/- per sq.ft.		Rs. 10,80,000/-
Cost of furniture at 10%		Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total Cost		Rs. 11,80,000/-
University Grants Commission share 66 2/3%		Rs. 7,86,600/-
State Government's share 33 1/3%		Rs. 3,93,400/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
17th & 18th June 1959.

Suppl. Item 5 :- To consider <sup>the</sup> points raised by the Ministry of Education, on the recommendation of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the three-year degree course.

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The Ministry of Education has forwarded to the Commission a copy of the report of the Committee set up by the Panel on Education, Planning Commission, to examine special difficulties in certain Universities in some states in implementing the recommendations of the Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee (copy enclosed - Annexure I) with the request that it may be placed before the Commission for consideration. The Ministry has invited the attention of the Commission, vide letter No.F.16-45/58-U.4, dated the 5th May 1959 (copy enclosed - Annexure II), to the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee regarding (a) holding of a seminar of the representatives of different Universities to discuss the nature and scope of the integrated Three Year Degree Course, (b) the question of persuading the Bombay University to agree to the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course and (c) the problem of increasing numbers in Indian Universities with particular reference to the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow.

2. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Report of the Committee set up by the Panel on Education, Planning Commission, to examine special difficulties in certain Universities in some States in implementing the recommendations of the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee

I. Appointment of the Committee

On 1st October 1956, a "Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee" with Dr. C. D. Deshmukh as Chairman was appointed by the Ministry of Education. This Committee, hereinafter referred to as the First Deshmukh Committee, submitted their report to the Government in May 1957. Among the various recommendations made by this Committee, there was a reference to the special problems and difficulties of the Universities of U.P. and West Bengal. The following paragraphs from the report are relevant:-

"Special Problems: The Committee takes particular notice of the fact that the administrative implications of introducing the reform in U.P., and West Bengal may be rather complicated. So far as U.P. is concerned, the pattern of higher education prevailing there is different from that obtaining anywhere else in India in many respects. Firstly, the Intermediate education is under the control of a Board which also controls High School education. All the colleges are part of high schools in the sense that School and College classes are held in the same premises. The number of such colleges is very large, e.g. there are today 862 Intermediate Colleges of this type. There are no Intermediate Colleges with two classes only, which is the rule in all the other States that have got Intermediate Colleges. Accordingly, the question of upgrading Intermediate Colleges in U.P., is tantamount to starting new Degree Colleges. According to the estimates given by the U.P. Government's representative on the Committee, the cost of introducing the proposed reform in U.P., will be colossal. While appreciating the complicated nature of the problem posed by U.P., the Committee is of the view that the expenditure involved should not be beyond the resources of the State Government and recommends that the estimates prepared by the State Government should be examined by the Ministry of Education in the first instance. It was agreed that 100 out of 250 Intermediate Colleges to be upgraded, should be taken from U.P.

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"So far as West Bengal is concerned, the uniqueness of the problem lies in the fact that many of the Colleges in Calcutta have large enrolments - some of them running two or three shifts a day. If the University decides to introduce the three-year degree course, it may not be possible for these Colleges to bring down the number of students to 800-1000 within a year or two. For the purpose of grants, however, if these Colleges are assisted on a per-institution basis, their share would be meagre compared to the number of students they are educating. On the other hand, if they are assisted on a per-capita basis some of them would claim as much as seven or eight colleges of normal strength. They will, however, not be required to build seven or eight libraries or laboratories etc. If assistance is given on the basis of students in each shift, some other difficulties are likely to arise. Firstly, it will not be in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee. Secondly, the number of students varies from shift to shift.

"The Committee has considered all these points but recommends that even in the case of those larger colleges situated in the city of Calcutta, which are not built for such large numbers, the pattern of grant should be the same as recommended earlier, i.e. while the recurring grant may be paid on the basis of cost per pupil, for non-recurring grant each such institution with all shifts should be considered as one unit and assisted accordingly".

2. The problems mentioned above were discussed at a meeting of the Panel on Education of the Planning Commission at their second meeting held in Poona on the 15th and 16th of July 1957, under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Member (Education), Planning Commission. In the discussion on this subject members noted the difficulties - financial and administrative - of some of the universities and State Governments. After consideration of the various problems the Panel made the following recommendations:-

- (i) The Panel on Education of the Planning Commission is of the opinion that the conclusions which have been arrived at by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Inter-University Board and other Committees appointed by the Government of India as regards the reorganisation of education, should be adhered and given effect to in respect of three-year degree course of university education;
- (ii) that higher secondary schools should be started, wherever possible as multi-purpose schools with technical courses as an important stream of diversification in a phased manner as soon as possible;



(iii) that as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and as a purely transitional measure, the pre-university courses should be started followed by a three-year degree course and the transition should be phased and should not exceed beyond 1965. The position should be examined and reviewed once every three years to note the progress made;

- (iv) The Panel notes that several universities have already started the pre-university and three-year degree course and commends generally recommendations of the Deshmukh Committee in this respect with particular reference to para 11 of the summary of the recommendations. In special cases, however, where the University Grants Commission is satisfied with reference to the number of students to be admitted in a College, this condition may be relaxed subject to a maximum of 1,500 students being permitted.
- (v) The Panel recognises, however, that there are special difficulties in certain universities in some States in implementing these recommendations and recommends that the following Committee be appointed to consider the question and report on the best methods of implementing the decisions taking due note of the various difficulties into consideration: -

Dr. C.D. Deshmukh .. .. Chairman  
Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar  
Prof. N.K. Sidhanta  
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao  
Shri S.S. Bhandarkar  
Representative of U.P. Government  
(Secy. Education Deptt. Shri J.N. Ugra (1957)  
Shri Kehar Singh (1958)

Representative of the Ministry of Education  
Dr. N.S. Junankar

Representative of Planning Commission  
Shri K.L. Joshi .. Member-Secretary

3. The above Committee with the terms of reference included in the panel's recommendation at (v) above was appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Education on 2nd September 1957, and they held their first meeting on 18th September 1957, and the second on the 9th August 1958. The following sections bring out the points considered by the Committee and their recommendations.

## II. REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

4. The First Deshmukh Committee in their report had

stated that -

"the reorganisation of university courses depends on the prior reorganisation of secondary education. To be able to shed the present first year and introduce the three-year degree course, it is necessary that a sufficient number of existing high schools should be raised to higher secondary schools to accommodate the students who are now studying in the first year of colleges. In fact, opinion was expressed, and quite strongly, that reform of secondary education should receive Government's attention first and the reform of the university education would follow as a natural corollary. It was felt that if all the high schools, or at least majority of them were not changed to higher secondary schools, the introduction of the three-year degree course in the universities would mean increasing the number of public examinations by one rather than decreasing it, which was one of the main reasons underlying the relevant recommendation of the University Education Commission".

5. Since the pace of conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools has been rather slow and in some of the States where universities have implemented the three-year degree course, the conversion has not been accelerated, universities have to introduce a pre-university course of one year with a university examination at the end. In this connection, the Estimates Committee of Parliament pointed out recently that at the present rate of development, it may take approximately 50 years to establish the higher secondary education system in the country and so the tempo of conversion has to be considerably accelerated.

6. The Committee feel that it will be a great pity if the required period for raising high schools to higher secondary schools is extended beyond ten to fifteen years. Reorganisation of secondary education is a preliminary step to the implementation of the three-year degree course and the introduction of the pre-university classes is only an expedient which should not be allowed to continue beyond 10-15 years. Any period of more than 15 years for such reorganisation

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is likely to defeat the very purpose of reorganising secondary education and of introducing the three-year degree course at the university stage which was to raise the standards of higher education.

### III. THE PRESENT POSITION

7. A statement in regard to the position of the introduction of the three-year degree course in the Indian Universities as on 8th August 1958, may be seen at Appendix I. It will be noticed that the Bombay University have not agreed to the proposal while the Universities of Patna and Jammu & Kashmir are considering the question. The rest have agreed in principle and some of them, as mentioned in column 5 of the statement at Appendix I, have already commenced the new courses.

### IV. INTEGRATED COURSES

8. The Committee are of the opinion that the vital part of the proposed scheme is that it should offer integrated courses of study over a period of three years. In order to find out the nature and scope of the proposed integrated course, two sub-committees were appointed, one for arts and the other for science. The Science Sub-Committee was also asked on a reference from the Central Advisory Board of Education to examine the question in respect of pre-professional courses, i.e. pre-medical and pre-engineering courses, which are at present conducted by the basic colleges and which should, as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission and already accepted by the All India Council of Technical Education at their last meeting in March 1958, be the concern of the professional colleges themselves in accordance with their special requirements. The findings of the two Sub-Committees will be seen in their reports at Appendices II & III.

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9. The two Sub-Committees have pointed out that while some of the universities had introduced fairly well integrated courses, some others followed different patterns in regard to the prescribed syllabi. Further, certain universities had merely split up the present four years course into 1 + 3 years pattern in place of 2 + 2 years. They also noted that this was likely to cause difficulties not only for students migrating from one university to another, but also for the universities themselves in maintaining standards in the courses of instruction. One of the advantages of the three-year degree course is that continuity of instruction is possible through the three years in the major subjects of study selected by the students. There could be examinations for ancillary, minor or subsidiary subjects at the end of the first or second year. This factor needs to be borne in mind while providing new syllabi. The Committees also noted that there was no uniformity in the way in which general education courses were integrated with courses of science and arts.

The Committees noticed that there was considerable lack of uniformity in regard to honours courses. For example, the University of Delhi have a three-year degree honours course after the higher secondary or equivalent examination, which is entirely different from and more intensive than the pass course. The Andhra University propose to introduce a special four-year honours course after pre-university or higher secondary examination in place of the existing three-year degree honours course after the intermediate stage. The Committee considered that it was rather hard for the students to undertake a special honours course of four-years after the higher secondary or equivalent stage. The intention behind the

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three-year degree course was to give adequate grounding both in the ordinary and specialised courses; and for this purpose a period of three-years was considered sufficient. Again to give up honours courses entirely, and to limit specialised training to post-graduate stage only, as some universities have done, was not desirable. The question needed examination by universities.

10. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the University Grants Commission be requested to convene a seminar of representatives of the different universities to discuss the nature and scope of integrated courses, both pass and honours, to be introduced in the universities.

11. In connection with the inter-science examination which today is the entrance examination for professional courses of engineering and medicine, the Science Subcommittee endorsed the recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education. The Committee accept this view.

V. SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES IN CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES  
IN SOME STATES

12. The present position in regard to the introduction of the three-year degree course has been mentioned in Section III and Appendix I. The First Deshmukh Committee had already mentioned the special problems of the Universities of U.P., and West Bengal. Besides, the University of Bombay have raised certain difficulties. This Section deals with this question.

(i) West Bengal

13. The Committee have noted that out of the three Universities of Jadavpur, Viswabharati and Calcutta, the first two have already implemented the scheme. The University of Calcutta have also agreed in principle to the reorganised pattern and have appointed a Committee

of the Academic Council to consider the details of the programme which they propose to implement as from the year 1960. It is understood that steps in terms of the recommendations of the First Deshmukh Committee mentioned in para 1 earlier are being taken by the University. The position in West Bengal is complicated, especially with reference to the problem of numbers in some of the big colleges in Calcutta city. It is being examined by a Committee appointed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission's scheme for revision of the salary scales of the teachers of these colleges. It will take some time before a solution emerges acceptable to the Commission on the one hand and the West Bengal Government, the Calcutta University and its big affiliated colleges on the other. In these circumstances, although a decision in principle has been taken, it is unlikely that the three-year degree course will be introduced in the Calcutta University before 1961.

(ii) Bombay University

14. The position of the University of Bombay has been explained in the report of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the University and later approved by them in their meeting of 14th July 1956. The Committee had stated that -

"having regard to the difficulties in the matter of well-qualified staff and well-equipped libraries, it would be well-nigh impossible for the majority of the secondary schools to teach the subjects which are at present taught in the first year of the present intermediate course at the standard at which they are taught in the colleges. The Committee do not agree with the views expressed that the addition of one year to the secondary school stage will improve educational efficiency at the university stage. The Committee is not, therefore, in favour of transferring one year from the college to the high school. It would be in their opinion a retrograde step and would result in lowering of the standards".

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"In the opinion of the Committee (of the Academic Council, Bombay University), the present intermediate examination which serves as a well marked stage for students who wish to enter upon a professional degree course, for example, engineering, law, medicine, etc., as well as for students proceeding for general degree course in arts and sciences should continue. The Committee was, therefore, against the abolition of the present intermediate examination".

- The Committee of the Academic Council, Bombay University, was further of the opinion that -

"there should be separate pass and honours courses and that honours course should be on a higher level than the pass course both with regard to the duration and content. In the opinion of the Committee the pass course should be a two-year course and the honours course a three-year course after the intermediate examination. The present B.A. special and general courses should be abolished and the honours degree and pass courses should take their place ..... those who take the honours may be permitted to take Master's degree after one year's further study and those who take the ordinary pass course degree after two years further study as recommended by the Radhakrishnan Commission".

15. During the last one year the position stated above has not materially changed and the present Committee was informed that the University of Bombay had accepted the above recommendation and appointed another Committee to prepare a scheme for the proposed pass and honours courses. The report of the Committee is yet to be finalised.

16. It was further reported to this Committee that out of eight universities in the Bombay State, only the University of Bombay did not agree, in principle, to the introduction of the proposed three-year degree course, mainly because they felt that students coming from higher secondary schools would not be of the standard of the present first year students of the intermediate course. It is noteworthy that no other

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university including that of Delhi has indicated these difficulties.

17. It was pointed out to the Committee that the Bombay State Government had not so far taken any decision regarding reorganisation of secondary education. But they were most likely to fall in line with other States during the remaining years of the second plan and the next two plans. The Committee were of the view that it would not then be difficult for them to find a solution for the difficulties of ~~finding suitable teachers etc.~~, for the higher secondary schools of the State in the same way as similar difficulties are being solved by the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi Administration, etc. It was also noted that such difficulties have not been apprehended by the other seven ~~six~~ universities in the Bombay State who propose to introduce preparatory courses of one year prior to the three-year degree course during the transitional period pending reorganisation of secondary education.

18. There is another consideration. If ~~seven out of~~ eight universities in the State of Bombay agreed to introducing a three-year degree course after the pre-university course, pending reorganisation of secondary education, and if the Bombay University did not fall in line with the others, there would be difficulties for migrating students as well as for maintenance of uniform standards. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Bombay University should be requested to consider the matter afresh in the light of the position explained here.

(iii) Universities in the U.P.

19. The difficulties in the universities of U.P., have already been pointed out in the report of the



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First Deshmukh Committee. According to the recommendations of that Committee it was proposed to upgrade 100 out of the present 900 intermediate colleges to three-year degree course colleges and downgrade the remaining intermediate colleges to higher secondary schools of 11 years. The State Government expressed their inability to accept the proposed reorganisation mostly on administrative and financial grounds. The State Government's view was that the existing pattern of 10 classes of high school plus 2 years of intermediate course at the higher secondary education level came into existence in the twenties of the century as a result of their accepting the recommendations of the Sadler Commission and has therefore had a long tradition for more than 30 years. It underwent various changes in syllabus, etc., on the recommendations of the two Narendra Deo's Committees, but there has not been any structural change. Besides, they pointed out, that upgrading only 100 intermediate colleges out of the existing 900 would be inadequate as more colleges will have to be upgraded to meet the demand of the existing and increasing numbers. Further, they propose to upgrade, gradually all the high schools to intermediate colleges, which together with the existing intermediate colleges will constitute their pattern of reorganised secondary education. According to them, one of the advantages in this pattern was that the students could leave the educational ladder at three different stages - (i) matriculation; (ii) intermediate; & (iii) degree. These stages also represented the educational qualifications required for a number of occupations in the State which are likely to continue for many years in the same way.

20. In order that the U.P. Government may fall in line with the reorganisation that is taking place in respect of secondary and university education in other States, it was

proposed that the present Board of Secondary Education, U.P., might continue to conduct the matriculation examination after the tenth class for some time and also the higher secondary examination after the 11th class, gradually giving up the tenth class examination and phasing the programme over the course of the next ten to fifteen years to raise the standard of secondary education, as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission. A note on these lines was prepared by the Member-Secretary for the consideration of the U.P. Government. It discussed the difficulties of the U.P. Government in following the new pattern and suggested that their 700 high schools could continue as high schools for some time and 900 intermediate colleges might shed their 12th class and become higher secondary schools of 11 years. Their 75 degree colleges having intermediate classes might shed the first year of the intermediate course and become three-year degree colleges of the reorganised pattern; and the 20 degree colleges which have two-year degree classes should add one more year for the three-year degree course. The cost involved was estimated to be about Rs.135 lakhs non-recurring and Rs.27 lakhs recurring for one year.

21. This suggestion was discussed at the officer level by the representatives of the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and Member-Secretary of the Committee with the officers of the U.P. Education Department and the result reported to the Committee. The U.P. Government officers explained that it would be difficult for them to change the existing system of secondary education and that they liked to keep both the examinations at the end of the tenth class and twelfth class in tact, as students passing out at these stages of the educational ladder were absorbed in different occupations and only those

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who were anxious to go to the universities could do so after a process of elimination at two different levels in place of one which will be implied in the reorganised pattern of 11 years of secondary education. They also stated that at the meeting of the State Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in September 1957, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission appreciating this position expressed his view "that a certain amount of latitude should be permissible and a State like U.P. which was the first to introduce the first part of the Sadler Commission's report might be permitted to have a 12-year school course followed by a three-year degree course and one year M.A. course. In that case U.P. may find it possible to come in line with the proposed three-year degree course".

22. They further stated that the entry into the three-year degree course after the age of 17 + at which majority of the students in the U.P. passed the intermediate examination was consistent with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education at the 22nd meeting held in New Delhi in January 1956.

The resolution runs as follows:-

"The Board after very careful consideration of the stage of termination of secondary education and the qualification necessary for entering into the universities arrived at the following unanimous conclusions:-

- (a) The degree course should be of three years and 17 + should be the minimum age for entering into the universities.
- (b) The end of the secondary education at 17 + should mark a terminal stage in education and prepare students for life. It should also be of a standard which would enable them to participate with profit in a three-year degree course".

23. The U.P. Government representatives pointed out that on the basis of introducing the three-year degree course after the intermediate stage, the cost involved in

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respect of 20 post-graduate colleges without intermediate classes 80 degree colleges with intermediate classes (the figure of 75 colleges was likely to rise to 80 colleges shortly) and the three universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur, was estimated to be Rs.192.5 lakhs (non recurring) and Rs.38.5 lakhs (recurring) per annum. For this purpose they have proposed a phased programme. This implies that in 1959-60 they propose to take preliminary steps of amending the Acts and Statutes of the Universities in consultation with them and working out other details. In 1960-61 preparatory steps regarding buildings, laboratories, staff, etc., will be taken; and in 1961-62 or the first year of the third plan they would commence the new courses.

24. The Committee considered the problems of reorganisation of university education in U.P. from the point of view of the difficulties raised by them - administrative, academic and financial - and feel that there could be little objection on educational grounds to the proposal of the U.P. Government of having a three-year degree course after 12 years of primary and secondary education. The committee, however, have certain observations to make:-

(a) If the central universities of Aligarh and Banaras were to follow the pattern of a three-year degree course after 11 years of higher secondary education or after ten years of high school plus one year of pre-university course, there would be two types of degree courses in the same State. This might create difficulties. The Committee also feel that since under the proposed scheme of the U.P. Government the pupils will have to incur expenditure for an additional year in the colleges, perhaps it is necessary to ascertain the reaction of the parents to the proposed change. The U.P. Government representative on the Committee informed that they proposed to take this action.

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(b) It is moreover not quite clear to the Committee whether in the event of universities in U.P. introducing the three-year degree course after intermediate stage, the intermediate examination of the U.P. Board would be considered equivalent to the pre-university or the first year of the three-year degree course of universities in other States. The students would pass the intermediate examination of the U.P. Board at an average age of 17+ and the students of higher secondary or pre-university class in other States would also pass the terminal examination at an average age of 17+. It was likely that the other universities might consider equating the intermediate examination of the U.P. Board with the higher secondary or their pre-university examination.

(c) In regard to the cost worked out by the U.P. Government it is felt that this was perhaps on the low side and needed further examination. It was desirable that the calculation of cost in regard to residential universities be re-examined, as the teacher pupil ratio of 1:20 in the residential universities and 1:15 in the post-graduate degree colleges assumed by the U.P. Government needed consideration. Further, the average cost per student at the collegiate level in the proposal of the U.P. Government appeared to be rather low as compared with average annual cost per capita in the U.P. universities. The Committee hopes that these points will be further examined by the U.P. Government.

(d) The Committee feel concerned about the swelling numbers in the residential universities of Allahabad and Lucknow. They recommend that serious efforts need to be made to ensure that reasonable limits are not exceeded and that proper facilities are provided for the existing numbers. Unless numbers are restricted, standards are not likely to be improved.

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\*The estimated per capita cost for the year 1961-62 is: All India Rs.226/-, U.P. on present basis Rs.252/-, and U.P. on the proposed basis Rs.222/-

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25. The Committee, in the light of the above observations, recommend that while on educational grounds the proposal of the U.P. Government to have a three-year degree course after the intermediate examination can be supported, the U.P. Government may consider examining the other aspects including revision of financial implications. The proposed phased programme of the U.P. Government commended itself to the Committee. Since the question of any major provision of finance is likely to come up in the first year of the third plan, the problem about financial assistance does not arise immediately. While recasting the proposals, financial estimates should be based on the normal formula of assistance applicable for the three-year degree course during the current plan as recommended by the first Deshmukh Committee. In regard to the third plan it is safe to assume the maintenance of the present pattern of central assistance, and U.P. Government should be in a position to calculate their own share for the purpose while preparing the third plan.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(i) The reorganisation of secondary education is a preliminary step to the implementation of the three-year degree course and the introduction of the pre-university classes is only an expedient which should not be allowed to remain beyond 10-15 years. The period required for raising high schools to higher secondary schools, therefore, should not be extended beyond 10-15 years. (PARA 5)

(ii) The University Grants Commission be requested to convene a seminar of representatives of different universities to discuss the nature and scope of integrated pass and honours courses to be introduced in different universities, under the revised three-year degree course.

(Para 10)

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(iii) In view of the fact that seven out of eight universities in Bombay State have not experienced the difficulties felt by the University of Bombay in re-organising university education on the recommended pattern, and in view of the fact that other States and Universities in other States have been resolving the difficulties mentioned by the Bombay University, Bombay University may be requested to reconsider the position. (PARA 16)

(iv) The Committee feel concerned about the rapidly increasing number of students at the residential universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and recommend that serious efforts have to be made to ensure that reasonable limits are not exceeded and that proper facilities are provided for the existing numbers. (PARA 21)

(v) The Committee recommend that while on educational grounds the proposal of the U.P. Government to have the three-year degree course after the intermediate examination can be supported, U.P. Government may consider examining the other aspects, such as, expenditure involved for the parents by the addition of one year, equivalence of intermediate examination by other Universities, revised financial implications, etc. The proposed phased programme of the U.P. Government commended itself to the Committee. (PARA 25)

K.L. Joshi Sd.  
Member-Secretary

C.D. Deshmukh Sd.  
Chairman

A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Sd.

N.K. Sindhanta Sd.

V.K.R.V. Rao Sd.

Kehar Singh Sd.

S.S. Bhandarkar Sd.

N.S. Junanker Sd.

Dated 6th November, 1958.

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APPENDIX - I.

PLANNING COMMISSION

( EDUCATION DIVISION )  
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INTRODUCTION OF THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE IN INDIAN UNIVERSITY POSITION AS ON THE 8TH AUGUST, 1959.

S. No.	Name of the State.	Name of the University.	Position regarding introduction of three year degree course.	Year of Implementation.	Consideration for not implementing a three year degree course.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra	1. Andhra	Yes	1958-59	Question does not arise.	The Andhra University has also introduced 4-year course for Hons. students from 1958-59.
		2. Osmania	Yes	1957-58	- do -	
		3. Venkateswara	Yes	1958-59	- do -	
2.	Assam	4. Gauhati	Yes	Under consideration	- do -	A number of committees have been formed to prepare syllabi for different subjects for the three-year degree course.
3.	Bihar	5. Bihar	Yes	-	- do -	This University agreed to introduce three-year degree course with effect from 1959-60, but as the committee appointed by the State Government to consider the question of introducing three year degree course has recommended that the three year degree course should not be included in the second Plan, no action could be taken in this regard.



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		6. Patna		Under consideration		-
4. Bombay. (No decision by Bombay Govt. regarding incor- poration of higher Sec- ondary examination and decision regarding introduction of pre- University course has been taken.)		7. M.S. University. Baroda.	Yes	June 1957.		( This University is considering a course for pass and Honours' students of two years' and three years duration res- pectively both after the inter arts and inter science examinations. A committee has been appointed by the Academic Council to prepare scheme for the proposed pass and Honours Courses. The committee has not yet finalised its report.
		8. Bombay Univ.	Categori- cal No.	.....		
		9. Nagpur	Yes	1958-59	Question does not arise.	
		10. Poona	Yes	Pre-University Course June 1958. Three-year integrated degree course June, 1959.	- do -	
		11. Gujrat	Yes	The exact date of its implemen- tation has not been fixed. The Syndicate on the recommendation of the Academic Council has de- cided to postpone the implementa- tion of three-year degree course <u>Sine die.</u>	- do -	
		12. S.N.D.P.	Yes	Pre-University course from June 1959. Three-year degree course from 1960-61.	- do -	

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- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		13. Sardar Valla- bhbhai Vidya- nath.	Yes	June 1958	Question does not arise.	
		13.2. Marathwada	Yes			
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	14. Jammu & Kashmir	Yes	Under active considera- tion	- do -	
6.	Kerala	15. Kerala	Yes	- 1957-58 -	- do -	
7.	Madhya Pradesh.	16. Jabalpur	Yes	Tentatively from 1960-61 (Final decision on the subject, however, will be taken by the Academic and Executive Councils in August next.)	- do -	
		17. Srugur	Yes	Three year Degree course July, 1956.	- do - - do -	According to press reports the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to intro- duce three-year degree course by 1960-61 in the remaining two universities of Jabalpur and Vikram.
		18. Vikran	Yes	Pre-University course -1958 Three-year course - 1959.	- do - - do -	- do -
8.	Madras	19. Annamalai	Yes	1958-59	- do -	
		20. Madras	Yes	1956-57 (Pre-Univ. course) Three year degree course 1957-58.	- do -	
9.	Mysore	21. Karnatak	Yes	1957-58 (but not an integrated course)	- do -	Integrated course being started from 1959-60.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		22. Mysore	Yes	1958-59		Question does not arise.
10. Orissa		23. Utkal	Yes	Pre-University course 59, Three year degree course 1960.	- do -	
11. Punjab		24. Panjab	Yes	1961.		
12. Rajasthan		25. Rajasthan	Yes	1959-60	- do -	As a measure of emergency the first year of the three year degree course has been introduced in some colleges with effect from July, 1958.
13. U.P.		26. Allahabad	Yes	Not yet decided	- do -	
		27. Aligarh	Yes	1958-59 commencing from July '58.	- do -	
		28. Agra	Yes	No date has yet been fixed.	- do -	
		29. Lucknow	Yes	Not yet decided (Intends to introduce three-year degree course from 1959-60* in case the details are finalised by that time and funds (are made available)	- do -	* According to Press Reports.
		30. Banaras	Yes			
		31. Gorakhpur		Not yet decided. The matter is dependent on the decision of the U.P. Government.		
14. West Bengal		32. Calcutta	Yes	Probably from 1960. A committee appointed by the Academic council is considering details.		Question does not arise.
		33. Jadavpur	Yes	July, 1956.	- do -	
		34. Vishwa-Bharati.	Yes	1954-55 (Three-year Hons. course was introduced after intermediate examination. 1957-58 (Three year Hons. degree course was remodelled and two year B.A. pass course was abolished.)	- do -	

- Note:
1. Delhi University is having three year degree course from 1943-44.
  2. Koorkee is Technical University and hence the question of three-year degree course does not arise.
  3. No information is available regarding Kurukshetra University.

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I. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HUMANITIES

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Second Deshmukh Committee for examining the courses of study drawn up by India Universities for introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course.

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The Two Sub-Committees - one for Science and one for Humanities - appointed by the Second Deshmukh Committee held two joint meetings, the first on the 12th October, 1957, and the second on the 7th May, 1958, under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. The following members were present at the meetings:-

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao   | (first and second) |
| Dr. D.S. Kothari   | (first)            |
| Dr. N. S. Junankar | (first)            |
| Shri K.L. Joshi    | (first and second) |
| Dr. H.C. Gupta     | (first and second) |
| Shri S. Mathai     | (first)            |
| Dr. B.D. Laroia    | (first and second) |
| Dr. P.J. Philip    | (first and second) |

2. The terms of reference as stated in para (6) of the minutes of the Second Deshmukh Committee held on the 18th September, 1957, required the two Committees to examine the nature and scope of the proposed integrated Three Year Degree Course provided by the Universities.

3. At the first meeting of the Committee it was agreed that before examining in detail the courses of study of various Universities which had taken steps to introduce the Three Year Degree Course the Committee should consider some of the basic issues involved. The Committee, accordingly, discussed the general pattern of the Three Year Degree Course with special reference to such questions as the introduction of courses in General Education, importance of initiating the Higher Secondary Examination before the Three Year Degree Course was introduced, place of pre-professional courses in the new pattern, the possibility of extending the proposed one year pre-professional courses to two years etc. It was however decided at the second meeting of the Committee to confine consideration mainly to schemes of study and examination etc. provided in those Universities which had introduced Three Year Degree Course with a view to making available urgently to the Second Deshmukh Committee a report on those matters before its next meeting.

4. Though information placed before the Committees regarding the

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conversion of existing secondary schools was not complete, it was realised that the progress was very slow in nearly all the States and the finding of the Estimate Committee of Parliament that at the present rate of development it may take as long as 50 years to have the Higher Secondary Education System established in the country, unless the tempo of conversion was considerably accelerated, was noted. It was also pointed out that the experience in the Delhi State showed that while nearly 50% of the existing Schools were Higher Secondary, nearly 50% continued to be High Schools for the last 15 years since the inception of the Three Year Degree Course and the re-organisation of the Secondary Education. While it was recognised that the slowness of development in the expected directions in Delhi was the result of such causes as influx of refugees after partition of the country etc., it was evident that the delay in this regard in Delhi was likely to cause considerable apprehension regarding the quickening of the process of re-organisation of the Secondary Education.

5. Since however the Three Year Degree Course has certain educational advantages as evident from the results of the experiment in Delhi University, it was clear that after the High School Examination a year of preparatory course will be necessary to help students in orienting themselves to University curriculum before the Three Year Degree Course.

6. In the recent meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the All India Council for Technical Education it has been recommended that the professional courses for the Engineering and Medical Colleges be provided in the respective professional colleges themselves. While recognising the validity of this point of view the Committee felt that it may not be immediately practicable for all professional colleges to provide for the pre-professional courses of one post Higher Secondary or post preparatory course.

7. One of the advantages of the new Three Year Degree Course was the continuity of instruction made possible by it in certain subjects which the students selected as their major subjects of study. It was therefore necessary that instruction in these subjects should commence in the first year and be continued in the second and third year. This

also implied that in the ancilliary or minor or subsidiary subjects examinations could be held at the end of the first or second year.

8. In the light of the above principle the syllabi and schemes of study and examination of the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Jadavpur, Kerala, Madras, Saugar, Sri Venkateswara, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Visva-Bharati in Arts subjects were examined by the Committee.

It was observed that the courses of study provided by the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Jadavpur, Kerala, Madras, Saugar, Sri Venkateswara and Visva-Bharati were sufficiently integrated. The syllabus of the Baroda University appeared to be broken up into two distinct parts - first into an introductory one year course similar to the one previously provided by the University for the two year Intermediate and secondly into a more or less self contained course of study for the second and third year. In the case of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth it was felt that the syllabus might require re-organisation as the emphasis given to language studies seemed to be disproportionate.

9. It was also observed that different Universities followed different patterns in regard to the prescribed syllabus. The Committee was of the view that this was likely to cause difficulty not only for students migrating from one University to another but also in regard to the maintenance of uniform standards in the course in all the Universities.

10. It was noted that there was considerable lack of uniformity between different Universities in regard to Honours Courses. Thus, for example, the University of Delhi has a Three-Year Honours Course after the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination, which is entirely different from the Pass Course and constitutes a heavier syllabus; Jadavpur University has followed the same pattern. Andhra University is instituting a special four-year Honours Course following the Pre-University or Higher Secondary examination, while Bombay University contemplates introduction of a post-Intermediate three-

year Honours Course. Most of the other Universities do not seem to have an Honours Course at all in their new pattern; but in certain Universities, which do not have an Honours Course as such, candidate passing in first or second classes will be declared to have passed in the first or second classes with Honours. The Committee was of the opinion that this whole subject of the place and duration of Honours Course in relation to Pass Course in different Indian Universities needed examination with a view to facilitating migration as well as securing uniformity of standards.

11. The question of the proper age for starting the Three Year Degree Course also engaged the attention of the Committee. Since the primary aim of the change over was the attainment of a higher standard of academic achievement on the part of the students, it was considered that the course would be best begun at an age not earlier than 17 when the student is expected to have developed a certain degree of mental maturity essential for deriving the maximum benefit from the course.

Ytd. P.J. Philip.  
4.8.58.  
(Member Secretary)





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- (a) That the ultimate pattern of the Three Year Degree Course should consist of a Three-Year integrated Course after the Higher Secondary School training extending over a period of 11 years.
- (b) That the acceptance of the principles of introducing Higher Secondary Examination by the State Government should be a pre-requisite to the starting of the Three Year Degree Course.
- (c) That the Pre-University Course, whether attached to a college or a school, is academically an unsatisfactory arrangement. It should, therefore, be considered only as a transitional phase and that possible, say 5 to 10 years.
- (d) That the Pre-Professional classes i.e. Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering which are at present conducted by basic colleges, should in future be the concern of the Professional colleges themselves in accordance with their special requirements. This will mean that candidates for Medical and Engineering courses will be selected by the Professional Colleges from those who have qualified in the Higher Secondary School Examination.
- (e) The Committee was in favour of holding university examination at the end of each year in the three year degree course only in those subjects the study of which was not to be continued in the subsequent years. The final public examination to be had at the end of the third year, should comprise papers in the special groups of subject offered by the student.

5. The Committee would like to draw the attention of the second Deshmukh Committee to the fact that there seems to be no uniform pattern of the Honours courses in the reorganised system of College education. Delhi University gives an Honours degree after a three year course after Higher Secondary Examination. Andhra University had decided to constitute a four years Honours course after the Higher Secondary Examination. Some Universities like that of Bombay propose to have three years post-Intermediate Honours courses. This Committee feels that the present time is the appropriate occasion to bring about certain type of uniformity in the Honours courses as most of the universities are re-casting their courses at this juncture.

6. Though information placed before the Committees regarding the conversion of existing secondary schools was not complete, it was realised, however, that the

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progress was very slow in nearly all the States.

The Committee was rather disappointed to learn from the findings of the Estimates Committee of Parliament that at the present rate of development it may take as long as 50 years to have Higher Secondary Education system established in the country unless the tempo of conversion was considerably accelerated. The Committee noted that in Delhi, where first experiment was tried in the introduction of Higher Secondary Education, the conversion of high schools into Higher Secondary was slowed down on account of the influx of refugees into Delhi State after partition of the country. Several High Schools were maintained as such and even the new ones were opened to meet the demands of the refugee population. At present there are 120 Higher Secondary Schools as compared to 70 teaching upto Matric. It is expected that by 1961, the High School Examination will come to an end being completely replaced by Higher Secondary Examination.

7. The Committee spent considerable time in discussing the place of Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medical courses in the scheme of Three-year degree course. In this connection the committee noted that the First Deshmukh Committee had made the following recommendations:

"The Committee is also of the opinion that admission of students to Pre-Professional courses should be regulated so that only those students are admitted to these courses who will ultimately be able to find seats in Professional colleges. For this purpose, it is necessary that professional colleges should either select candidates on the basis of Higher Secondary - Pre-University Examination results. The establishment of junior colleges which might provide centralised Pre-Professional courses or instructions in some only of the professional colleges as is done by the Madras University is another possibility. This would also obviate the necessity of Intermediate colleges continuing to provide Inter Science courses for selection to Professional Colleges".

8. Later this question was discussed by the Joint Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education

and the Inter-University Board and it was decided to recommend that admission to the Engineering Courses should take place directly after the Secondary Examination so that the Pre-Professional course should form a part of the Engineering Course. This would enable the Engineering colleges to reorientate their courses so as to have a five-year integrated course in Engineering in place of the present four-year. Similar views are reported to be held by the Medical authorities regarding the Pre-Medical Course.

9. The question of the desirability or otherwise of the continuance of I.Sc. courses also received attention at the 25th meeting of the Central Board of Education held on February 6 & 7, 1958. The consensus of opinion amongst the members of the Board appears to be that the pre-professional courses should be integrated with the courses in professional institutions. The Committee has however, taken note of the various points of view expressed for and against the integration of the pre-professional courses with the professional courses.

10. In the view of the committee the arguments in favour of the integration of pre-professional courses with the professional studies far outweigh those cited against it. The Committee is of the definite view that the old conception of the I.Sc. serving as the entrance qualification to the professional colleges should hold no more. The Higher Secondary Examination or the pre-university examination should be taken as a natural 'bifurcation stage' in the educational ladder. At this stage, the students should decide which professions they wish to follow. The committee is not in favour of a large number of students joining the B.Sc. classes with the hope that after a year of the course, they would be able to join professional institutions. This means a large wastage of seats which

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could otherwise be offered to those students who would have staged to complete the three year degree course. Further the students who have completed one year of the B.Sc. course do not stand to gain much academically, because in the first year of the three year degree course relatively minor subjects are done. It only means that a student has put in one extra year in the college, but how far this course can help in his professional education, is very uncertain. The Committee is of the view that when the intermediate examination is abolished, it will be artificial to adopt the first year of the B.Sc. course as equivalent to the Intermediate which actually it is not. In one way, the intermediate examination was better as it followed an integrated course of two years. However, in the present set up, Intermediate examination does not fit in because those candidates who pass the Intermediate and are not taken in the professional course will join the second year class of the B.A. B.Sc. course and thus will not have the advantage of a full three-year integrated course. In the new scheme of the three-year degree course, therefore, it is obvious that neither the intermediate examination nor the 1st Year B.Sc. examination can be a qualification for admission to the professional colleges. The natural stage at which students should be diverted to the professional colleges should be the Higher Secondary level or the pre-university course.

11. The Committee has given careful thought to the question of adding one more year to the professional courses. The Committee, is of the view that it should not merely be an addition of one year, but it should be integrated with the professional course. For example, in the case of Engineering, the study of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics should not end at the end of the first year, but should continue for a longer period. Similar scheme would apply

Yes

also to medical studies. Some of the allied subjects in the professional course could also be started in the first year, thus initiating the students in the professional course at an earlier stage. The extended integrated course in the professional college will certainly give a better training, more confidence to the candidate and better opportunities to the teacher for longer contact with his students. The only difficulty, which the committee visualises, will be of finding of additional staff for the professional colleges and also providing more funds for extra buildings and equipment. The committee is in favour of this extra expenditure for the special reason that the Engineering and Medical Colleges do need specialists like Chemists, Physicists, Mathematicians etc. In an Engineering College, strong departments of Chemistry and Physics are as important as the departments of Biology & Bio-Chemistry in Medical Colleges. In the case of a Medical College, a Chemist plays an important part in broadening the boundaries of knowledge especially in the field of medicine. He can help the advancement of knowledge in the border fields of Bio-Chemistry and Nutrition. Similarly a Physicist plays no less an important part in an engineering course. The committee emphatically recommends that every encouragement should be given to the professional colleges to have full fledged departments of Applied Mathematics, Applied Chemistry and Applied Physics, as well as Geophysics in Engineering Institution.

12. The Committee, therefore, recommend **strongly** that in the reorganised system of education, the following stages are essential and each one should be given its due importance: -

- i) An integrated three-year course in a Higher Secondary School;
- ii) An integrated three-year course in a College;

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- iii) An extended integrated course ( about 5 years)  
in professional colleges.

Each stage is equally important. To make the three year degree course successful, it is essential that the students should have the advantage of the three year integrated secondary course. Similarly, for a successful professional career, it is equally important that there should be a longer integrated course for the professional studies.

13. The Committee reviewed some of the courses of study which the Universities have adopted for the pre-university, pre-professional courses as well as for the three-year degree course. Some of the Universities have only re-arranged the syllabi in such a way as to cover the full course in 1 + 3 years which was previously covered in 2 + 2 years. Some other Universities have given more attention to make the three-year degree course integrated and have used the pre-University course for imparting general education. The committee is of the view that in the first few years when the new experiment is being tried the University will be gradually re-adopting their courses and the final courses which emerge after an experience of a few years will perhaps be of right pattern. In the beginning it is natural that even the so called integrated course is merely a combination of the second year I.Sc. course and the 2-year B.Sc. course. The Committee, however, feels that this should not deter the Universities to initiate three-year degree course. The Committee is hopeful that gradually the real integrated course will evolve after an experimentation of a few years.

B.D. Laroia.  
(SECRETARY)  
4.8.58.

Dr. D.S. Kothori  
(Chairman)  
4.8.58.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Annexure II to Adl. Item:5.

Meeting:

17/18th June, 1959.

Copy of the letter No.F.16-45/58-U.4, dated the 5th May 1959, from Dr.N.S. Junankar, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Subject : Recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee -  
Implementation of the.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Report of the Second Deshmukh Committee and to state that the Government of India generally accept the recommendations made by the Committee. Ten spare copies of the report are enclosed for the use of the University Grants Commission.

2. I am further directed to request that :-

- (i) in pursuance of the recommendation No.2 of the Committee, the U.G.C. may kindly convene a seminar of the representatives of different universities to discuss the nature and scope of integrated three-year degree pass and honours courses to be introduced in different universities.
- (ii) the question of persuading the Bombay University to agree to the introduction of the three-year degree course, in pursuance of recommendation No.3 of the Committee, may kindly be placed before the U.G.C. at its next meeting. An item prepared for that purpose is enclosed (Appendix I).
- (iii) the problem of increasing numbers in the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow, referred to in recommendation No.4 of the Committee, is not peculiar to those universities but is a national problem and should, therefore, be considered by the Commission at its next meeting. An item has been prepared for the consideration of the U.G.C. and is enclosed (Appendix II). This recommendation is also being referred separately to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow for taking such suitable steps as may be considered necessary and feasible by them to reduce overcrowding.

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

APPENDIX I.

Introduction of the Three-Year Degree  
Course - Decision of the Bombay Government -  
Reconsideration of.

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Bombay University is the only University which has so far declined to agree to the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course. This problem was considered in detail by the Second Deshmukh Committee (relevant extracts from the proceedings are enclosed), which recommended that the Bombay University may be requested to reconsider its decision in view of the fact that seven out of eight universities in the Bombay State had not experienced the difficulties felt by the University of Bombay and for the sake of maintenance of uniform standards in the country.

The matter is placed before the University Grants Commission for their consideration with a view to making a suitable recommendation to the Bombay University.

\*Sahani\*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF SECOND DESHMUKH COMMITTEE.

(ii) Bombay University

14. The position of the University of Bombay has been explained in the report of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the University and later approved by them in their meeting of 14th July 1956. The Committee had stated that -

"having regard to the difficulties in the matter of well-qualified staff and well-equipped libraries, it would be well-nigh impossible for the majority of the secondary schools to teach the subjects which are at present taught in the first year of the present intermediate course at the standard at which they are taught in the colleges. The Committee do not agree with the views expressed that the addition of one year to the secondary school stage will improve educational efficiency at the university stage. The Committee is not, therefore, in favour of transferring one year from the college to the high school. It would be in their opinion a retrograde step and would result in lowering of the standards".

"In the opinion of the Committee (of the Academic Council, Bombay University), the present intermediate examination which serves as a well marked stage for students who wish to enter upon a professional degree course, for example, engineering, law, medicine, etc., as well as for students proceeding for general degree course in arts and sciences should continue. The Committee was, therefore, against the abolition of the present intermediate examination".

The Committee of the Academic Council, Bombay University, was further of the opinion that -

"there should be separate pass and honours courses and that honours course should be on a higher level than the pass course both with regard to the duration and content. In the opinion of the Committee the pass course should be a two-year course and the honours course a three-year course after the intermediate examination. The present B.A. special and general courses should be abolished and the honours degree and pass courses should take their place ..... those who take the honours may be permitted to take Master's degree after one year's further study and those who take the ordinary pass course degree after two years further study as recommended by the Radhakrishnan Commission".

15. During the last one year the position stated above has not materially changed and the present Committee was informed that the University of Bombay had accepted the above recommendation and appointed another Committee to prepare a scheme for the proposed pass and honours courses. The report of the Committee is yet to be finalised.

16. It was further reported to this Committee that out of eight universities in the Bombay State, only the University of Bombay did not agree, in principle, to the introduction of the proposed three-year degree course, mainly because they felt that students coming from higher secondary schools would not be of the standard of the present first year students of the intermediate course. It is noteworthy that no other university including that of Delhi has indicated these difficulties.

17. It was pointed out to the Committee that the Bombay State Government had not so far taken any decision regarding reorganisation of secondary education. But they were most likely to fall in line with other States during the remaining years of the second plan and the next two plans. The Committee were of the view that it would not then be difficult for them to find a solution for the difficulties of finding suitable teachers etc., for the higher secondary schools of the State in the same way as similar difficulties are being solved by the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi Administration, etc. It was also noted that such difficulties have not been apprehended by the other seven universities in the Bombay State who propose to introduce preparatory courses of one year prior to the three-year degree course during the transitional period pending reorganisation of secondary education.

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18. There is another consideration. If seven out of eight universities in the State of Bombay agreed to introducing a three-year degree course after the pre-university course, pending reorganisation of secondary education, and if the Bombay University did not fall in line with the others, there would be difficulties for migrating students as well as for maintenance of uniform standards. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Bombay University should be requested to consider the matter afresh in the light of the position explained here.

\*Sahani\*

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Rapid increase in the number of students in the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and maintenance of standards.

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The Second Deshmukh Committee appointed to study the difficulties of certain universities in some states in the implementation of the recommendations of the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee has, inter alia, made the following recommendation in its report :-

"The Committee feel concerned about the swelling numbers in the residential universities of Allahabad and Lucknow. They recommend that serious efforts need to be made to ensure that reasonable limits are not exceeded and that proper facilities are provided for the existing numbers. Unless numbers are restricted, standards are not likely to be improved".

2. This recommendation of the Committee has been forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow for taking suitable steps that may be considered necessary and feasible to reduce overcrowding.

3. The problem of increasing numbers is, however, not peculiar to the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow but is a national problem. The matter is, therefore, placed before the Commission with a view to considering the adoption of suitable steps to reduce overcrowding in the Universities/Colleges.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Meeting:  
Dated 17th/18th June 1959.

Addl. Item 6 : Future Re-organisation of the Visva-Bharati University - need for.

At the U.G.C. meeting held on 26th/27th September 1958, the following resolution was passed on the above subject:

"In this connection it was pointed out that an enquiry into the affairs of Visva-Bharati was desirable and the Chairman agreed to draw the attention of the Chancellor to this need, on collection of sufficient material in the nature of press reports, signed communications, etc."

Copies of some of the reports which had appeared in the press about the Visva-Bharati University were accordingly collected. It was, however, felt by the Commission and Chairman that it would be desirable to have a first-hand report from a small Sub-Committee that may be appointed for this purpose, after visiting the University and discussing all matters relating thereto with the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Member, U.G.C., and the Secretary of the U.G.C. were appointed as the Sub-Committee for this purpose.

The members of the Sub-Committee and the Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati University (Shri Chaudhury) met at Calcutta on the 26th of May, 1959, and after discussing various facts pertaining to the institution, arrived at the following preliminary conclusions:

- "1. It will not be practicable to consider closing down Visva-Bharati as a University, and therefore steps must be taken to rationalize the arrangements at Santiniketan in such a way that the strictly University part of the institution should be made as distinct and self-contained as possible.
2. To make Visva-Bharati a proper University in size and scope, attempts must be made to secure a student body of at least 500, by providing diversified courses,

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a large number of all-India scholarships, and adequate residential facilities.

3. The University may be immediately authorized to offer upto 25 scholarships of the value of Rs.75.00 a month on all-India basis.
4. The development plans of Santiniketan be carefully scrutinized so that the needs of the University may be distinguished from the general needs of the whole of Santiniketan (which includes some private property).
5. To enable the University to have a compact and well-arranged campus, it will be necessary to acquire some land including Trust Property) in the neighbourhood.
6. To give Visva-Bharati a distinctive character, it will be necessary to devise courses of study that are different from those obtaining in other Indian Universities (e.g. courses like those in the University of North Staffordshire in U.K.). For this purpose, it may be desirable to plan special general Education courses for Visva-Bharati. At the same time it will be necessary to make sure that graduates of Visva-Bharati can compete for employment with graduates of other Universities on equal terms."

As the University was on vacation at the time the Sub-Committee met at Calcutta, they have suggested that the Committee might visit Santiniketan in September 1959 and that in the meanwhile the above preliminary conclusions of the Sub-Committee be reported to the Commission.

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