

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 18th meeting of the University Grants Commission held at Delhi on the 17th and 18th of September, 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.Krishan	"
Shri K.G.Saiyidain	"
Shri N.N.Wanchoo	"
Shri Samuel Mathai	Secretary

Apology for absence was received from Dr. A.L. Muddaliar.

The following officers were also present :-

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

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 17th and 18th of June, 1959.

The minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on the 17th and 18th of June which had been circulated were confirmed with the following amendments :-

The resolution under Item No. 12 to read as follows :-

"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 Centre for its building programme. Recognising the importance to the universities of such a Centre the Commission agreed that universities which became foundation members of the India International Centre and pay the membership fee of Rs. 10,000/- in lump or in instalments and wish further to assist the Centre by making a financial contribution towards its non-recurring expenses may be given a grant equivalent to double the amount paid as membership fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- in each case".

Under additional item No. 11, after "50 per cent minimum qualifying marks" in the last but one sentence add the following :

"in the case of technical or professional institutions and, of course, at least a pass in the qualifying examination in the case of the other institutions".

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

- (a) Humanities and General
- (b) Science and Technology.

This was recorded with the following observations :-

With regard to item 2.1.1. (future development of Visva-Bharati) it was noted that the Acting Vice-Chancellor was unable to visit Delhi for a discussion but that Prof. Sidhanta and the Secretary were planning to visit Visva-Bharati at an early date.

2.1.2 : It was noted that a specialist from the United States under the Wheat Loan Exchange Programme was not available at present and that the Committee appointed by the Commission had been asked to undertake their work independently. Whenever a foreign expert was available, his services would be utilised by the Committee.

2.1.4 : It was agreed that when more replies from universities were received, the matter might be further considered and concrete suggestions for the setting up of tutorials and seminars might be made.

2.2.1 : The Commission desired that the university might be encouraged and assisted to put up fresh proposals for building an additional wing for the post-graduate course in Electrical and Machine Design in the College of Engineering.

2.2.2 : The Commission ratified the action taken in treating the proposal of Gujarat University as lapsed but desired that the University might be assisted in preparing fresh proposals if necessary.

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

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This was recorded. (Appendix I)

3.1 : With regard to the Non-resident Student Centres, Prof. Sidhanta pointed out that the specifications laid down by the Commission were inadequate in the large cities. It was agreed that

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fresh proposals in this behalf might be sent in by Prof. Sidhanta and these might be considered later.

3.42 : The Commission noted the following corrections reported by the Secretary :

"Allowance to University Professor in Botany at Rs.250/- per annum" to read as "Allowance to University Professor in Botany at Rs.250/- per month" and "ceiling recurring expenditure during 1959-60" to read as "ceiling recurring expenditure during 1959-61".

Item 4: To receive a statement of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 17th and 18th June, 1959.

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This was recorded. (Appendix II)

In connection with the grants to affiliated colleges the Commission agreed that in the light of the experience gained and in view of the fact that the needs of some of the bigger colleges could not be met within the ceiling laid down by the Commission earlier, the Chairman may be authorised to give larger grants to colleges for any of the purposes already agreed to in accordance with the needs of each case.

Item 5: To receive the annual accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1958-59.

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These were received.

With regard to maintenance grants to new Colleges in the University of Delhi, a question was raised as to whether these grants should be treated as Nonplan or Plan expenditure. The Commission agreed that considering all things, the present practice of showing such grants under Non-plan expenditure may continue.

The Chairman explained that the present expenditure on establishment was very low being as little as .78 per cent of total expenditure including rent on the premises and all other expenditure in maintaining the office. He added that there was urgent need for expansion of staff but that additions to the staff were being delayed because of lack of accommodation.

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Item 6: To consider the general question of the setting up of evening and morning colleges for working students.

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The Commission after prolonged discussion on the subject decided that a fuller statement on the existing practices both in India and outside should be prepared indicating both the scope of the education provided in such institutions and the class of persons admitted to these courses and that a committee should be appointed to examine the whole question afresh. It was agreed that a suitable committee may be appointed by the Chairman and recommendations of the committee when ready be placed before the Commission.

Item 7: To consider the recommendations made by the All India Law Conference 1959 regarding Legal studies in the Universities.

It was agreed that the recommendations of the All India Law Conference be referred to the Inter-University Board in the first instance.

Item 8: To receive a note prepared on the basis of the information received from the Universities regarding the introduction of Entrance tests for admission to University classes.

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The Commission discussed at length the problems connected with the introduction of entrance tests for admission to university classes and desired that a fresh note incorporating the observations during this discussion be prepared and placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item 9: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the starting of cottage industries in Educational Institutions.

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The Commission agreed with the view expressed by the Chairman that it was not practicable nor academically desirable to introduce cottage industries in educational institutions as indicated in the resolution proposed to be moved in the Lok Sabha, particularly in view of the fact that a number of other schemes (including the scheme of Industrial Estates), which were designed to occupy the spare time of college and university students, and,

wherever possible, to enable them to earn an income, were under consideration.

Item 10: To consider the question of payments of travel grants to University teachers attending International Conferences.

The Commission noted that in addition to the scheme of the Commission for assisting university teachers attending conferences abroad, the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs also had a scheme for assisting scientists including university teachers for similar purposes. The Commission was of the view that it would be better to have a single agency for any single group of persons and desired that as far as university teachers were concerned, the Commission should be solely responsible for providing assistance for purposes of this kind. The Commission agreed that a list of International Conferences to which delegates may be sent be drawn up and the matter be placed before the Commission again to determine any ceilings or limitations that may need to be placed in working out this scheme.

Item 11: To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service (Qualifications for recruitment) Committee.

This was noted.

Item 12: To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Chairman for the establishment of Industrial Estates in the Universities.

The Commission received with interest the report of the action taken by the Chairman for the establishment of Industrial Estates in the Universities and desired that they be kept informed of developments.

Item 13: To consider the request of the Bombay University for permission to utilise the interest accruing from the Endowment Fund created under the Centenary programme towards the increased cost of construction of their buildings.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Bombay University that they might be allowed to utilise the interest on

the endowment created from the Centenary grant on the development projects undertaken in connection with the Centenary programme. The Commission desired that they should be kept informed of actual utilisation of funds for such purposes.

Item 14: To consider the question of providing suitable hostels for students coming to India from other Commonwealth countries.

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The Commission noted that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was already dealing with the question of international students' hostels and it was agreed that any additional requirements in this connection may be dealt with in the usual way when specific proposals came from the universities.

Item 15: To receive a report regarding the decision of the Delhi University to transfer the B.Sc.(Pass) teaching from the University to the Constituent Colleges of the University and the opening of three new Colleges in Delhi.

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The Commission noted the action being taken by the Delhi University in connection with the scheme to transfer B.Sc.(Pass) teaching to the constituent colleges of the University. The Commission agreed that as this scheme was intended to relieve pressure on the science departments of the University and to enable them to increase the intake in the Honours classes, grants may be given to the colleges according to their actual needs as may be recommended by the Vice-Chancellor, and authorised the Chairman to make grants in each case as might be necessary.

Item 16: To consider a request from the Delhi University regarding additional staff for the Health Centre.

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The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Delhi University for expanding the staff and facilities of the Health Centre, as the Health Centres in Universities were intended merely to provide first-aid and health check-up and treatment in simple cases of illness. The Commission also noted that most of these Colleges had their own special arrangements for these purposes. The Commission desired to have fuller information

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of the medical facilities provided by colleges in Delhi and also in a few other representative Universities.

Item 17: To define the distinction between 'Degree' and 'Diploma' as requested by the Ministry of Education.

The Commission was of the view that while it is difficult to make a clear theoretical distinction between degrees and diplomas, it may in practice be possible to distinguish between a degree and a diploma by saying that a degree is obtained after a full course of education in a fairly wide or a specialised post-graduate field of learning and the latter after specialised training in a profession, trade or skill.

Item 18: To consider the proposal regarding compulsory National Service placed before the Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 8th-9th August, 1959.

This was discussed at length by the Commission and various views were expressed. The Education Secretary informed the Commission that the Government of India had appointed a Committee to examine this question and it was agreed that a note containing the various views expressed by members of the Commission during the meeting might be made available to that committee.

Item 19: To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the Three-Year Degree Course.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee and agreed that U.P. and Bombay may be allowed to carry out experiments in a different system of re-organisation of the university course. It was noted that U.P. Government's proposal was to have a three-year degree course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course, and Bombay proposed to have a three year Honours course after the Intermediate. It was agreed that in the case of U.P., assistance may be

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given on a 100% basis for their capital projects (excluding hostels) as the estimated expenditure was not in excess of what the expenses would have been if the normal three year degree pattern had been accepted by them.

With regard to the suggestion that a seminar might be organised to discuss the nature and scope of the integrated courses in the three-year degree course, it was felt that this could be done later after the work of the Committees which were now investigating the syllabuses of the universities had been completed.

Item 20: To consider a proposal of the Madras University for the appointment of medical officers in colleges.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madras University regarding the appointment of Medical Officers in colleges and treating them as senior members of the teaching staff for purposes of salary.

Item 21: To consider the proposals received from affiliated and constituent colleges of Universities for the establishment of non-resident students' centres.

It was agreed that a grant of Rs.35,000/- each may be given to colleges for the construction of N.R.S. Centres, provided the estimated cost of the Centre was not less than Rs.35,000/-. In the case of larger schemes it was agreed that a note on the whole subject from Prof. Sidhanta may be awaited before increasing the Commission's grant to more than Rs.35,000/-.

Item 22: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Baroda University for starting a post-graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation.

The Commission accepted the Visiting Committee's report on the scheme of the Baroda University for starting a post-graduate course in Co-operation and sanctioned the payment of Rs.12,000/- Recurring and Rs.46,000/- Non-recurring, being the Commission's share towards the total





Cost of Rs.24,000/- Recurring and Rs.69,000/- Non-recurring during the Second Plan period to be paid as and when necessary.

Item 23: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposals of the Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in International Relations and in Comparative Literature.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposals of Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in International Relations in Comparative Literature and for accommodation for post-graduate departments in Humanities etc., generally, and sanctioned the payment, as and when necessary, of a recurring grant of Rs.17,000/- and a non-recurring grant of Rs.7,86,666/- being the Commission's share of the total estimated expenditure of Rs.34,000/- recurring and Rs.11,80,000/- non-recurring for the following purposes:-

Recurring

- I. Department of International Affairs. - Rs.23,500/-  
(One Lecturer, Two part-time language teachers, One Research and Reference Officer, One Typist, One Daftry and One Peon.)
- II. Department of Comparative Literature. - Rs.10,500/-  
(One Research Fellowship of the value of Rs.250/- tenable for two to three years and Rs.3,000/-(R) for publications of the Fruits of research work)

Non-Recurring

1	Central Hall	
4	Large Lecture Halls	
8	Medium size Lecture Halls	
8	Small Lecture Halls	
20	Research Cubicles	
8	Seminar Rooms	
8	Professors' Rooms	
15	Readers' Rooms	
25	Lecturers' Rooms	
	One Common Room for teaching students	
	One Common Room for men students	
	One Common Room for women students	
	One Large Office Room	
8	small office rooms	40,300 sq ft.
	50% on account of Lavatory blocks, Verandahs, walls, etc.	20,150 "
	Plinth Area say	<hr/> 60,000 sq ft.

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Item 24: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposal of the Bihar University for the construction of Library buildings at the post-graduate Centres of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned Rs. 11.6 lakhs being 2/3rd of Rs. 17.4 lakhs for the construction of three libraries at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

Item 25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Gorakhpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to Gorakhpur University to be paid as and when necessary during the Second Plan period :-

Non-recurring

(a) Building:

Department.	Plinth area in sq ft.	Approved cost at Rs.15 per sq ft.	U.G.C.'s Share.
Physics	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Chemistry	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Mathematics	8,000	1,20,000	80,000
Botany	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Zoology	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Workshop		75,000	50,000
	58,000	9,45,000	6,30,000

(b) Laboratory services and furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building Rs.9,45,000

	3,15,000	2,10,000
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(c) Scientific equipment

Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
Chemistry	1,75,000	1,16,667
Special Chemicals	50,000	33,333
Mathematics	10,000	6,667

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Botany	1,25,000	83,333
Zoology	1,25,000	83,333
Workshop Equipment	50,000	33,334
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	7,35,000	4,90,000

(d) Miscellaneous:

Chemistry	One Temperature Control room.	25,000	16,667
Botany	Green House & Glass House	56,000	37,333
	Temperature Control room	12,000	8,000
	Herbarium & Museum	10,000	6,666
	Animal House	15,000	10,000
Zoology	Frogery	6,000	4,000
	Special furniture for Museum	10,000	6,667
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,34,000	89,333

(e) Library books & journals for all science departments. 2,00,000 2,00,000

Total(N.R.) 23,29,000 16,19,333

Recurring

Additional staff:

11 Readers, 2 each for the Departments of Physics, Zoology, Mathematics and Botany & three for Chemistry	1,32,000	66,000
8 Lecturers; 2 each for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. 1 Workshop Supdt. in the grade of Lecturer.	60,000	30,000
1 Glass House Attendant)		
1 Animal House Keeper )	12,000	6,000
2 Workshop Mechanics )		
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Total Recurring	2,04,000	1,02,000

The Commission noted that the Visiting Committee had suggested the appointment of Readers for certain posts whereas the U.P. Universities do not have a cadre of Readers. The Commission thought that if the appointment of Readers was not feasible, the university might consider appointing specially qualified and senior people at

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a suitable stage in the existing Assistant Professors' scale.

With regard to the suggestion of the Visiting Committee that a nominee of the University Grants Commission may be added to the Selection Committees for these posts, the Commission desired that the legal position in regard to this may be examined.

Item 26: To consider the question of the publication of cheap re-prints of foreign books required by the students in Indian Universities.

The Commission was generally of the view that it would be desirable to encourage the publication of cheap editions of well-known works in sciences and Humanities at present published expensively in foreign countries and for this purpose to give, if necessary, a guarantee of a minimum sale to the publishers. It was agreed that the U.G.C. might give such a guarantee in the case of books needed by Universities by ensuring the purchase of an adequate number of copies by the university and college libraries.

Item 27: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed by the Commission for the award of Junior and Senior fellowships.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Selection Committee for the award of Senior and Junior Fellowships in Science, and sanctioned payment of Rs. 60,500 for 17 Senior Fellowships and Rs. 54,600 for 26 Junior Fellowships, and a sum of Rs. 43,000/- towards contingent expenditure per annum. The names of the persons to whom the fellowships are awarded are shown in appendix III.

Item 28: To receive a report regarding the allocation of foreign exchange to Indian Universities and affiliated colleges for the import of Scientific equipment and Library books.

The Commission noted the present position of allocation of foreign exchange to Universities and colleges

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for import of scientific equipment and library books during April/September, 1959.

a) For scientific equipment required by University Departments.	Rs. 25 lakhs
b) For Scientific equipment required by affiliated colleges.	Rs. 10 lakhs
c) For Library books and Journals for universities and colleges.	Rs. 5 lakhs
	<hr/> Rs. 40 lakhs <hr/>

Item 29: To consider the request of the A.I.C.T.E. for reconsideration of the decision taken by the Commission (vide resolution No. 33 dated 26/27.9.58) regarding the appointment of training and placement officers in Universities and Engineering Institutions.

It was agreed that the matter be brought up at the next meeting.

Item 30: To approve the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. that no additional centres need be developed at present for advanced work in high Voltage Engineering.

The Commission agreed with the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. that no additional centres need be developed for advanced work in High Voltage Engineering at this stage as adequate facilities in this field were already available in several institutes.

Item 31: To consider the views expressed by the A.I.C.T.E. on the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of incorporation of the Engineering Colleges as Departments of Universities.

The views expressed by the AICTE on the report of the Special Committee were recorded.

Item 32: To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the sanction of grant-in-aid for organising a post-graduate course in (a) Automobile Engineering and (b) in Radio Communication Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

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

a) Automobile Engineering	Rs. 1,00,000
b) Radio & Communication Engineering	Rs. 6,11,275

Owing to lack of time items 33 to 36 could not be fully considered and were left over for consideration at the next meeting.

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Item 37: To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

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It was agreed that the next meeting be held on the 30th of October, 1959, at New Delhi.

Additional Item: To consider the inclusion of certain colleges of the Vikram University in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.

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Commission's Resolution:

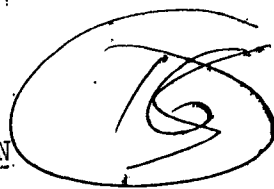
The Commission agreed that the following Intermediate colleges which are being converted as degree colleges under the Three Year Degree Course scheme may be brought under the list of the colleges being prepared under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act for provision of assistance under the Three Year Degree Course scheme:

1. St. Mary's Intermediate College, Mhow.
2. St. Raphael's College, Indore.
3. V.T.P. Inter College, Shivpuri.
4. Janta College, Ambala.
5. Janta College, Shajapur.
6. Sadia Degree College, Bhopal.
7. Tavan Tavan Degree College, Baroda.
8. Mahadev College, Ujjain.

Sd/- Samuel Mathai  
Secretary.

Sd/- C.D. Deshmukh  
Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION



Appendix :I to the U.G.C. Minutes dated 17th & 18th  
September, 1959.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok -  
Nominees of the University Grants Commission  
on the Governing body.

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, requested the Commission to recommend a panel of names for two seats of the General Council of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology Gangtok from Scholars in Indian Universities specialising "in Chhos". The Chairman has recommended the following names in order of priority to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

- (1) Dr. P.V. Bapat, Professor of Buddhist studies, Delhi University.
- (2) Professor Nilanaksha Dutta, Calcutta University.
- (3) Dr. Anukul Chandra Banerjee, Professor of Pali, Calcutta University.

II. Aligarh Muslim University Establishment of  
Non-resident student Centre Club.

(1) The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 9th & 10th February 1959, decided that assistance to Universities for the construction of Non-resident student Centres may be on a fixed basis of Rs.70,000/- against an estimated average cost of Rs.1,00,000/-, the balance being met by the Universities/State Governments concerned.

(2) As the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of a Non-resident student Centre had been accepted, in principle, at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs including provision for land at Rs.60,000/-, long before the above scheme was approved and on the Aligarh Muslim

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University representing that a floor area of 8500 sq.ft. would be required for its Centre as against 5000 sq.ft. to be provided in other Centres since facilities were required for 1500 students and an additional 500 sq.ft. would be necessary for provision of 3 rooms for the wardens of the non-resident students, the Chairman agreed to including the additional facilities in the non-resident centre of the University.

(3) The Chairman has observed on the file in this connection, "There is a sort of commitment owing to the previous decision of the Commission and in the circumstances we may agree to 1500 students being provided for and to the cost of land. The additional 500 sq.ft. for wardens is a marginal addition to which we may agree".

(4) The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 1,42,954/- and that of land, at Rs.60,000/-.

III. Aligarh Muslim University - Construction of Library Building.

(1) The Commission approved the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a library building as under:-

a) Cost of the building including electrification, sanitary fittings, Water supply and drainage, Architects fee and contingencies.	11,83,000
b) Provision of lift.	30,000
c) Purchase of furniture and equipment.	2,50,000
	14,63,000

(2) The University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the provision of the following additional facilities in the library building.

1. Lightning protection system.	4,470
2. Internal telephone communication system.	6,150

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3. Installation of a booster pump and storage tank.	9,000
4. Additional cost for furniture (to meet increased cost of steel furniture).	70,000
5. Installation of fans.	36,180
6. Air conditioning-parts of the building, housing manuscripts and rare books.	61,000
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	1,86,800
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3. The Chairman approved the expenditure on the ground that the facilities asked for were necessary for the proper functioning of the Library.

IV. Saugar University - Construction of Girl's Hostel.

1. The Saugar University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a girl's Hostel to accommodate 100 students at an estimated cost of Rs.4,48,500 including sanitary and electric fittings and furniture over and above two hostels for boys which have already been approved by the Commission at a cost of Rs. 14,76,000/-. "The Chairman acceded to the proposal in view of the fact that Saugar University is residential and the whole of the campus is to be shifted and as Saugar town is too small to provide private lodgings even if desirable in the case of women", The Commission's grant will be limited to 75% of the expenditure, the remaining 25% being borne by the University/State Government.

V. Nagpur University - Provision of furniture in the Boys' Hostel.

1. The Commission had approved the scheme for the construction of a Boys' Hostel in the Nagpur University for 144 students at a total cost of Rs.3,48,000/-, and agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure. On the building nearing completion, the University requested provision of furniture at a cost of Rs.18,166/- for the hostel.

2. The Chairman agreed to an additional expenditure of Rs.18,166/- on a 50 : 50 basis.

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VI. Kerala University - Upgrading of salaries of University teachers under the IIInd Five Year Plan.

1. As requested by the Kerala University, the following revised scales of pay have been approved by the Chairman for its University Teachers.

Professors	.....	Rs. 800-1000
Readers	.....	Rs. 500-25-800
Research Officers and Lecturers.	..... or .....	Rs. 250-20-500) / Rs. 250-25-500)

VII. Bombay University - Upgrading of salaries of teachers of Constituent colleges.

1. The following revised scales were approved by the Commission for the constituent colleges of the Bombay University, as requested.

- a) Principals of colleges and Heads of recognised institutions. Rs. 600-25-800
- b) Professors. Rs. 350-20-450-25-650
- c) Lecturers. Rs. 250-15-400-20-500
- d) Permanent demonstrators and tutors, taking pre-intermediate and post-intermediate classes. )  
& Temporary Demonstrators taking post-intermediate classes. )  
Rs. 200-5-250-10-300
- e) All other categories of Demonstrators and Tutors. Rs. 160-5-225

2. The Bombay University had given the college teachers the benefit of one increment for every three completed years of service from the date of appointment in the respective posts subject to a maximum of three increments, for the purpose of determining the number of increments, fractional periods of 1 1/2 years or more being taken as a period of 3 years. This had been done by the University in contrast to the Commission's formula entitling increments upto a maximum of five for every

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3 completed years, fractional periods not being taken into account.

3. In view of the fact that the University had taken action on this basis before the Commission had approved of the scheme and that to go back upon this procedure at this stage would cause considerable discontent among the teachers and create a difficult situation for the University, and as the additional cost involved was only about Rs.12,000/-, the Chairman agreed to the proposal of the University as a special case.

VIII.

Baroda University construction of Third Hall of residence for women students.

The Baroda University approached the Commission with a proposal for the construction of a III Hall of residence for Women students on the same cost as that of the II Hall of residence viz. Rs.5,75,000/-. The need of the University for residential facilities for women students being very urgent, the Chairman approved the scheme on the normal basis of the Commission's meeting 75% of the cost, 25% being provided by the University/State Government.

IX.

Aligarh Muslim University - Establishment of Faculties for the study of South Indian languages and Culture in the North Indian Universities.

The Commission had accepted the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the teaching of Tamil and Telugu, and the appointment of one Lecturer for each subject.

On the University intimating firstly that the services of a suitable Lecturer for Tamil could not be secured and secondly that special facilities existed in the University for the teaching of Malayalam in the University, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University and to the appointment of a lecturer in Malayalam instead of in Tamil.

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X. Allahabad University - Teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities.

The scheme of the Allahabad University for the teaching of two South Indian languages viz. Tamil and Telugu and to the creation of two posts of Assistant Professors in the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan was approved by the Chairman on the usual basis.

XI. Karnatak University - Sanction of additional grant towards the construction of Arts Block.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 18th February 1957 approved the construction of an Arts Block at the Karnatak University at an estimated cost of Rs.6,69,800 (N.R.).

Due to the rise in price of Steel and Cement and the use of Dodd Ballapur Stones instead of Badami Sand Stones, the cost of the building was later estimated to be Rs.8,03,760 by the Local Public Works Department. The University of Karnatak approached the Commission for the approval of the increased cost of the building and proportionate sharing of the expenditure. The University also requested that Plumbing, Drainage and Water supply, Electrifications and installation of a Lift be approved at a cost of Rs.70,276 (N.R.), Rs.52,130 (N.R.) and Rs.40,000 (N.R.) respectively.

The total cost for the construction of Arts Block building including the items mentioned above thus amounted to Rs.9,66,166 (N.R.) and the share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % worked out to Rs.6,44,110 (N.R.). The Commission had paid so far a sum of Rs.4,40,000 (N.R.) for this project.

To enable the University to meet its urgent requirements, the Chairman approved the above items and sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs.2,00,000 (N.R.) to the University in 1959-60 subject to any adjustment that may be necessary after a detailed examination of the enhancement of the cost of the Scheme

(Contd.....7.)

by the Building Committee of the Commission.

- XII. Mysore University - Holding the 1959 Session of the International Institute of Philosophy along with the Indian Philosophical Congress under the auspices of the Mysore University.

The Mysore University approached the University Grants Commission for a suitable grant towards the holding of the 1959 Session of the International Institute of Philosophy along with the Indian Philosophical Congress under its auspices.

The total expenditure on the Conference was estimated at Rs.45,750 and the income from various sources at Rs.33,050.

The Chairman sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,000 to the Mysore University towards the cost of Conference as a token grant.

- XIII. M.S. University of Baroda - Furniture for the building of Faculty of Social Work.

The University Grants Commission had on 18th February 1957, approved the construction of a building for the Faculty of Social Work of the Baroda University at a total cost of Rs.3,50,000 (N.R.) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The University approached the Commission for provisions of furniture for the building at a cost of Rs.28,283/-.

In view of the building nearing completion, - - - - -

- - - - - the Chairman approved the proposal. The share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the cost of furniture will be Rs.18,855 (N.R.), 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % viz. Rs.9,428 (N.R.) being met by the University/State Government

- XIV. Mysore University - Enhancement of the value of the Research Fellowship.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th April 1958, approved the appointment of Research Fellows in the following departments of the Mysore University

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under the Second Five Year Plan at Rs.150/- p.m. fixed:-

(i)	Economics	.....	Two
(ii)	Psychology	.....	Two
(iii)	Political Science	.....	One
(iv)	Kannada	.....	Four
(v)	Hindi	.....	One
		-----	Ten
		-----	

The Mysore University requested that the value of these Research Fellowships may be raised from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.200/- p.m. as sanctioned by the Commission in respect of the Departments of English, Urdu and Persian, Philosophy, Indology and History. This was approved by the Chairman with a view to maintaining uniformity with the other subjects approved by the Commission.

The additional share of the Commission during the remaining Second Five Year Plan will be Rs.5,000 (R).

XV. Madras University - Appointment of part-time Lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 25th March 1957 approved the appointment of one Professor, one Reader and two part-time Lecturers in the Department of Foreign Languages (Modern European and Modern Asian languages) of the Madras University under the Second Five Year Plan.

In addition to the 2 part-time Lecturers approved by the Commission, the University has appointed a part-time Lecturer in French pending the appointment of a Whole-time Professor and a Whole-time Reader in the Department of Foreign languages as approved by the Commission.

In view of the difficulty of getting qualified teachers in the Department of Foreign languages the Chairman approved the appointment of a part-time Lecturer in French with effect from 11-8-1958 on Rs.350/- per month till the whole time staff as approved by the Commission for the department

has been appointed by the University. The University of Madras has been asked to expedite the appointment of whole time staff.

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

(a) The University Grants Commission sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.5,475/- to the Lucknow University on account of daily allowances to Prof. M.B. Stinson, a T.C.M. expert attached to the J & K Institute of Human Relations of the University at Rs.15/- per day (from 22nd October 1956 to 21st October 1957). It was agreed that the Commission should meet this expenditure as a special case so far as the first year was concerned and the question of giving any assistance towards any extension of his term could be considered on merits if the University approached the Commission in this regard (Resolution No.3 (C) dated the 14-4-58.

The Lucknow University approached the Commission for a further sum towards the daily allowances of Professor Stinson whose term was extended for a further period of about nine months in the absence of sufficient and suitable staff for post-graduate teaching in the Department amounting to Rs.4,080/- at Rs.15/- per day.

The Chairman sanctioned payment of this amount to the University.

(b) The University of Lucknow has obtained the services of another T.C.M. expert, Mr. Richard John Parvis, for 1959-60 with the concurrence of the Ministry of Education for the Department of Sociology and Social work. The University Grants Commission had agreed in principle to assisting the University in 1958-59, in view of the existing staff being inadequate.

The Chairman approved the action taken by the University of Lucknow and agreed that the Commission may

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contribute 90% of the Local cost of the T.C.M. expert as requested by the Ministry of Education.

It was also agreed that both the University and the Ministry of Education may be informed that the Commission cannot go on bearing such new expenditure, particularly in view of the fact that the Commission has taken steps to strengthen the staff of the Department of Sociology and Social work at the Lucknow University. The Lucknow University and the Ministry of Education have been informed accordingly.

XVII. Bihar University - Establishment of a Department of Labour and Social Welfare at the T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur.

The Bihar University approached the University Grants Commission for the establishment of a post-graduate Department in Labour and Social Welfare at the T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur. In view of the fact that rapid industrialization is taking place in this region at Baroni and at Bhagalpur itself and there was a dearth of qualified persons to supply the requirements of industry in the field of Welfare and the post-graduate Department of Labour and Social Welfare of the Patna University was unable to meet the increasing demand for trained personnel in the field, the Commission approved the proposal of the Bihar University and sanctioned the following items of Recurring and Non-recurring expenditure in this behalf:-

- (i) One Reader.
- (ii) Two Lecturers (The question of giving an additional Lecturer may be considered on merits after review of the position at the end of the first year.
- (iii) Rs.1000(R) <sup>annum</sup> and Rs.10,000(NR) for the purchase of books and Journals.

The total cost of the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan is Rs.20,000 (R) and Rs.10,000 (NR). The share of the Commission will be Rs.10,000 (R) and Rs.6,666 (NR).

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XVIII. Agra University - Additional requirements of the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th December 1957 approved the following proposals of the Agra University for the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics:-

Non-Recurring

- (i) Building ..... Rs.89,837 (NR)
- (ii) Equipment for Phonetic Laboratory ..... Rs.43,500 (NR)
- (iii) Books. .... Rs.25,000 (NR)

Total:- Rs.1,58,337 (NR)

Recurring

Rs. 16,986 (R)

Due to the rise in prices and high rates of foreign exchange and also superior type of equipment intended for the Phonetic Laboratory, the University requested the following additional Non-recurring grants for the Institute:-

- (i) Building .....Rs.55,310 (NR)
- (ii) Equipment for Phonetic Laboratory.....Rs.11,648 (NR)
- (iii) Books. ....Rs. 8,452 (NR)

Total:- Rs.75,410 (NR)

The Chairman approved the above grants for payment to the Agra University on condition that the Commission will not pay any further grant towards the non-recurring expenditure in respect of the Original building and equipment for the Institute during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The Chairman has also approved the following grants to the Agra University for the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics:-

- Books .....Rs.10,000 (NR)
- Recurring being the deficit between income and expenditure of the Institute. ....Rs.17,000 (R) p.a. for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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XIX. Kerala University - Development of the Department of Education (M. Ed. Course).

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th and 15th April 1959, accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Kerala University for the development of the Department of Education. The Commission however, desired that the proposed syllabus of the M.Ed. Course may be shown to Shri E.A. Pires Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi for his comments. Shri Pires made the following comments:-

(i) The subject of Psychometrics included by the Visiting Committee in the Syllabus may be so enlarged as to include other Psychological services such as guidance and counselling, mental hygiene and child guidance, education of exceptional and handicapped children etc.

(ii) Paper II, under I Compulsory subjects, may be taken out of the M.Ed. Course if it is a one year Course. But in case the Course is to be extended to more than one year (say to two years) this paper may be retained.

(iii) Among the elective subjects under Part II, Educational Administrations may be added with two papers. This development may take place under the III Plan, if it is not possible for the University to undertake the teaching of the subject with the approved staff of one Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer.

The Chairman accepted the suggestions of Dr. Pires and the University has been informed accordingly.

XX. Roorkee University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 29th July 1957, (Resolution 12) agreed that the

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scheme of Hobby Workshop be tried in not more than 10 Universities in the first instance. The following 10 Universities were selected for the purpose.

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Aligarh    | (vi) Madras           |
| (ii) Baroda    | (vii) Nagpur          |
| (iii) Calcutta | (viii) Saugar         |
| (iiii) Poona   | (ix) Sri Venkateswara |
| (v) Delhi      | (x) Visva-Bharati.    |

On the request of the Roorkee University, the Chairman has agreed to include the University in the list of Universities where the scheme is to be tried initially.

XXI. Publication of Social Tensions Reports -  
Constitution of a Committee for evaluation  
of the reports.

Out of 14 Universities to which financial assistance was given by the University Grants Commission for the implementation of the schemes relating to research in Social Tensions, 10 Universities have furnished reports. In addition to this, 3 reports of the scheme implemented earlier under the auspices of the Ministry of Education have also been received.

In 1955 the Steering Committee for the scheme had recommended that suitable reports of the scheme be published. The Chairman has appointed the following as members of an Expert Committee to consider the suitability of publication of the reports submitted by various team leaders.

- (1) Prof. C.N. Vakil,  
Director UNESCO Research Centre,  
Calcutta.
- (2) Prof. Kali Prasad,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Lucknow University.
- (3) Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Director, Tata School of Social Sciences,  
Bombay.
- (4) Dr. N.S. Junankar,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi.

XXII. Establishment of Hobby Workshop in the Colleges and Hobbies to be pursued in the Workshops.

The Commission at its meeting held on 14/15th April 1959 agreed to extend the benefit of the scheme of Hobby Workshops to the affiliated and constituent Colleges of the Universities on the same lines as in the case of Universities but on a smaller scale.

The Panjab University requested that music, Painting and Leather Work etc. may be provided in the Workshops in women's Colleges to enable the Girl students to participate in the scheme in addition to the following hobbies already approved by the University Grants Commission.

- (a) Carpentry and wood turning.
- (b) Smithy and metal workshops.
- (c) Assembling of electronic and electrical appliances.
- (d) Photography.
- (e) Clay modelling and papier mache.

The Chairman has decided that Leather work may be included in the list of hobbies. It was also decided that the Colleges will be required to spend at least Rs.5,000/- (NR) from their own funds for the construction of building and the provision of equipment.

XXIII. Madras University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Madras University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop in the first instance. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Madras University at a total cost of Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.70,000 (NR) and sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,000/- for purchasing materials for construction work. The share of the Commission will be Rs.50,600/- (NR) and Rs.5,000 (R) for the building, equipment and the staff respectively. The University has agreed to bear the additional cost of Rs.20,600 (NR) from its funds.

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XXIV. Aligarh Muslim University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Aligarh Muslim University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University at a total cost of Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.71,689 (NR) and sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.8,000/- for purchasing materials etc. The share of the Commission will be Rs.50,000 (NR) and the excess expenditure of Rs.21,689 (R) will be borne by the University.

XXV. Sri Venkateswara University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Sri Venkateswara University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop in the first instance. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Sri Venkateswara University at a total cost of Rs. 64,327/- (Rs.55,327/- (NR) and Rs.9,000 (R) ) and sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.20,000/- towards construction of a building for Hobby Workshop. The share of the Commission will be Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.50,000 (NR) and the additional expenditure will be borne by the University/State Government.

XXVI. Visva-Bharati University - Appointment of staff for the introduction of the 3-Year Degree Course.

The Commission paid Rs.50,000/- to the Visva-Bharati University, in 1958-59, representing 2/3rd of the non-recurring grant of Rs.75,000/- for the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course. The Chairman sanctioned the following posts in the University on the usual grades under the scheme of the 3-Year Degree Course.

- (a) Department of History & Indology ..Lecturers 2
- (b) Department of Economics and Politics ....Lecturers 2
- (c) Department of Philosophy and Religion. ... Conversion of two sanctioned posts of Research Assistants into that of Lecturers.

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- (d) Department of Sanskrit and Fali. .... Editor of Sanskrit manuscripts... 1.
- (e) Department of Oriya ..... Lecturer 1 (subject to admission to B.A. Hons. Course).
- (f) Department of Bengali. ..... Keeper and Editor of Bengali manuscripts 1
- (g) Department of English ..... Lecturer 1

The approval was subject to the ceiling of Rs.25,000/- p.a. as recommended by the Deshmukh Committee for the Institutions of the type of the Visva-Bharati. The information about the actual appointments made by the University is yet to be received.

XXVII. S.N.D.T. Women's University - Introduction of the Pre-University Course - Sanction of grant for.

The S.N.D.T. Women's University approached the Commission for sanction of grant for adding Pre-University Classes to the existing Three-Year Degree Course. The Pre-University class is a transitory feature in Colleges and Universities and financial help is not generally admissible to a University for this purpose only. But since this University was anxious to retain the Pre-University Classes as long as possible in the interest of orientating the students to take the Three-Year Degree Course and the establishment of sufficient number of Higher Secondary Schools in Bombay was likely to take some time, the Chairman approved an expenditure of Rs.75,000/- (NR) for new building and equipment at the S.N.D.T. College for Women at Poona and Rs.25,000/- (R) for meeting additional recurring expenses in respect of appointment of staff in each of the two Colleges of the University at Bombay and Poona on the usual sharing basis of 50 : 50. In view of the Commission having already agreed to provide financial assistance to the University for the construction of an academic building at Bombay no non-recurring grant under the 3-Year Degree Course was sanctioned

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for the College at Bombay.

XXVIII. Marathwada University - Upgrading of salaries of teachers of affiliated colleges.

The Chairman on the request of the Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University agreed to the revision of the following scales of pay in the three affiliated colleges of the University, viz. Milind Maha-vidyalaya, Peoples' College and Manik Chand Pahade Law College, (approved under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act) on condition that the colleges/University/State Government will share the increased expenditure consequent upon the revision of the pay scales of the teachers at 50% in respect of Mens' colleges and 25% in respect of Womens' colleges:

Professors	.....Rs.300-20-400-25-600
Lecturers	.....Rs.200-15-380-20-400
Tutors and Demonstrators (with Master's degree)	.....Rs.150-10-250
Tutors and Demonstrators (with Bachelor's degree)	.....Rs.100-10-150

XXIX. Aligarh Muslim University - Introduction of General Education Course.

The Commission had sanctioned 8 posts of Lecturers for introduction of General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University during the year 1958-59. The University requested that the posts of 3 Readers and 4 additional Lecturers be also sanctioned for carrying the teaching of General Education forward to the 2nd Year of the Three Year Degree Course.

The Chairman agreed to the creation of these additional seven posts (3 Readers and 4 Lecturers) in 1959-60 under the scheme of the 3-Year Degree Course on condition that the total recurring expenditure on the implementation of the scheme of the General Education should not exceed the ceiling of Rs.60,000/- admissible to the University on the basis of the recommendations of the Deshmukh Committee. The University has

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been asked to cut-down the number of staff if necessary so as to keep the expenditure within the limit of Rs. 60,000/- per annum.

XXXI. Dr. T.S. Mahabale - Payment of travel grant for attending the 9th International Botanical Congress held in Montréal in August 1959.

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The Commission in their meeting dated 3-5-59 decided that normally the Commission could not pay travelling expenses of University teachers going abroad to attend meetings and Conferences but in special cases when a teacher is invited to the meeting of a Learned body to act as Chairman of the meeting or one of its sections or be one of those specially selected to contribute papers, the Commission may consider assisting the University concerned if a request is made by the University and the University itself is willing to share the expenses.

Dr. T.S. Mahabale, Professor of Botany Poona University was invited to deliver a special lecture in the 9th International Botanical Congress which was to be held in Aug '59 and the University of Poona sanctioned an amount of Rs.1,000/- to him towards his travel cost. The total estimated expenditure (First Class Railway fare in India and Tourist fare in International Flight between Poona and Canada) was Rs.5,600/-. In accordance with the resolution of the Commission dated 14/15-4-59 Chairman sanctioned 50% of the cost not exceeding Rs.2800/- to be paid to the University of Poona for Dr. Mahabale (The balance to be met by Dr. Mahabale himself).

XXXI. Gurukul Kangri - Payment of grant for construction of buildings and equipment for the Laboratories for Botany and Zoology.

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A Visiting Committee was appointed to assess the building and equipment requirements of the Science College Section of the Gurukul Kangri Degree College, for the B.Sc. Classes in Botany and Zoology and they recommended an expenditure of Rs.3.0 lakhs for the construction of buildings and for equipment in the Laboratories for Botany and Zoology for teaching up to the B.Sc. Degree. The recommendations of the Visiting Committee were accepted by the Chairman and it was decided to pay a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 2.0 lakhs on  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$  sharing basis.

XXXII. Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City (Punjab University) - Construction of Hostel - Payment of grant for.

The Chairman sanctioned payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs.1.25 lakhs to the Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City for the construction of a hostel for 129 girl students on 75 : 25 basis of the actual cost on the basis of an assurance given to the Institution (in University Grants Commission letter No.F.37-13/59(CU.P) dated 20-3-59) before the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh was fixed on 29-3-59.

XXXIII. Ahmednagar College - Ahmednagar (Poona University) - Construction of a Boys' Hostel - Payment of grant for.

The Chairman sanctioned the payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs.1,28,714/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less for the construction of a boys' hostel to the Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona University) in slight relaxation of the ceiling of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs.

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XXXIV. S.I.E.P. Womens' College, Madras  
(Madras University) - Construction  
of Womens' Hostels

The Chairman sanctioned payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 1.25 lakhs or 75% of the actual cost whichever is less to S.I.E.P. College for Women, Madras for the construction of Hostel for 100 girl students as a special case in relaxation of the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. This was in view of the commendable efforts of the Institution to raise funds through private donations for the rest of the heavy construction programme before them. The total cost of the hostel is Rs.2,38,000.

XXXV. Ramjas College, Delhi - Construction  
of the second storey of Hostel Building  
(III Wing) - Payment of loan for

In 1958 Government of India sanctioned payment of a loan of Rs. 1.15 lakhs to the Ramjas College, Delhi for the construction of an additional Hostel Building of two wings for 36 students on the first floor of an existing hostel. The College authorities constructed two Wings of the Hostel out of the above loan and proposed to build a third Wing on the first floor of the Hostel to provide accommodation for 18 more students. The plans and estimates sent by the College were approved by the C.P.W.D. for Rs. 68,217/- and payment of an additional loan of Rs.63,000/- to the College was recommended to the Government of India.

XXXVI. Lady Irwin College, Delhi -  
Construction of Library Building

In 1958, the Commission sanctioned the payment of a Non-recurring building grant not exceeding Rs. 1,35,131/- or the actual cost whichever

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is less for the construction of a Library Building in the Lady Irwin College, Delhi. The College authorities entrusted the foundation work to be done by a firm of contractors by negotiation and invited tenders for the superstructure. Out of the seven tenders received for the construction of superstructure it was observed that the tender of the firm who had done the foundation work was the highest. As the work executed by this particular firm was of a high quality, the College authorities accepted the highest tender and sought the approval of the Commission. The matter was fully considered by the Chairman and in all the circumstances explained by the College authorities it was decided to approve the action of the College authorities in accepting the highest tender. The main consideration in accepting this was that the work being of the load bearing type should be done by the same firm who had done the foundation work as otherwise if anything went wrong with the building after completion, it may not be possible to fix responsibility on different contractors. It was also agreed that the excess cost may be admitted and the additional grant that may be necessary to be paid to the College for this purpose may be determined after the final bills have been received and certified.

XXXVII. Dr. B.D. Laroia - Extension of appointment.

In accordance with the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of service of employees) Rules, 1958, Rule 8 (reproduced below), the age of retirement of the Commission's employees shall be 55.

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"Rule 8. 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".

These Rules came into force on 1-7-58.

The appointment of Dr. Laroia who attained the age of 56 on June 6, 1958, had been extended by the Chairman upto 6th June, 1959. Final decision on the age of retirement of Officers who have been recruited from Universities or similar bodies is still under consideration. The Chairman has decided that in the meantime the term of Dr. Laroia be further extended upto 6-6-60, when he attains the age of 58.

XXXVIII. Baroda University - Department of Zoology - Additional grant for the construction of a vivarium.

The Commission approved the construction of a vivarium for the Department of Zoology, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/- and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,700/- as University Grants Commission's share for this purpose. According to the plans and estimates furnished by the University, the total cost of the vivarium was coming to Rs. 12,351.18 np. As the University had taken every care to keep the cost of construction at the minimum, the Chairman approved the additional expenditure of Rs. 2,351/-, and accorded

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sanction for the payment of Rs. 1,534/-, being the Commission's share.

XXXIX. Delhi University - Summer School in Mathematics.

During May-June, 1958, Delhi University organised a Summer School in Mathematics which was attended by about 60 teachers from various Universities and colleges. Encouraged by the success of the first Summer School, it was decided to hold 2nd Summer School during the current year. The expenditure in holding the Summer School was estimated at Rs.6,250/-. An income of Rs.1,250/- was expected by way of donation etc. To make up the deficit, the Chairman, University Grants Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000/-, as requested by the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

XL. Delhi University - Scheme for increase in admissions in Honours Courses in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

The Academic Council of Delhi University in a resolution adopted at its meeting held on 13-11-'57 decided that "there should be progressive increase (20 to 25% each year) in the number of students admitted to the Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry with a view to effect a general increase upto 100% in the number of Science Honours students by the end of 5 years". The Academic Council subsequently appointed a Sub-Committee in December, 1957 to work out the financial implications for the implementation of the scheme. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Academic Council in February, 1958, including the proposal that the intake in the B.Sc. (Pass) classes should continue at the existing strength of 120. To assess the needs of the University, the Commission appointed in May, 1958 a Visiting Committee consisting of the following:-

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1. Dr. K.S. Krishnan, F.R.S.  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory.
2. Dr. S.S. Joshi,  
Banaras Hindu University.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

This Committee discussed the whole problem of intake into the B.Sc.(Pass) and Honours classes and suggested to the University that it was an appropriate occasion for the University to review the position particularly in regard to the question of B.Sc.(Pass) teaching vis-a-vis the transfer of the B.Sc. teaching to the Constituent Colleges and to re-cast the rules and regulations relating to the Honours courses particularly with regard to the status of subsidiary subjects. In its interim report presented to the Commission in July, '58, the Visiting Committee recommended as an interim measure that the University be permitted to increase admissions to Honour Courses in Physics and Chemistry by 25 per cent and recommended the creation of some additional posts of lecturers and Laboratory Assistants and the additional recurring grants of Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 7,000/- for the Departments of Physics & Chemistry respectively.

After the discussions with the members of the Visiting Committee, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University referred the question of reviewing the rules and regulations of the Honours Courses to the Faculty of Science and the Academic Council of the University. After full deliberations, the Academic Council at its meeting held on 9th April, '59 resolved that in the case of B.Sc. (Hons.) course three Science subjects should

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be in the ratio of 9:3:3 i.e. 900 marks in the main and 300 marks each in the other two subsidiary subjects. "The level (but not necessarily the content) of the course in the subsidiary subjects should be raised to that of B.Sc. (Pass) standard". The division in the Honours final examination is to be declared in future on the total performance of the candidate i.e. the combined result of the Main and the two subsidiary subjects. The speed of progress of the re-organisation scheme, however, had to be accelerated owing to the heavy pressure of admissions both at the B.Sc.(Pass) and the Honours level by substantially qualified candidates (in the case of Physics Honours, there were as many as 127 first-class candidates seeking admission as against the 60 seats available) with the result that the University decided to increase admissions in the Honours courses in Physics, Mathematics by 100 per cent and in Chemistry by about 50 per cent. For creating immediate facilities for increased number in Honours classes, the University decided to transfer the B.Sc. (Pass) classes to the Constituent Colleges. This was done in consultation with the Chairman who agreed to the increase in admissions provided that the students admitted satisfy the necessary conditions for eligibility for admission and deserve on academic grounds to be admitted and that the University satisfy itself that the teachers with requisite qualifications were available in the Colleges to teach the B.Sc. (Pass) classes. The University was asked by the Commission to submit details of its requirements to meet demands owing to increase in number at the Honours level.

The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University submitted the revised requirements of the Departments

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of Physics and Chemistry based on the calculations that there will be an increase of 100% seats in all the three subjects i.e. Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as compared to the basis of admission in 1958. This means that each Department will admit 120 students in the Honours classes w.e.f. 1959 or 60.

The Chairman accepted the request of the Vice-Chancellor and sanctioned the following additional grants:-

Non-recurring:

Departments.	Building plinth area per sq.ft.	Cost including furniture & Lab. services.	Equipment.
		Rs.	Rs.
Physics	5,000	80,000	50,000
Chemistry	7,500	1,20,000	30,000
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>

Total Non-recurring - Rs. 2,80,000/-

Recurring:

Department	Maintenance grant (per year)	Additional staff.	Cost of additional staff per year.
	Rs.		Rs.
Physics	6,000	1 Reader 2 Lecturers	7,500 10,000
Chemistry	8,000	1 Reader 3 Lecturers	7,500 15,000
	<u>14,000</u>		<u>40,000</u>

Total Recurring - Rs. 54,000/- a year.

XLI. Jammu & Kashmir University - Construction of Geology Block.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved the construction of a building for the Zoology Department, Jammu & Kashmir University, on a plinth area of 15,000 sq.ft. at an



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estimated cost of Rs. 2,10,000/- of which the share of University Grants Commission was to be Rs. 1,40,000/- . According to the plans and estimates as approved by the Local Public Works Department, the cost of erecting the building on a plinth area of 14,000 sq.ft. only came to Rs. 2,25,000/-, thus exceeding the approved cost by Rs. 15,500/-. The rise in cost was mainly due to deep foundations which were necessary on account of the soft and sandy nature of the local soil. The Chairman approved the excess expenditure of Rs. 15,500/- towards the construction of this building and sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 10,333/- as Commission's share thereof.

XLII. Kerala University - Scheme for promoting Higher Education & Research in Botany.

The Kerala University submitted a scheme for promoting researches in subjects which are not directly organised by the University. It was proposed that professors in Colleges affiliated to the University may be considered for recognition as University Professors in suitable cases. Such University Professors could be given additional facilities by way of staff and equipment, paid for out of the University funds. They could be paid such remuneration as the University may deem adequate for the purpose. A beginning was proposed to be made by recognising the Professor in Botany in the University College, Trivandrum (which is now a Government Institution) as University Professor in Botany. In a subsequent communication, the University has informed that the State Government has approved the scheme and has agreed to the appointment of the Professor in Botany in Trivandrum College as University Professor. The Syndicate of the University has also accepted to

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contribute a matching grant of 50 per cent towards the recurring expenditure for the running and the maintenance of the Department of Botany.

The Chairman accepted the scheme in principle and consequently sanctioned recurring grant on a 50 per cent basis towards the following ceiling expenditure estimated to be incurred during 1959-60.

Purpose	Ceiling recurring expenditure during 1959-60.
-----	-----
a) Allowance to University Professor in Botany at Rs. 250/- p.a.	Rs. 6,000/-
b) One Lecturer in Botany (Grade Rs.250-25-500).	8,000/-
c) One Artist Photographer (Grade Rs.90-8-130-10-200).	3,600/-
d) Laboratory maintenance.	10,000/-
	-----
Total ceiling recurring expenditure for 1959-61.	27,600/-
	-----

XLIII. Saugor University - Additional grant for the Audio-Visual Education Centre.

The Commission earlier approved the Saugor University's scheme for the improvement of its Audio-visual Education Centre and approved an expenditure of Rs. 30,000/- (Share of the University Grants Commission being Rs. 20,000/-) for the purchase of equipment for the Centre. As some more equipment was needed and was available within the Country, the Chairman sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 5,000/- (being two-third of Rs. 7,500) for purchase of a movie camera for the Audio-Visual Education Centre, Saugar University.

XLIV. Sri Venkateswara University.- Construction of Science Block - Phase II.

The Commission approved the construction of a total plinth area of 67,341 sq.ft. at an estimated

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cost of Rs. 15.26 lakhs under Phase II of the construction of the Science Blocks at the Sri Venkateswara University. Instead of calling for fresh tenders, the University requested for permission to entrust <sup>this work</sup> to the same contractors who was incharge of Phase I of the construction work since the terms of contract with him provided for a rebate of 2 percent in the accepted tendered rates if Phase II of the work was also given to him, besides no new contractor could be allowed to come on the site unless the original contractor had time to finish Phase I of the work and this would have delayed the work at least by one year.

The Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle, certified that the rates charged in the estimates for Phase II were the same as those approved by the Chief Engineer, State Public Works Department for Phase I of construction and that there was no reduction in the prevalent Public Works Department rates since then. Since the University was anxious to complete the entire construction work as early as possible, the Chairman agreed to the University's proposal to entrust the construction of Phase II to the original contractor. The plans and estimates were also approved on the condition that the work is completed within the ceilings for the plinth area and cost of construction already approved.

TECHNOLOGY

XLV.

Madras University - Revision in the scheme for recurring expenditure approved for the School of Architecture.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission approved the establishment of a School of Architecture at the Madras University and sanctioned for its maintenance a ceiling recurring grant of Rs.21,666/- being one-third of the approved expenditure

(Contd....30.)

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of Rs.65,000/-. In the light of the experience gained in running the school since July 1957, the University proposed a revision in the scheme of recurring expenditure and proposed the following modifications:-

1. One full time Professor in place of a part-time one.
2. Three Studio Assistants in place of two studio Assistants.
3. Rs.1,500/- for Library books in place of Rs.500/-.
4. Rs.6,000/- for furniture and equipment in place of Rs.500/-.
5. Rs.2,000/- for contingencies in place of Rs.1,500/-.
6. One additional Lecturer in Engineering.

As the University had not appointed all the eight part-time lecturers as originally intended, the savings thus effected were sufficient to cover the extra cost involved in the above mentioned changes. The Chairman accorded high approval to the above proposals of the University on the condition that the recurring expenditure for staff and maintenance of the School of Architecture would not exceed the approved ceiling of Rs.65,000/-p.a.

XLVI. Roorkee University - Construction of a Hostel for 90 Engineering Degree Course Students.

The Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 1st October, 1958 recommended a sum of Rs.2,52,000/- for construction of a hostel for 90 Degree Course students at the University of Roorkee. In their letter dated 1st July, 1959 the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs asked the recommendations of the Commission on this subject.

The Chairman accepted the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. and approved that loan of Rs.2,52,000/- may be paid by Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the Roorkee University for the construction of the hostel.

XLVII. Roorkee University - Approval of an excess expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of the Public Health Engineering Post-Graduate Laboratory.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs.37,500/- for the construction of a building on an area of 3,000 sq.ft. for the Post-graduate Course in Public Health Engineering. The Estimate of Rs.37,599/- submitted by the University for the construction of an approved area of 3,000 sq.ft. exceeded the approved cost by a small amount of Rs.99/- only. The expenditure involved being very small, the Chairman agreed to the request of the University and accorded approval to an additional expenditure of Rs.99/- and sanctioned the additional grant of Rs.74,25 np. for the construction of the building for the Public Health Engineering Post-Graduate Course.

XLVIII. Roorkee University - Sanction for an additional plinth area of 300 sq.ft. for the Highway Engineering Post-graduate Course Laboratory.

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved the construction of an area of 2100 sq.ft. at an approved cost of Rs.31,500/- for the Post-graduate Courses in Highway Engineering. Against this sanction, the University submitted Plans and Estimates for the construction of a plinth area of 2400 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.30,077. Since it was difficult

for the University to alter the plans of the composite Civil Engineering Block, where the accommodation of 2400 sq.ft. was being provided for the course and as the estimated cost (Rs.30,077) was well within the approved cost (Rs.31,500), the Chairman accorded approval to the Plans and Estimates submitted by the University and sanctioned the construction of an additional plinth area of 300 sq.ft. for the Post-graduate Course in Highway Engineering.

XLIX. Pattern of assistance for Technological Institutions - Amendment of.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September, 1958 accepted, on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the following pattern of assistance for Technological Institutions:

	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Recurring.</u>
a) Under-graduate courses	50%	50% of the gross expenditure to be shared between Central and State Governments in agreed proportions.
b) Post-graduate courses and research.	100%	100%
c) Specialised courses like Mining Engg.	100%	100%

Later, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs intimated to the Commission that so far as the Central Government was concerned, the pattern of assistance for the recurring grant under (a) above the "Under-graduate courses" will be 50% of the "net deficit" in the recurring expenditure after adjusting income from all available sources. With a view to have common pattern of assistance with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the Chairman

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approved that Commission should also give recurring grant for under- graduate courses at 50% of the "net deficit" and permitted that the resolution adopted by the Commission in September 1958 be accordingly ammended so as to read "net deficit" in place of the "gross expenditure".

\*Sahani\*  
4-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Appendix II to U.G.C. Minutes dated 17th & 18th September, 1959.

S.No.	Name of the University/College.	Purpose	Amount
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
1.	Aligarh.	I instalment of grant for purchasing materials etc. towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.46,689/-; Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	8,000/- (NR)
2.	Madras.	I instalment of grant for purchasing materials etc. towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.45,600/-; Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	8,000/- (NR)
3.	Sri Venkat-eswara.	I instalment of grant towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.30,327/- Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	20,000/- (NR)
4.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	I instalment of 'on account' grant regarding introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course in the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona (Approved cost Rs.75,000/-; Commission's share Rs.37,500/-).	25,000/- (NR)
5.	Roona.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the introduction of of the Three-Year Degree Course in the Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur. (Total cost Rs.2,75,000; U.G.C.'s share Rs.1,37,500/-; grant paid so far Rs.25,000/-).	

The following grants towards the scheme of the introduction of 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 Ministry.

6.	Kerala.	5,00,000 (NR)
7.	Andhra.	5,50,000 (NR)
8.	Osmania.	1,40,000 (NR)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	Sri Venkateswara.		60,000 (NR)
10.	Karnatak.		1,00,000 (NR)
11.	V. Bharati	II instalment of an 'on account' grant for the water supply scheme (Approved cost Rs.18,00,600 grant paid previously Rs.35,130/-)	4,00,000 (NR)
12.	Delhi.	VII instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Jubilee Hall (Approved cost Rs.12,36,000/-; grant paid previously Rs.10,00,000/-)	75,000 (NR)
13.	Banaras.	III instalment of 'on account' grant for the water supply re-organisation scheme (Approved cost Rs.10.46 lakhs; grant paid previously Rs.2,18,085/-)	1,50,000 (NR)
14.	Aligarh.	IX instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.16,49,800/-; grant paid previously Rs.10.5 lakhs)	2,20,000 (NR)
15.	Aligarh.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of the University staff club-cum-guest House (Approved cost Rs.1,43,000/-; grant paid previously Rs.50,000 (NR). A sum of Rs.54,000/- met out of Block grant; balance of Rs.89,000/- will be paid from Development budget.	20,000 (NR)
16.	Delhi.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Calculating Machines for the M.A. Course in Economic Statistics (Approved cost Rs.12,800/- of 8 machines).	10,000 (NR)
17.	Annamalai.	5th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.9,00,000/-; U.G.C. share at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> rd = Rs.6,00,000/- grant paid previously Rs. 4 lakhs).	50,000 (NR)
18.	Kerala.	3rd instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.10,00,000/- share of the U.G.C. at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> rd = Rs.6,66,666/- grant paid previously Rs.3 lakhs).	50,000 (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
19.	Rajasthan.	5th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Library Building (Approved cost Rs.6,93,543/-; U.G.C. share at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> rd = Rs.4,62,300/- grant paid previously Rs.2.5 lakhs)..	50,000 (NR)
20.	Roorkee.	4th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Library Building (Approved cost Rs.7,00,000/-; share of the U.G.C. at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> rd = Rs.4,67,000/- grant paid previously Rs.1,60,000).	40,000 (NR)
21.	Sri Venkateswara.	4th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.8,80,000/- share of the U.G.C. at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> rd = Rs.5,86,700/- grant paid previously Rs.3,00,000).	50,000 (NR)
22.	Delhi.	Grant for the further development of the Deptt. of Buddhist Studies (Recurring grant towards the salaries of the staff and N.R. grant for the library books against the approved cost of Rs.60,000 (NR).	15,000 (R) 30,000 (NR)
23.	Aligarh.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the special repairs to buildings (Approved cost Rs.2,71,130/-).	1,25,000 (NR)
24.	Andhra.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Affiliated colleges on account of one teacher in 1958-59.	50.00 (R)
25.	Bombay.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Affiliated colleges of the University for 1958-59.	1,67,000.00 (R)
26.	Calcutta.	-do-	5,00,000.00 (R)
27.	Calcutta.	-do-	1,55,321.00 (R)
28.	Karnatak.	-do-	1,495.00 (R)
29.	Panjab.	-do-	8,485.40 (R)
30.	S.V. Vidyapeeth.	-do-	9,359.49 (R)
31.	Kerala.	-do-	32,650.00 (R)
32.	Kerala.	-do-	3,265.00 (R)
33.	Gujarat.	Revision of salary scales of University Teachers for 1959-60.	2,346.31 (R)

1.	2.	3.	4.
34.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	Revision of salary scales of University Teachers for 1959-60.	13,508.00 (R)
35.	Jadavpur.	-do-	8,309.32 (R)
36.	Madras..	-do-	39,498.20 (R)
37.	Rajasthan.	-do-	480.00 (R)
38.	Karnatak;	VI instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.5,04,000/-; U.G.C. share Rs.3,35,700/-; grant paid previously Rs.2,35,000/-).	10,000.00 (NR)
39.	Andhra.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post- graduate and research scholar- ships (H) awarded in 1958-59.	2,350.00 (R)
40.	Karnatak.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
41.	Aligarh.	-do-	3,750.00 (R)
42.	Kerala.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
43.	Bombay.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
44.	Bombay.	-do-	2,016.67 (R)
45.	Bombay.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
46.	Bombay.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
47.	Bombay.	-do-	1,255.00 (R)
48.	Patna.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
49.	Jabalpur.	-do-	4,700.00 (R)
50.	Saugar.	-do-	2,350.00 (R)
51.	Gorakhpur.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
52.	Allahabad.	-do-	12,250.00 (R)
53.	Poona.	-do-	2,400.00 (R)
54.	Aligarh.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
55.	Rajasthan.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
56.	Patna.	-do-	403.23 (R)
57.	Lucknow.	-do-	4,950.00 (R)
58.	Aligarh.	-do-	2,200.00 (R)
59.	Osmania.	-do-	5,950.00 (R)
60.	Delhi.	-do-	16,362.89 (R)

1.	2.	3.	4.
61.	Baroda.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post-graduate and research scholarships (H) awarded in 1958-59.	5,080.65 (R)
62.	Allahabad.	-do-	3,600.00 (R)
63.	Baroda.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post-graduate and research scholarship (H) awarded in 1957-58.	2,180.65 (R)
64.	Baroda.	-do-	264.50 (R)
65.	Delhi.	-do-	916.65 (R)
66.	Patna.	-do-	900.00 (R)
67.	Rajasthan.	-do-	400.00 (R)
68.	Karnatak.	-do-	972.58 (R)
69.	Aligarh.	I instalment of 'on account' grant for the establishment of depts. for the study of South Indian languages and Culture in North Indian Universities (Approved N.R. cost Rs.20,000/- for books etc. The recurring expenditure is payable per annum.	4,000.00 (R) 10,000.00 (NR)
70.	Gudivada College, Gudivada. (Andhra Univ.)	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund for 1959-60.	626.00 (NR)
71.	Panjab.	-do-	10,000.00 (NR)
72.	Baroda.	-do-	6,640.22 (NR)
73.	Mysore.	-do-	3,900.24 (NR)
74.	(a) Rural College, Kanakpura (Mysore).	-do-	242.00 (NR)
75.	(b) Saradawlas College, (Mysore).	-do-	775.31 (NR)
76.	National College, Bangalore (Mysore).	-do-	370.00 (NR)
77.	Annamalai.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Women's Hostel (Approved cost Rs.1,66,600/-; U.G.C. share - Rs.1,24,950/- grant paid previously Rs.55,000/-)	30,000.00 (NR)
78.	Agra.	II & III instalments of grant towards the construction of Women's Hostel Building. Approved cost Rs.1,50,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.1,12,500/-; grant previously paid Rs.50,000/-.	50,000.00 (NR)
79.	Karnatak.	III & IV instalment of a grant	P.T.O.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
79.	Karnatak.	III & IV instalment of grant towards the construction of Hostel Building. Approved cost Rs.7,37,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.3,68,500/- grant previously paid Rs.1,50,000.	1,50,000.00 (NR)
80.	Saugar. furniture	I instalment of 'on account' grant regarding provision of for the Boy's Hostel - (Approved cost Rs.30,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.15,000/-)	10,000.00 (NR)
81.	Saugar.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of a Hostel Building (Approved cost Rs.7,28,000 share Rs. 369,000. Grant paid previously Rs.1,00,000.)	50,000.00 (NR)
82.	Baroda.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the scheme of Socio-Historical survey of Muslim Population of Gujarat. (Approved cost Rs.13,050 (NR) Share of the Commission Rs.8,700 (NR)	5,000.00 (NR)
83.	Baroda.	IV instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of building of the Faculty of Commerce (including the 2nd floor). (Approved cost Rs.2,60,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.1,73,334 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.1,40,000 (NR).	25,000.00 (NR)
84.	Baroda.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of furniture for the building of Faculty of Commerce and deptts. of Economics, Politics and Sociology. (Approved cost Rs.42,150 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.28,100 (NR).	25,000.00 (NR)
85.	Poona.	I instalment of 'on account' Recurring & Non-recurring grants towards the dept. of Ancient History, & Archeology (Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.75,000 (R) & Rs.3,50,000 (NR).	17,000.00 (R) 50,000.00 (NR)
86.	Calcutta.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the scheme of Research in Nepali language. (Approved cost Rs.15,000 (NR) share of the Commission - Rs.15,000/- (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.2,000 (NR).	2,000.00 (NR)

1.	2.	3.	4.
87.	Mysore.	Token grant towards the holding of the Joint Conference of the International Institute of Philosophy and Indian Philosophical Congress under the auspices of the Mysore University.	5,000.00 (NR)
88.	Gujarat.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of building of the School of Gujarati language & literature. (Approved cost Rs.2,09,000 (NR) share of the Commission = Rs.1,39,300/- (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.64,200 (NR).	50,000.00 (NR)
89.	Madras.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of equipment etc. for the depts. of Economics, Psychology, Indian Music and Library. (Approved cost Rs.55,000/- (NR) - Share of the Commission = Rs.37,000 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.14,500/-.	15,000.00 (NR)
90.	Utkal.	III instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs.11,48,000 (NR) - Share of the Commission Rs.7,65,000 (NR) Amount paid previously Rs.4,12,000 (NR).	1,00,000.00 (NR)
91.	Utkal.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Books for the Depts. of Economics, History, Political Science, Psychology, Philosophy & Sanskrit. (Approved cost Rs.60,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.40,000 (NR) Amount paid previously Rs.16,000/- (NR).	15,000.00 (NR)
92.	Agra.	IV instalment of grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics for Building Books & equipment. Amount paid previously Rs.1,58,337/- (NR). (Approved cost Rs.2,43,747 (NR) U.G.C. share Rs.2,43,747/-	85,410.00 (NR)
93.	Utkal.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of equipment for the dept. of Psychology. (Approved cost Rs.30,000 (NR), share of the Commission Rs.20,000 (NR).	P.T.O. 7,500.00 (NR)
94.	S.V. Vidya-peeth.	Recurring grant towards the staff for the development of the Depts. of Mumanities viz. Economics, Politics, History, Philosophy, Commerce English, Hindi, Gujarati and Sanskrit.	48,000.00 (R) (grant sanction by adjustment out of unspent balance remaining with the University for Arts Block building).



1.	2.	3.	4.																					
95.	S.V. Vidya- ppeeth.	I instalment towards 'on account' grant towards the purchase of of the books for the deptts. of Economics, Politics, History Philosophy, Commerce, English Hindi, Gujarati & Sanskrit. (Total approved cost is Rs.1,50,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.1,00,000 (NR)	50,000.00 (NR) (grant sanction by adjustment out of unspent balance as stated above).																					
96.	Lucknow.	II instalment of grant for payment of T.A. & D.A. to Prof. M.B. Stinson a T.C.M. Expert attached to the J.&K. Institute of Sociology & Human Relations. (Amount paid previously Rs.5,475 (NR).	4,080.00 (NR)																					
97.	Karnatak.	VI instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Arts Block (Approved cost Rs.9,66,166 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs.6,44,110 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.6,40,000 (NR).	2,00,000.00 (NR)																					
98.	Aligah.	<p>1. For the purchase of library books &amp; journals, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,78,400/- paid during 1957-59.</p> <p>2. For the construction of Geology Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,44,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.2,80,000/- were paid during 1956-59.</p> <p>3. For the construction of Physics Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,12,418/- sanctioned for the purpose, as U.G.C.'s share towards the approved cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs. The first four instalments amount to Rs. 3 lakhs were paid during 1956-59.</p> <p>4) For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :</p> <table> <tr> <td>Physics</td> <td>40,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chemistry</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Botany</td> <td>40,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geography</td> <td>20,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Physics	40,000		Chemistry	50,000	1,50,000	Botany	40,000		Geography	20,000			-----			1,50,000			-----		12,000
Physics	40,000																							
Chemistry	50,000	1,50,000																						
Botany	40,000																							
Geography	20,000																							
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			50,000																					
			1,50,000																					

Contd.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
Contd. Aligarh.			
	5. Institute of Ophthalmology		
	Ist instalment of recurring grant for 1959-60 from the annual maintenance grant of Rs.53,000/- sanctioned		26,500
99.	Andhra.	For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :	
	Physics	35,000	1,00,000
	For fabrication of Physics equipment	6,000	
	Botany	15,000	
	Bot. Museum	5,000	
	Zoology	9,000	
	Zoology Museum	1,000	
	Chemistry	22,000	
	Statistics	2,000	
	Central Workshop	5,000	
		-----	
		1,00,000	
		-----	
100.	Annamalai.	For the purchase of Library books and journals (Science) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.63,000/- were paid during 1957-59.	48,000
101.	Baroda.	For the construction of Vivarium, Zoology Department, being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.8,234/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.5,000/- was paid earlier this year.	3,234
102.	Bihar.	1. For the purchase of library books and journals (Science) being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,30,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid earlier this year.	50,000
		2. For the purchase of workshop equipment for the Central Workshop at Muzaffarpur and Ranchi Centres, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.40,000/- sanctioned for this purpose.	20,000
103.	Calcutta.	For the purchase of library books & journals (Science) being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1958-59.	50,000



58

1.	2.	3.	4.
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104. Delhi. 1. For the construction of Zoology Laboratory building, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,89,562/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments consisting of Rs.2,25,000/- were paid during 1956-59. 75,000

2. For the development of the Botany Museum, Herbarium and Garden, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.60,000/- already sanctioned. 30,000

105. Gauhati. 1. For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below : 1,13,000

Physics	30,000
Botany	25,000
Geology	30,000
Geography	8,000
Workshop	20,000

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1,13,000  
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This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,22,600/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.90,000/- was paid during 58-59.

2. For purchase of Library books and journals (Science) being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned. The I instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1958-59. 50,000

106. Jadavpur. For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below : 30,000

Geology	26,667
Mathematics	3,333
	<u>30,000</u>

This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,70,667/- sanctioned. The 1st instalment of Rs.80,000 was paid during 1958-59.

107. Jammu & Kashmir. 1. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Geology Deptt. being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.7,133/- was paid during 1958-59. 30,000

2. For the construction of Geology Block, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,333/- sanctioned. 30,000

3. For purchase of library books & journals being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned. The 1st instalment of Rs.18,000/- was paid during 1958-59. 20,000

59

1.	2.	3.	4.
Contd. Jammu & Kashmir.			
		4. Recurring grant towards salary of staff for 1958-59 & 1959-60, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,88,400/- sanctioned for this purpose.	5,219
108. Kerala.	1.	For the purchase of library books and journals - Rs.14,300 each for the department of Applied Chemistry and Statistics, in full payment of the Commission's sanction of Rs.28,600/- for the purpose.	43,600
	2.	For the purchase of library books and journals for the Deptt. of Oceanography - Rs.15,000/- being a fresh sanction.	
109. Lucknow.		For the purchase of library books and journals being the third and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,20,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. First two instalments amounting to Rs.70,000/- were paid in 1958-59.	50,000
110. Madras.	1.	Towards the salary of additional staff being the first instalment of recurring grant during 1959-60 for the establishment of Post-graduate deptts. of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry at Madurai Centre.	16,618
	2.	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Geology, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.73,333/- sanctioned.	50,000
	3.	For the purchase of Library books and Journals for Higher Scientific Education & Research, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.1,05,000 sanctioned.	30,000
111. Mysore.		For the purchase of Library books and Journals being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,30,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.	50,000
112. Patna.		For the purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Zoology being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,86,666/- sanctioned. Payment of this amount was sanctioned during 1958-59, but could not be paid as the bill was received too late.	10,000

60

1.	2.	3.	4.
113. Poona.	1. For the construction of Laboratory building for the deptt. of Zoology, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,56,867/- sanctioned.		50,000
	2. For the construction of the Extension to Botany Laboratory being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.98,667/- sanctioned.		50,000
	3. For the construction of Central Workshop building, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.40,000/- sanctioned.		35,000
	4. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptts. of Chemistry (Rs.86,000) Maths. & Statistics (Rs.25,000), Geology (Rs.13,000) and Zoology (Rs.13000) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,10,667/- sanctioned. 1st two instalment amounting to Rs.41,000/- were paid during 1958-59.		1,17,000
	5. For the purchase of Library books and journals, in lieu of the adjustment made of a similar amount during 1958-59.		20,000
114. Sri Venkateswara.	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptts. of Botany (Rs.25,000/-) and Geology (Rs.25,000/-) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,33,000/- sanctioned. First two instalments amounting to Rs.3,00,000/- were paid during 1955-58.		50,000
115. Andhra.	1. For the purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Chemical Engg., J.V.D. College, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.3,02,667/- sanctioned for the purpose.		1,00,000
	2. Being the recurring grant for 1958-59 for the Chemical Engg. Deptt. J.V.D. College.		5,042
116. Annamalai.	Towards additional expenditure for books and furniture for the Engineering College. Fresh sanction.		12,000

(61)

1.	2.	3.	4.
117. Banaras.	1. For construction of buildings for the College of Engineering, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.7.54 lakhs. First instalment of Rs.75,000/- was paid in 1957-58.		3,00,000
	2. Towards additional expenditure for construction of the building for the Deptt. of Chemical Engg. and Chemical Technology being a fresh sanction. This raises the total grant sanctioned for this purpose to Rs.8,54,300/- out of which Rs.3,80,250/- were paid during 1955-56 and 1958-59.		1,50,200
118. Calcutta.	1. Towards the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Applied Chemistry, being the third instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,73,333/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.2,51,000/- for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.2,01,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.		50,000
	2. For the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Applied Physics, being the second instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,23,333/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.1,92,000/- for this purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,42,000/- was paid during 1957-58.		50,000
	3. For the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Radiophysics and Electronics, being the second instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,71,733/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.2,33,000/- for this purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,83,000/- was paid during 1957-58.		50,000
119. Jadavpur.	1. For purchase of equipment for the College of Engg., and Technology (Expansion Scheme) being the II instalment from the sanctioned grant of Rs.7.24 lakhs. This raises the grant paid so far for this purpose to Rs.3,19,832/-.		1,00,000
	2. For the construction of buildings for the College of Engg. & Tech. (Expansion Scheme) being the III instalment from the sanction grant of Rs.13.80 lakhs. This raises the grant so far paid for this purpose to Rs.7,12,500/-.		3,00,000

(62)

1.	2.	3.	4.
120. Saugar.	1. Towards additional cost of the construction of building for the Deptt. of Pharmacy, a fresh sanction. This raises the total sanctioned grant for the purpose to Rs.1,42,666/- out of which Rs.1,26,000/- has already been paid.		9,333
	2. Towards the purchase of furniture for the Pharmacy Deptt. Building, a fresh grant.		10,000
121. Baroda.	For purchase of equipment for the Faculty of Technology and Engg. being the fourth instalment from the grant of Rs.10,62,000/- sanctioned. This raises the total grant paid so far for this purpose to Rs.7,00,000/-. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.5,25,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.		1,75,000
122. Madras.	1. Towards the salary of staff for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.5,070 for the year 1959-60.		1,950
	2. Towards the salary of staff for the Business Management Course, being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.30,000/- for the year 1959-60.		6,360
123. Mysore.	1. For the purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering, Bangalore, being the third instalment out of the total equipment grant of Rs.2,45,000/- sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,30,000/- were paid during 1954-55 and 1958-59.		50,000
	2. For the construction of buildings for the College, of Engg., Bangalore, being the third instalment from the total building grant of Rs.83,333/- sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.50,333/- were paid during 1958-59.		20,000
124. Osmania.	1. Towards the salary of staff for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.7,570/- for the year 1959-60.		3,336.71

Contd.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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Contd. Osmania.

	2.	Towards the salary of Two Research Assistants for the Research Unit in Hydraulics and Applied Hydrodynamics, being the first instalment from the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,800/- during 1959-60.	2,880	
	3.	For the purchase of Equipment for the College of Engg. (Expansion Scheme) being the second instalment out of the total non-recurring grant of Rs.7,24,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.70,000/- was paid during 1957-58.	1,00,000	
125.	Patna.	1.	For the construction of the buildings for the expansion and modernisation of the Bihar College of Engg., being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.7,08,000 sanctioned for the purpose. First instalment of Rs.1,00,000/- was paid in 1957-58.	2,00,000
		2.	Towards the salary of staff and the maintenance expenses under the scheme expansion and modernisation of Bihar College of Engg., being the first instalment from the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,06,666/- during 1959-60.	22,939.40
126.	Roorkee.	1.	Towards the Commission's share of 50% of the expenditure incurred for holding the seminars on Photogrammetry and Earth Quake Engg.	5,490
		2.	For the purchase of Tools and to meet expenditure on clearance charges and installation of machines received under T.C.M. for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, being the 2nd instalment out of the total grant of Rs.75,650 sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.60,000/- was paid during 1958-59.	15,650
127.			For the award of travel grants to Science teachers to enable them to visit research centres as per details given below :	2,256.18
	(i)	Aligarh	Travel grant to Shri I.D. Pant, Lecturer in Geology, for visiting Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad-Dn.	597

Contd.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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- (ii) Delhi. Travel grant to Dr.G.S. Saharia, Reader in Chemistry for visiting M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad (Rs.294/-) and Shri Virendra Kumar, Lecturer in Botany, Delhi Colloge, Delhi for visiting Central National Herbarium, Calcutta (Rs.300/-). 594
- (iii) Gorakhpur. Travel grant to Shri B.N. Mehrotra, Assistant Professor of Physics, for visiting Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta. 404.68
- (iv) Panjab. Travel grant to Dr.P.S. Lele, Senior Lecturer in the Deptt. of Chemical Engg. for visiting Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. 353.50
- (v) Saugar. Travel grant to Dr.H.S. Swarup, Asstt. Professor of Zoology for visiting Central Inland Fisheries Research Sub-Station, Cuttack. 307

128. For the payment of Post-graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engineering & Technology for the period noted against each :

<u>University</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1. Allahabad	1.4.59 to 30.9.59	1,200.00
2. Annamalai	-do-	1,200.00
3. Baroda	-do-	1,200.00
4. Bombay	1.10.58 to 30.9.59	2,400.00
5. Patna	9.3.59 to 30.9.59	1,348.39
		7,348.39

129. Vaish Degree College, Shamli (Agra University). Construction of Hostel for 50 men students. 19,000  
Approved expenditure - 1st instalment Rs.1,16,400/-; Commission's share - 50% of the actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.58,200/-.

130. D.A.V. College, Kanpur (Agra University). Extension of Library building. Approved expenditure :Rs.1,84,585/- 30,000  
Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,23,056/- 1st instalment

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1.	2.	3.	4.
131.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Agra University).	Construction of 4 class rooms, library hall and cubicles. Approved expenditure Rs.1,06,829/- Commission's share : 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.71,220/-.	57,408 Ist instalment
132.	Fateh Chand College for Women, Hissar (Panjab University).	Construction of a hostel for 102 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,07,617/- Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	40,000 Ist instalment
133.	-do-	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs.6000/- Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.4000/-.	4,000
134.	Almora Degree College, Almora (Agra Univ.).	Construction of a hostel for 58 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,29,000/- Commission's share 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.64,500/-.	20,000 Ist instalment
135.	Stella Maris College, Madras (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 95 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,21,500/-, Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	30,000 Ist instalment
136.	Lady Doak College, Madurai (Madras Univ.).	Construction of a hostel for 34 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,25,441/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.49,935/-.	30,000 Ist instalment
137.	Dayanand College, Sholapur (Poona University)	Completion of a hostel for 28 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.66,581/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.94,081/-.	20,000 Ist instalment 20,000 2nd instalment
138.	D.A.V. College, Ambala City (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for men students. Approved expenditure Rs.29,474/- Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.14,737/-.	7,000 Ist instalment
139.	Christ College, Irinjalakuda (Kerala Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 200 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,66,609/-. Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	40,000 Ist instalment



66

1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
140.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab Univ.)	Improvement and expansion of Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, Gas plant and Library. Approved expenditure Rs.62,625/- Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.41,749/-.	20,000/- 1st instalment.
141.	Baring Union Christian College, Batala (Panjab Univ.)	1. Construction of a hostel for 83 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,22,516/- Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.91,887/- 2. Construction of a hostel for 30 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,14,498/- Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.57,249/-.	30,000/- 1st instalment.
		3. Improvement and extension of the library. Approved expenditure Rs.94,880/- Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.63,254/-.	21,000/- 1st instalment.
142.	West Godavari Bhimavaram College, Bhima Varam (Andhra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 20 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.54,000/- Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40,500/-.	13,000/- 1st instalment.
143.	P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu (Andhra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 25 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,02,000/- Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.76,500/-.	25,000/- 1st instalment.
144.	Women's Chris- tian College, Madras (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a Hostel for 50 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,28,300/- Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	30,000/- 1st instalment.
145.	St. Mary's College, Trichur (Kerala Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 68 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,08,549/- Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.81,412/-.	25,000/- 1st instalment.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
146.	M.L. National College, Jamna Nagar. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs.22,120/-.	5,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.14,746/-.	
147.	Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City. (Panjab Univ.)	1. Construction of a hostel for 40 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,27,300/-.	25,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,475/-.	
		2. Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs.15,400/-.	3,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.10,266/-.	
148.	Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh. (Agra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 65 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,41,000/-.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	
149.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur. (Poona Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 33 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,27,411/-.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,560/-.	
150.	Vaish College, Bhiwani. (Panjab Univ.)	Purchase of laboratory equipment for the Physics Department. Approved expenditure Rs.2,580/-.	
		Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,720/-.	
151.	Dayanand College, Ajmer. (Rajasthan University)	Construction of a hostel for 80 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,82,127/- plus internal and external services.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	
152.	St. John's College, Agra. (Agra Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Laboratory facilities. Approved expenditure Rs.39,045/-.	8,000/-. Ist instalment.
		Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.26,030/-.	
153.	Aggarwal Degree College, Allahabad. (Allahabad Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books. Approved expenditure Rs.7,500/-.	
		Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/-.	

1.	2.	3.	4.
154.	D.A.V. College for Women, Karnal. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of Library and Geography Laboratory. Approved expenditure - Rs.25,200/-.	6,000/- Ist instalment. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.16,800/-.
155.	Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur. (Agra Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Physics and Chemistry Laboratories. Approved expenditure Rs.23,500/-.	5,000/- Ist instalment. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.15,666/-.
156.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Jaipur. (Rajasthan University).	Construction of a hostel for 50 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,26,800/-.	30,000/- Ist instalment. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,100/-.
157.	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur City. (Panjab Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books. Approved expenditure - Rs.5,400/-.	Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.3,600/-.
158.	C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad. (Allahabad Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books and Scientific equipments. Approved expenditure - Rs.69,000/-.	15,000/- Ist instalment. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.46,000/-.
159.	K.V. Degree College, Maghbra. (Agra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 100 men students. Approved expenditure - Rs.1,91,000/-.	Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,500/-.
160.	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar. (J & K Univ.)	Improvement and extension of Library and Laboratory facilities. Approved expenditure Rs.84,780/-.	Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.56,520/-.
161.	S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras. (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 100 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,88,000/-.	40,000/- Ist instalment. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
162.	Hindu College, Sonapat. (Panjab Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Laboratory and Library facilities. Approved expenditure - Rs.1,50,000/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	
163.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar. (Poona Univ.)	Extension of the hostel for men students. Approved expenditure - Rs.2,57,428/-. Commission's share 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,28,714/-.	50,000/- Ist instalment.
164.	Agra College, Agra. (Under Agra University.)	Purchase of a Kymograph Drum for Experimental Psychology Laboratory. Approved expenditure Rs.875/- . Commission's share Rs.875/-.	
165.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 129 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,93,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	40,000/- Ist instalment.
166.	D.A.V. College, Dehra Dun. (Agra Univ.)	Extension of Library building. Approved expenditure Rs.32,766/- . Commission's share - 2/3rd of actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.21,844/-.	7,000/- Ist instalment.
167.	Aligarh Muslim University.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	9,47,500/-
168.	Banaras Hindu University.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	13,87,500/-
169.	Delhi Univer- sity.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	6,75,000/-
170.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	9,25,000/-
171.	Visva Bharati University.	(i) II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60. (ii) Grant towards the repayment of loan for the construction of staff quarters.	3,43,750/- 5,423/-
172.	Baroda Univer- sity.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. As an advance grant for 1959-60.	1,500/-
173.	Peona Univer- sity.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for the year 1958-59.	1,014/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
174.	Calcutta University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for the year 1958-59. Advance grant for 1959-60.	1,070/- 4,000/-
175.	Mysore University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	1,500/-
176.	Delhi University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Advance Grant for 1959-60.	6,000/-
177.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	7,000/-
178.	Kerala University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1959-60.	4,000/-
179.	Gauhati University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1959-60.	2,500/-
180.	Rajasthan University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	800/-
181.	Madras University.	Prizes for Regional language.	991/26 nP.
182.	Madras University.	Travel Grant for Shri T.S. Sadasivan to attend the 9th International Congress at Montreal in August, 1959.	3,000/-
183.	Poona University.	Travel Grant for Shri T.S. Mahabale to attend 9th International Botanical Congress at Montreal in August 1959.	2,500/-
184.	Allahabad University.	Travel Grant for Shri A.K. Dey to attend International Conference of pure & applied Chemistry at Munich in August, 1959.	1,600/-
185.	Gorakhpur University.	Travel Grant for Shri R.C. Mehrotra to attend International Conference of pure & applied Chemistry at Munich in August, 1959.	500/-
186.	Deshbandhu College, Kalyan.	1st Instalment of the maintenance grant for 1954-60	1,19,500/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Appendix III to the  
U.G.C. minutes  
dated 17th & 18th Septembe  
1959.

List of the candidates awarded Post-Doctoral & Senior Research Fellowships for Science; Engineering and Technological Subjects for the year 1959-60.

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A. SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS- (Rs. 500/- per month )

Dr. V.Gopalakrishna Murthy (Physics), Dr.S.S.Mitra (Physics),  
Dr. I.V.Veeraraghavacharyulu (Physics) Dr. V.P.Godambe  
(Statistics), Dr. V.Panduranga Rao (Chemistry), Dr. F.D.  
Barucha (Microbiology), Dr. K.J. Joseph (Zoology), Dr.G.T.  
Tonapi (Zoology), Dr. Miss. Saraswati Royan (Zoology ),  
Dr. H.R. Srinivasachar (Zoology), Dr. V.K. Saini (Physiology),  
Dr. Supriya Roy (Geology), Dr. S.K. Chopra (Anthropology)  
Dr.A. Seshagiri Rao (Botany ), Dr. Y.Ananta Swamy (Elec.  
Engineering ), Dr. A. Bhattacharya (Chem. Engineering )  
Dr. S.B. Malhotra (Chemical Engineering ).

B. POST-DOCTORAL ( or JUNIOR ) FELLOWSHIPS -(Rs. 300/- per month)

Dr.C.Radhakrishna Murthy(Physics), Dr.N.Sridhara Murthy(Physics)  
Dr. S.Padmi Reddi (Physics), Dr. G.Thyagarajan(Physics),  
Dr. H.S.Sachdev (Chemistry), Dr. R.P.Gandhi (Chemistry),  
Dr. M.N.Srivastava (Chemistry), Dr. V.N.Sundararajan (Chemistry)  
Dr. K.K. Bhattacharya (Chemistry), Dr. Bimalendu Bose  
(Microbiology), Dr. V.L.S. Bhima Sankaram (Geo-physics),  
Dr. M.Lakshmanan (Botany), Dr. Mrs. Sakti Madhav Gupta (Botany),  
Dr. B.Saha (Botany), Dr. Rama Rao Badami (Botany ), Dr.  
Miss Vimla Negi (Botany ).

ENGINEERING: Dr. R.S. Alwar (Civil), Dr. A.T. Raghupathi  
Raju (Civil), Dr. Syed Vickar Ahmed (Elec.), Dr. V. Subramaniam  
(Elec.), Dr. G. Ravindra Babu (Elec.), Dr. Y.Narayana Rao  
(Elec.), Dr. M.N. Srinivasan (Mechanical), Dr. V.V.S. Raju  
(Chemical), Dr. B. Ramananda Rao (Fuel Technology.),  
Dr. V. Subramanyam (Elec. Engineering ).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

MEETING

Date: 17th/18th September '59.  
Time: 10.00 A.M.  
Place: Office of the University  
Grants Commission, Old Mill  
Road, New Delhi.

A-G E N D A

1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the U.G.C. held on the 17th and 18th June, 1959. PP-1-46
2. To receive a statement showing cases on which action is still pending -
  - (a) Humanities and General - PP-47-51
  - (b) Science and Technology. PP-52-53
3. To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman on certain matters. PP-54-56
4. To receive a statement of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 17th and 18th June, 1959. PP-87-108
5. To receive the annual accounts of the U.G.C. for the year 1958-59. PP-109-168
6. To consider the general question of the setting up of evening and morning colleges for working students. PP-169-170
7. To consider the recommendations made by the All India Law Conference 1959 regarding Legal studies in the Universities. PP-171-187
8. To receive a note prepared on the basis of the information received from the Universities regarding the introduction of Entrance tests for admission to University classes. PP-189-198
9. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the starting of cottage industries in Educational Institutions. PP-199
10. To consider the question of payment of travel grants to University teachers attending International Conferences. PP-200-201
11. To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service (Qualifications for recruitment) Committee. PP-202-204
12. To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Chairman for the establishment of Industrial Estates in the Universities. PP-205-208

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13. To consider the request of the Bombay University for permission to utilise the interest accruing from the Endowment fund created under the Centenary programme towards the increased cost of construction of their buildings. PP. 209-211
14. To consider the question of providing suitable hostels for students coming to India from other Commonwealth countries. PP. 212-216
15. To receive a report regarding the decision of the Delhi University to transfer the B.Sc. (Pass) teaching from the University to the Constituent Colleges of the University and the opening of three new colleges in Delhi. PP. 217-218
16. To consider a request from the Delhi University regarding additional staff for the Health Centre. PP. 219-225
17. To define the distinction between 'Degree' and 'Diploma' as requested by the Ministry of Education. PP. 226-229
18. To consider the proposal regarding Compulsory National Service placed before the Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 8th-9th August, 1959. PP. 229-288
19. To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the Three Year Degree Course. PP. 289-357
20. To consider a proposal of the Madras University for the appointment of medical officers in ~~Students~~ <sup>Colleges</sup> Health Centres. PP. 352-356
21. To consider the proposals received from affiliated and constituent colleges of Universities for the establishment of non-resident students' centres. PP. 357-365
22. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Baroda University for starting a post-graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation. PP. 366-371
23. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposals of the Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in International Relations and in Comparative Literature. PP. 372-383
24. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposal of the Bihar University for the construction of Library buildings at the post-graduate Centres of Ranchi, Muzzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. PP. 384-388
25. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Gorakhpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research. PP. 389-406
26. To consider the question of the publication of cheap re-prints of foreign books required by the students in Indian Universities. PP. 407-412
27. To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed by the Commission for the award of Junior and Senior fellowships. PP. 413-421



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28. To receive a report regarding the allocation of foreign exchange to Indian Universities and affiliated colleges for the import of Scientific equipment and Library books. PP. 422-424
29. To consider the request of the I.I.C.T.E. for reconsideration of the decision taken by the Commission (vide resolution No.33 dated 26/27.9.58) regarding the appointment of training and placement officers in Universities and Engineering Institutions. PP. 425-426
30. To approve the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. that no additional centres need be developed at present for advanced work in high Voltage Engineering. PP. 427
31. To consider the views expressed by the A.I.C.T.E. on the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of incorporation of the Engineering Colleges as Departments of Universities. PP. 428-430
32. To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the sanction of grant-in-aid for organising a post-graduate course in (a) Automobile Engineering and (b) in Radio Communication Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. PP. 431-433
33. To consider the decision of the A.I.C.T.E. fixing the value of post-graduate studentship and the research fellowship at Rs.250/- p.m. and Rs.400/- p.m. respectively. PP. 434-437
34. To consider the recommendations of A.I.C.T.E. regarding the courses of study and syllabi for post-graduate study in Engineering and Technology and the designation of the degrees to be awarded. PP. 438-439
35. To consider the recommendations of A.I.C.T.E. regarding payment of special increment to teachers possessing post-graduate qualifications. PP. 440
36. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding further development of the college of Mining & Metallurgy and college of Technology, Banaras Hindu University. PP. 441-445
37. To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.
38. Any other business with the permission of the Chairman.

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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.

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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.

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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 .2.: 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.

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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

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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.

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.

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 Expenditure.</u>	<u>Share of 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.

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/-	
	<u>1,00,000/-</u>	<u>66,667/-</u>
2. Scientific equipment	1,00,000/-	66,668/-
3. Library books & journals	15,000/-	15,000/-
	<u>2,15,000/-</u>	<u>1,48,333/-</u>
 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/-	
	<u>49,000/-</u>	<u>24,500/-</u>

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.

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

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.	@ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,25,000/-	83,333/-
2. Scientific equipment		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<sup>at</sup> 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.

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.

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 onewing - 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:-

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 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  
p.t.o.

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/-
	9,00,000/-	6,26,666/-

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

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/-
	1,52,000/-	76,000/-

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/-
	8,00,000/-	5,33,333/-

p.t.o.

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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).	<u>1,00,000/-</u>	<u>1,00,000/-</u>
	<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>

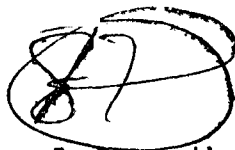
\* The Post-Graduate Department of Chemistry with a Professor will be at Jodhpur.

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.

Added 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.



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.

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.

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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 unduly 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.



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.

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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 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 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

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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 <sup>a</sup> 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-Livngestore 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' Advisery 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 aproved 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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- (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 Vallabhbai 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ % 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 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)
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)
91.	Utkal	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>Dombay</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>			Staff and Maintenance.
i) Deptt. of Pharmaceutics	5,000	2,500	
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	Adl. 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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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	
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GRAND TOTAL	75,31,341	17,81,912	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

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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<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	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.
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

	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

	1.	2.	3.
22. <u>Panjab</u>			
Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathenatics, 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

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Item No. 2(b)

Meeting : 17/18th September '59.

Item No. & date of the meeting.	Subject.	Action taken
1.	2.	3.

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 1956 sanctioned the following grants for starting a Post-graduate course in Electrical Machine Design at the College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University :-

1. <u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Grant approved.</u>
	Rs.
a) Building (6,000 sq.ft.)	96,000/-
b) Equipment	4,74,500/-
	-----
Total N.R.	5,70,500/-
	-----
II. <u>Recurring</u> (per annum)	
a) Additional staff (one Reader & one Demonstrator);	12,000/-
b) Additional Maintenance and Stores.	8,000/-
	-----
Total Recurring p.a.	20,000/-
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Recurring grant was paid to the University during 1957-58 and 1958-59 on the basis of actual expenditure incurred.

An equipment grant of Rs.3,00,000/- was paid in May 1956 but was later adjusted against the block grant in March 1958 as the whole amount remained unspent with the University. In July 1959, the University intimated that orders worth Rs.4,61,779/- have been placed for equipment but no further report has been received from the University since then.

Nothing effective has been done so far by the University to implement the building part of the scheme. It was only on 8th March 1958 that plans and estimates were submitted but these were found unacceptable as the estimated cost viz. Rs.3,07,000/- exceeded the sanctioned cost by well over Rs.2 lakhs.



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The University was asked to explain this excess in March 1958 but a reply is still awaited inspite of reminders dated 29-1-59, 26-5-59 and 21-8-59 and a warning that sanction may lapse if implementation of the scheme is not expedited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether sanction for the scheme may be withdrawn now in view of the lack of interest shown by the University in implementing the scheme. According to one of the resolutions of the Commission, sanction should automatically lapse if the scheme is not implemented within a year. The scheme can be revised later if the University promises more expeditious action.

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.

While sanctioning the establishment of the new Post-graduate departments in Science subjects at Ahmedabad, Gujarat University, the Commission at its meeting held on 14th April 1959 amongst other things approved an expenditure of Rs.11,50,000/- for the construction of Science buildings, the U.G.C.'s share of it being Rs.7,70,000/-. The sanction for the building grant was conveyed to the University on 31st May 1958 and the University informed the Commission on 3rd September 1958 that Master Plan along with the Site Plans for buildings were under preparation and that possibilities for making interim arrangements for housing the post-graduate departments in affiliated colleges was being explored. On again being reminded on 22nd December 1958 the University replied on 20th January 1959 that the preparation of the plans were delayed owing to the architect's absence from the country. In another letter received in June 1959 it was said that the plans and estimates were under preparation and would be furnished in July. So far the plans and estimates have not been received. In a letter dated 2nd September 1959 the University reiterates that the work on preparing the plans and estimates for the building is under consideration of the Building Committee of the University.

As the University has failed to implement the building scheme for more than a year, the matter is reported to the Commission as under its resolution of 4th October '57 sanction for a scheme for the construction of buildings is to be treated as lapsed unless steps are taken by the University to implement it within a year of the sanction and fresh consideration of the proposal would be necessary if the scheme is to be taken up again.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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

HUMANITIES - GENERAL

Meeting 17/18th September, 1959.

ITEM NO. 2(a)

No.	Item No. and date of the meeting,	subject
*1	2	3
1.	No. 37 dated 30-11-56, No. 16 dated 30/31-8-57, No. 14 dated 14-4-1958 No. 2(b)(2) dt. 26/27-3-58 No. 2(b)(1) dt. dated 9/10-2-59 No. 25 dated 14/15-4-59. Addl. Item No. 6 dated 17/18-6-59.	Future development of Visva-Bharati.

The University was asked to furnish the detailed estimates for schemes relating to Water Supply, Sewerage, Administrative Block and Library for scrutiny by the C.P.W.D. 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 C.P.W.D. 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 Bhawana/are awaited from the University.

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. Some materials has been 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.

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

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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 line 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.

There was a preliminary meeting of Shri Sidhanta, the Secretary, U.G.C. and the Vice-Chancellor of the University at Calcutta on 26-5-1959. 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 Commission at its meeting held on 17/18th June, 1959 noted the report of the preliminary discussion of the Committee appointed by it to consider the future re-organisation 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.

Prof. Sidhanta has, in the meantime, intimated that there is a good amount of private property within the University Campus and the water supply scheme is intended as much for the private owners as for the University. Therefore the University should be prepared to levy some development contribution from these owners, but the water supply scheme is

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absolutely necessary for the University.

Early in August, 1959, the Vice-Chancellor wrote to the Chairman requesting that pending settlement of outstanding issues and in view of the indispensibility of the water supply to Visvabharati a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs be immediately released by the Commission for meeting the expenditure already incurred on the purchase of materials for the scheme. In the circumstances, the Chairman sanctioned payment of the amount. The Vice-Chancellor has been invited to Delhi for a discussion regarding the various schemes pending implementation, especially on any alternative site for the Library.

- 2. No.2(b)3, dt. 26/27-9-58
- No.2(b)(2), dt. 3/4-12-58
- No.2(b)(2), dt. 9/12-2-59

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 grant 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 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 State (Preferably of Chicago or Harvard University) and the Secretary was asked to arrange for this with the Government. 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 it may be possible to obtain Dr. M.C. Grath Professor of Education at the Columbia University to serve on the Committee under the Indian Wheat Loan Education

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Exchange Programme. He may be able to come to India by the middle of October 1959.

- 3. No.23ddt. 18-2-1957
- No.2 dt. 4-10-1957
- No.2 dt. 14-4-1958
- No.2)(B)(6), dt. 8/9-7-1958
- No.2(b)(3), dt. 9/10-2-1959.

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.

As its meeting held on 9/10-2-1959 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. Zai 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 matters relating to the Committee's work. The Committee decided that a questionnaire be sent to all the colleges in India as also the Vice-Chancellors & Directors of Public Instruction requesting them to send information on the following points: -

- (a) Number of incidents of student indiscipline occurred in last 5 years
- (b) The historical background and the courses leading to the occurrence of these incidents.
- (c) Number of students against whom disciplinary action taken.

Replies are being received from the different quarters. Dr. D.D. Karve has resigned from the Committee as he will be out of India for about a year. In his place Rev. M.M. Balagor, Principal St. Francis D.C. Saleis College, Nagpur has been appointed Shri T.M. Advani, / Bombay University has also been added to the Committee.

/Vice-Chancellor

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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 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 has been addressed in the matter. As most of the Universities (including colleges) have not put forward any concrete proposal for organising an efficient tutorial system they are being requested again to do so.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:  
17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No. 3 - To receive a report on the action taken  
by the Chairman on certain matters.  
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I. Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Gangtok -  
Nominees of the University Grants Commission  
on the Governing body.

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, requested the Commission to recommend a panel of names for two seats of the General Council of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology Gangtok from Scholars in Indian Universities specialising "in Chhos". The Chairman has recommended the following names in order of priority to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

- (1) Dr. P.V. Bapat, Professor of Buddhist studies, Delhi University.
- (2) Professor Nilanaksha Dutta, Calcutta University.
- (3) Dr. Anukul Chandra Banerjee, Professor of Pali, Calcutta University.

II. Aligarh Muslim University Establishment of  
Non-resident student Centre Club.

(1) The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 9th & 10th February 1959, decided that assistance to Universities for the construction of Non-resident student Centres may be on a fixed basis of Rs.70,000/- against an estimated average cost of Rs.1,00,000/-, the balance being met by the Universities/State Governments concerned.

(2) As the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of a Non-resident student Centre had been accepted, in principle; at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs including provision for land at Rs.60,000/-, long before the above scheme was approved and on the Aligarh Muslim

(Contd.....1.)

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University representing that a floor area of 8500 sq.ft. would be required for its Centre as against 5000 sq.ft. to be provided in other Centres since facilities were required for 1500 students and an additional 500 sq.ft. would be necessary for provision of 3 rooms for the wardens of the non-resident students, the Chairman agreed to including the additional facilities in the non-resident centre of the University.

(3) The Chairman has observed on the file in this connection, "There is a sort of commitment owing to the previous decision of the Commission and in the circumstances we may agree to 1500 students being provided for and to the cost of land. The additional 500 sq.ft. for wardens is a marginal addition to which we may agree".

(4) The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 1,42,954/- and that of land at Rs.60,000/-.

III. Aligarh Muslim University - Construction of Library Building.

(1) The Commission approved the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a library building as under:-

a) Cost of the building including electrification, sanitary fittings, Water supply and drainage, Architects fee and contingencies.	11,83,000
b) Provision of lift.	30,000
c) Purchase of furniture and equipment.	2,50,000
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	14,63,000
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(2) The University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the provision of the following additional facilities in the library building.

1. Lightning protection system.	4,470
2. Internal telephone communication system.	6,150

(Contd.....3.)



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3. Installation of a booster pump and storage tank.	9,000
4. Additional cost for furniture (to meet increased cost of steel furniture).	70,000
5. Installation of fans.	36,180
6. Air conditioning-parts of the building, housing manuscripts and rare books.	61,000
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	1,86,800
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3. The Chairman approved the expenditure on the ground that the facilities asked for were necessary for the proper functioning of the Library.

IV. Saugar University - Construction of Girl's Hostel.

1. The Saugar University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a girl's Hostel to accommodate 100 students at an estimated cost of Rs.4,48,500 including sanitary and electric fittings and furniture over and above two hostels for boys which have already been approved by the Commission at a cost of Rs. 14,76,000/- . "The Chairman acceded to the proposal in view of the fact that Saugar University is residential and the whole of the campus is to be shifted and as Saugar town is too small to provide private lodgings even if desirable in the case of women", The Commission's grant will be limited to 75% of the expenditure, the remaining 25% being borne by the University/State Government.

V. Nagpur University - Provision of furniture in the Boys' Hostel.

1. The Commission had approved the scheme for the construction of a Boys' Hostel in the Nagpur University for 144 students at a total cost of Rs.3,48,000/-, and agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure. On the building nearing completion, the University requested provision of furniture at a cost of Rs.18,166/- for the hostel.

2. The Chairman agreed to an additional expenditure of Rs.18,166/- on a 50 : 50 basis.

(Contd.....4.)



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3 completed years, fractional periods not being taken into account.

3. In view of the fact that the University had taken action on this basis before the Commission had approved of the scheme and that to go back upon this procedure at this stage would cause considerable discontent among the teachers and create a difficult situation for the University, and as the additional cost involved was only about Rs.12,000/-, the Chairman agreed to the proposal of the University as a special case.

VIII. Baroda University construction of Third Hall of residence for women students. ●

The Baroda University approached the Commission with a proposal for the construction of a III Hall of residence for Women students on the same cost as that of the II Hall of residence viz. Rs.5,75,000/-. The need of the University for residential facilities for women students being very urgent, the Chairman approved the scheme on the normal basis of the Commission's meeting 75% of the cost, 25% being provided by the University/State Government.

IX. Aligarh Muslim University - Establishment of Faculties for the study of South Indian languages and Culture in the North Indian Universities.

The Commission had accepted the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the teaching of Tamil and Telugu, and the appointment of one Lecturer for each subject.

On the University intimating firstly that the services of a suitable Lecturer for Tamil could not be secured and secondly that special facilities existed in the University for the teaching of Malayalam in the University, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University and to the appointment of a lecturer in Malayalam instead of in Tamil.

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X. Allahabad University - Teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities.

The scheme of the Allahabad University for the teaching of two South Indian languages viz. Tamil and Telugu and to the creation of two posts of Assistant Professors in the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan was approved by the Chairman on the usual basis.

XI. Karnatak University - Sanction of additional grant towards the construction of Arts Block.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 18th February 1957 approved the construction of an Arts Block at the Karnatak University at an estimated cost of Rs.6,69,800 (N.R.).

Due to the rise in price of Steel and Cement and the use of Dodd Ballapur Stones instead of Badami Sand Stones, the cost of the building was later estimated to be Rs.8,03,760 by the Local Public Works Department. The University of Karnatak approached the Commission for the approval of the increased cost of the building and proportionate sharing of the expenditure. The University also requested that Plumbing, Drainage and Water supply, Electrifications and installation of a Lift be approved at a cost of Rs.70,276 (N.R.), Rs.52,130 (N.R.) and Rs.40,000 (N.R.) respectively.

The total cost for the construction of Arts Block building including the items mentioned above thus amounted to Rs.9,66,166 (N.R.) and the share of the Commission at 66% worked out to Rs.6,44,110 (N.R.). The Commission had paid so far a sum of Rs.4,40,000 (N.R.) for this project.

To enable the University to meet its urgent requirements, the Chairman approved the above items and sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs.2,00,000 (N.R.) to the University in 1959-60 subject to any adjustment that may be necessary after a detailed examination of the enhancement of the cost of the Scheme

(Contd.....7.)

by the Building Committee of the Commission.

- XII. Mysore University - Holding the 1959 Session, of the International Institute of Philosophy along with the Indian Philosophical Congress under the auspices of the Mysore University.

The Mysore University approached the University Grants Commission for a suitable grant towards the holding of the 1959 Session of the International Institute of Philosophy along with the Indian Philosophical Congress under its auspices.

The total expenditure on the Conference was estimated at Rs.45,750 and the income from various sources at Rs.33,050.

The Chairman sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,000 to the Mysore University towards the cost of Conference as a token grant.

- XIII. M.S. University of Baroda - Furniture for the building of Faculty of Social Work.

The University Grants Commission had on 18th February 1957, approved the construction of a building for the Faculty of Social Work of the Baroda University at a total cost of Rs.3,50,000 (N.R.) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The University approached the Commission for provisions of furniture for the building at a cost of Rs.28,283/-. In view of the building nearing completion, - - - - - the Chairman approved the proposal. The share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the cost of furniture will be Rs.18,855 (N.R.), 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % viz. Rs.9,428 (N.R.) being met by the University/ State Government

- XIV. Mysore University - Enhancement of the value of the Research Fellowship.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th April 1958, approved the appointment of Research Fellows in the following departments of the Mysore University

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under the Second Five Year Plan at Rs.150/- p.m. fixed:-

(i)	Economics	.....	Two
(ii)	Psychology	.....	Two
(iii)	Political Science	.....	One
(iv)	Kannada	.....	Four
(v)	Hindi	.....	One
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			Ten
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The Mysore University requested that the value of these Research Fellowships may be raised from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.200/- p.m. as sanctioned by the Commission in respect of the Departments of English, Urdu and Persian, Philosophy, Indology and History. This was approved by the Chairman with a view to maintaining uniformity with the other subjects approved by the Commission.

The additional share of the Commission during the remaining Second Five Year Plan will be Rs.5,000 (R).

XV. Madras University - Appointment of part-time Lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 25th March 1957 approved the appointment of one Professor, one Reader and two part-time Lecturers in the Department of Foreign languages. (Modern European and Modern Asian languages) of the Madras University under the Second Five Year Plan.

In addition to the 2 part-time Lecturers approved by the Commission, the University has appointed a part-time Lecturer in French pending the appointment of a Whole-time Professor and a Whole-time Reader in the Department of Foreign languages as approved by the Commission.

In view of the difficulty of getting qualified teachers in the Department of Foreign languages the Chairman approved the appointment of a part-time Lecturer in French with effect from 11-8-1958 on Rs.350/- per month till the whole time staff as approved by the Commission for the department

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has been appointed by the University. The University of Madras has been asked to expedite the appointment of whole time staff.

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

(a) The University Grants Commission sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.5,475/- to the Lucknow University on account of daily allowances to Prof. M.B. Stinson, a T.C.M. expert attached to the J & K Institute of Human Relations of the University at Rs.15/- per day (from 22nd October 1956 to 21st October 1957). It was agreed that the Commission should meet this expenditure as a special case so far as the first year was concerned and the question of giving any assistance towards any extension of his term could be considered on merits if the University approached the Commission in this regard (Resolution No.3 (C) dated the 14-4-58).

The Lucknow University approached the Commission for a further sum towards the daily allowances of Professor Stinson whose term was extended for a further period of about nine months in the absence of sufficient and suitable staff for post-graduate teaching in the Department amounting to Rs.4,080/- at Rs.15/- per day.

The Chairman sanctioned payment of this amount to the University.

(b) The University of Lucknow has obtained the services of another T.C.M. expert, Mr. Richard John Parvis, for 1959-60 with the concurrence of the Ministry of Education for the Department of Sociology and Social work. The University Grants Commission had agreed in principle to assisting the University in 1958-59, in view of the existing staff being inadequate.

The Chairman approved the action taken by the University of Lucknow and agreed that the Commission may

(Contd.....10.)

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contribute 90% of the Local cost of the T.G.M. expert as requested by the Ministry of Education.

It was also agreed that both the University and the Ministry of Education may be informed that the Commission cannot go on bearing such new expenditure, particularly in view of the fact that the Commission has taken steps to strengthen the staff of the Department of Sociology and Social work at the Lucknow University. The Lucknow University and the Ministry of Education have been informed accordingly.

XVII. Bihar University - Establishment of a Department of Labour and Social Welfare at the T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur.

The Bihar University approached the University Grants Commission for the establishment of a post-graduate Department in Labour and Social Welfare at the T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur. In view of the fact that rapid industrialization is taking place in this region at Baroni and at Bhagalpur itself and there was a dearth of qualified persons to supply the requirements of industry in the field of Welfare and the post-graduate Department of Labour and Social Welfare of the Patna University was unable to meet the increasing demand for trained personnel in the field, the Chairman approved - - - the proposal of the Bihar University and sanctioned the following items of Recurring and Non-recurring expenditure in this behalf:-

- (i) One Reader.
- (ii) Two Lecturers (The question of giving an additional Lecturer may be considered on merits after review of the position at the end of the first year.
- (iii) Rs.1000(R) <sup>annum</sup> per/ and Rs.10,000(NR) for the purchase of books and Journals.

The total cost of the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan is Rs.20,000 (R) and Rs.10,000 (NR). The share of the Commission will be Rs.10,000 (R) and Rs.6,666 (NR).

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XVIII. Agra University - Additional requirements of the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting

held on 4th December 1957 approved the following proposals

of the Agra University for the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics:-

Non-Recurring

- (i) Building ..... Rs.89,837 (NR)
- (ii) Equipment for Phonetic Laboratory ..... Rs.43,500 (NR)
- (iii) Books ..... Rs.25,000 (NR)

Total:- Rs.1,58,337 (NR)

Recurring

Rs. 16,986 (R)

Due to the rise in prices and high rates of foreign exchange and also superior type of equipment intended for the Phonetic Laboratory, the University requested the following additional Non-recurring grants for the Institute:-

- (i) Building .....Rs.55,310 (NR)
- (ii) Equipment for Phonetic Laboratory.....Rs.11,648 (NR)
- (iii) Books.....Rs. 8,452 (NR)

Total:- Rs.75,410 (NR)

The Chairman approved the above grants for payment to the Agra University on condition that the Commission will not pay any further grant towards the non-recurring expenditure in respect of the Original building and equipment for the Institute during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The Chairman has also approved the following grants to the Agra University for the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics:-

- Books .....Rs.10,000 (NR)
- \* Recurring being the deficit between income and expenditure of the Institute. ....Rs.17,000 (R) p.a. for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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XIX. Kerala University - Development of the Department of Education (M. Ed. Course).

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th and 15th April 1959, accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Kerala University for the development of the Department of Education. The Commission however, desired that the proposed syllabus of the M.Ed. Course may be shown to Shri E.A. Pires Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi for his comments. Shri Pires made the following comments:-

(i) The subject of Psychometrics included by the Visiting Committee in the Syllabus may be so enlarged as to include other Psychological services such as guidance and counselling, mental hygiene and child guidance, education of exceptional and handicapped children etc.

(ii) Paper II, under I Compulsory subjects, may be taken out of the M.Ed. Course if it is a one year Course. But in case the Course is to be extended to more than one year (say to two years) this paper may be retained.

(iii) Among the elective subjects under Part II, Educational Administrations may be added with two papers. This development may take place under the III Plan, if it is not possible for the University to undertake the teaching of the subject with the approved staff of one Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer.

The Chairman accepted the suggestions of Dr. Pires and the University has been informed accordingly.

XX. Roorkee University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 29th July 1957, (Resolution 12) agreed that the

scheme of Hobby Workshop be tried in not more than 10 Universities in the first instance. The following 10 Universities were selected for the purpose.

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Aligarh    | (vi) Madras           |
| (ii) Baroda    | (vii) Nagpur          |
| (iii) Calcutta | (viii) Saugar         |
| (iiii) Poona   | (ix) Sri Venkateswara |
| (v) Delhi      | (x) Visva-Bharati.    |

On the request of the Roorkee University, the Chairman has agreed to include the University in the list of Universities where the scheme is to be tried initially.

XXI. Publication of Social Tensions Reports - Constitution of a Committee for evaluation of the reports.

Out of 14 Universities to which financial assistance was given by the University Grants Commission for the implementation of the schemes relating to research in Social Tensions, 10 Universities have furnished reports. In addition to this, 3 reports of the scheme implemented earlier under the auspices of the Ministry of Education have also been received.

In 1955 the Steering Committee for the scheme had recommended that suitable reports of the scheme be published. The Chairman has appointed the following as members of an Expert Committee to consider the suitability of publication of the reports submitted by various team leaders.

- (1) Prof. C.N. Vakil,  
Director UNESCO Research Centre,  
Calcutta.
- (2) Prof. Kali Prasad,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Lucknow University.
- (3) Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Director, Tata School of Social Sciences,  
Bombay.
- (4) Dr. N.S. Junankar,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi.

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XXII. Establishment of Hobby Workshop in the Colleges and Hobbies to be pursued in the Workshops.

The Commission at its meeting held on 14/15th April 1959 agreed to extend the benefit of the scheme of Hobby Workshops to the affiliated and constituent Colleges of the Universities on the same lines as in the case of Universities but on a smaller scale.

The Panjab University requested that music, Painting and Leather Work etc. may be provided in the Workshops in women's Colleges to enable the Girl students to participate in the scheme in addition to the following hobbies already approved by the University Grants Commission.

- (a) Carpentry and wood turning.
- (b) Smithy, and metal workshops.
- (c) Assembling of electronic and electrical appliances.
- (d) Photography.
- (e) Clay modelling and papier mache.

The Chairman has decided that Leather work may be included in the list of hobbies. It was also decided that the Colleges will be required to spend at least Rs.5,000/- (NR) from their own funds for the construction of building and the provision of equipment.

XXIII. Madras University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Madras University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop in the first instance. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Madras University at a total cost of Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.70,000 (NR) and sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,000/- for purchasing materials for construction work. The share of the Commission will be Rs.50,600/- (NR) and Rs.5,000 (R) for the building, equipment and the staff respectively. The University has agreed to bear the additional cost of Rs.20,600 (NR) from its funds.

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XXIV. Aligarh Muslim University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Aligarh Muslim University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University at a total cost of Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.71,689 (NR) and sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.8,000/- for purchasing materials etc. The share of the Commission will be Rs.50,000 (NR) and the excess expenditure of Rs.21,689 (R) will be borne by the University.

XXV. Sri Venkateswara University - Setting up of a Hobby Workshop.

The Commission selected the Sri Venkateswara University as one of the 11 Centres for implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshop in the first instance. The Chairman approved the scheme of the Sri Venkateswara University at a total cost of Rs. 4,327/- (Rs.55,327/- (NR) and Rs.9,000 (R) ) and sanctioned payment of a sum of Rs.20,000/- towards construction of a building for Hobby Workshop. The share of the Commission will be Rs.5,000 (R) and Rs.50,000 (NR) and the additional expenditure will be borne by the University/State Government.

XXVI. Visva-Bharati University - Appointment of staff for the introduction of the 3-Year Degree Course.

The Commission paid Rs.50,000/- to the Visva-Bharati University, in 1958-59, representing 2/3rd of the non-recurring grant of Rs.75,000/- for the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course. The Chairman sanctioned the following posts in the University on the usual grades under the scheme of the 3-Year Degree Course.

- (a) Department of History & Indology ..Lecturers 2
- (b) Department of Economics and Politics .....Lecturers 2
- (c) Department of Philosophy and Religion. ... Conversion of two sanctioned posts of Research Assistants into that of Lecturers.

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- (d) Department of Sanskrit and Pali. ....Editor of  
Sanskrit manus-  
cripts... 1.
- (e) Department of Oriya .....Lecturer 1  
(subject to admission  
to B.A. Hons.Course).
- (f) Department of Bengali. .....Keeper and Editor of  
Bengali manuscripts 1
- (g) Department of English .....Lecturer 1

The approval was subject to the ceiling of Rs.25,000/- p.a. as recommended by the Deshmukh Committee for the Institutions of the type of the Visva-Bharati. The information about the actual appointments made by the University is yet to be received.

XXVII. S.N.D.T. Women's University - Introduction of the Pre-University Course - Sanction of grant for.

The S.N.D.T. Women's University approached the Commission for sanction of grant for adding Pre-University Classes to the existing Three-Year Degree Course. The Pre-University class is a transitory feature in Colleges and Universities and financial help is not generally admissible to a University for this purpose only. But since this University was anxious to retain the Pre-University Classes as long as possible in the interest of orientating the students to take the Three-Year Degree Course and the establishment of sufficient number of Higher Secondary Schools in Bombay was likely to take some time, the Chairman approved an expenditure of Rs.75,000/- (NR) for new building and equipment at the S.N.D.T. College for Women at Poona and Rs.25,000/- (R) for meeting additional recurring expenses in respect of appointment of staff in each of the two Colleges of the University at Bombay and Poona on the usual sharing basis of 50 : 50. In view of the Commission having already agreed to provide financial assistance to the University for the construction of an academic building at Bombay no non-recurring grant under the 3-Year Degree Course was sanctioned

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for the College at Bombay.

XXVIII. Marathwada University - Upgrading of salaries of teachers of affiliated colleges.

The Chairman on the request of the Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University agreed to the revision of the following scales of pay in the three affiliated colleges of the University, viz. Milind Maha-vidyalaya, Peoples' College and Manik Chand Pahade Law College, (approved under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act) on condition that the colleges/University/State Government will share the increased expenditure consequent upon the revision of the pay scales of the teachers at 50% in respect of Mens' colleges and 25% in respect of Womens' colleges:

Professors	.....Rs.300-20-400-25-600
Lecturers	.....Rs.200-15-380-20-400
Tutors and Demonstrators (with Master's degree)	.....Rs.150-10-250
Tutors and Demonstrators (with Bachelor's degree)	.....Rs.100-10-150

XXIX. Aligarh Muslim University - Introduction of General Education Course.

The Commission had sanctioned 8 posts of Lecturers for introduction of General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University during the year 1958-59. The University requested that the posts of 3 Readers and 4 additional Lecturers be also sanctioned for carrying the teaching of General Education forward to the 2nd Year of the Three Year Degree Course.

The Chairman agreed to the creation of these additional seven posts (3 Readers and 4 Lecturers) in 1959-60 under the scheme of the 3-Year Degree Course on condition that the total recurring expenditure on the implementation of the scheme of the General Education should not exceed the ceiling of Rs.60,000/- admissible to the University on the basis of the recommendations of the Deshmukh Committee. The University has

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been asked to cut-down the number of staff if necessary so as to keep the expenditure within the limit of Rs. 60,000/- per annum.

XXXI. Dr. T.S. Mahabale - Payment of travel grant for attending the 9th International Botanical Congress held in Montreal in August 1959.

The Commission in their meeting dated 3-5-59 decided that normally the Commission could not pay travelling expenses of University teachers going abroad to attend meetings and Conferences but in special cases when a teacher is invited to the meeting of a Learned body to act as Chairman of the meeting or one of its sections or be one of those specially selected to contribute papers, the Commission may consider assisting the University concerned if a request is made by the University and the University itself is willing to share the expenses.

Dr. T.S. Mahabale, Professor of Botany Poona University was invited to deliver a special lecture in the 9th International Botanical Congress which was to be held in Aug '59 and the University of Poona sanctioned an amount of Rs.1,000/- to him towards his travel cost. The total estimated expenditure (First Class Railway fare in India and Tourist fare in International Flight between Poona and Canada) was Rs.5,600/-. In accordance with the resolution of the Commission dated 14/15-4-59 Chairman sanctioned 50% of the cost not exceeding Rs.2800/- to be paid to the University of Poona for Dr. Mahabale (The balance to be met by Dr. Mahabale himself).

XXXI. Gurukul Kangri - Payment of grant for construction of buildings and equipment for the Laboratories for Botany and Zoology.



A Visiting Committee was appointed to assess the building and equipment requirements of the Science College Section of the Gurukul Kangri Degree College, for the B.Sc. Classes in Botany and Zoology and they recommended an expenditure of Rs.3.0 lakhs for the construction of buildings and for equipment in the Laboratories for Botany and Zoology for teaching up to the B.Sc. Degree. The recommendations of the Visiting Committee were accepted by the Chairman and it was decided to pay a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 2.0 lakhs on  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$  sharing basis.

XXXII. Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City (Punjab University) - Construction of Hostel - Payment of grant for.

The Chairman sanctioned payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs.1.25 lakhs to the Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City for the construction of a hostel for 129 girl students on 75 : 25 basis of the actual cost on the basis of an assurance given to the Institution (in University Grants Commission letter No.F.37-13/59(CUP) dated 20-3-59) before the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh was fixed on 29-3-59.

XXXIII. Ahmednagar College - Ahmednagar (Poona University) - Construction of a Boys' Hostel - Payment of grant for.

The Chairman sanctioned the payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs.1,28,714/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less for the construction of a boys' hostel to the Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona University) in slight relaxation of the ceiling of Rs. 1½ lakhs.

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XXXIV. S.I.E.T. Womens' College, Madras  
(Madras University) - Construction  
of Womens' Hostel.

The Chairman sanctioned payment of a Non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 1.25 lakhs or 75% of the actual cost whichever is less to S.I.L.T. College for Women, Madras for the construction of Hostel for 100 girl students as a special case in relaxation of the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. This was in view of the commendable efforts of the Institution to raise funds through private donations for the rest of the heavy construction programme before them. The total cost of the hostel is Rs.2,88,000.

XXXV. Ramjas College, Delhi - Construction  
of the second storey of Hostel Building  
(III Wing) - Payment of loan for.

In 1958 Government of India sanctioned payment of a loan of Rs. 1.15 lakhs to the Ramjas College, Delhi for the construction of an additional Hostel Building of two wings for 36 students on the first floor of an existing hostel. The College authorities constructed two Wings of the Hostel out of the above loan and proposed to build a third Wing on the first floor of the Hostel to provide accommodation for 18 more students. The plans and estimates sent by the College were approved by the C.P.W.D. for Rs. 68,217/- and payment of an additional loan of Rs.68,000/- to the College was recommended to the Government of India.

XXXVI. Lady Irwin College, Delhi -  
Construction of Library Building.

In 1958, the Commission sanctioned the payment of a Non-recurring building grant not exceeding Rs. 1,35,181/- or the actual cost whichever

is less for the construction of a Library Building in the Lady Irwin College, Delhi. The College authorities entrusted the foundation work to be done by a firm of contractors by negotiation and invited tenders for the superstructure. Out of the seven tenders received for the construction of superstructure it was observed that the tender of the firm who had done the foundation work was the highest. As the work executed by this particular firm was of a high quality, the College authorities accepted the highest tender and sought the approval of the Commission. The matter was fully considered by the Chairman and in all the circumstances explained by the College authorities it was decided to approve the action of the College authorities in accepting the highest tender. The main consideration in accepting this was that the work being of the load bearing type should be done by the same firm who had done the foundation work as otherwise if anything went wrong with the building after completion, it may not be possible to fix responsibility on different contractors. It was also agreed that the excess cost may be admitted and the additional grant that may be necessary to be paid to the College for this purpose may be determined after the final bills have been received and certified.

XXXVII. Dr. B.D. Laroia - Extension of appointment.

In accordance with the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of service of employees) Rules, 1958, Rule 8 (reproduced below), the age of retirement of the Commission's employees shall be 55.

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"Rule 8. 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".

These Rules came into force on 1-7-58.

The appointment of Dr. Laroia who attained the age of 56 on June 6, 1958, had been extended by the Chairman upto 6th June, 1959. Final decision on the age of retirement of Officers who have been recruited from Universities or similar bodies is still under consideration. The Chairman has decided that in the meantime the term of Dr. Laroia be further extended upto 6-6-60, when he attains the age of 58.

XXXVIII. Baroda University - Department of Zoology - Additional grant for the construction of a vivarium.

The Commission approved the construction of a vivarium for the Department of Zoology, at an estimated cost of Rs.10,000/- and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,700/- as University Grants Commission's share for this purpose. According to the plans and estimates furnished by the University, the total cost of the vivarium was coming to Rs. 12,351.18 np. As the University had taken every care to keep the cost of construction at the minimum, the Chairman approved the additional expenditure of Rs. 2,351/-, and accorded

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sanction for the payment of Rs. 1,534/-, being the Commission's share.

XXXIX. Delhi University - Summer School in Mathematics.

During May-June, 1958, Delhi University organised a Summer School in Mathematics which was attended by about 60 teachers from various Universities and colleges. Encouraged by the success of the first Summer School, it was decided to hold 2nd Summer School during the current year. The expenditure in holding the Summer School was estimated at Rs.6,250/-. An income of Rs.1,250/- was expected by way of donation etc. To make up the deficit, the Chairman, University Grants Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000/-, as requested by the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

XL. Delhi University - Scheme for increase in admissions in Honours Courses in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

The Academic Council of Delhi University in a resolution adopted at its meeting held on 13-11-'57 decided that "there should be progressive increase (20 to 25% each year) in the number of students admitted to the Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry with a view to effect a general increase upto 100% in the number of Science Honours students by the end of 5 years". The Academic Council subsequently appointed a Sub-Committee in December, 1957 to work out the financial implications for the implementation of the scheme. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Academic Council in February, 1958, including the proposal that the intake in the B.Sc. (Pass) classes should continue at the existing strength of 120. To assess the needs of the University, the Commission appointed in May, 1958 a Visiting Committee consisting of the following:-

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1. Dr. K.S. Krishnan, F.R.S.  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory.
2. Dr. S.S. Joshi,  
Banaras Hindu University.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

This Committee discussed the whole problem of intake into the B.Sc.(Pass) and Honours classes and suggested to the University that it was an appropriate occasion for the University to review the position particularly in regard to the question of B.Sc. (Pass) teaching vis-a-vis the transfer of the B.Sc. teaching to the Constituent Colleges and to re-cast the rules and regulations relating to the Honours courses particularly with regard to the status of subsidiary subjects. In its interim report presented to the Commission in July, '58, the Visiting Committee recommended as an interim measure that the University be permitted to increase admissions to Honour Courses in Physics and Chemistry by 25 per cent and recommended the creation of some additional posts of lecturers and Laboratory Assistants and the additional recurring grants of Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 7,000/- for the Departments of Physics & Chemistry respectively.

After the discussions with the members of the Visiting Committee, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University referred the question of reviewing the rules and regulations of the Honours Courses to the Faculty of Science and the Academic Council of the University. After full deliberations, the Academic Council at its meeting held on 9th April, '59 resolved that in the case of B.Sc. (Hons.) course three Science subjects should

be in the ratio of 9:3:3 i.e. 900 marks in the main and 300 marks each in the other two subsidiary subjects. "The level (but not necessarily the content) of the course in the subsidiary subjects should be raised to that of B.Sc. (Pass) standard". The division in the Honours final examination is to be declared in future on the total performance of the candidate i.e. the combined result of the Main and the two subsidiary subjects. The speed of progress of the re-organisation scheme, however, had to be accelerated owing to the heavy pressure of admissions both at the B.Sc.(Pass) and the Honours level by substantially qualified candidates (in the case of Physics Honours, there were as many as 127 first-class candidates seeking admission as against the 60 seats available) with the result that the University decided to increase admissions in the Honours courses in Physics, Mathematics by 100 per cent and in Chemistry by about 50 per cent. For creating immediate facilities for increased number in Honours classes, the University decided to transfer the B.Sc. (Pass) classes to the Constituent Colleges. This was done in consultation with the Chairman who agreed to the increase in admissions provided that the students admitted satisfy the necessary conditions for eligibility for admission and deserve on academic grounds to be admitted and that the University satisfy itself that the teachers with requisite qualifications were available in the Colleges to teach the B.Sc. (Pass) classes. The University was asked by the Commission to submit details of its requirements to meet demands owing to increase in number at the Honours level.

The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University  
submitted the revised requirements of the Departments

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of Physics and Chemistry based on the calculations that there will be an increase of 100% seats in all the three subjects i.e. Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as compared to the basis of admission in 1958. This means that each Department will admit 120 students in the Honours classes w.e.f. 1959 or 60.

The Chairman accepted the request of the Vice-Chancellor and sanctioned the following additional grants:-

Non-recurring:

Departments.	Building plinth area per sq.ft.	Cost including furniture & Lab. services.	Equipment.
		Rs.	Rs.
Physics	5,000	80,000	50,000
Chemistry	7,500	1,20,000	30,000
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>

Total Non-recurring - Rs. 2,80,000/-

Recurring:

Department	Maintenance grant (per year)	Additional staff.	Cost of additional staff per year.
	Rs.		Rs.
Physics	6,000	1 Reader 2 Lecturers.	7,500 10,000
Chemistry	8,000	1 Reader 3 Lecturers	7,500 15,000
	<u>14,000</u>		<u>40,000</u>

Total Recurring - Rs. 54,000/- a year.

XLI. Jammu & Kashmir University - Construction of Geology Block.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved the construction of a building for the Zoology Department, Jammu & Kashmir University, on a plinth area of 15,000 sq.ft. at an



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estimated cost of Rs. 2,10,000/- of which the share of University Grants Commission was to be Rs. 1,40,000/-. According to the plans and estimates as approved by the Local Public Works Department, the cost of erecting the building on a plinth area of 14,000 sq.ft. only came to Rs. 2,25,000/-, thus exceeding the approved cost by Rs. 15,500/-. The rise in cost was mainly due to deep foundations which were necessary on account of the soft and sandy nature of the local soil. The Chairman approved the excess expenditure of Rs. 15,500/- towards the construction of this building and sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 10,333/- as Commission's share thereof.

XLII. Kerala University - Scheme for promoting Higher Education & Research in Botany.

The Kerala University submitted a scheme for promoting researches in subjects which are not directly organised by the University. It was proposed that professors in Colleges affiliated to the University may be considered for recognition as University Professors in suitable cases. Such University Professors could be given additional facilities by way of staff and equipment, paid for out of the University funds. They could be paid such remuneration as the University may deem adequate for the purpose. A beginning was proposed to be made by recognising the Professor in Botany in the University College, Trivandrum (which is now a Government Institution) as University Professor in Botany. In a subsequent communication, the University has informed that the State Government has approved the scheme and has agreed to the appointment of the Professor in Botany in Trivandrum College as University Professor. The Syndicate of the University has also accepted to

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contribute a matching grant of 50 per cent towards the recurring expenditure for the running and the maintenance of the Department of Botany.

The Chairman accepted the scheme in principle and consequently sanctioned recurring grant on a 50 per cent basis towards the following ceiling expenditure estimated to be incurred during 1959-60.

Purpose	Ceiling recurring expenditure during 1959-60.
-----	-----
a) Allowance to University Professor in Botany at Rs. 250/- p.M.	Rs. 6,000/-
b) One Lecturer in Botany (Grade Rs.250-25-500).	8,000/-
c) One Artist Photographer (Grade Rs.90-8-130-10-200).	3,600/-
d) Laboratory maintenance.	10,000/-
	-----
Total ceiling recurring expenditure for 1959-61.	27,600/-
	-----

XLIII. Saugor University - Additional grant for the Audio-Visual Education Centre.

The Commission earlier approved the Saugor University's scheme for the improvement of its Audio-visual Education Centre and approved an expenditure of Rs. 30,000/- (Share of the University Grants Commission being Rs. 20,000/-) for the purchase of equipment for the Centre. As some more equipment was needed and was available within the Country, the Chairman sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 5,000/- (being two-third of Rs. 7,500) for purchase of a movie camera for the Audio-Visual Education Centre, Saugar University.

XLIV. Sri Venkateswara University.- Construction of Science Block - Phase II.

The Commission approved the construction of a total plinth area of 67,341 sq.ft. at an estimated

cost of Rs. 15.26 lakhs under Phase II of the construction of the Science Blocks at the Sri Venkateswara University. Instead of calling for fresh tenders, the University requested for permission to entrust <sup>this work</sup> to the same contractors who was incharge of Phase I of the construction work since the terms of contract with him provided for a rebate of 2 percent in the accepted tendered rates if Phase II of the work was also given to him, besides no new contractor could be allowed to come on the site unless the original contractor had time to finish Phase I of the work and this would have delayed the work at least by one year.

The Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle, certified that the rates charged in the estimates for Phase II were the same as those approved by the Chief Engineer, State Public Works Department for Phase I of construction and that there was no reduction in the prevalent Public Works Department rates since then. Since the University was anxious to complete the entire construction work as early as possible, the Chairman agreed to the University's proposal to entrust the construction of Phase II to the original contractor. The plans and estimates were also approved on the condition that the work is completed within the ceilings for the plinth area and cost of construction already approved.

TECHNOLOGY

XLV. Madras University - Revision in the scheme for recurring expenditure approved for the School of Architecture.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission approved the establishment of a School of Architecture at the Madras University and sanctioned for its maintenance a ceiling recurring grant of Rs.21,666/- being one-third of the approved expenditure

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of Rs.65,000/-. In the light of the experience gained in running the school since July 1957, the University proposed a revision in the scheme of recurring expenditure and proposed the following modifications:-

1. One full time Professor in place of a part-time one.
2. Three Studio Assistants in place of two studio Assistants.
3. Rs.1,500/- for Library books in place of Rs.500/-.
4. Rs.6,000/- for furniture and equipment in place of Rs.500/-.
5. Rs.2,000/- for contingencies in place of Rs.1,500/-.
6. One additional Lecturer in Engineering.

As the University had not appointed all the eight part-time lecturers as originally intended, the savings thus effected were sufficient to cover the extra cost involved in the above mentioned changes. The Chairman accorded high approval to the above proposals of the University on the condition that the recurring expenditure for staff and maintenance of the School of Architecture would not exceed the approved ceiling of Rs.65,000/-p.a.

XLVI. Roorkee University - Construction of a Hostel for 90 Engineering Degree Course Students.

The Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 1st October, 1958 recommended a sum of Rs.2,52,000/- for construction of a hostel for 90 Degree Course students at the University of Roorkee. In their letter dated 1st July, 1959 the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs asked the recommendations of the Commission on this subject.

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The Chairman accepted the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. and approved that loan of Rs.2,52,000/- may be paid by Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the Roorkee University for the construction of the hostel.

XLVII. Roorkee University - Approval of an excess expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of the Public Health Engineering Post-Graduate Laboratory.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs.37,500/- for the construction of a building on an area of 3,000 sq.ft. for the Post-graduate Course in Public Health Engineering. The Estimate of Rs.37,599/- submitted by the University for the construction of an approved area of 3,000 sq.ft. exceeded the approved cost by a small amount of Rs.99/- only. The expenditure involved being very small, the Chairman agreed to the request of the University and accorded approval to an additional expenditure of Rs.99/- and sanctioned the additional grant of Rs.74,25 np. for the construction of the building for the Public Health Engineering Post-Graduate Course.

XLVIII. Roorkee University - Sanction for an additional plinth area of 300 sq.ft. for the Highway Engineering Post-graduate Course Laboratory.

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved the construction of an area of 2100 sq.ft. at an approved cost of Rs.31,500/- for the Post-graduate Courses in Highway Engineering. Against this sanction, the University submitted Plans and Estimates for the construction of a plinth area of 2400 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.30,077. Since it was difficult

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for the University to alter the plans of the composite Civil Engineering Block, where the accommodation of 2400 sq.ft. was being provided for the course and as the estimated cost (Rs.30,077) was well within the approved cost (Rs.31,500), the Chairman accorded approval to the Plans and Estimates submitted by the University and sanctioned the construction of an additional plinth area of 300 sq.ft. for the Post-graduate Course in Highway Engineering.

XLIX. Pattern of assistance for Technological Institutions - Amendment of.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September, 1958 accepted, on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the following pattern of assistance for Technological Institutions:

	Non-recurring -----	Recurring. -----
a) Under-graduate courses	50%	50% of the gross expenditure to be shared between Central and State Governments in agreed proportions.
b) Post-graduate courses and research.	100%	100%
c) Specialised courses like Mining Engg.	100%	100%

Later, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs intimated to the Commission that so far as the Central Government was concerned, the pattern of assistance for the recurring grant under (a) above the "Under-graduate courses" will be 50% of the "net deficit" in the recurring expenditure after adjusting income from all available sources. With a view to have common pattern of assistance with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the Chairman

(Contd'....33.)



approved that Commission should also give recurring grant for under- graduate courses at 50% of the "net deficit" and permitted that the resolution adopted by the Commission in September 1958 be accordingly ammended so as to read "net deficit" in place of the "gross expenditure".

\*Sahani\*  
4-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
17/18th September 1959.

Item No.4 : To receive a statement of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 17th and 18th June 1959.

S.No.	Name of the University/ College.	Purpose	Amount
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
1.	Aligarh.	I instalment of grant for purchasing materials etc. towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.46,689/-; Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	8,000/- (NR)
2.	Madras.	I instalment of grant for purchasing materials etc. towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.45,600/-; Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	8,000/- (NR)
3.	Sri Venkat- -eswara.	I instalment of grant towards construction of a building for Hobby workshop (Approved cost Rs.30,327/- Commission's share Rs.25,000/-).	20,000/- (NR)
4.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	I instalment of 'on account' grant regarding introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course in the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona (Approved cost Rs.75,000/-; Commission's share Rs.37,500/-).	25,000/- (NR)
5.	Poona.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the introduction of of the Three-Year Degree Course in the Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur. (Total cost Rs.2,75,000; U.G.C.'s share Rs.1,37,500/-; grant paid so far Rs.25,000/-).	

The following grants towards the scheme of the introduction of 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 Ministry.

6.	Kerala.	5,00,000 (NR)
7.	Andhra.	5,50,000 (NR)
8.	Osmania.	1,40,000 (NR)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	Sri Venkateswara.		60,000 (NR)
10.	Karnatak.		1,00,000 (NR)
11.	V. Bharati	II instalment of an 'on account' grant for the water supply scheme (Approved cost Rs.18,00,600 grant paid previously Rs.35,190/-)	4,00,000 (NR)
12.	Delhi.	VII instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Jubilee Hall (Approved cost Rs.12,36,000/-; grant paid previously Rs.10,00,000/-).	75,000 (NR)
13.	Banaras.	III instalment of 'on account' grant for the water supply re-organisation scheme (Approved cost Rs.10.46 lakhs; grant paid previously Rs.2,18,085/-).	1,50,000 (NR)
14.	Aligarh.	IX instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.16,49,800/-; grant paid previously Rs.10.5 lakhs).	2,20,000 (NR)
15.	Aligarh.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of the University staff club-cum-guest House (Approved cost Rs.1,43,000/-; grant paid previously Rs.50,000 (NR). A sum of Rs.54,000/- met out of Block grant; balance of Rs.89,000/- will be paid from Development budget.	20,000 (NR)
16.	Delhi.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Calculating Machines for the M.A. Course in Economic Statistics (Approved cost Rs.12,800/- of 8 machines).	10,000 (NR)
17.	Annamalai.	5th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.9,00,000/-; U.G.C. share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd = Rs.6,00,000/- grant paid previously Rs. 4 lakhs).	50,000 (NR)
18.	Kerala.	3rd instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.10,00,000/- share of the U.G.C. at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd = Rs.6,66,666/- grant paid previously Rs.3 lakhs).	50,000 (NR)

1.	2.	3.	4.
19.	Rajasthan.	5th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Library Building (Approved cost Rs.6,93,543/-; U.G.C. share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd = Rs.4,62,300/- grant paid previously Rs.2.5 lakhs).	50,000 (NR)
20.	Roorkee.	4th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Library Building (Approved cost Rs.7,00,000/-; share of the U.G.C. at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd = Rs.4,67,000/- grant paid previously Rs.1,60,000).	40,000 (NR)
21.	Sri Venkateswara.	4th instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.8,80,000/- share of the U.G.C. at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd = Rs.5,86,700/- grant paid previously Rs.3,00,000).	50,000 (NR)
22.	Delhi.	Grant for the further development of the Deptt. of Buddhist Studies (Recurring grant towards the salaries of the staff and N.R. grant for the library books against the approved cost of Rs.60,000 (NR)).	15,000 (R) 30,000 (NR)
23.	Aligarh.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the special repairs to buildings (Approved cost Rs.2,71,130/-).	1,25,000 (NR)
24.	Andhra.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Affiliated colleges on account of one teacher in 1958-59.	50,000 (R)
25.	Bombay.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Affiliated colleges of the University for 1958-59.	1,67,000.00 (R)
26.	Calcutta.	-do-	5,00,000.00 (R)
27.	Calcutta.	-do-	1,55,321.00 (R)
28.	Karnatak.	-do-	1,495.00 (R)
29.	Panjab.	-do-	8,485.40 (R)
30.	S.V. Vidyapeeth.	-do-	9,359.49 (R)
31.	Kerala.	-do-	32,650.00 (R)
32.	Kerala.	-do-	3,265.00 (R)
33.	Gujarat.	Revision of salary scales of University Teachers for 1959-60.	2,346.31 (R)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
34.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	Revision of salary scales of University Teachers for 1959-60.	13,508.00 (R)
35.	Jadavpur.	-do-	8,309.32 (R)
36.	Madras.	-do-	39,498.20 (R)
37.	Rajasthan.	-do-	480.00 (R)
38.	Karnatak.	VI instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of library building (Approved cost Rs.5,04,000/-; U.G.C. share Rs.3,35,700/-, grant paid previously Rs.2,35,000/-).	10,000.00 (NR)
39.	Andhra.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post- graduate and research scholar- ships (H) awarded in 1958-59.	2,350.00 (R)
40.	Karnatak.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
41.	Aligarh.	-do-	3,750.00 (R)
42.	Kerala.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
43.	Bombay.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
44.	Bombay.	-do-	2,016.67 (R)
45.	Bombay.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
46.	Bombay.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
47.	Bombay.	-do-	1,255.00 (R)
48.	Patna.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
49.	Jabalpur.	-do-	4,700.00 (R)
50.	Saugar.	-do-	2,350.00 (R)
51.	Gorakhpur.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
52.	Allahabad.	-do-	12,250.00 (R)
53.	Poona.	-do-	2,400.00 (R)
54.	Aligarh.	-do-	3,550.00 (R)
55.	Rajasthan.	-do-	1,200.00 (R)
56.	Patna.	-do-	403.23 (R)
57.	Lucknow.	-do-	4,950.00 (R)
58.	Aligarh.	-do-	2,200.00 (R)
59.	Osmania.	-do-	5,950.00 (R)
60.	Delhi.	-do-	16,362.89 (R)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
61.	Baroda.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post-graduate and research scholarships (H) awarded in 1958-59.	5,080.65 (R)
62.	Allahabad.	-do-	3,600.00 (R)
63.	Baroda.	Renewal in 1959-60 of Post-graduate and research scholarship (H) awarded in 1957-58.	2,180.65 (R)
64.	Baroda.	-do-	264.50 (R)
65.	Delhi.	-do-	916.65 (R)
66.	Patna.	-do-	900.00 (R)
67.	Rajasthan.	-do-	400.00 (R)
68.	Karnatak.	-do-	972.58 (R)
69.	Aligarh.	I instalment of 'on account' grant for the establishment of depts. for the study of South Indian languages and Culture in North Indian Universities (Approved N.R. cost Rs.20,000/- for books etc. The recurring expenditure is payable per annum.	4,000.00 (R) 10,000.00 (NR)
70.	Gudivada College, Gudivada. (Andhra Univ.)	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund for 1959-60.	626.00 (NR)
71.	Panjab.	-do-	10,000.00 (NR)
72.	Baroda.	-do-	6,640.22 (NR)
73.	Mysore.	-do-	6,900.24 (NR)
74.	(a) Rural College, Kanakpura (Mysore).	-do-	242.00 (NR)
75.	(b) Saradawlas College, (Mysore).	-do-	775.31 (NR)
76.	National College, Bangalore (Mysore).	-do-	370.00 (NR)
77.	Annamalai.	II instalment of 'on account' grant for the construction of Women's Hostel (Approved cost Rs.1,66,600/-; U.G.C. share - Rs.1,24,950/- grant paid previously Rs.55,000/-)	30,000.00 (NR)
78.	Agra.	II & III instalments of grant towards the construction of Women's Hostel Building. Approved cost Rs.1,50,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.1,12,500/-; grant previously paid Rs.50,000/-.	50,000.00 (NR)
79.	Karnatak.	III & IV instalment of a grant	P.T.O.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
79.	Karnatak.	III & IV instalment of grant towards the construction of Hostel Building. Approved cost Rs.7,37,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.3,68,500/- - grant previously paid Rs.1,50,000.	1,50,000.00 (NR)
80.	Saugar. furniture	I instalment of 'on account' grant regarding provision of for the Boy's Hostel - (Approved cost Rs.30,000/- U.G.C. share Rs.15,000/-)	10,000.00 (NR)
81.	Saugar.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of a Hostel Building (Approved cost Rs.7,38,000 share Rs.369,000. Grant paid previously Rs.1,00,000.	50,000.00 (NR)
82.	Baroda.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the scheme of Socio-Historical survey of Muslim Population of Gujarat. (Approved cost Rs.13,050 (NR) Share of the Commission Rs.8,700 (NR)	5,000.00 (NR)
83.	Baroda.	IV instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of building of the Faculty of Commerce (including the 2nd floor). (Approved cost Rs.2,60,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.1,73,334 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.1,40,000 (NR).	25,000.00 (NR)
84.	Baroda.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of furniture for the building of Faculty of Commerce and deptts. of Economics, Politics and Sociology. (Approved cost Rs.42,150 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.28,100 (NR).	25,000.00 (NR)
85.	Poona.	I instalment of 'on account' Recurring & Non-recurring grants towards the dept. of Ancient History & Archeology (Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.75,000 (R) & Rs.3,50,000 (NR).	17,000.00 (R) 50,000.00 (NR)
86.	Calcutta.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the scheme of Research in Nepali language. (Approved cost Rs.15,000 (NR) share of the Commission - Rs.15,000/- (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.2,000 (NR).	2,000.00 (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
87.	Mysore.	Token grant towards the holding of the Joint Conference of the International Institute of Philosophy and Indian Philosophical Congress under the auspices of the Mysore University.	5,000.00 (NR)
88.	Gujarat.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of building of the School of Gujarati language & literature. (Approved cost Rs.2,09,000 (NR) share of the Commission = Rs.1,39,300/- (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.84,200 (NR).	50,000.00 (NR)
89.	Madras.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of equipment etc. for the depts. of Economics, Psychology, Indian Music and Library. (Approved cost Rs.55,000/- (NR) - Share of the Commission = Rs.37,000 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.14,500/-.	15,000.00 (NR)
90.	Utkal.	III instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs.11,48,000 (NR) - Share of the Commission Rs.7,65,000 (NR) Amount paid previously Rs.4,12,000 (NR).	1,00,000.00 (NR)
91.	Utkal.	II instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of Books for the Depts. of Economics, History, Political Science, Psychology, Philosophy & Sanskrit. (Approved cost Rs.60,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.40,000 (NR) Amount paid previously Rs.16,000/- (NR).	15,000.00 (NR)
92.	Agra.	IV instalment of grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics for Building Books & equipment. Amount paid previously Rs.1,58,337/- (NR). (Approved cost Rs.2,43,747 (NR) U.G.C. share Rs.2,43,747/- .	85,410.00 (NR)
93.	Utkal.	I instalment of 'on account' grant towards the purchase of equipment for the dept. of Psychology. (Approved cost Rs.30,000 (NR), share of the Commission Rs.20,000 (NR).	P.T.O. 7,500.00 (NR)
94.	S.V. Vidya-peeth.	Recurring grant towards the staff for the development of the Depts. of Mumanities viz. Economics, Politics, History, Philosophy, Commerce English, Hindi, Gujarati and Sanskrit.	48,000.00 (R) (grant sanction by adjustment out of unspent balance remaining with the University for Arts Block building).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
95.	S.V. Vidya- ppeeth.	I instalment towards 'on account' grant towards the purchase of of the books for the deptts. of Economics, Politics, History Philosophy, Commerce, English Hindi, Gujarati & Sanskrit. (Total approved cost is Rs.1,50,000 (NR) share of the Commission Rs.1,00,000 (NR)	50,000.00 (NR) (grant sanction by adjustment out of unspent balance as stated above).
96.	Lucknow.	II instalment of grant for payment of T.A. & D.A. to Prof. M.B. Stinson a T.C.M. Expert attached to the J.&K. Institute of Sociology & Human Relations. (Amount paid previously Rs.5,475 (NR).	4,080.00 (NR)
97.	Karnatak.	VI instalment of 'on account' grant towards the construction of Arts Block (Approved cost Rs.9,66,166 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs.6,44,110 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.6,40,000 (NR).	2,00,000.00 (NR)
98.	Aligarh.	1. For the purchase of library books & journals, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,78,400/- paid during 1957-59.	12,000
		2. For the construction of Geology Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,44,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.2,80,000/- were paid during 1956-59.	50,000
		3. For the construction of Physics Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,12,418/- sanctioned for the purpose, as U.G.C.'s share towards the approved cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs. The first four instalments amount to Rs. 3 lakhs were paid during 1956-59.	50,000
		4) For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :	
		Physics 40,000	
		Chemistry 50,000	1,50,000
		Botany 40,000	
		Geography 20,000	
		----- 1,50,000 -----	

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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Contd. Aligarh.

	5. Institute of Ophthalmology		
	Ist instalment of recurring grant for 1959-60 from the annual maintenance grant of Rs.53,000/- sanctioned		26,500
99.	Andhra.	For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :	
	Physics	35,000	
	For fabrication of Physics equipment		1,00,000
	Botany	15,000	
	Bot. Museum	5,000	
	Zoology	9,000	
	Zoology Museum	1,000	
	Chemistry	22,000	
	Statistics	2,000	
	Central Work-shop	5,000	
		-----	
		1,00,000	
		-----	
100.	Annamalai.	For the purchase of Library books and journals (Science) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.63,000/- were paid during 1957-59.	48,000
101.	Baroda.	For the construction of Vivarium, Zoology Department, being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.8,234/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.5,000/- was paid earlier this year.	3,234
102.	Bihar.	1. For the purchase of library books and journals (Science) being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,30,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid earlier this year.	50,000
		2. For the purchase of workshop equipment for the Central Workshop at Muzaffarpur and Ranchi Centres, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.40,000/- sanctioned for this purpose.	20,000
103.	Calcutta.	For the purchase of library books & journals (Science) being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1958-59.	50,000



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1.	2.	3.	4.
104. Delhi.	1. For the construction of Zoology Laboratory building, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,89,562/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments consisting of Rs.2,25,000/- were paid during 1956-59.		75,000
	2. For the development of the Botany Museum, Herbarium and Garden, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.60,000/- already sanctioned.		30,000
105. Gauhati.	1. For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :		1,13,000
	Physics	30,000	
	Botany	25,000	
	Geology	30,000	
	Geography	8,000	
	Workshop	20,000	
	----- 1,13,000 -----		
	This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,22,600/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.90,000/- was paid during 58-59.		
	2. For purchase of Library books and journals (Science) being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- sanctioned. The I instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1958-59.		50,000
106. Jadavpur.	For the purchase of scientific equipment as indicated below :		30,000
	Geology	26,667	
	Mathematics	3,333	
	<u>30,000</u>		
	This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,70,667/- sanctioned. The 1st instalment of Rs.80,000 was paid during 1958-59.		
107. Jammu & Kashmir.	1. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Geology Deptt. being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.7,133/- was paid during 1958-59.		30,000
	2. For the construction of Geology Block, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,833/- sanctioned.		30,000
	3. For purchase of library books & journals being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,60,000/- sanctioned. The 1st instalment of Rs.18,000/- was paid during 1958-59.		20,000

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## Contd. Jammu &amp; Kashmir.

	4. Recurring grant towards salary of staff for 1958-59 & 1959-60, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,88,400/- sanctioned for this purpose.	5,219
108. Kerala.	1. For the purchase of library books and journals - Rs.14,900 each for the department of Applied Chemistry and Statistics, in full payment of the Commission's sanction of Rs.28,600/- for the purpose.	48,600
	2. For the purchase of library books and journals for the Deptt. of Oceanography - Rs.15,000/- being a fresh sanction.	
109. Lucknow.	For the purchase of library books and journals being the third and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,20,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. First two instalments amounting to Rs.70,000/- were paid in 1958-59.	50,000
110. Madras.	1. Towards the salary of additional staff being the first instalment of recurring grant during 1959-60 for one establishment of Post-graduate deptts. of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry at Madurai Centre.	16,618
	2. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Geology, being the 1st instalment from the grant of Rs.73,333/- sanctioned.	50,000
	3. For the purchase of Library books and Journals for Higher Scientific Education & Research, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.1,05,000 sanctioned.	30,000
111. Mysore.	For the purchase of Library books and Journals being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,30,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.	50,000
112. Patna.	For the purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Zoology being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,86,666/- sanctioned. Payment of this amount was sanctioned during 1958-59, but could not be paid as the bill was received too late.	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
113. Poona.	1. For the construction of Laboratory building for the deptt. of Zoology; being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,56,867/- sanctioned.		50,000
	2. For the construction of the Extension to Botany Laboratory being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.98,667/- sanctioned.		50,000
	3. For the construction of Central Workshop building, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.40,000/- sanctioned.		35,000
	4. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptts. of Chemistry (Rs.66,000) Maths. & Statistics (Rs.25,000), Geology (Rs.13,000) and Zoology (Rs.13000) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,16,667/- sanctioned. Ist two instalment amounting to Rs.41,000/- were paid during 1958-59.		1,17,000
	5. For the purchase of Library books and journals, in lieu of the adjustment made of a similar amount during 1958-59.		20,000
114. Sri Venkateswara.	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the deptts. of Botany (Rs.25,000/-) and Geology (Rs.25,000/-) being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,33,000/- sanctioned. First two instalments amounting to Rs.3,00,000/- were paid during 1955-58,		50,000
115. Andhra.	1. For the purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Chemical Engg., J.V.D. College, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.3,02,667/- sanctioned for the purpose.		1,00,000
	2. Being the recurring grant for 1958-59 for the Chemical Engg. Deptt. J.V.D. College.		5,042
116. Annamalai.	Towards additional expenditure for books and furniture for the Engineering College. Fresh sanction.		12,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
117. Banaras.	1. For construction of buildings for the College of Engineering, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.7.54 lakhs. First instalment of Rs.75,000/- was paid in 1957-58.		3,00,000
	2. Towards additional expenditure for construction of the building for the Deptt. of Chemical Engg, and Chemical Technology being a fresh sanction. This raises the total grant sanctioned for this purpose to Rs.8,54,300/- out of which Rs.3,80,250/- were paid during 1955-56 and 1958-59.		1,50,200
118. Calcutta.	1. Towards the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Applied Chemistry, being the third instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,73,333/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.2,51,000/- for this purpose. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.2,01,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.		50,000
	2. For the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Applied Physics, being the second instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,23,333/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.1,92,000/- for this purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,42,000/- was paid during 1957-58.		50,000
	3. For the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Radiophysics and Electronics, being the second instalment out of the total sanctioned grant of Rs.2,71,733/-. This raises the total grant paid so far to Rs.2,33,000/- for this purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,83,000/- was paid during 1957-58.		50,000
119. Jadavpur.	1. For purchase of equipment for the College of Engg., and Technology (Expansion Scheme) being the II instalment from the sanctioned grant of Rs.7.24 lakhs. This raises the grant paid so far for this purpose to Rs.3,19,832/-.		1,00,000
	2. For the construction of buildings for the College of Engg. & Tech. (Expansion Scheme) being the III instalment from the sanction grant of Rs.13.80 lakhs. This raises the grant so far paid for this purpose to Rs.7,12,500/-.		3,00,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
120. Saugar.	1. Towards additional cost of the construction of building for the Deptt. of Pharmacy, a fresh sanction. This raises the total sanctioned grant for the purpose to Rs.1,42,666/- out of which Rs.1,26,000/- has already been paid.		9,333
	2. Towards the purchase of furniture for the Pharmacy Deptt. Building, a fresh grant.		10,000
121. Baroda.	For purchase of equipment for the Faculty of Technology and Engg. being the fourth instalment from the grant of Rs.10,62,000/- sanctioned. This raises the total grant paid so far for this purpose to Rs.7,00,000/-. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.5,25,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.		1,75,000
122. Madras.	1. Towards the salary of staff for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.5,070 for the year 1959-60.		1,950
	2. Towards the salary of staff for the Business Management Course, being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.30,000/- for the year 1959-60.		6,360
123. Mysore.	1. For the purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering, Bangalore, being the third instalment out of the total equipment grant of Rs.2,45,000/- sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,30,000/- were paid during 1954-55 and 1958-59.		50,000
	2. For the construction of buildings for the College, of Engg., Bangalore, being the third instalment from the total building grant of Rs.83,333/- sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.50,333/- were paid during 1958-59.		20,000
124. Osmania.	1. Towards the salary of staff for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.7,570/- for the year 1959-60.		3,336.71

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Contd. Osmania.

	2. Towards the salary of Two Research Assistants for the Research Unit in Hydraulics and Applied Hydrodynamics, being the first instalment from the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,800/- during 1959-60.		2,880
	3. For the purchase of Equipment for the College of Engg. (Expansion Scheme) being the second instalment out of the total non-recurring grant of Rs.7,24,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.70,000/- was paid during 1957-58.		1,00,000
125, Patna.	1. For the construction of the buildings for the expansion and modernisation of the Bihar College of Engg., being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.7,08,000 sanctioned for the purpose. First instalment of Rs.1,00,000/- was paid in 1957-58.		2,00,000
	2. Towards the salary of staff and the maintenance expenses under the scheme expansion and modernisation of Bihar College of Engg., being the first instalment from the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,06,666/- during 1959-60.		22,939.40
126. Roorkee.	1. Towards the Commission's share of 50% of the expenditure incurred for holding the seminars on Photogrammetry and Earth Quake Engg.		5,490
	2. For the purchase of Tools and to meet expenditure on clearance charges and installation of machines received under T.C.M. for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, being the 2nd instalment out of the total grant of Rs.75,650 sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.60,000/- was paid during 1958-59.		15,650
127.	For the award of travel grants to Science teachers to enable them to visit research centres as per details given below :		<u>2,256.18</u>
(i)	Aligarh	Travel grant to Shri I.D. Pant, Lecturer in Geology, for visiting Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad-Dn.	597

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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- (ii) Delhi. Travel grant to Dr.G.S. Saharia, Reader in Chemistry for visiting M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad (Rs.294/-) and Shri Virendra Kumar, Lecturer in Botany, Delhi College, Delhi for visiting Central National Herbarium, Calcutta (Rs.300/-). 594
- (iii) Gorakhpur. Travel grant to Shri B.N. Mehrotra, Assistant Professor of Physics, for visiting Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta. 404.68
- (iv) Panjab. Travel grant to Dr.P.S. Lele, Senior Lecturer in the Deptt. of Chemical Engg. for visiting Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. 353.50
- (v) Saugar. Travel grant to Dr.H.S. Swarup, Asstt. Professor of Zoology for visiting Central Inland Fisheries Research Sub-Station, Cuttack. 307

128. For the payment of Post-graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engineering & Technology for the period noted against each :

<u>University</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1. Allahabad	1.4.59 to 30.9.59	1,200.00
2. Annamalai	-do-	1,200.00
3. Baroda	-do-	1,200.00
4. Bombay	1.10.58 to 30.9.59	2,400.00
5. Patna	9.3.59 to 30.9.59	1,348.39
		-----
		7,348.39
		-----

129. Vaish Degree College, Shamli (Agra University). Construction of Hostel for 50 men students. 19,000  
 Approved expenditure - 1st instalmen Rs.1,16,400/-; Commission's share - 50% of the actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.58,200/-.

130. D.A.V. College, Kanpur (Agra University). Extension of library building. Approved expenditure :Rs.1,84,585/- 50,000  
 Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,23,056/- 1st instalme

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1.	2.	3.	4.
131.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Agra University).	Construction of 4 class rooms, library hall and cubicles. Approved expenditure Rs.1,06,829/- Commission's share : 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.71,220/-.	57,408 Ist instalment
132.	Fateh Chand College for Women, Hissar (Panjab University).	Construction of a hostel for 102 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,07,617/- Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	40,000 Ist instalment
133.	-do-	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs.6000/- Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.4000/-.	4,000
134.	Almora Degree College, Almora (Agra Univ.).	Construction of a hostel for 58 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,29,000/- Commission's share 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.64,500/-.	20,000 Ist instalment
135.	Stella Maris College, Madras (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 95 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,21,500/-, Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	30,000 Ist instalment
136.	Lady Doak College, Madurai (Madras Univ.).	Construction of a hostel for 34 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,25,441/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.49,935/-.	30,000 Ist instalment
137.	Dayanand College, Sholapur (Poona University)	Completion of a hostel for 28 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.66,581/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.94,081/-.	20,000 Ist instalment 20,000 2nd instalment
138.	D.A.V. College, Ambala City (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for men students. Approved expenditure Rs.29,474/- Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.14,737/-.	7,000 Ist instalment
139.	Christ College, Irinjalakuda (Kerala Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 200 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,66,609/-. Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	40,000 Ist instalment



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1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
140.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab Univ.)	Improvement and expansion of Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, Gas plant and Library. Approved expenditure Rs.62,625/- Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.41,749/-.	20,000/- Ist instalment.
141.	Baring Union Christian College, Batala (Panjab Univ.)	1. Construction of a hostel for 33 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,22,516/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.91,887/- 2. Construction of a hostel for 30 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,14,498/-. Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.57,249/-.	30,000/- Ist instalment.
		3. Improvement and extension of the library. Approved expenditure Rs.94,880/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.63,254/-.	21,000/- Ist instalment.
142.	West Godavari Bhimavaram College, Bhima V.aram (Andhra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 20 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.54,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40,500/-.	13,000/- Ist instalment.
143.	P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu. (Andhra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 25 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,02,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.76,500/-.	25,000/- Ist instalment.
144.	Women's Chris- tian College, Madras. (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 50 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,28,300/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	30,000/- Ist instalment.
145.	St. Mary's College, Trichur. (Kerala Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 63 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,08,549/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.81,412/-.	25,000/- Ist instalment.



1.	2.	3.	4.
146.	M.L. National College, Jamna Nagar. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs.22,120/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.14,746/-.	5,000/-. Ist instalment.
147.	Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City. (Panjab Univ.)	1. Construction of a hostel for 40 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,27,300/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,475/-. 2. Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs.15,400/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.10,266/-.	25,000/-. Ist instalment.
148.	Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh. (Agra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 65 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,41,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
149.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur. (Poona Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 33 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,27,411/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,560/-.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
150.	Vaish College, Bhiwani. (Panjab Univ.)	Purchase of laboratory equipment for the Physics Department. Approved expenditure Rs.2,580/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,720/-.	-
151.	Dayanand College, Ajmer, (Rajasthan University)	Construction of a hostel for 80 men students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,82,127/- plus internal and external services. Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	30,000/-. Ist instalment.
152.	St. John's College, Agra. (Agra Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Laboratory facilities. Approved expenditure - Rs.39,045/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.26,030/-.	8,000/- Ist instalment.
153.	Aggarwal Degree College, Allahabad. (Allahabad Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books. Approved expenditure Rs.7,500/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/-.	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
154.	D.A.V. College for Women, Karnal. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of Library and Geography Laboratory. Approved expenditure - Rs.25,200/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.16,800/-.	6,000/- Ist instalment.
155.	Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur. (Agra Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Physics and Chemistry Laboratories. Approved expenditure Rs.23,500/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.15,666/-.	5,000/- Ist instalment.
156.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Jaipur. (Rajasthan University).	Construction of a hostel for 50 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.1,26,800/-. Commission's share - 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,100/-.	30,000/- Ist instalment.
157.	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur City. (Panjab Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books. Approved expenditure - Rs.5,400/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.3,600/-.	
158.	C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad. (Allahabad Univ.)	Purchase of Library Books and Scientific equipments. Approved expenditure - Rs.69,000/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.46,000/-.	15,000/- Ist instalment.
159.	K.V. Degree College, Machhra. (Agra Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 100 men students. Approved expenditure - Rs.1,91,000/-. Commission's share - 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.95,500/-.	
160.	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar. (J & K Univ.)	Improvement and extension of Library and Laboratory facilities. Approved expenditure Rs.84,780/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.56,520/-.	
161.	S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras. (Madras Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 100 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,88,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	40,000/- Ist instalment.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
174.	Calcutta University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for the year 1958-59. Advance grant for 1959-60.	1,070/- 4,000/-
175.	Mysore University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	1,500/-
176.	Delhi University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Advance Grant for 1959-60.	6,000/-
177.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	7,000/-
178.	Kerala University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1959-60.	4,000/-
179.	Gauhati University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1959-60.	2,500/-
180.	Rajasthan University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for 1958-59.	800/-
181.	Madras University.	Prizes for Regional language.	991/26 nP.
182.	Madras University.	Travel Grant for Shri T.S. Sadasivan to attend the 9th International Congress at Montreal in August, 1959.	3,000/-
183.	Poona University.	Travel Grant for Shri T.S. Mahabale to attend 9th International Botanical Congress at Montreal in August 1959.	2,500/-
184.	Allahabad University.	Travel Grant for Shri A.K. Dey to attend International Conference of pure & applied Chemistry at Munich in August, 1959.	1,600/-
185.	Gorakhpur University.	Travel Grant for Shri R.C. Mehrotra to attend International Conference of pure & applied Chemistry at Munich in August, 1959.	500/-
186.	Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji.	Ist Instalment of the maintenance grant for 1959-60	1,19,000/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
162.	Hindu College, Sonapat. (Panjab Univ.)	Extension and improvement of Laboratory and Library facilities. Approved expenditure - Rs.1,50,000/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.	-
163.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar. (Poona Univ.)	Extension of the hostel for men students. Approved expenditure - Rs.2,57,428/-. Commission's share 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,28,714/-.	50,000/-. Ist instalment.
164.	Agra College, Agra. (Under Agra University.)	Purchase of a Kymograph Drum for Experimental Psychology Laboratory. Approved expenditure Rs.875/-. Commission's share Rs.875/-.	-
165.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur. (Panjab Univ.)	Construction of a hostel for 129 women students. Approved expenditure Rs.2,93,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1,25,000/-.	40,000/- Ist instalment.
166.	D.A.V. College, Dehra Dun. (Agra Univ.)	Extension of Library building. Approved expenditure Rs.32,766/-. Commission's share - 2/3rd of actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.21,844/-.	7,000/- Ist instalment.
167.	Aligarh Muslim University.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	9,47,500/-
168.	Banaras Hindu University.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	13,87,500/-
169.	Delhi University.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	6,75,000/-
170.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60.	9,25,000/-
171.	Visva Bharati University.	(i) II Instalment of Block Grant 1959-60. (ii) Grant towards the repayment of loan for the construction of staff quarters.	3,43,750/- 5,423/-
172.	Baroda University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. As an advance grant for 1959-60.	1,500/-
173.	Poona University.	Appointment of additional staff - Statistical Unit. Grant for the year 1958-59.	1,014/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated: 17/18th September, 1959.

Item :5 . To receive the annual accounts of the  
University Grants Commission for the  
year 1958-59.  
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The annual accounts of the University  
Grants Commission for the year 1958-59 are enclosed  
(Appendix I) for information.

\*\*\*

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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Appendix / to Item No. 5

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ANNUAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
FOR  
1958-1959

UNIVERSITY GRANTS

Annual account of the University Grants

Part I

Receipts

	Rs.	nP.
Opening Balance.	51,584	= 91
1. Grants-in-aid from Central Government	5,95,00,000	= 00
2. Grants-in-aid from Central Government for Three Year Degree Course (Central share).	4,00,000	= 00
3. Grants-in-aid from Council of Scientific & Industril Research.	48,006	= 15
4. Interest from University Grants Commission, Contributory Provident Fund Deposit.	1,022	= 82
5. Unspent balances of Grants paid in Previous years.	1,876	= 15
6. Private use of Staff Car.	47	= 82
7. Miscellaneous receipts.	51	= 69
-----		
Total Revenue receipts.	5,99,51,004	= 63
<u>Deposits &amp; Advances.</u>		
Recoveries of advances.	2,070	= 00
-----		
Total receipts.	5,99,53,074	= 63
Grand Total :	6,00,04,659	= 54



COMMISSION

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Commission for the year 1958-59.

		Payments		
				For details see statt.
		Rs.	nP.	
<u>I. Section I Non Plan Projects.</u>				
A. Administration charges of the University Grants Commission.				
		4,66,922 = 05		'P'
B. Block Grants to Central Universities.				
	1,33,64,102.38	1,34,15,000 = 00		'Q'
	+ 50,897.62			
C. Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.				
	-	16,52,081 = 31		'R'
D. Recurring grants for development schemes in Central Universities and other schemes initiated in First Five Year Plan (Humanities).				
	-	20,500 = 00		'S'
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects:		1,55,54,503 = 36		
<u>II. Section II-Plan Project.</u>				
A. Grants to Central and State Universities and to Constituent and affiliated Colleges (Humanities)				
	1,43,42,043.18	1,42,91,145 = 56		'U'
	- 50,897.62			
B. Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education & Research.				
	67,49,783.43	67,49,783 = 43		'V'
	+ 2,17,163.91			
	- 2,17,163.91			
C. Grants to Central & State Universities for Engineering & Technology.				
	1,14,68,107.85	1,14,68,107 = 85		'W'
	+ 52,668.00			
	- 52,668.00			
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>				
E. Special Grants to Universities & Colleges.				
		47,71,408 = 00		'X'
F. Misc. expenditure incurred by University Grants Commission for (i) Seminars, (ii) Conferences, (iii) Exhibitions.				
		49,031 = 15		'Y'
G. Grants to Universities for implementation of Three Year Degree Course.				
		68,34,098 = 00		'Z'
Total Section II Plan Projects:		4,41,63,573 = 99		
Total Section I & II.		5,97,18,077 = 35		
<u>III. Deposits &amp; Advances.</u>				
Advances repayable.				
		3,262 = 00		
Permanent Advance.				
		50 = 00		
Total :		3,312 = 00		
Total Section I, II & III.		5,97,21,389 = 35		
Closing Balance.		2,83,270 = 19		
Grand Total :		6,00,04,659 = 54		

Part II. Particular of advances, permanent and temporary outstanding at the end of the year.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
	Rs.	nP.
Permanent advance (Imprest).	150	= 00
Advance Garage Rent deposited with Indian & Eastern News Paper Society	180	= 00
Temporary advances to :		
(i) Advance to CARE to meet expenditure connected with Indian Wheat Loan Educational Programme.	5,10,000	= 00
(ii) Grants to Visva-Bharati for Maintenance of minimum cash balance.	40,000	= 00
(iii) Paid to Delhi Telephone District for a temporary Telephone connection in Vigyan Bhawan.	120	= 00
(iv) Festival advance to staff.	1,815	= 00 (under recovery in instalments)

<u>Part III - Particulars of securities etc.</u>			
<u>Particulars of securities.</u>	<u>Face Value</u>	<u>Purchase value.</u>	<u>Approximate market value.</u>
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part IV. Particulars of closing balance.

Cash in Hand.	-
Balance in Bank : *2,83,270.19	
	-----
	2,83,270.19

\*This includes :

- (i) Rs.30,398/89 nP. undisbursed balance of donation of Rs.13,31,022/8/9 received by U.G.C. direct from M/S. Manganese Ore Co., Nagpur.
- (ii) Rs.2,00,000/- received from Government of India for payment to Universities for Three Year Degree Course on their behalf.

(Rupees Two lakhs eighty three thousand, two hundred seventy and nP. nineteen only)

Sd/- P.R.Bennett  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
25.7.1959.

Sd/- N.N.Iengar  
SECRETARY  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
27.7.1959.

Audit Certificate

Certified that the above accounts have been audited and found correct.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL  
CENTRAL REVENUE.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Statement of Assets as on 31-3-1959.

	Rs.	nP.
Cash in Bank.	2,83,270	=19
<u>Deposits &amp; Advances.</u>		
(i) Staff	1,815	=00
(ii) Garage Rent	<u>180</u>	=00
(iii) Permanent advance.		150=00
(iv) For temporary Telephone connection in Vigyan Bhawan.		120=00
Advance to CARE for expenses on clearance & despatch of equipments from U.S.A. to Universities.	5,10,000	=00
Grants to Viswa-Bharati for maintaining minimum balance.	40,000	=00
Furniture, fittings cycles etc. (at cost).	31,677	=11
Type-Writer & Duplicator (at cost).	28,572	=65
Cooler (at cost)	1,353	=50
Staff Car (at cost).	19,818	=50
Library Books (at cost)	8,586	=89
Total:	<u>5,25,543</u>	<u>=84</u>

Sd/- P.R.Bennett  
Accounts Officer.  
University Grants Commission.  
25.7.1959.

Sd/- N.N.Iengar  
Secretary  
University Grants Commission.  
27.7.1959.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1958-59.

.....

Expenditure.

Income.

Plan & Non Plan  
Projects.

5,97,18,077=35

Grants in aid  
from Govt. of  
India.

5,95,00,000=00

Grants in aid  
from Govt. of  
India for Three  
Year Degree  
Course (Central  
Govt.share).

4,00,000=00

Grants in aid  
from C.S.I.R..

48,006=15

Excess of  
Income over  
Expenditure.

2,32,927=28

Interest from  
U.G.C., C.P.F.  
deposit.

1,022=82

Unspent balances  
of Grants paid  
in previous  
years.

1,876=15

Private use of  
Staff Car.

47=82

Misc. receipts.

51=69

Total:

5,99,51,004=63

5,99,51,004=63

Sd/- P.R.Bennett  
Accounts Officer  
University Grants Commission  
25.7.1959.

Sd/- N.N.Iengar  
Secretary  
University Grants Commission  
27.7.1959.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

~~STATEMENT 'P'.~~

Section I Non-Plan Projects.

A. Administration charges of the U.G.C.  
\*\*\*\*\*

	Rs. nP.
A. 1. Pay of officers	1,04,237=53
A. 2. Pay of Establishment	1,01,332=56
A. 3. Allowances & Honoraria	90,686=50
A. 4. Other charges Contingencies	98,606=47
A.5 . T.A. to Members	46,592=45
A. 6. Up-keep of the Staff Car.	4,410=69
A. 7. Contributions	21,055=85
Total:	<u>4,66,922=05</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section I - Non-Plan Projects.

B. Block grants to Central Universities.  
\*\*\*\*\*

S. No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59.		Total.	
			Recurring.			
			Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Block grant.	37,43,500=00		37,43,500=00	
			+ 46,500=00		+ 46,500=00	
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	Block grant.	55,50,000=00		55,50,000=00	
3.	Delhi University	Block grant	27,00,000=00		27,00,000=00	
4.	Visva-Bharati University.	Block grant.	13,70,602=38		13,70,602=38	
			+ 4,397=62		+ 4,397=62	
Total:					1,34,15,000=00	

NOTE: Plus figures indicate fresh grants paid by adjustment against unspent balances of previous grants lying with University. Minus figures indicate unspent balances with drawn.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section I Non-Plan Projects.

C. Maintenance Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59. R.	NR.	Total.
1.	Delhi College	Maintenance grant.	1,72,949=00	-	1,72,949=00
2.	Hans Raj College.	"	1,03,566=00	-	1,03,566=00
3.	Hindu College	"	2,01,887=00	-	2,01,887=00
4.	Indraprastha College	"	1,23,130=00	-	1,23,130=00
5.	Kirori Mal College	"	1,35,112=00	-	1,35,112=00
6.	Lady Irwin College	"	95,431=00	-	95,431=00
7.	Lady Sri Ram College	"	80,168=00	-	80,168=00
8.	Ramjas College. Khalsa	"	1,23,686=31	-	1,23,686=31
9.	S.G.T.B/College	"	95,523=00	-	95,523=00
10.	Shri Ram College of Commerce	"	1,03,223=00	-	1,03,223=00
11.	St.Stephen's College	"	81,833=00	-	81,833=00
12.	Delhi School of Social Work.	"	77,160=00	-	77,160=00
13.	Indian School of Inter- national Studies.	"	1,69,735=00	-	1,69,735=00
14.	P.G.D.A.V.College.	"	88,678=00	-	88,678=00
<b>Total:</b>			<u>16,52,081=31</u>		<u>16,52,081=31</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.  
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STATEMENT 'S'

Section I - Non Plan Projects.

D. Recurring grants for Development Schemes in  
Central Universities.  
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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59.		Total.
			Recurring	N.Recurring.	
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	For the award of Scholarships for the study of Sanskrit/Persian.	3,600/-	-	3,600/-
			<u>3,600/-</u>		<u>3,600/-</u>
2.	Delhi University.	Towards salary of staff for Health Centre- 1958-59.	16,000/-	-	16,000/-
		For the award of Scholarships for study of Persian.	900/-	-	900/-
			<u>16,900/-</u>		<u>16,900/-</u>
				Total:	<u>20,500/-</u>



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

STATEMENT 'U'

Section II Plan Projects.

Analysis of A - Grants to Central & State Universities & to Constituent & Affiliated Colleges (Under Humanities).  
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A. 1.	Grants to Central Universities for Development Schemes and Schemes initiated in First Five-Year Plan.	-	Rs. nP. 15,26,539=44 46,500=00
A. 2.	Grants to Central Universities for specific purposes.	-	4,86,341=00 4,397=62
A. 3.	Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University for specific purposes.		7,71,154=23
A. 4.	Grants to State Universities for specific purposes.		98,57,749=22
A. 5.	Grants to State Universities for pay scales in Constituent and affiliated colleges.		17,00,259=29
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Total 'A' :			1,42,91,145=56. <hr/>

1. For details please see separate statements for sub-heads A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, and A.5 appended herewith.
2. i) Plus figures indicate fresh grants paid by adjustment against unspent balances of previous grants lying with Universities.  
ii) Minus figures indicate unspent balances with-drawn.

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STATEMENT 'B'  
Sub-head A. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

A.1. Grants to Central Universities for Development  
Schemes and Schemes initiated in I.F.Y. Plan.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant Paid in 1958-59.		Total.
			Recurring	N.Recurring	
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	i) Library building	-	6,50,000=00	6,50,000=00
		ii) Renovation of Kitchens,	-	9,500=00	9,500=00
		iii) Towards development scheme for provision of sanitary fittings and water supply in the four halls of the University.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		iv) Purchase of Evacuee property.	-	46,500=00	46,500=00
		v) Constt. of Women college buildings.	-	75,000=00	75,000=00
				<u>8,34,500=00</u>	<u>8,34,500=00</u>
				<u>- 46,500=00</u>	<u>- 46,500=00</u>
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	Towards water supply re-organisation scheme.	-	<u>2,00,000=00</u>	<u>2,00,000=00</u>
3.	Delhi University	i) Library building	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		ii) Jubilee Hall	-	3,00,000=00	3,00,000=00
		iii) Deptt. of African studies (visit of four Readers to Africa).	-	59,000=00	59,000=00
		iv) For re-payment of Govt. loan of 11 lakhs.	-	27,000=00	27,000=00
				<u>4,86,000=00</u>	<u>4,86,000=00</u>
4.	Visva-Bharati University.	For repayment of loan for constt. of staff quarters.		<u>6,039=44</u>	<u>6,039=44</u>
		Total:- A.1		B: 15,26,539=44	B: <u>46,500=00</u>

Section II Plan Projects.

A.2. Grants to Central Universities for specific purposes(H).

S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59.		Total.
			Recurring	N.Recurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	i) Institute of Islamic studies.	-	10,000	10,000
		ii) History of Urdu Literature.	22,500	-	22,500
		iii) Research in system of examinations.	25,000	-	25,000
		iv) Award off Post-graduate and research scholarships.	5,063=87	-	5,063=87
		v) Constt. of University staff club-cum-Guest House.	-	50,000	50,000=00
		vi) Purchase of Library books.	-	50,000	50,000=00
		vii) Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	300=00	-	300=00
		viii) Students-Aid-Fund.	-	9,547	9,547=00
			<u>52,863=87</u>	<u>1,19,547=00</u>	<u>1,72,410=87</u>
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	Students-Aid-Fund.	-	<u>8,097=00</u>	<u>8,097=00</u>
3.	Delhi University.	i) Towards Diploma course in Library Science-1958-59.	3,500=00	-	3,500=00
		ii) Research Projects connected with Buddhist Studies	-	9,000=00	9,000=00
		iii) Towards salaries of staff for the faculty of Arts.	1,10,000=00	-	1,10,000=00
		iv) Chair for the Buddhist studies 1958-59.	-	25,000=00	25,000=00
		v) Towards extension work by University teachers.	-	8,000=00	8,000=00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Delhi (Contd.)	(vi)	Award of Post-graduate Research Scholarship - 1957-58 & 1958-59.	17,848=38	-	17,848=38
	(vii)	Renewal of Post-graduate Research Scholarships - 1958-59.	6,000=00	-	6,000=00
	(viii)	Translation scheme of the Deptt. of Hindi.	-	10,000	10,000=00
	(ix)	Towards salaries of staff of the Establishment of the Psychological Lab. for the Deptt. of Philosophy and Psychology.	2,500=00	-	2,500=00
	(x)	Towards the scheme for the survey of living conditions of students of the University.	-	2,000	2,000=00
	(xi)	Publication of approved Research Work.	-	1,935	1,935=00
	(xii)	Towards development of Deptts. of Philosophy and Psychology.	-	15,000	15,000=00
	(xiii)	Towards further development of the Deptt. of Buddhist Studies (staff).	1,350=00	-	1,350=00
	(xiv)	Appointment of Adl. staff to supply information to U.G.C.	5,000=00	-	5,000=00
			<u>1,46,198=38</u>	<u>70,935</u>	<u>2,17,133=38</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Visva-Bharati University.	1) Towards salaries of staff for the development of Post-graduate Departments.(H)	10,000=00	-	10,000=00
		ii) Research in Social Tension	500=00	-	500=00
		iii) Award of prizes for the study of selected regional languages.	749=75	-	749=75
		iv) Publication of learned Research Work.	-	1,250=00	1,250=00
		v) For further development of the University (on account).	-	25,000=00	25,000=00
		vi) Repairs & Renovation of Ratan Kuthi.	-	4,397=62	4,397=62
		vii) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	1,200=00	-	1,200=00
		viii) Purchase of Library books	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
			12,449=75	76,250=00	88,699=75
			-	4,397=62	4,397=62

Total: A.2. Rs.4,86,341=00  
Rs.- 4,397=62

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II Plan Projects.

A.3. Grants to constituent colleges of the Delhi University for specific purposes under Humanities.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59.		Total.
			Recurring	N.recurring.	
1.	Hindu College	Library building	-	55,000	55,000
2.	Lady Shri Ram College.	1) College Building	-	4,22,920	4,22,920
		ii) Purchase of Library books	-	10,000	10,000
		iii) Construction of Hostel building	-	2,00,000	2,00,000
			-	& 6,32,920	6,32,920
3.	Indian School of International Studies.	1) Research in Napalese studies.	19,797=82	-	19,797=82
		ii) Establishment of Chairs.	51,450=41	-	51,450=41
		iii) Towards the expenses of two scholars goint to Iraq and Cambodia for field work in certain regional studies.	-	8,000	8,000=00
		iv) Towards T.A. paid to Mrs. M. Murdeami.-	-	3,986	3,986=00
			71,248=23	11,986=00	83,234=23

Total A.3: Rs. 7,71,154=23.

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Statement 'U'  
Sub-head A.4.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects.

A.4. Grants to State Universities for specific purposes  
(Humanities).

S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59		Total.
			Recurring	N.recurring	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>STATE UNIVERSITIES.</u>					
1.	Agra	1) Institute of Social Science	6,700=00	8,900=00	15,600=00
		2) Institute of Hindi Studies & Linghistics.	16,800=00	29,300=00	46,100=00
		3) Scheme of Research in Social Welfare.	-	5,000=00	5,000=00
		4) Addl. staff to supply information to University Grants Commission.	4,000=00	-	4,000=00
		5) Award of Post-graduate scholarships 1957-58 & 1958-59.	1,332=25	-	1,332=25
		6) Renewal of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	1,200=00	-	1,200=00
		7) Students-Aid-Fund	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
		8) Constt. of Hostel for Women Students	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
		9) Purchase of Library books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
			<u>30,032=25</u>	<u>1,53,200=00</u>	<u>1,83,232=25</u>
2.	Allahabad	1) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships 1957-58 & 1958-59.	16,597=40	-	16,597=40
		2) Renewal in 1958-59 of Post-graduate Scholarships.	8,100=00	-	8,100=00
		3) Addl. staff for supply of information to U.G. Commission.	3,500=00	-	3,500=00
		4) Students-Aid-Fund	-	9,971=00	9,971=00
			<u>28,197=40</u>	<u>9,971=00</u>	<u>33,168=40</u>

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3.	Andhra	1) Departments of Economics & Sociology.	5,000=00	18,000=00	23,000=00
		2) Deptt. of Telugu	4,000=00	3,000=00	7,000=00
		3) Deptt. of History	1,000=00	3,000=00	4,000=00
		4) Deptt. of Commerce	1,500=00	3,000=00	4,500=00
		5) Library building	-	1,60,000=00	1,60,000=00
		6) Revision of salary scales.	2,94,732=00	-	2,94,732=00
		7) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships - 1957-58 and 1958-59.	5,200=00	-	5,200=00
		8) Extension work by University teachers	-	7,500=00	7,500=00
		9) Publication of approved Research work.	-	2,350=00	2,350=00
		10) Constt. of Arts Block	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		11) Students-Aid-Fund	-	6,243=72	6,243=72
		12) Renewal of Post-graduate Scholarships 1958-59.	4,400=00	-	4,400=00
			<u>3,15,832=00</u>	<u>3,03,093=72</u>	<u>6,18,925=72</u>
4.	Annamalai	1) Library building	-	2,00,000=00	2,00,000=00
		2) Deptt. of Sanskrit (collection of MSS)	-	950=00	950=00
		3) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	3,350=00	-	3,350=00
		4) Women students Hostel	-	55,000=00	55,000=00
		5) Research in Social welfare.	-	2,000=00	2,000=00
		6) Extension work by University teachers	-	2,750=00	2,750=00
		7) Hostel for Arts & Science Students.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		8) Students-Aid-Fund	-	3,200=00	3,200=00
		9) Revision of salary scales of University teachers.	3,43,059=49	-	2,43,059=49



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1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Annamalal (Contd.)	10) Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships	1,200=00	-	1,200=00
		11) Department of Social Science	-	20,000=00	20,000=00
		12) Phonetic Laboratory (equipment)	-	9,300=00	9,300=00
		13) Psychology Deptt.	-	8,000=00	8,000=00
			<u>2,47,609=49</u>	<u>4,01,200=00</u>	<u>6,48,809=00</u>
5.	M.S.University of Baroda	1) For starting a Department of Archaeology.	-	45,200=00	45,200=00
		2) Towards improvement of salary scales of University teachers	89,600=00	-	89,600=00
		3) Renewal of Post-graduate scholarships 1958-59.	3,600=00	-	3,600=00
		4) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	3,000=00	-	3,000=00
		5) Students-Aid-Fund	-	7,800=00	7,800=00
		6) Addl. staff for supply of information to U.G.C.	3,000=00	-	3,000=00
		7) Library building	-	75,000=00	75,000=00
		8) Building for the faculty of Social work.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		9) College of Indian Music, Dance & Dramatics (expansion scheme).	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
		10) Publication of Backward Oriental Series.	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
		11) Faculty of Commerce (Building).	-	80,000=00	80,000=00
		12) Deptt. of Psychology (Books, equipment & apparatus)	-	4,600=00	4,600=00
		13) Research in Social Welfare.	-	3,500=00	3,500=00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
5. M. S. University of Baroda. (Contd.)	14) Constt. of Common Room for Women students.	-	8,307=13	8,307=13	8,307=13
	15) Hostel building for women students	-	80,000=00	80,000=00	80,000=00
	16) Library books	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
	17) Publication of Valmiki Ramayans	-	20,000=00	20,000=00	20,000=00
			99,200	5,84,407=13	6,83,607=13
6. Bihar University.	1) Towards salary of Dr. E. Asirvathan, Prof. of Political Science.	7,000=00	-	7,000=00	7,000=00
	2) Arrears of pay of University teachers	7,000=00	-	7,000=00	7,000=00
	3) Extension Work by University teachers	-	10,000=00	10,000=00	10,000=00
	4) Appointment of addl. staff for supply of information to U.G.C.	600=00	-	600=00	600=00
	5) Post-graduate study in English at Ranchi College	-	8,300=00	8,300=00	8,300=00
	6) Students-Aid Fund	-	10,000=00	10,000=00	10,000=00
		14,600=00	28,300=00	42,900=00	
7. Bombay University.	1) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships - 1957=58 and 1958-59.	2,600=00	-	2,600=00	2,600=00
	2) Renewal of Post graduate Scholarships - 1958=59.	900=00	-	900=00	900=00
	3) Library Books.	-	49,690=46	49,690=46	49,690=46
		3,500=00	49,690=46	53,190=46	

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8.	Calcutta University.	1) Post-graduate Hostel for Men & Women students.	-	80,000=00	80,000=00
		2) Building for the Department of Economics.	-	2,50,000=00	2,50,000=00
		3) Research in Nepali Language	-	2,000=00	2,000=00
		4) Arrears of pay of University teachers.	45,000=00	-	45,000=00
		5) Award of Post-graduate & Research scholarships - 1957-58 & 1958-59.	10,536=00	-	10,536=00
		6) Students-Aid Fund	-	4,000=00	4,000=00
		7) Publication of approved Research Work.	-	7,840=00	7,840=00
			<u>55,536=00</u>	<u>3,43,840=00</u>	<u>3,99,376=00</u>
9.	Gauhati University.	1) Collection of Manuscripts in Assamese.	-	1,500=00	1,500=00
		2) Towards Arts & Law College Building.	-	8,00,000=00	8,00,000=00
		3) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	800=00	-	800=00
		4) Constt. of Hostels	-	8,00,000=00	8,00,000=00
		5) Towards revision of salary scales	4,180=00	-	4,180=00
		6) Renewal of Post-graduate Scholarships - 1958-59	400=00	-	400=00
		7) Students-Aid-Fund.	-	1,184=00	1,184=00
		8) Library Books	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
			<u>5,380=00</u>	<u>16,52,684=00</u>	<u>16,58,064=00</u>

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
10.	Gujarat University.	1) Building for the School of Gujarati Language and literature.	-	64,200=00	64,200=00
		2) Addl. staff for (a) School of Social Sciences & (b) School of Gujarati Language and Literature.	2,500=00	-	2,500=00
		3) Establishment of Students-Aid Fund..	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
		4) Research in Social Welfare	-	3,000=00	3,000=00
		5) Revision of salary scales of University teachers.	2,627=11	-	2,627=11
		6) Department of Psychology & Labour Welfare.	18,525=00	-	18,525=00
		7) Library Books.	-	70,000=00	70,000=00
			<u>23,652=11</u>	<u>1,47,200=00</u>	<u>1,70,852=11</u>
11.	Gorakhpur University.	1) Students-Aid-Fund	-	2,375=67	2,375=67
		2) Award of Post-graduate & Research scholarships.	800=00	-	800=00
			<u>800=00</u>	<u>2,375=67</u>	<u>3,175=67</u>
12.	Jammu and Kashmir University.	1) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	800=00	-	800=00
		2) Library Books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
		3) Development of Departments of Urdu and Hindi.	4,900=00	25,000=00	29,900=00
			<u>5,700=00</u>	<u>75,000=00</u>	<u>80,700=00</u>
13.	Jabalpur University.	1) Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	<u>1,800=00</u>	-	<u>1,800=00</u>

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
14.	Jadavpur University.	1) Library Building (including furniture and equipment).	-	1,55,550	1,55,550=00
		2) Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	700=00	-	700=00
		3) Students-Aid Fund	-	2,780	2,780=00
		4) Revision of salary scale of University teachers.	8,994=84	-	8,994=84
		5) Constt. of Hostel.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000=00
		6) Library books.	-	15,000	15,000=00
		7) Extension work by University teachers.	-	3,290	3,290=00
			<u>9,694=84</u>	<u>2,76,620</u>	<u>2,86,314=84</u>

15.	Karnatak University.	1) Renewal of Post-graduate Scholarships.	227=42	-	227=42
		2) Furniture for Arts Deptts. Building.	-	6,300	6,300=00
		3) Library Building	-	85,000	85,000=00
		4) Development of the department of History, Economics and Politics.	11,000=00	-	11,000=00
		5) Development of the Deptts. of English, Philosophy and Sociology.	13,000=00	-	13,000=00
		6) Arrears of Pay of University Teachers	43,292=41	-	43,292=41
		7) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	2,356=45	-	2,356=45
		8) Publication of approved Research Work.	-	2,000	2,000=00
		9) All India Commerce Conference at Hubli	-	5,000	5,000=00
		10) Students Health Centre.	-	20,000	20,000=00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Karnatak (contd.)	11)	Constt. of Boys Hostel Building	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
	12)	Extension work by University teachers	-	977=94	977=94
	13)	Library Books.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
	14)	Students-Aid-Fund.	-	1,041=00	1,041=00
				<u>69,876=28</u>	<u>2,70,318=94</u>
16. Lacknow University.	1)	Purchase of Library Books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
	2)	Constt. of Post- graduate Arts Block.	-	1,90,000=00	1,90,000=00
	3)	Development scheme - purchase of Books & equipment for the departments of Hindi- Ancient Indian History, Archaeology, Psychology, Economics, English, History, Education & Commerce.	-	64,000=00	64,000=00
	4)	Publication of approved Research Work.	-	4,000=00	4,000=00
	5)	T.A. & D.A. to Prof. M.B. Stinson, T.C.M. Expert.	-	5,475=00	5,475=00
	6)	Students-Aid-Fund.	-	7,500=00	7,500=00
	7)	Renewal of Post- graduate Scholar- ships.		<u>664=52</u>	<u>664=52</u>
				<u>664=52</u>	<u>3,20,975=00</u>
17. Madras Univer- sity.	1)	Appointment of Staff for University Library(at Madurai).	1,300=00	-	1,300=00
	2)	Department of Economics.	3,430=00	3,300=00	6,730=00
	3)	Politics & Public Administration.	13,670=00	-	13,670=00
	4)	Deptt. of Psychology.	9,160=00	4,600=00	13,760=00
	5)	" " : Indian Music.	1,920=00	3,300=00	5,220=00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Madras (Contd.)	6)	Deptt. of Sanskrit.	1,950=00	-	1,950=00	
	7)	" " Hindi & other languages.	35,030=00	-	35,030=00	
	8)	Library (Micro-film apparatus).	-	3,300=00	3,300=00	
	9)	Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	5,475=81	-	5,475=81	
	10)	Publication of approved Research Work.	-	4,604=00	4,604=00	
	11)	Constt. of Hostel.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00	
	12)	Arrears of pay of University teachers.	33,558=65	-	33,558=65	
	13)	Towards 9th conference of Indian Association for English Studies.	-	3,000=00	3000=00	
	14)	Library Books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00	
	15)	Renewal of Post-graduate scholarships.	-	6,750=00	6,750=00	
	16)	Addl. staff for supply of information to U.G.C.	2,500=00	-	2,500=00	
	17)	Publication of English-Tamil Dictionary.	-	4,200=00	4,200=00	
				<u>1,07,994=46</u>	<u>1,33,054=00</u>	<u>2,41,048=46</u>
	18. Mysore University.	1)	Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	2,490=32	-	2,490=32
		2)	Extension Work by University teachers.	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
		3)	Development of the Deptts. of Economics, Psychology, Political Science, Kannada and Hindi.	12,800=00	20,000=00	32,800=00
				<u>15,290=32</u>	<u>30,000=00</u>	<u>45,290=32</u>
19. Nagpur University.	1)	Students' Health Centre.	-	25,000=00	25,000=00	
	2)	Purchase of Library books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00	
	3)	Library building (furniture & equipment)	-	50,000=00	50,000=00	

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Nagpur (contd.)	4)	Setting up a Hobby Workshop.	-	16,000	16,000=00.
	5)	Publication of Learned Research Work.	-	2,400	2,400=00
	6)	Constt. of Hostel Building.	-	50,000	50,000=00.
	7)	Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	800=00	-	800=00
	8)	Improvement of salaries scales of University teachers.	15,196=16	-	15,196=16
			<u>15,996=16</u>	<u>1,93,400</u>	<u>2,09,396=16</u>
20. Osmania University.	1)	Library Building.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000=00
	2)	Award of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	7,850=00	-	7,850=00
	3)	Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	6,600=00	-	6,600=00
	4)	Extension work by University teachers.	-	4,500=00	4,500=00
	5)	Towards seminar on system of examination.	-	594=87	594=87
	6)	Arrears of salary of University teachers.	78,209=75	-	78,209=75
			<u>92,659=75</u>	<u>1,05,094=87</u>	<u>1,97,754=62</u>
21. Patna University.	1)	Constt. of Arts & Commerce Block.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
	2)	Deptts. of Social Welfare.	3,300=00	-	3,300=00
	3)	Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships	3,870=96	-	3,870=96
	4)	Publication of approved Research Work.	-	4,500=00	4,500=00
	5)	Research in Social Welfare.	-	4,000=00	4,000=00
	6)	Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.	2,700=00	-	2,700=00



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Patna (contd.)	7) Towards Seminar on system of Examination.	-	-	1,011=47	1,011=47
	8) Students-Aid-Fund	-	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
				<u>9,870=96</u>	<u>1,19,511=47</u>
					<u>1,29,382=43</u>
22. Poona Uni- versity:	1) Creation of Chair in memory of the Centenary of Day of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.	5,700=00	-	-	5,700=00
	2) Library building (including furniture & equipment).	-	-	1,75,000=00	1,75,000=00
	3) Post-graduate Arts Building.	-	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
	4) Revision of salary scale of University teachers.	61,478=79	-	-	61,478=79
	5) Extension work by University teachers.	-	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
	6) Research in Social Welfare.	-	-	500=00	500=00
	7) Publication of approved Research Work.	-	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
	8) Setting up a Hobby Workshop.	-	-	8,000=00	8,000=00
	9) Scheme for preparing a print for a phased linguistic development.	-	-	18,000=00	18,000=00
	10) Renewal of Post-gra- duate Scholarships.	2,400=00	-	-	2,400=00
	11) Towards Seminar on system of examination	-	-	1,087=02	1,087=02
	12) Library books.	-	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
	13) Publication of Report of the Socio-Economic sample Survey of College Students.	-	-	1,500=00	1,500=00
	14) School of Foreign Languages.	7,000=00	-	-	7,000=00
	15) Dialect study of Marathi	-	-	4,600=00	4,600=00
	16) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics.	-	-	43,000=00	43,000=00
	17) Students-Aid-Fund.	-	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
				<u>76,578=79</u>	<u>4,31,687=02</u>
					<u>5,08,265=81</u>

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
23.	Punjab University.	1) Revision of salary scales of University teachers.	20,000	-	20,000
		2) Extension work by University teachers.	-	1,550	1,550
		3) Constt. of Hostel & staff quarters.	-	6,00,000	6,00,000
		4) Constt. of a III Hostel.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
			<u>20,000</u>	<u>7,01,550</u>	<u>7,21,550</u>
24.	Rajasthan University.	1) Purchase of Library books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
		2) Students-Aid-Fund	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
		3) Library building	-	1,50,000=00	1,50,000=00
		4) Departments of Economics & History	12,700=00	-	12,700=00
		5) Construction of Hostel.	-	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00
		6) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	1,577=44	-	1,577=44
		7) Research in Social Welfare.	-	5,000=00	5,000=00
		8) Extension work by University teachers.	-	3,000=00	3,000=00
		9) Arrears of pay of University teachers.	480=00	-	480=00
		10) Publication of approved Research Work.	-	1,412=50	1,412=50
			<u>14,757=44</u>	<u>3,19,412=50</u>	<u>3,34,169=94</u>
25.	Roorkee University.	1) Library building.	-	1,10,000=00	1,10,000=00
		2) Students-Aid-Fund	-	10,000=00	10,000=00
			-	<u>1,20,000=00</u>	<u>1,20,000=00</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
26.	S.N.D.T. Women's Univer- sity.	1) Constt. of Buildings.	-	2,00,000	2,00,000=00
		2) Students-Aid-Fund	-	6,080	6,080=00
		3) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	1,700=00	-	1,700=00
		4) Library books.	-	30,000	30,000=00
		5) Revision of salary scale of University teachers.	26,452=00	-	26,452=00
		6) Renewal of Post- graduate and Research Scholarships.	1,200=00	-	1,200=00
			<u>29,352=00</u>	<u>2,36,080</u>	<u>2,65,432=00</u>
27.	Saugor Univer- sity.	1) Deptt. of Economics.	1,070=00	2,000	3,070=00
		2) Deptt of Philosophy and Psychology.	430=00	8,000	8,430=00
		3) Deptt. of Political Science. (Books)	-	2,000	2,000=00
		4) Library books	-	50,000	50,000=00
		5) Research in Social Welfare.	-	7,500	7,500=00
		6) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships	1,700=00	-	1,700=00
		7) Towards setting up a hobby workshop.	3,000=00	29,000	32,000=00
		8) Constt. of Hostel.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000=00
		9) Students-Aid-Fund.	-	1,340	1,340=00
		10) Students Health Centre.	-	8,000=00	8,000=00
			<u>6,200=00</u>	<u>2,07,840=00</u>	<u>2,14,040=00</u>
28.	Kerala Univer- sity.	1) Award of Post-graduate & Research Scholarships.	2,654=67	-	2,654=67
		2) Renewal of Post-graduate and Research Scholar- ships.	3,000=00	-	3,000=00
		3) For holding 21st Session of the Indian History Congress.	-	3,000=00	3,000=00
		4) Library Building.	-	2,50,000=00	2,50,000=00
		5) Library Books.	-	50,000=00	50,000=00
			<u>5,654=67</u>	<u>3,03,000=00</u>	<u>3,08,654=67</u>

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
29.	Utkal University.	1) Construction of Post graduate Arts Block.	-	4,12,000	4,12,000
		2) Purchase of Library Books.	-	66,000	66,000
		3) Pay scale of University teachers.	6,368	-	6,368
		4) Extension work by University teachers.	-	2,500	2,500
		5) Research in Social Welfare.	-	3,500	3,500
		6) Students-Aid-Fund	-	8,153	8,153
			6,368	4,92,153	4,98,521
30.	Sri Venkateswara University.	1) Library Building	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
		2) Purchase of Library Books.	-	55,900	55,900
		3) Construction of Hostel.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
		4) Students-Aid-Fund.	-	10,000	10,000
			-	2,65,900	2,65,900
31.	Sardar Vallabh-bhai Vidya-peeth.	1) Staff for Post-graduate studies in Humanities.	8,400	-	8,400
		2) Extension work by University teachers.	-	5,000	5,000
		3) Constt. of Arts Block Building.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
		4) Library building	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
		5) Students-Aid-Fund	-	3,993	3,993
		6) Library Books.	-	50,000	50,000
			8,400	2,58,993	2,67,393

Total: A.4.

Rs. 98,57,749=22 nP.

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STATEMENT 'U'  
Sub-head A.5.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II Plan Projects.

A.5. Grants to State Universities for pay scales  
in Constituent and Affiliated Colleges.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose of grant.	Grant paid in 1958-59.		Total.
			Recurring	N.Recurring.	
1.	Andhra Uni- versity.	Improvement of salary scales of teachers of affiliated and constituent colleges.	1,50,769=70	-	1,50,769=70
2.	Bombay	"	39,000=00	-	39,000=00
3.	Calcutta	"	6,88,000=00	-	6,88,000=00
4.	Karnatak	"	3,027=75	-	3,027=75
5.	Kerala	"	47,619=50	-	47,619=50
6.	Madras	"	1,92,356=91	-	1,92,356=91
7.	Mysore	"	76,700=00	-	76,700=00
8.	Nagpur	"	30,700=00	-	30,700=00
9.	Osmania	"	6,029=64	-	6,029=64
10.	Punjab	"	2,57,991=35	-	2,57,991=35
11.	Poona	"	1,90,887=40	-	1,90,887=40
12.	Saugor	"	6,146=80	-	6,146=80
13.	S.N.D.T. Womens' University	"	11,030=24	-	11,030=24
			<u>17,00,259=29</u>	-	<u>17,00,259=29</u>

Total A.5. = Rs.17,00,259=29 nP.

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STATEMENT 'V'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, New Delhi.

Section II Plan Projects.

Analysis of B. - Grants to Central & State Universities  
for Higher Scientific Education and  
Research.

	Rs.	nP.
B.1. Grant-in-aid to Central Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	17,76,310=00 + 1,41,281=00 - 1,41,281=00	
B.2. Grant-in-aid to State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.	49,73,473=43 + 75,882=91 - 75,882=91	
	-----	
Total B.	67,49,783=43	
	-----	

1. For details please see separate statements for sub-heads B.1 and B.2. appended herewith.
2. Plus figures indicate fresh grants paid by adjustment/against unspent balances of previous grants lying with Universities.
3. Minus figures indicate unspent balances withdrawn.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Section II - Plan Projects.

B.1. - Grants to Central Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research.

S.No.	Name of the University and Deptt.	Purpose.	N-Recurring	Recurring.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>1. Aligarh Muslim University.</u>					
	Physics	Building	1,50,000	-	1,50,000
		equipment	- 55,000	-	- 55,000
	Chemistry	Building	50,000	-	50,000
	Botany	Garden equipment	5,000 - 10,000	5,000 -	10,000 - 10,000
	Zoology	Equipment	+ 40,000	-	+ 40,000
	Maths & Statistics.	Equipment	+ 25,000	-	+ 25,000
	Geology	Building	80,000	-	80,000
		Equipment	+ 50,000	-	+ 50,000
		Recurring	20,000	-	20,000
			-	640	640
	Women's College	Development of Laboratory facilities.	50,000	-	50,000
	H.A.R.Observatory Gulmarg.	Recurring Equipment	-	11,625	11,625
			- 70,000	-	- 70,000
			70,000	-	70,000
	Instt. of Ophthalmology	Recurring	-	53,000	53,000
	Inland Fisheries	Equipment	+ 20,000	-	+ 20,000
		Recurring	-	9,568	9,568
	All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	1,02,400	-	1,02,400
		Recurring	-	20,268	20,268
	Post-graduate Research Scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology	Recurring	-	2,400	2,400
			5,27,400	1,02,501	6,29,901
			+ 1,35,000		+ 1,35,000
			- 1,35,000		- 1,35,000







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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects.

B.2. - Grant to State Universities for Higher Scientific  
Education and Research.

S.No.	Name of the University and Department.	Purpose.	Non-Recurring.	Recurring.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>1. <u>Agra University.</u></b>					
	All Science Deptts.	Lib. Books.	30,000	-	30,000
	Post-graduate & Research Scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology.	Recurring	-	1,200	1,200
			<u>30,000</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>31,200</u>
<b>2. <u>Allahabad University.</u></b>					
	Applied Physics	Equipment	40,000	-	40,000
	Chemistry	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
	Botany	Equipment Seminar	20,000	-	20,000
			-	2,941	2,941
	Zoology	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
	All Science Deptta.	Lib. books	50,000	-	50,000
		Recurring	-	5,000	5,000
	India-1958 Exhibition	Misc. Expenses	1,000	-	1,000
	Post-graduate & Research scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology	Recurring	-	7,000	7,000
			<u>1,51,000</u>	<u>14,941</u>	<u>1,65,941</u>
<b>3. <u>Andhra University.</u></b>					
	Physics	Equipment	16,667	-	16,667
	Chemistry	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
	Botany	Equipment	3,334	-	3,334
	Zoology	Equipment	3,333	-	3,333
	Maths & Statistics	Equipment	2,000	-	2,000
	Geology	Equipment	28,000	-	28,000
	Geo-Physics	Building	10,000	-	10,000
		Equipment	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
		Recurring	-	2,616	2,616
			<u>C.F. 1,83,334</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>1,85,950</u>

1.	2.	3.	4	5	6
Andhra University (contd).		B.F.	1,83,334	2,616	1,85,950
Workshop	Equipment		3,333	-	3,333
Nuclear Science Block.	Building		1,00,000	-	1,00,000
All Science Deptts.	Lib. Books		50,000	-	50,000
Shipping & Packing charges of Electro- static Generator.			2,133	-	2,133
Post-graduate Re- search scholarships in Science, Engg., and Technology.	Recurring.		-	6,000	6,000
			<u>3,38,800</u>	<u>8,616</u>	<u>3,47,416</u>
<u>Annamalai University.</u>					
Physics	Equipment		30,000	-	30,000
Statistics	Equipment		15,000	-	15,000
Marine Biology	Building		20,000	-	20,000
	Equipment		13,333	-	13,333
	Recurring		-	8,212	8,212
	Books & Journals		6,667	-	6,667
All Science Deptts.	Lib. books.		48,000	-	48,000
	Recurring		-	2,000	2,000
Science Block	Building		1,50,000	-	1,50,000
Geology	Equipment		18,000	-	18,000
	Recurring		-	4,159	4,159
India-1958 Exhibition.	Misc. Expenses		2,000	-	2,000
Post-graduate & Research Scholar- ships in Science, Engg., & Technology.	Recurring		-	4,055=98	4,055=98
			<u>3,03,000</u>	<u>18,426=98</u>	<u>3,21,426=98</u>
<u>Baroda University.</u>					
Physics	Equipment		21,000	-	21,000
Chemistry	Equipment		40,000	-	40,000
Botany	Equipment		25,000	-	25,000
			300	-	300
Zoology	Equipment		20,000	-	20,000
Maths. & Statistics	Equipment		10,000	-	10,000
Geography	Equipment		20,000	-	20,000
Home Science	Equipment		13,333	-	13,333
Science Block	Building		1,00,000	-	1,00,000
Adml. staff (Home Science)	Recurring		-	17,281	17,281
All Science Departments.	Lib. books		50,000	-	50,000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Baroda.(contd).					
	India-1958 Exhibition.	Misc. Expenses.	3,000	-	3,000
	Post-graduate & Research scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology.	Recurring.	-	1,200	1,200
	Travel Grant		+ 300	-	+ 300
			3,02,333	18,481	3,20,814
			+ 300		+ 300
			- 300		- 300
6. <u>Bihar University.</u>					
	Physics (Muz.)	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
	Chemistry (Muz.)	Equipment	25,000	-	25,000
	Zoology (Muz.)	Equipment	30,000	-	30,000
	" (Ranchi)	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
			95,000	-	95,000
7. <u>Bombay University.</u>					
	Chemical Technology	Equipment	7,500	-	7,500
	All Science Departments.	Library	35,000	-	35,000
	Microbiology	Equipment	30,000	-	30,000
			72,500	-	72,500
8. <u>Calcutta University.</u>					
	Physics.	Equipment	25,000	-	25,000
	Chemistry	"	16,666	-	16,666
	Applied Chemistry	"	20,000	-	20,000
	Botany	"	16,666	-	16,666
	Zoology	"	20,000	-	20,000
	Physiology	"	15,000	-	15,000
	Workshop	"	20,000	-	20,000
	Geology	"	80,000	-	80,000
	Chemical Physics.	Recurring	-	7,259	7,259
	All Science Deptts.	Library	70,000	-	70,000
	Applied Maths. & Statistics.	Equipment	15,000	-	15,000
	Anthropology	"	15,000	-	15,000
	Botany	Post Cultural House.	23,333	-	23,333
	Geography	Equipment	10,000	-	10,000
	India-1958 Exhibition	Misc. Expenses.	3,000	-	3,000
	Post-graduate & Research scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology	Recurring.	-	1,820	1,820
			73,49,665	9,079	3,58,744

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>9. Gauhati University.</b>					
Physics.	Equipment	15,000	-	15,000	
Chemistry	"	30,375=50	-	30,375=50	
Botany	"	27,624=50	-	27,624=50	
Maths.& Statistics	"	10,000=00	-	10,000=00	
Geography	"	5,000=00	-	5,000=00	
Workshop	"	20,000=00	-	20,000=00	
All Science Departments	Lib.books	50,000=00	-	50,000=00	
Additional staff.	Recurring	-	4,175=00	4,175=00	
		1,58,000=00	4,175=00	1,62,175=00	
<b>10. Gujarat University.</b>					
Post-graduate Research Scholarships in Science Engineering & Tech.	Recurring	-	2,400	2,400	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books.	30,000	-	30,000	
		30,000	2,400	32,400	
<b>11. Jadavpur University.</b>					
Physics	Equipment	40,000	-	40,000	
Chemistry	"	40,000	-	40,000	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	25,000	-	25,000	
Post-graduate Research scholarships in Science, Engineering and Technology.	Recurring	-	1,640=86	1,640=86	
Anlytical Laboratory	Temperature & Humidity Control.	1,942	-	1,942	
		1,06,942	1,640=86	1,08,582=86	
<b>12. Jammu &amp; Kashmir University.</b>					
Geology	Equipment	7,133	-	7,133	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books.	18,000	-	18,000	
		25,133	-	25,133	
<b>13. Karnatak University.</b>					
Science Block	Building	1,70,000	-	1,70,000	
Central Workshop	Building	25,000	-	25,000	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	60,000	-	60,000	
	Addl.staff furniture	-	16,182=52	16,182=52	
		35,000	-	35,000	
Post-graduate Research scholarships in Science, Engineering and Technology.	Recurring.	-	1,200=00	1,200	
		2,90,000	17,382=52	3,07,382=52	

1.	2	3	4	5	6
14.	<u>Kerala University.</u>				
	Publication of Scientific Literature.	N.R.	1,000	-	1,000
			1,000	-	1,000
15.	<u>Lucknow University.</u>				
	Botany	Laboratory Building.	- 50,000	-	- 50,000
		Equipment	15,000	-	15,000
	Physics	Equipment	40,000	-	40,000
	Chemistry	"	10,000	-	10,000
	Zoology	"	5,000	-	5,000
			+ 5,000	-	+ 5,000
	Maths. & Statistics.	"	17,000	-	17,000
	Geology	"	5,000	-	5,000
			+ 15,000	-	+ 15,000
	Anthropology	"	+ 10,000	-	+ 10,000
	Central Workshop	"	17,000	-	17,000
	Bio-Chemistry	"	+ 20,000	-	+ 20,000
	All Science Deptts.	Lib. books	70,000	-	70,000
		Adml. staff	-	3,000	3,000
	India-1958 Exhibition	Misc. expenses	1,500	-	1,500
			1,80,500	3,000	1,83,500
			+ 50,000	-	+ 50,000
			- 50,000	-	- 50,000
16.	<u>Madras University.</u>				
	Geology	Recurring	-	1,461	1,461
	Central Workshop	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
	Library Extension Centre.	Building	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
	Post-graduate Research scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology	Recurring	-	1,671=43	1,671=43
	Establishment of Post-graduate deptts. at Madurai Centre.	Equipment	50,000	-	50,000
		Recurring	-	9,377	9,377
		Lib. books.	25,000	-	25,000
			1,95,000	12,509=43	2,07,509=43
17.	<u>Mysore University.</u>				
	All Science Deptts.	Lib. books.	20,000	-	20,000
			20,000	-	20,000
18.	<u>Nagpur University.</u>				
	All Science Deptts.	Lib. books.	10,000	-	10,000
			10,000	-	10,000

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1. 2 3 4 5 6  
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19. Osmania University.

Botany	Equipment	10,000	-	10,000
Zoology	Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
Geology	Recurring	-	1,558	1,558
Astronomical Observ- atory	Recurring	-	8,000	8,000
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	20,000	-	20,000
	Addl.staff	-	903	903
Post-graduate re- search scholarships in Science, Engg., and Technology.	Recurring	-	6,000	6,000
Travel Grant		400	-	400
		-----		-----
		50,400	16,461	66,861
		-----		-----

20. Patna University.

Laboratory building (Physics & Chemistry)	Building	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
Chemistry	Building	12,000	-	12,000
Botany	Building	5,000	-	5,000
		-----		-----
		1,17,000	-	1,17,000
		-----		-----

21. Poona University.

Botany	Building	25,000	-	25,000
	Equipment	30,000	-	30,000
		- 75=05	-	- 75=05
Chemistry	Building	79,750=09	-	79,750=09
	Equipment	+ 20,249=91	-	+ 20,249=91
		- 15,000	-	- 15,000
		- 28=24	-	- 28=24
Zoology	Equipment	1,000	-	1,000
		- 49=84	-	- 49=84
Maths. & Statistics	Equipment	5,000=00	-	5,000=00
		- 0=69	-	- 0=69
Anthropology	Recurring	-	1,200	1,200=00
Physics	Equipment	20,000=00	-	20,000=00
		- 96=09	-	- 96=09
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	30,000=00	-	30,000=00
		- 20,000=00	-	- 20,000=00
Post-graduate re- search scholar- ships in Science, Engineering & Technology.	Recurring	-	1,200	1,200=00
India-1958 Exhibition.	Misc.expenses	3,000	-	3,000=00
		-----		-----
		2,08,750=09	2,400	2,11,150=09
		+ 20,249=91		+ 20,249=91
		- 20,249=91		- 20,249=91
		-----		-----

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>22. Punjab University.</b>					
Physics	Building	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	
	Equipment	40,000	-	40,000	
Chemistry	Building	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	
	Equipment	30,000	-	30,000	
Mathematics.	Building	25,000	-	25,000	
Zoology	"	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	
Botany	Building	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	
	Equipment	10,000	-	10,000	
Geography	Building	75,000	-	75,000	
Animal Genetics	Recurring	-	1,417	1,417	
All Science deptts.	Lib.Books	40,000	-	40,000	
Workshop	Building	66,667	-	66,667	
Gas House	Building	25,000	-	25,000	
Addl. staff	Recurring	-	20,165	20,165	
India-1958 Exhibition	-	1,000	-	1,000	
Post-graduate research scholarships in science, Engineering and Technology.	-	-	3,600	3,600	
			<u>7,12,667</u>	<u>25,182</u>	<u>7,37,849</u>
<b>23. Rajasthan University.</b>					
Geology	Equipment	5,000	-	5,000	
Workshop	"	5,000	-	5,000	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	30,000	-	30,000	
Additional Staff.	Recurring	-	1,184	1,184	
			<u>40,000</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>41,184</u>
<b>24. Saugar University.</b>					
Chemistry	Equipment	30,766	-	30,766	
Physics	"	56,666	-	56,666	
Audiovisual Education	"	20,000	-	20,000	
Botany	"	8,000	-	8,000	
Zoology	"	8,000	-	8,000	
Anthropology	"	13,333	-	13,333	
Geography	"	13,333	-	13,333	
Publication of Scientific Literature.	"	335	-	335	
All Science Deptts.	Lib.books	55,000	-	55,000	
Post-graduate Research scholarships in Science, Engineering & Technology,	Recurring	-	3,193=55	3,193=55	
Applied Geology	Award of Stipends	-	11,550=00	11,550=00	
Organic Chemistry	Recurring	-	3,600=00	3,600=00	
Travel Grant.	-	250	-	250	
			<u>2,05,683</u>	<u>18,343=55</u>	<u>2,24,026=55</u>



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
25	<u>Uttal University.</u>				
	Chemistry	Equipment	- 5,333	-	- 5,333
	Statistics	"	25,000	-	25,000
		Lib. books	35,000	-	35,000
	Anthropology	Equipment	16,666	-	16,666
	Air-conditioning of Laboratory.	-	+ 5,333	-	+ 5,333
	Additional Staff	Recurring	-	8,057	8,057
			76,666	8,057	84,723
			+ 5,333		+ 5,333
			- 5,333		- 5,333
26.	<u>Sri Venkateswara University.</u>				
	Physical & Natural Science Block.	Building	6,00,000	-	6,00,000
	Physics.	Equipment	25,000	-	25,000
	All Science Departments.	Lib. Books.	15,000	-	15,000
			6,40,000	-	6,40,000
27.	<u>Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidvapeeth.</u>				
	Post-graduate Research scholarships in Science, Engineering, and Technology.	Recurring	-	400	400
	Chemistry	Equipment	25,000	-	25,000
	Physics	Equipment	30,000	-	30,000
	All Science Deptts.	Lib. books	15,000	-	15,000
	Additional Staff.	Recurring	-	9,555	9,555
			70,000	9,955	79,955
Total B.2. :			Rs. 49,73,473.43 nP.		
			+ 75,882.91		
			- 75,882.91		

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STATEMENT 'W'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects.

Analysis of C - Grants to Central & State Universities  
for Engineering & Technology.

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		Rs.	nP.
C.1.	Grants to Central Universities for Post-graduate and Under-graduate Engineering and Technology. ....	18,04,852.35	
C.2.	Grants to State Universities for post-graduate and Under-graduate Engineering and Technology. ....	91,65,755.50	
		+	52,668.00
		-	52,668.00
C.3.	Grants to Universities for schemes initiated by A.I.C.T.E. for development of Engineering and Technology. ....	4,97,500.00	
	Total:	----- 1,14,68,107.85 -----	

- I. For details please see separate statements for sub-heads C.1, C.2. and C.3. appended herewith.
- II. (i) Plus figures indicate fresh grants paid by adjustment against unspent balances of previous grants lying with the Universities.
- (ii) Minus figures indicate unspent balances withdrawn.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

SECTION II - PLAN PROJECTS.

C.1. - Grants to Central Universities for post-graduate  
and under-graduate Engineering and Technology.

S.No.	Name of the University & Deptt. of Study.	Grants paid during 1958-59.			Total N.R. & R.
		Building	Equipment	Recurring for Staff and main- tenance.	
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
<b>1. A. Central Universities.</b>					
<u>Aligarh Muslim University.</u>					
	i) Polytechnic (expansion scheme).	3,30,000	2,20,000	2,01,613	7,51,613
	ii) Engg. College (existing courses)	-	2,50,000	-	2,50,000
	iii) Engg. College (Conversion of 3-year courses into 4-year courses).	50,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,50,000
		<u>3,80,000</u>	<u>6,70,000</u>	<u>3,01,613</u>	<u>13,51,613</u>
<b>2. Banaras Hindu University.</b>					
	I.i) College of Engg., (existing courses)	-	-	18,081=54	18,081=54
	ii) College of Engg., (expansion scheme)	-	-	51,349=56	51,349=56
	iii) Electrical Machine Design Course.	-	-	4,248=76	4,248=76
	iv) Electrical Machine Design Course (studentship)	-	-	1,050=00	1,050=00
<b>II. College of Mining &amp; Metallurgy.</b>					
	i) Research Unit in X-Ray Metallurgy (R).	-	-	1,832=26	1,832=26
<b>III. College of Technology.</b>					
	i) Courses in Chemical Engg., & Chemical Tech.	3,00,000	-	-	3,00,000
	ii) Department of Pharmaceutics.	50,000	-	2,766=82	52,766=82
	iii) Research Unit in Chemical Engg.	-	-	4,800	4,800
		<u>3,50,000</u>	-	<u>84,128=94</u>	<u>4,34,128=94</u>

3. Delhi University.

Business Management  
Course.

- -

19,110=41

19,110=41

Total C.I. - Rs.18,04,852=35 nP.

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Statement 'W'  
Sub-head C.2.UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.C.2. - Grants to State Universities for Post-graduate & Under  
graduate Engineering & Technology.

S.No.	Name of the University and Deptt. of Study.	Grants paid during 1958-59			
		Building	Equipment	Recurring for staff maintenance.	Total N.R. & R.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>B. STATE UNIVERSITIES.</b>					
<b>1. <u>Andhra University.</u></b>					
	i) J.V.D.College of Science & Techno- logy.	-	-	12,000=00	12,000=00
	ii) Ore-dressing Laboratory	-	-	3,047=25	3,047=25
	iii) Department of Pharmaceutics	-	-	2,500=00	2,500=00
	iv) Engg. College, Waltair	2,21,666	3,50,000	1,20,000=00	6,91,666=00
		2,21,666	3,50,000	1,37,547=25	7,09,213=25
<b>2. <u>Annamalai University</u></b>					
	i) Engineering College	1,50,000	-	3,400=00	1,53,400=00
	ii) Ore-dressing Lab.	-	-	1,468=00	1,468=00
	iii) Deptt. of Chemical Engg.				
	* Lib.Books	5,000			
	Equipment	5,000			
	Furniture	1,500			
		11,500			
		-	*11,500	1,875=00	13,375=00
		1,50,000	11,500	6,743=00	1,68,243=00
<b>3. <u>M.S.University of Baroda.</u></b>					
	i) Faculty of Tech.& Engg.	-	-	8,901=75	8,901=75
	ii) Expansion scheme of Degree Course.	1,20,000	60,080	76,236=00	2,56,316=00
	iii) Expansion scheme of Diploma Courses.	5,75,000	3,00,000	2,18,887=00	10,93,887=00
		6,95,000	3,60,080	3,04,024=75	13,59,104=75

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6
<b>4. <u>Bombay University.</u></b>					
i) Department of Chemical Technology.	4,00,000	1,50,000	82,247=50	6,32,247=50	
ii) Pharmaceutical and Food Technology.	-	-	11,000=00	11,000=00	
iii) Ore-dressing Laboratory	-	-	4,014=00	4,014=00	
iv) Business Management Course	-	-	30,000=00	30,000=00	
	<u>4,00,000</u>	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,27,261=50</u>	<u>6,77,261=50</u>	
<b>5. <u>Calcutta University.</u></b>					
i) Deptt. of Applied Chemistry.	1,00,000	40,000	-	1,40,000	
ii) Radio Physics & Electronics.	78,333	-	-	78,333	
iii) Advance courses in Electronics.	-	-	15,333	15,333	
	<u>1,78,333</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>15,333</u>	<u>2,33,666</u>	
<b>6. <u>Jadavpur University.</u></b>					
i) College of Engineering and Technology	1,00,000	-	5,98,000	6,98,000	
ii) Civil Engg. Degree Course.	2,23,333	20,667	18,748	2,62,748	
iii) Expansion scheme and courses in Telecommunication Engineering	3,00,000	-	1,22,000	4,22,000	
iv) Major repairs to Workshops	50,000	-	-	50,000	
	<u>6,73,333</u>	<u>20,667</u>	<u>7,38,748</u>	<u>14,32,748</u>	
<b>7. <u>Madras University</u></b>					
<b><u>A.C.College of Technology.</u></b>					
i) Conversion of two year course in chemical Engineering into 4-year course,	14,667	1,00,000	24,671	1,39,338	
ii) -do- Lib.books	-	5,000	-	5,000	
iii) Ore-dressing Lab.	-	-	5,068	5,068	
iv) Business Management Course	-	-	11,683	11,683	
v) School of Architecture	-	-	6,040	6,040	
	<u>14,667</u>	<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>47,462</u>	<u>1,67,129</u>	

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>8. Mysore University.</b>					
i) College of Engineering.		30,000	25,000	-	55,000
ii) Expansion of Training Capacity College of Engg., Bangalore.		20,333	2,00,000	32,000	2,52,333
		<u>50,333</u>	<u>2,25,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>3,07,333</u>
<b>9. Osmania University.</b>					
1) College of Engg.		-	+ 2,00,000	15,542	+ 2,15,542
			33,333		33,333
ii) Expansion Scheme		3,50,000	-	89,384	4,39,384
iii) Mining Engineering Degree Course.		- 33,333	- 19,335	-	- 52,668
iv) Ore-dressing Lab.		-	-	6,247	6,247
v) Department of Chemical Technology		-	60,000	-	60,000
			+ 19,335		+ 19,335
		3,50,000	2,60,000	1,11,173	7,21,173
		- 33,333	+ 52,668		+ 52,668
			- 19,335		- 52,668
<b>10. PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.</b>					
i) Deptt. of Chemical Technology.		4,75,000	-	6,381	4,81,381
ii) Deptt. of Pharmacy		1,50,000	-	3,415	1,53,415
		<u>6,25,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,796</u>	<u>6,34,796</u>
<b>11. Patna University.</b>					
i) Expansion and Modernisation of Bihar College of Engineering.		2,00,000	-	51,951	2,51,951
		<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,951</u>	<u>2,51,951</u>
<b>12. Roorkee University.</b>					
i) Dam construction & Irrigation Engineering.		-	-	33,444	33,444
ii) Structural Engg. & Concrete Tech.					
iii) Electrical Machine Design.		-	-	16,525	16,525

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1.	2	3.	4	5	6
Roorkee University (Contd).					
iv)	Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engg.	-	-	9,293	9,293
v)	Public Health Engg.	-	-	11,279	11,279
vi)	Water Resources Development Training Centre.	1,50,000	-	2,01,500	3,51,500
	Non-Recurring Grant	-	60,000	-	60,000
vii)	Under-graduate & Diploma Courses.	-	-	19,122	19,122
viii)	Expansion of the Training Capacity.	-	-	-	-
(a)	Degree course in Engineering.	4,00,000	-	-	4,00,000
	R. for Degree and Diploma Courses.	-	-	2,10,584	2,10,584
(b)	Diploma Courses.	2,95,000	2,50,000	-	5,45,000
ix)	Post-graduate courses in Applied Thermodynamics.	55,000	-	8,013	63,013
x)	Highway Engg. Course	20,000	20,000	6,519	46,519
xi)	Photogrammetric Engg.	60,000	-	-	60,000
xii)	Post-graduate Studentship.	-	-	33,750	33,750
		9,80,000	3,30,000	5,50,029	18,60,029
13. <u>Saugar University.</u>					
	Department of Pharmacy.	60,000	-	3,381	63,381
14. <u>Utkal University.</u>					
	College of Engineering, Burla.	2,75,850	3,03,877	-	5,79,727
Total C.2.		Rs.	91,65,755=50		
		Rs.	+ 62,668=00		
			- 62,668=00		



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STATEMENT <sup>1W</sup>  
Sub-head C.3.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects.

C.3. - Grants to Universities for schemes initiated by  
A.I.C.T.E. for the development of Engg. & Tech.

S.No.	Name of the University & Department of Study.	Recurring.	Total.
1.	<u>Andhra University.</u> J.V.D.College of Science & Technology.	Rs. 88,000	Rs. 88,000
2.	<u>Annamalia University.</u> College of Engineering.	1,28,000	1,28,000
3.	<u>Bombay University.</u> Department of Chemical Techno- logy.	1,00,000	1,00,000
4.	<u>Calcutta University.</u> i) Deptt. of Applied Chemistry. ii) " " " Physics. iii) " " " Radio Physics & Electronics.	25,000 60,000 24,500 1,09,500	25,000 60,000 24,500 1,09,500
5.	<u>Madras University.</u> A.C. College of Technology	72,000	72,000

Total C.3. - Rs.4,97,500.

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STATEMENT 'X'

University Grants Commission  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.  
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Analysis of E. Special Grants to Universities and Colleges.  
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E.1.	Grants to Universities for Centenary celebrations.	Rs.	21,79,000=00
E.2.	Grants to Colleges for Specific purposes.	Rs.	25,92,408=00 -----4----
	Total E:	Rs.	47,71,408=00 -----

Note: For details please see separate statements for sub-heads E.1. and E.2. appended herewith.  
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STATEMENT 'X'  
Sub-head E.1.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

E. - Special grants to Universities & Colleges.

E.1,- Grants to Universities for Centenary celebrations.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Amount paid during 1958-59.
1.	Bombay University.	Rs. 10,12,500=00
2.	Calcutta University.	Rs. 11,66,500=00
	Total: E.1.	Rs. 21,79,000=00

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STATEMENT 'X'  
Sub-head E.2.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects.

E.2. Grants to Colleges for specific purposes.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Purpose of Grant.	Amount paid during 1958-59(NR)
1.	Agra College	(i) Renovation of extension of buildings; (ii) Apparatus for Science Deptts.	1,00,000
2.	St. John's College	(i) Contribution towards Centenary buildings; (ii) Apparatus and equipment for Psychology and Statistics Library.	1,00,000
3.	Bareilly College	Colleges with a standing of 100-years or more. (special grant).	1,00,000
4.	Wilson College	For construction of a new Chemistry laboratory building(100-years old College)	1,00,000
5.	Krishnath College.	(i) Expansion of Library; (ii) Expansion of Laboratory.	1,00,000
6.	Scottish Church College.	For the purpose of adding a third floor to the Library block of the College.	1,00,000
7.	Saranpore College.	(i) For the expansion of the Science Deptts. of the College-1958-59; (ii) For the construction of academic block building.	1,00,000
8.	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.	For adding a second floor to the new Science Block of the college.	1,00,000
9.	Malabar Christian College.	For the construction of two storeyed block providing two laboratories and a lecture room on each floor.	1,00,000
10.	Khalli Kote College.	For the construction of a hostel.	1,00,000
11.	Fachanna's College.	For the construction of a Block to house the post-graduate deptt. of Chemistry.	1,00,000
		C.F.	11,00,000

66-----			
1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Hislop College.	For the construction of New College Building.	B.F. 11,00,000 1,00,000
13.	C.M.S.College.	Towards the construction of either the new Physics and Chemistry Laboratories or the Library building as proposed.	1,00,000
14.	American College.	Construction of two dining halls.	1,00,000
15.	Madurai College.	Construction of a Hostel building	1,00,000
16.	St. Andrew's College.	Construction of a Science Block.	1,00,000
17.	Madras Christian College.	Construction of an independent building to house the Botany Department of the College.	1,00,000
18.	St. John's College.	For the construction of Library building.	1,00,000
19.	Sarah Tucka College.	For the construction of Library building.	1,00,000
20.	St. Stephen's College.	For the construction of staff quarters.	1,00,000
21.	D.A.V.College.	For the construction of Lib.building	50,000
22.	Little Flower College for women	For the construction of a Hostel.	50,000
23.	Salam Municipal College.	For the construction of Science Laboratory.	1,00,000
24.	Shri Shiva Ji College.	Construction of Hostel.	50,000
25.	Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya.	-do-	50,000
26.	Sundarvati Mahila Maha Vidyalaya.	For construction of Library.	16,000
27.	Vidya Sagar College.	(i) Construction of rooms and verandahs for Botany & Zoology laboratories; (ii) Expansion of Chemistry Laboratory; (iii) Construction of wooden gallery; (iv) purchase of apparatus for Science Departments.	1,00,000
28.	Vaish Degree College.	Construction of library building.	19,000
29.	V.S.S.D.College.	(i) Construction of four class rooms; (ii) Construction of Library Hall.	57,408
30.	Andhra Christian College.	Construction of Library.	1,00,000
Total E.2. =			Rs. 25,92,408

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Section II - Plan Projects

F- Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by University Grants Commission for (i) Seminars, (ii) Conferences, Exhibitions & Examinations.

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1. Seminar & Conferences.	Rs. 38,780.19 nP.
2. Exhibition, 1958.	Rs. 10,250.96
	-----
Total:	Rs. 49,031.15 nP.
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

SECTION II PLAN PROJECTS.

G. Grants to Universities for implementation of  
three-year degree course.  
.....

1.	G.1.	Grants to Universities for three-year Degree Course (U.G.C.'s Share)	Rs. 66,34,098
2.	G.2.	Grants to Universities for three-year Degree Course (Central Govern- ment's Share).	Rs. 2,00,000 -----
		Total G:	Rs. 68,34,098 -----

Note: For details please see separate statements  
for sub-heads G.1. and G.2. appended  
herewith.

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STATEMENT 'Z'  
Sub-head G.1.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

SECTION II PLAN PROJECTS.

G.1. Grants to Universities for implementation  
of three-year degree course. (U.G.C.'s  
Share).

S.No.	Name of the University.	Amount paid during 1958-59.	Remarks.
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	1,50,000/-	
2.	Annamalai University	50,000/-	
3.	Madras University	39,70,000/-	
4.	Mysore University	11,03,300/-	
5.	Poona University	10,08,298/-	
6.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	75,000/-	
7.	Utkal University.	2,27,500/-	
8.	Visva-Bharati University.	50,000/-	
	Total G.1.	<u>66,34,098/-</u>	



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STATEMENT 'Z'  
Sub-head G.2.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
Section II - Plan Projects.

G.2. Grants to Universities for implementation of  
three-year degree course (Central Government's  
Share).

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S.NO.	Name of the University.	Amount paid during 1958-59.	Remarks.
1.	Kerala University.	Rs. 1,00,000/-	
2.	Karnatak University.	Rs. 1,00,000/-	
	Total G.2.	Rs. 2,00,000/-	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No. 6 - To consider the general question of the setting up of evening and morning colleges for working students.  
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Item No. 14 in the Agenda for the meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 17th/18th June 1959 was "To receive a report regarding the starting of Evening Classes for M.A. by the Delhi University". In that connection a fairly full note containing all the developments upto date in regard to Evening Colleges to meet the increased demand for higher education was submitted to the Commission and the Commission's resolution thereon was as follows:-

"The Commission was of the view that evening colleges should only teach upto the Ist 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."

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The case is placed before the Commission again for discussing the question of evening and morning colleges for working students.

\*Sahani\*  
4-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th September 1959.

Item No. ~~71~~ To consider the recommendations made by the All India Law Conference 1959 regarding Legal studies in the Universities.

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The Indian Law Institute convened an All-India Law Conference on 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1959. One of the subjects for discussion in the Conference was Legal Education. A copy of the Conference's recommendations regarding this is enclosed (Appendix I). The Institute have requested that these recommendations may be considered by the Commission for implementation as far as possible.

In this connection it may be stated that some time ago the Commission had received a note on the subject of Legal Studies from the Secretary, Department of Company Law Administration, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (Appendix II). This note was sent to the Inter-University Board for advice. The Inter-University Board had set up a Committee and had desired that the expenses of the meeting of this Committee may be met by the University Grants Commission. As this could not be done, the matter was withdrawn from the Inter-University Board and the note prepared by Department of Company Law was sent to the following gentlemen for their views:

1. Shri S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University.
2. Dr. A.A.A. Fyze, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University.
3. Shri S. Venkataraman, Principal, Law College, Andhra University, Waltair.

(Contd.....2.)

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4. Shri P.N. Banerji, Principal,  
University College of Law,  
Calcutta.

Views were received from Shri Govindara-  
julu, Dr. Fyzee and Shri Venkataraman, but not from  
Shri Banerji. It was thereafter decided that the  
note be circulated for opinion to some other  
Universities and 19 Universities were addressed in  
the matter. Replies were received from 13 Universities  
and a summary of the replies is enclosed (Appendix III).

The recommendations of the All-India  
Law Conference are placed before the Commission.  
It is for consideration if these may be discussed at  
a joint meeting of the Inter-University Board and  
the University Grants Commission.

\*Sahani\*  
2-9-59.

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Recommendations made by the All-India Law Conference regarding Legal Education.

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LEGAL EDUCATION

Reform and re-organization of legal education in India should be taken in hand on an All India basis and the Indian Law Institute will take necessary steps in that direction. Attempts should be made to improve the contents as also the methods of legal education. The standard to be maintained is to be definitely higher than at present.

It is the definite opinion of the Conference that legal studies should be under the Universities so far as the entire syllabus is concerned.

I. AIMS AND OBJECTS OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

The aims and objects of legal education should be to provide:

- (a) education in law for citizens necessary for participating in the life of a democracy;
- (b) knowledge and training in theory and practice that are required for the legal profession and judicial and administrative work;
- (c) specialized legal studies in relation to business and public affairs and;
- (d) training in research in law.

II. QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRANCE FOR THE LAW COURSE.

- (a) The Minimum qualification for admission into a law College to qualify for the degree (LL.B.) course in law should be a degree in any

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Faculty in a University. At the time of admission to the law class, the University should adopt methods for screening the candidates.

- (b) General knowledge in law may be included as one of the optional subjects in the course of studies for the degree course in Arts and in General Education. This is expected to provide a suitable background for the future entrants to the LL.B. Course.

### III. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The following should form the compulsory subjects for the LL.B. Course:

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Constitutional law with particular reference to the Indian Constitution.
3. Law of Contracts including Negotiable Instruments, Sale of Goods and Partnership.
4. Torts.
5. Transfer of Property Act and Law of Easement.
6. Equity, Specific Relief Act and Trusts.
7. Personal Laws.
8. Law of Evidence.
9. Principles of Criminal Law including Indian Penal Code.
10. (a) Civil Procedure Code  
(b) Criminal Procedure Code
11. History of Law and Legal Institutions in India.
12. Revenue and Tenancy Laws of the State.

Roman Law and Law of Real Property should be excluded from the course of studies.

(Contd....3.)

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In view of the increasing importance that some branches of law are gradually assuming in the changed pattern of the society, a minimum of three optional subjects should be available to the students. The following subjects are suggested for forming the optional groups:

1. Administrative Law
2. Law of Insurance
3. Industrial Laws including Labour Laws
4. Taxation Laws
5. Company Law
6. Law of Local Bodies
7. International Law (Public)
8. International Law (Private)
9. Construction of Deeds and Statutes
10. Comparative Law
11. Drafting and Conveyancing
12. Succession and Wills.

#### IV. DURATION OF THE COURSE.

- (a) Law should be ordinarily studied by those who devote full time for such studies and not along with any other course or avocation. For such students the whole time course should cover a period of three academic years. The first two years should be occupied in the study of the compulsory subjects except the procedural laws, which along with the optional groups, should be taken up in the third year. The period of apprenticeship necessary for enrolment of Advocates in the High Courts should be covered during the third year for which the Universities in collaboration with the respective High Courts or Bar Councils as the case may be will be able to evolve a system.

(Contd....4.)



(b) To enable people engaged in other pursuits of life to take advantage of studies in law which often times help improving their economic position and/or sense of citizenship, it is recommended that part time course for four years (comprising the same syllabus) should be provided during the morning or evening hours. For such of the students who intend to join the legal profession it may be considered whether the period of apprenticeship may be included within the last year.

V. TEACHERS OF LAW: WHOLE TIME OR PART-TIME.

The Conference are of opinion that there should be in addition to whole time teachers of law part-time teachers as well.

VI. QUALIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATION FOR TEACHERS.

For future appointments the qualifications of teachers are to be as follows:-

1. Ordinarily a 1st Class LL.B. preferably an LL.M. for the posts of Lecturers.
2. Ordinarily an LL.M. with research experience preferably with a Doctor of Laws for the post of Reader.
3. Ordinarily a Doctorate in Law with research publications for the post of Professor.

Experienced members of the Bar, though not fulfilling the above qualifications, may be invited to deliver either courses of lectures or as part-time teachers by the colleges.

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The teachers of Law should be remunerated in the same way and on par with teachers in technical and other professional subjects like medicine and engineering.

VII. LANGUAGE.

For the time being English should be the language for instruction for the law course.

VIII. METHODS OF TEACHING.

(a) The present mass lecture system followed in many colleges is not conducive to draw the best of the teachers and students. In the opinion of the Conference drastic changes should be brought about in the teaching of law to achieve the objects enumerated above.

We recommend a system of teaching which will ensure more intimate relation between the teacher and the taught. There should be a proper teacher-pupil ratio. Instruction be imparted in addition to lectures, through Tutorials, Seminars, Moot Courts and by adapting the Case method to the needs of the students.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the roll strength in each class, whether for lecture, tutorial or seminar etc., should be kept as low as practicable.

IX. EXAMINATION.

The Conference feel that the present system of setting questions and of evaluation encourages cramming and is not a sufficient or proper test to find out the knowledge or capacity of the students.

Reform of the examination system is intimately connected with the re-orientation of legal studies. It is desirable that immediate steps be taken in the following direction:

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1. Class work should be taken into consideration for assessing the proficiency of the students at the final stage. A certain proportion of the total marks should be assigned for class work. Class work will include tutorials, seminars and moot courts in addition to class examination and participation in class discussions.

2. The question papers are to be so set as to avoid the scope of rote or cramming from cram books. Stereo-typed questions are to be avoided. The questions are to be so framed as to test the capacity of the students to think independently and also to indicate to what extent they have grasped the principles of the subject of study.

3. The paper setters should be ordinarily persons who are or have been teachers of Law for at least 10 years experience in the profession and from the Bench.

4. For evaluation of the answer scripts at least 50% of the examiners are to be teachers of law with at least 3 years experience as teachers. Members of the Bar with at least 5 years experience may also be appointed.

5. At least 50% of the total number of examiners are to be external examiners, some of them being from other Universities.

K. LL.II.

In such of the Colleges where proper facilities are available steps should be taken to impart instruction for the LL.M. course.

Teachers for the LL.M. course should ordinarily be at least LL.M. with research and teaching experience to their credit, preferably a doctor of laws

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with experience.

XI. RESEARCH FACILITIES.

Research facilities should be provided by each University having a Faculty of Law with courses for LL.M. in collaboration with the departments of other Social Sciences including Sociology, Politics, Economics, etc.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Most of the recommendations made depend upon proper financial help for suitable accommodation, adequate library facilities, proper remuneration for the teachers and examiners and for examination work as also for carrying on research and publication of valuable research materials. The Conference record with pleasure the assurance given by Dr. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission who actively participated in the proceedings of the Committee, that financial assistance for improving legal education will be forthcoming.

\*Sahani\*  
2-9-59.

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APPENDIX II TO ITEM NO. 7.

Note regarding Legal studies in the Universities.

It is understood that the syllabus of studies for the LL.B. or B.L. degrees of many of the leading Indian Universities, does not, at present, provide for any papers on mercantile or commercial law, including such important legislation as the Companies Act, Incometax Act, the Estate Duty Act, etc. Some of these laws are important not only in the sense that they regulate, basically, the structure and functioning of the institutions operating in the organized private sector of the country and are, therefore, essential to a proper understanding of the behaviour of this sector in relation to the economy as a whole, but also because, from the purely professional point of view, they are increasingly becoming the most remunerative branches of law for the legal practitioners of this country. The question, therefore, arises if it is right and proper that the more important of these laws should be excluded from the syllabus of studies for the LL.B. or B.L. degrees of our Universities.

2. In fairness to the authors of the present syllabi of studies for the law degrees in our Universities, it must be pointed out that the courses of legal studies in the leading British Universities also do not include mercantile or commercial laws of the type mentioned above. Thus, the syllabi of studies for the LL.B. degree of the London University or for Law Tripos II of the Cambridge University do not, it seems, include papers on, say, the English Companies Act or the Incometax Act of that country. But in what

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country, other professional authorities concerned with the regulation and development of legal studies, e.g., the Council of Legal Education, which prescribes the course of studies for the Inns of Courts in England have not only drawn up elaborate courses of studies, which include the more important of the mercantile and commercial laws, but have also carefully worked out an effective system of teaching and examination in these subjects for the prospective entrants into the legal profession. In this country, such professional authorities hardly function as effectively, even where they exist, with the result that very few States can claim to have made any satisfactory arrangements for imparting systematic education and training in these important branches of the law. The result is that, whereas in the U.K. the existing gap in the syllabus of studies for the law degrees in the Universities is adequately filled by other arrangements made by duly constituted and properly functioning professional bodies connected with legal education, in this country the present gap in our University curricula for legal studies remains practically unfilled.

3. It is possible that the present attitude of the universities in the U.K. and elsewhere, as of ours, towards the nature and scope of legal studies in universities may have been prompted by the view that the cultural content of these branches of law is not as high as their utility-content and that predominantly utilitarian or vocational studies are not a proper subject for university studies. It is, however, doubtful if this could have been the real determining factor, in as much as the syllabus of studies for the medical and engineering degrees include, by contrast, a large number of highly technical and practical subjects with very little cultural content,

(Contd....3.)

which are, nevertheless, of great practical importance and value to the prospective practitioners in medicine or engineering. If medical and engineering courses of studies could include subjects of practical day to day importance, it is no good reason why the syllabus of studies for the law degrees should not also include such practical branches of the law as may be of sufficient material value and interest to the future practising lawyers. Besides, it is by no means clear that a study of the basic laws relating to the structure and working of the organized private sector, which is so essential to an understanding of its behaviour in the context of our social and economic policies, can be considered to be so devoid of cultural content as to be unworthy of any place in the curricula of studies for the university law degrees.

4. In any case, a careful re-examination of the issue raised in this note seems to be urgently called for. The essential inadequacies of the present situation arise from the facts that (a) after taking his final law degree from some of our leading universities, a graduate student in law may find himself ill-equipped to enter the profession of his choice and that (b) he further discovers, before long, that notwithstanding the hall-mark of the university (supplemented though it may be by another year of "practical training") the education and training which he received from his alma mater has not brought the relatively lucrative branches of the profession within his reach. It is on such thoughts that cynicism about university education and the resulting frustrations sometimes grow. While it is true that the primary object of University education

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is not to train students for particular vocations or professions, it is perhaps equally true that the professional courses of studies in the universities, e.g., in medicine, engineering or law cannot be entirely divorced from the practical realities and the requirements of these professions. In regard to these studies, at any rate, a proper synthesis between the fundamental values of university education and the pragmatic demands of the professional markets has to be prudently worked out; otherwise, in the long run, both university education and the quality of the professions may equally suffer.

\*Sahani\*  
3-9-59.

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1. UTKAL UNIVERSITY

Mercantile Law is included in the LL.B. courses and Commercial Law is included in the B.Com & LL.M. courses of the University.

2. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The University has accepted the proposition propounded by the University Grants Commission and in their revised courses of studies in the LL.B. examination Mercantile Law, Commercial Law including the Indian Companies Act, Income Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act etc. have been included as elective subjects.

3. PATNA UNIVERSITY

The papers on Mercantile Law or Commercial Law are included in the courses of studies for the B.L. Part I Examination of the University as one of the optional subject.

4. MYSORE UNIVERSITY

It would be good if it is possible to provide for a few optional groups for the law course wherein some of the subjects of the Mercantile Law group and also a few other subjects could be included and further that it is desirable if the Mercantile Law is included in the syllabus for the Law course.

5. LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Mercantile or Commercial Law is already covered to some extent by the existing syllabi for the LL.B. or LL.M. degrees of the University. In the opinion of the University it is possible to intensify the teaching of these courses if further facilities in the form of additional staff and library equipment

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could be made available. A more detailed coverage of these subjects would be possible if the duration of LL.B. course is raised from 2 to 3-years. Under the limitations which exist the University has done its best to encourage the study of Commercial Law and allied subjects.

6. KERALA UNIVERSITY

The University concurs with the view that Post-graduate courses may be started in Mercantile Law and Commercial Law.

7. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The Mercantile Law or Commercial Law has already been included in the syllabus in the papers on Contracts I and Contracts II. Taxation Law has been excluded from the scope of these papers. From the Academic point of view, the University is not in favour of the compulsory inclusion of the taxation Laws. If, these are made optional subjects other subjects being taught now as compulsory subjects will be affected.

The University is of the opinion that the value of Studying Taxation Law, from the professional point of view can not be overestimated and suggests that opportunities should be given to students who wish to specialise in such subjects. For this, post-graduate courses should be started where either a separate branch should be opened for Mercantile Law and taxation Law or they be included in the branches relating to them as Property and contract Law.

Further a Diploma course of one year's duration may be opened to students who wish to specialise in Taxation Law.

8. KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

The Mercantile Law is included in Ist year LL.B. course. The University authorities feel that inclusion of any additional topics at present would mean heavy syllabus for the existing examinations and students will not be able to cope<sup>up</sup>/with it. If inclusion of Mercantile or Commercial Law is to be made compulsory, this can be achieved either by extending the present course by one year or in the post-graduate course. The knowledge of Commercial Law as at present given to the students is sufficient to qualify them to the profession of Law. The University is not in favour of including Taxation and Enactments Law in the legal studies as they are subject to constant changes. The inclusion of these subjects as optional subjects will be a tough job as it will be difficult to determine which of the present subjects should be dropped in favour of these.

9. DELHI UNIVERSITY

The Mercantile Law is included in the LL.B. course, B.C.L. course, and LL.M. course. For the LL.M. course it is an optional subject. The University is not in favour of inclusion of company Law as compulsory subject in LL.B. course. It has been made an optional as well as a special additional subject for the LL.B. course and is included as compulsory subject in B.C.L. and LL.M. course. Taxation Law can also be taken by the students as optional or additional subject by the LL.B. or Proficiency Students.

The Dean, Faculty of Law suggests that the general question of organising the Law Courses

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should be considered by a Seminar constituted on All India basis.

10. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

The syndicate of the University is of the opinion that subjects like commercial or Mercantile Law can be accommodated only as optional subjects in as much as the B.L. Course is only of two years duration.

The Syndicate is further of the opinion that Diploma course in Law subjects like commercial or Taxation Law may not be popular.

11. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

The subjects prescribed in the present LL.B. course are considered essential for a general practitioner and it is not possible to add other subjects. These can be included if the course is made a three years post-graduate course or to have a supplementary course in Commercial Law for one year after LL.B..

Mercantile is included in the optional groups of IInd year LL.M. course. The University thinks it possible to include one optional group of Tax Laws and Labour Laws in the same course. It is not possible to provide for these subjects as compulsory subjects unless the present course of 2 years is made 3 years course but the general opinion is against extending the present course by one year. The University suggests to include these subjects as optional for diploma course and LL.M. course.

12. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Some of the subjects comprised in the Mercantile Law are already included in the LL.B. course. The present LL.B. course has an extensive

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syllabus and the subjects are considered of basic importance and therefore it is not desirable to include new subjects.

If the taxation law is prescribed as optional subject or if a Diploma Course is started for it, the students are not likely to offer it in view of the already extensive syllabus.

The only way to include these subjects is to make the LL.B. course of three years. But this question ought to be considered from the all India point of view and should be introduced, more or less, on all India basis if at all.

13. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

The University is in thorough agreement with regard to the inclusion of Company's Act, Income Tax Act and Estate Duty Act in the LL.B. Courses. Income Tax Act and Estate Act should be compulsory papers.

14. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The University authorities feel the inclusion of Mercantile Law and Taxation Law as important one in the field of legal practice. The Academic Council of the University has approved the inclusion of Mercantile Law in the syllabus for Academic session 1959-60.

\*Sahani\*  
3-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No. 32 To receive a note prepared on the basis of the information received from the Universities regarding the introduction of Entrance tests for admission to University classes.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 8th July, 1958, while considering the question whether some entrance tests be prescribed for admission to Universities, felt that it was doubtful if any entrance test could be instituted by the Universities for all the students though they were aware of the fact that entrance tests were provided for professional institutions. It was agreed that this matter be considered at a later time with reference to the recommendations of the Man-power Committee of the Planning Commission and after fuller data regarding conditions of admission to colleges had been obtained. The Universities were accordingly addressed to furnish the following information:

- (a) Whether any conditions were laid down for admission to different courses provided by the University;
- (b) Whether all the candidates who fulfil the minimum qualifications laid down for admission are automatically admitted or there is a further procedure to select the best candidates; if so, the details of the sifting process.
- (c) Whether the maximum numbers of students to be admitted to different courses are determined and fixed or are they flexible.

Replies have been received from most of the Universities and a note summarising the position

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has been prepared and is enclosed (Appendix I). The recommendations of the Man-power Committee of the Planning Commission with regard to the Third Five Year Plan are not yet available.

It may be added that the Evaluation Team from the U.S.A. that recently visited India during a meeting with the Examination Committee of the University Grants Commission expressed the view that standards of teaching and examination were powerfully affected by the entrance requirements and that therefore entrance tests were highly desirable. The Examination Committee concurred with this view.

The matter is placed before the Commission for further instructions.

\*Sahani\*  
2-9-59.

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APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO. 4.

Entrance test for admission to Universities:

In response to the questionnaire that was circulated for ascertaining the existing conditions of admission laid down by the different universities as well as the methods adopted by them for selecting the eligible candidates to the different courses of study, replies have been received from all the Universities except Andhra, Mysore, Kurukshetra, Gorakhpur and Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi. The Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi have also sent the necessary information.

Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the replies, it would be of interest to note some of the general features observed in the information supplied by the various universities. A pass in the Matriculation examination or its equivalent is essential before any student can be admitted either to the Pre-University or the 'First Year' of the Intermediate course. The minimum percentage of marks that has to be secured by a student at the Matriculation, or its equivalent examination has not been clearly specified by any of the Universities, but it can be said in general that students are admitted on the basis of marks obtained, and the maximum number of students that can be admitted to the different courses of study is usually fixed. A certain amount of flexibility prevails in 'Affiliated Colleges', regarding the maximum number of students that can be admitted to any particular course. Normally the Principal of the College concerned has to take prior sanction.

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of the University before he can enhance the number of seats in a particular class. There is no entrance test conducted by any University or College for admitting students to an Arts or Science course. Professional Colleges generally hold an entrance test and subsequently an interview before making admissions. There are some professional colleges, however, which conduct only an interview and admit candidates on the basis of the marks obtained at the Inter-Science examination and the 'Interview Report'. In such colleges a minimum of 50% marks at the I.Sc. examination is usually insisted on. In some universities, weightage is given to extra - curricular activities like N.C.C., Sports, Athletics etc. before admitting a student to any professional course.

A comprehensive survey of the replies received from the different Universities & Colleges is best done under the four different heads, as given in the Questionnaire namely

- (a) Conditions laid down for admission.
- (b) Methods if any of selecting eligible Candidates.
- (c) Maximum number of students that can be normally admitted to any particular course of study.
- (d) General comments, if any, made by the Universities.

(a) Conditions laid down for admission:-

It may be mentioned at the outset that no University or College has prescribed any special conditions of admission other than the nominal one i.e. 'a pass in the Qualifying examination', for admission to an Arts or Science course. The situation is different in the case of students seeking admission

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to a professional course. In addition to a pass in the Qualifying examination, i.e. Intermediate Science, a minimum percentage of marks (usually 50%) is insisted before a candidate can apply for admission. Those candidates who become eligible for admission by virtue of their marks in the Inter Science examination, are interviewed and the admissions are made on the basis of both these factors i.e. Marks obtained in the Qualifying examination and the interview. Some Universities like Baroda, <sup>Patna</sup> Agra, S.V.V. Peeth, Aligarh and Roorkee conduct an entrance test for all eligible candidates, seeking admission to Professional courses. The test is followed by an interview and admissions are made on the basis of the results in the Test and the Interview.

(b) Methods if any of selecting eligible candidates:

To start with it may be mentioned that the question of adopting some method of selection does not arise unless the number of students seeking admission exceeds the number of seats available. Though it is generally known that there is a heavy rush of admissions practically in all courses of study, it has been found that quite a few colleges (Arts & Science) have not yet been faced with the situation of admitting more students than the available number of seats. In this connection, particular mention may be made of the 'Affiliated Colleges' of Gujarat University. The general method adopted by the Principals of Affiliated Colleges (Arts & Science) for admitting students to the various courses of study has not been clearly indicated by any University on account of the fact that the existing practice varies from college to

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college and no clear-cut schedule has been formulated. The actual position in the 'Affiliated Colleges' appears to be as follows according to the replies received from the Universities. All eligible candidates are usually admitted, to the extent the seats are available; when more applications than the seats are received, admissions are made according to the percentage of marks in the Qualifying examination. The practice of reserving a certain percentage of seats to Scheduled Castes and Tribes exists in some Universities, while in certain affiliated Colleges, preference is given (in addition to Scheduled Castes and Tribes) to local candidates coming from a particular district. Admissions to the Honours Courses in the various Universities are usually restricted to First & Second Divisioners of the Intermediate examination, though at times III Divisioners with more than 45% are also given admissions if any seats are still vacant. The method adopted in Professional Colleges has been already described. All India Institutions like I.A.R.I. & I.I.Sc. have reserved seats on a percentage basis for the different provinces and admissions are made strictly on merit. The total number of seats is always fixed and no flexibility is allowed.

(c) Maximum number of students that can be admitted to any particular course of study:

This point requires a careful study. It is quite likely that further deterioration in the general standards of collegiate education will continue unabated, unless specific measures are taken to fix positively the number of students that a college can admit to any particular branch of learning. The present practice prevailing in many 'Affiliated Colleges' having 'Arts

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and Science' courses, allows as many eligible candidates as possible, and admissions are usually not refused to any one in the Arts courses. A certain percentage of the admissions are refused in the Science courses, owing to limitations in the availability of facilities for practical work. As mentioned earlier, the maximum number of students that can be admitted is flexible in many colleges, and even those which have fixed a ceiling to the number of admissions that can be made, have a provision for making this clause flexible with prior sanction from the University. Whenever a college applies for permission to enhance the number of seats in a particular course of study, the University concerned appoints an 'Enquiry Committee' to report on the matter and sanction is usually accorded if the Committee reports favourably.

The maximum numbers that can be admitted to the different courses of a Professional College are fixed either by the State Government concerned or the A.I.C.T.E. and these ceilings are not exceeded in any case. In this connection, the views expressed by Aligarh University may be mentioned: "The University feels that a restriction on admissions should not be placed for under-graduate courses as it is likely to cause some undeserved hardship in individual cases." Another instance worth noting is the order issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, to the effect that admissions should not be refused to any one applying for a seat in the Pre-University or Pre-Professional or the Intermediate Course, in any college (either Government or aided) within the State. The order further states that the colleges should work in additional shifts where-ever necessary. The seriousness of this

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matter particularly in the case of unrestricted admissions to the Pro-Professional course has been clearly pointed out by the Chairman. It is now apparent that some adequate steps have to be taken at an early date for checking the unrestricted growth in the number of admissions made to the different courses in the various colleges. Equally important is the necessity of formulating a system of 'Selective Admission' by which admissions can be restricted to only those candidates who are really capable of undergoing a course of higher learning in a college or university, and at the same time the practice of admitting students just because seats are available in a particular college should be discontinued.

(d) General comments if any made by the Universities:

It has already been stated that except for some professional colleges, there is no entrance test conducted by any university or Affiliated college (having Arts & Science Courses). The University of Delhi conducts an entrance test for admission to the under-graduate course. Some training colleges also conduct a test before making admissions to the Post-graduate Course in Education. Leaving aside the Professional institutions and a handful of other colleges which hold an entrance test, the bulk of the admissions, made at present are based only on two criteria namely:

i) availability of seats in the college

&

ii) a pass in the Qualifying examination:

It is thus apparent that the aptitude of a student for a particular course or his fitness

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to undertake a specified branch of study is relatively of minor importance.

Coming to the opinions expressed by the different Universities about the necessity of holding an entrance test for making admissions both at the under-graduate as well as the Post-graduate level, it should be mentioned at the outset that only some universities have clearly indicated their views. Others have remained silent over the issue. Those who have made some suggestion do not seem to be in favour of holding any test before admitting students. They feel that the present system of making admissions on the basis of the marks obtained at the Qualifying examination is quite adequate, and have further suggested that it may if necessary be supplemented by an Interview or Viva-Voce for judging the candidate's potentialities or aptitude for a particular course of study. Some 'Affiliating' Universities like Madras and Bihar have indicated the enormous amount of difficulty which the universities have to face in order to conduct an entrance test for a large number of applicants who seek admission every year. This view is shared by Kerala & Delhi also.

Further course of Action:- Having made a study of the prevailing conditions of admission and the mode of selection, it is now essential to formulate some workable policy for future implementation. The problem of over-crowding in colleges is well-known and the causes have been studied by leading educationists of the country. Several suggestions have been put forward for restricting the admissions in colleges and also for opening suitable outlets at the Post-Secondary

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stage. The problem of providing suitable employment for every graduate has become a formidable one and the craze for a university degree has not diminished in spite of the announcement made by the Government that a University degree is not essential for the various subordinate services in the Government.

A large majority of the successful matriculates come out in low II or III division and a sizable percentage of these manage to enter the colleges. This results in a fairly high failure rate in the first university examination (usually 50%). The question of devising a suitable method of 'Selective Admission' for restricting the number of admissions in the colleges is under active consideration. At the same time the problem of channelizing a large number of matriculates who will be denied entrance in the colleges has to be solved. For checking further deterioration in the standards of collegiate education, it is necessary that both these problems are tackled effectively both at the Centre and at the State level as early as possible.

\*Sahani\*  
2-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting:

Dated 17/18th September, '59.

Item No. 4. - To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the starting of cottage industries in educational institutions.

The Ministry of Education had on the 13th August, 1959 informed that the following resolution was proposed to be moved in the Lok Sabha during the current session and had asked for the views of the Commission immediately:

"This House is of the opinion that the Central Government in collaboration with the State Governments and the Educational authorities should evolve a scheme to start certain cottage industries in every educational institution so as to enable each student to earn for his/her education".

2. The Ministry of Education had been informed that as the Commission was not in session and the next meeting was fixed for 17/18th September, it was not possible to furnish the views of the Commission immediately as desired but that the views of the Chairman on the proposed resolution were as follows:-

"The proposal will be quite inappropriate so far as higher education is concerned. A College or University student has to spend about Rs.1,000/- a year for his lodging, keep and tuition fees and in addition the public authority concerned has to spend Rs.500 a year, making a total of Rs.1,500/- a year. He has also to put in about 8 hours of work by way of preparation, lectures, practicals, reading in the library, etc., not to speak of extra-curricular activities, regarded as an essential part of education. At the most he can spare an hour or two a day during ordinary term time, no time at all between January and March when he is preparing for an examination in all probability, and perhaps 8 hours a day for a month or so during vacations. Assuming that he steadily spares 2 hours a day to earn and learn, there is no known cottage industry in which he can earn at the rate of Rs.1,500/- a year, i.e., say Rs.5/- a day, omitting Sundays. He will be lucky if he earns 12 nP an hour i.e. 25 nP a day against 500 nP required. The proposal has no educational significance, and is quite impractical."

The matter is placed before the Commission.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item: 10 To consider the question of payment of travel grants to University Teachers attending International Conferences.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 3rd May, 1959, laid down the following basis on which financial assistance should be given to teachers of the Universities for proceeding on deputation abroad to attend the meetings of academic and learned bodies:-

"The Commission resolved that normally the Commission could not pay travelling expenses of University Teachers going abroad to attend meetings and Conferences but, in special cases, when a teacher is invited to the meeting of a learned body to act as Chairman of the meeting or of one of its sections or be one of those specially selected to contribute papers, the Commission may consider assisting the University concerned if a request is made by the University and the University itself is willing to share the expenses."

The Commission in their meeting held on 14th/15th April, '59 further agreed that in future requests of this kind which fall within the conditions laid down by the Commission may be sanctioned by the Chairman. Grants have been paid to a few universities for this purpose on the basis that the university concerned meets 50% of the travel expenditure, the remaining 50% being met by the Commission. So far 15 cases have been dealt with. 8 applications were accepted and 7 could not be accepted. Out of the 8 grants sanctioned, 2 were not availed of by the professors concerned.

It has however happened that in a number of cases, though the Universities recommended cases of certain

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teachers for travel grants, they themselves have not been able to meet 50% of the travel expenses. It would appear that if this scheme of assistance is to be of any real significance, it may be necessary to revise the Commission's decision and give assistance to the teachers on a more liberal basis to enable them to attend international congresses. If it is considered desirable that the existing basis should be revised, it may be necessary, (a) to draw up a list of international conferences to which delegates may be sent (this list to be brought up-to-date from time to time; (b) to restrict the number of teachers to whom assistance may be given in any one year; (c) to the maximum amount that may be paid to a teacher and (d) and to fix the maximum amount that may be provided for this purpose in the budget in a particular year.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item: 11. To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service (Qualification for recruitment) Committee.

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The Commission, in their meeting held on 9/10th February, 1959, agreed on the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee that the possession of a university degree should not ordinarily be a pre-requisite for employment in the ministerial and clerical cadres of the Government. The Commission also desired to know the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Public Service (Qualification for recruitment) Committee. The Ministry of Education who were addressed in the matter have intimated the decision taken by the Cabinet on the recommendations of this Committee. A copy of the decision is enclosed for the information of the Commission (Appendix I).

The Ministry of Education have informed that though the Cabinet has taken a decision in the matter, the formal orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs have not so far been issued.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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Statement showing the decisions of the Government  
on the recommendations of the Public Services  
(Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee.

<u>Services.</u>	<u>Present Qualifications</u>	<u>Cabinet decision</u>
<u>I. Superior Services.</u>		
(All India and Central Class I)	University degree essential. Age: 21-24 years: but, for the I.P.S.20-24.	University degree essential. Age: as at present.
<u>II. Middle Group Services.</u>		
(a)		
(i) Central Class II (Gazetted)	University degree essential. Age 21-24	University degree essential. Age: 21-24 years.
(ii) Central Class II (Non-Gazetted)	University degree essential. Lower age-limits vary from 20-21 and upper from 24 to 25.	Qualifications as at present. Age 20-24 years.
(iii) Central Class III (non-Clerical).	University degree essential. Age should be less than 25 years.	University degree not essential, and the minimum educational qualifications may be Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent qualifications. In order, however, the graduates may be able to compete, the age-limits should 19-23 years.
(b)		
(i) State Class I (Gazetted)	University degree essential. Lower age-limits vary from 20-21 and upper from 24 to 26½.	University degree essential. Age: 21 - 24.
(ii) State Subordinate(Gazetted)	University degree essential. Lower age-limits vary from 18-20 and upper from 24-26½.	University degree essential. Age: 20-24.
(iii) State Subordinate(non-Clerical)	University degree essential for some, but not all these Services. Age limits: Information not available.	University degree not essential, but in order that graduates may also be able to compete the age-limits may be 19-23 years.

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<u>Services</u>	<u>Present Qualifications.</u>	<u>Cabinet decision</u>
III. Clerical Services.		
(a) Upper Division.	University degree essential. Lower age-limits vary from 17 to 20 and upper from 22 to 25.	Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/Higher Secondary Certificate. Age: 18-21 years.
(b) Lower Division	Matriculation Certificate or equivalent. Lower age-limit is 17 and upper varies from 20 to 25.	Matriculation or equivalent qualifications until replaced by Higher Secondary. Age: 18-21 years.

IV. The number of chances which a candidate appearing at any open competitive recruitment examination can avail of, shall be restricted to two, as recommended by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee.

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No. ~~12~~ - To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Chairman for the establishment of Industrial Estates in the Universities.

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With a view (a) to weaning away University and college students from the habit of seeking after "white collar" jobs at the end of their higher education and fit them for skilled work; (b) increasing the number of skilled workers so greatly needed by the nation to meet the growing needs of its expanding industries, and (c) in the case of more needy students, to provide a means of "earning while learning" at least a part of the funds needed by them without loss of self-respect, the University Grants Commission and the Commerce & Industry Ministry had been considering for some time the feasibility of establishing industrial estates attached to Universities, having 4 or 5 units of small industries selected with reference to the conditions and circumstances of each University. The scheme was discussed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission, with the Minister (Commerce and Industry), and it has been agreed as an experimental measure, to establish 10 such estates in the neighbourhood of Universities which are most anxious to have them and which expect to work them successfully. The outline of the scheme is as follows:-

Each Estate Will be a training-cum-production centre comprising 4 or 5 units of Small Industries to be selected by a Committee with reference to the facilities available in the locality and the industries that may be already operating there. The

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three important needs for each scheme are (1) land, (2) buildings and (3) equipment, raw materials and trained personnel. Each University concerned should find about one acre of land on or near its campus as its contribution to the scheme, the average cost of this being taken at Rs.25,000/-. The University Grants Commission will contribute for each estate one lakh of rupees as the cost of buildings for housing the units of the estate, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (National Small Industries Corporation) will be responsible for all the rest; viz., equipment, expert personnel, raw materials and the actual running of the centre. The estate, except for the land and buildings, will be the property of the National Small Industries Corporation for a few years until it is fully developed when it may be handed over to the University. During this period the National Small Industries Corporation will be a licensee of the University for the use of the land and buildings.

As a production unit, it is envisaged that the scheme will employ whole-time workers for one shift on regular payment with reference to their skills and duties and for another half shift of about 3 or 4 hours student-trainees from Universities and colleges will be employed on payment of stipends ranging from Rs. .2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per day. The student workers in the half shift may have to work for 3 days in the week only and so there will have to be two batches of students to take turns during the two halves of the week. Each University will thus have to find about 75 students for each batch or 150 in all for training. Each student should give an undertaking to work for 8 months in the year in the unit. The remaining 4 months of the year

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is made up by 2 1/2 months which the student may require for preparing for annual examinations and 1 1/2 months of leave during summer. The student need not remain a stipendiary trainee for all these 8 months, for, as soon as he proves himself to be a skilled worker in a unit, he could be paid on piece-work basis on his turn over. For the 4 months for which the students are not expected to work, this half shift may even be closed. For the regular shift also, as far as possible, unemployed University and college students answering the particular needs of the posts (especially those who have received training previously) should be given preference.

The Estate will be under the over-all charge and control of the Vice-Chancellor of the University who may, to help him in this behalf, constitute an Advisory Board or Committee consisting of a nominee of his own (a Professor or Reader having a flair for administration and management), a representative of the Small Scale Industries Organisation the works Manager (who would be appointed by the National Small Industries Corporation/Small Scale Industries Organisation) and a representative of the students of the University.

The Small Industries units to be set up in each Estate will be selected by a Committee comprising a representative of the University, a representative of the University Grants Commission and a representative of the C. & I. Ministry.

When a place has been selected and the units to be provided there have been determined, the officers of the S.S. I. organisation will get into touch with the Vice-Chancellor of the University authorities concerned and advise them in regard to the steps to be taken to give a start to the scheme.

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As the scheme have been accepted by the Chairman, the Universities had been addressed to let the Commission know urgently whether they would like to have such estates attached to them and can give the necessary assurances regarding finding adequate number of students to provide two batches each week for 8 months in the year and allotting sites for them in or near the campuses at their own cost. On receipt of the replies, 10 Universities will be selected for the establishment of the estates.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

\*Sahani\*  
4-9-'59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th September 1959.

Item No. **13**: To consider the request of the Bombay University for permission to utilise the interest accruing from the Endowment fund created under the Centenary programme towards the increased cost of construction of their buildings.

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The Commission had agreed that out of the grant of Rs. 1 crore sanctioned to the University in connection with its Centenary, a sum of Rs. 37,50,000/- be kept as an endowment fund to be utilised for purposes to be defined by the University and approved by the Commission; the balance of Rs. 62,50,000/- was to be utilised for the construction of buildings approved by the Commission. The Bombay University have not so far laid down the purposes for which the interest accruing from the endowment fund could be utilised but have now requested that this interest may be utilised for meeting the increase, if any, in the estimated expenditure on the various schemes of a capital nature approved by the Commission or on any new scheme of a capital nature which may be undertaken by the University with the approval of the Commission.

In connection with the Centenary grants sanctioned to the three Universities, the Commission, in their meeting held on 4th October 1957, decided that the entire amount of the Centenary grants for the three Universities be paid to them during the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan period

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and that the Universities be permitted to fund these amounts and utilise them for purposes indicated in their original proposals as circumstances require. It was also agreed that the interest that the Universities would get on such funded amounts be utilised by them to meet the rising costs on their approved Centenary building projects, i.e. the amount required for capital projects be also placed at the disposal of the Universities and they could earn interest on that to meet the rising cost of construction. However, the Commission later on, in their meeting held on 4th December 1958 decided that as it seemed unlikely that the three Universities could be able to utilise the whole of the Centenary grants during the present Plan period, the scheme may be carried over into the next Plan period and that the grants each year be paid in relation to the actual needs as reported by the Universities.

Chairman has on this point noted as follows:

"The first charge of the interest to be accrued on the endowment fund is to meet the recurring expenditure on development schemes of the past including the replacement of the portion hitherto borne by the Commission. It may be that for the intervening period the interest will not be wholly absorbed by this charge and to that extent it would be added to the corpus of the normal fund. The Bombay University wish to use this unutilised portion to meet excesses on development schemes already undertaken or to be undertaken out of the Centenary grant and that this may be agreed to."

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In this connection it may be stated that the Madras University have also set up an endowment fund for Rs.24,00,000/- which is earning interest. The purpose for which this interest will be utilised has not so far been intimated to the Commission by the University.

In the case of Calcutta University, no endowment fund has been created but a sum of Rs. 7,00,000/- has been kept apart for payment of salaries of 5 professors and research scholarships to be created by the University. The interest accruing on this sum will also be utilised for the same purpose.

The proposal of the Bombay University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
2-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 17th/18th September 1959.

Item No. 14 - To consider the question of providing suitable hostels for students coming to India from other Commonwealth countries.

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The Vice-Chancellor, Madras University has, in a demi-official letter addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission dated 14th August 1959, made the proposal that it would be desirable to make provision in a few big centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and one or two other places for accommodation of foreign students coming from Commonwealth countries and more particularly Ghana, Nigeria, Malaya, Aden and even Ceylon. In support of the proposal it is mentioned that many of these countries have not developed undergraduate facilities in several faculties and the Vice-Chancellor got the impression at the Commonwealth Education Conference held recently at Oxford that all these countries might look to India more often than to other countries for making available to their students places in Universities and Colleges and scholarships. The suggestion has been made that the University Grants Commission may consider the possibility of establishing hostels providing accommodation for about 30 to 40 students from these countries in each of the places mentioned above; these hostels need not exclusively be for students from those countries but may also include some of our own students, the accommodation and the catering being of a nature suited to the

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foreign students. It is also stated that some such facilities are already available in Delhi.

The report submitted to the annual session of the General Assembly of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations held on the 21st and 22nd February 1959 contains the following material relevant to this subject under the head "Students Service Unit".

"Students Service Unit: An outstanding development during this period has been the marked expansion in the programme of the Students Service Unit, which is dedicated to the welfare of overseas students studying in India. Effective steps have been taken to meet the acute shortage of hostel accommodation and lack of club facilities for them. An International Students House has been established in Calcutta and on a smaller scale an International Students Hostel in Delhi. The International Students House in Calcutta was formally opened on October 1st 1958 in a six storey rented building on Park Street. Though primarily meant for overseas students, fellows and visiting professors, it will also be open to Indian students and lecturers. Besides providing boarding and lodging facilities for 40 persons, the International Students House will also serve as a meeting place for students and a cultural centre for the promotion of International understanding. The International Students Hostel in

(Contd...3.)

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Delhi was established at about the same time in a rented building near the University. It provides residential accommodation for 15 students and club facilities. Where the problem of residential accommodation for overseas students is less pressing the Council has plans to set up International Clubs. One such club has already started functioning in Poona. Bombay and Madras too will soon have International Clubs which we hope will later develop into International Students Houses. These International Houses and Clubs satisfy a long-felt need for residential accommodation and club facilities for students from India and abroad, providing as they do a common meeting ground and thus helping in creating better understanding among young men and women of different countries with differing traditions and cultural backgrounds."

Further enquiries have elicited the following details about the latest position:-

In Delhi the Council has taken two houses on rent for accommodating 30 foreign students. The rent for these two houses is borne entirely by the Council and the students pay as messing charges Rs. 35/- per head per month; consequently a considerable element of subsidy by the Council itself to meet the cost for the messing arises. Recently a site of 5 acres in the University Campus has been secured for

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putting up an International House and when this is ready, the International Hostel may be accommodated there. The Council has a proposal under consideration under which the messing is to be placed on a "no-loss no-profit" basis, the students sharing the actual expenditure among themselves without any subsidy from the Council which, however, will continue to bear the rent for accommodation.

In Calcutta the Council has taken a six storeyed house on Park Street on a monthly rental of Rs.2,500/- per month and accommodates some 46 foreign students at present.

In Madras a similar scheme, but on a much smaller scale, operates in a house taken on rent on Lloyds Road. A Club is run in this house and five rooms are set apart to accommodate 10 foreign students. To meet the messing needs of the students a canteen arrangement is in operation but the Council makes no subsidy on this account.

In Bombay no arrangements corresponding to any of the above is now in operation. The Council, however, is negotiating with the Bombay University to secure some accommodation in one of the Centenary buildings for setting up a hostel for the foreign students. It is understood that the Bombay University have reacted favourably and when the arrangement materialises, the Council is prepared to divert as subsidy towards the maintenance of the hostel an amount corresponding to the expenditure which they would have otherwise met as rent for accommodation.

Shri Rehman mentioned that he had informally discussed similar proposals, viz. finding

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accommodation for an international hostel in any building that is being put up out of the Centenary grants to the three Universities, with the Vice-Chancellors of those Universities and that probably the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has also discussed the subject with Dr. Mudaliar and a few other Vice-Chancellors.

Chairman has observed that India having offered to contribute 100 scholarships to the Commonwealth pool, it is doubtful if more than 30 or so foreign students will be at any one time at any University. " But until a pattern is established how do we provide for this somewhat more luxurious accommodation? The difficulty in Delhi has been food rather than accommodation. In the beginning I fear ad hoc arrangements or rush solutions will have to be made or adopted".

\*Sahani\*  
4-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

- Item : 15 - To receive a report regarding the decision of the Delhi University to transfer B.Sc. (Pass) teaching from the University to the Constituent Colleges of the University and the opening of 3 new colleges in Delhi.

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The Delhi University received this year a large number of applications for admission to different Honours courses and B.Sc. (Pass) Group A (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) and it was found that the total number of seats available in the University for these courses was quite inadequate in relation to the very large number of qualified applicants. The University, in consultation with the Chairman, decided that four colleges in the campus namely Hindu, Ramjas, Hans Raj and Kirori Mal, may be immediately permitted to start B.Sc. (Pass) Group A 1st year classes from the current academic year. Practical classes would be held in these colleges - their laboratories being made available for this purpose in the afternoons while lectures would be arranged in the University Departments. The teaching would be done by the University-appointed staff and also by some teachers from the colleges. As a long-term proposal, the University decided that every college in or outside the campus should provide for B.Sc.(Pass) Group A teaching. The colleges will have to bear their share of the recurring expenditure and such part of the non-recurring expenditure involved as may be determined, and maintain the same standards as have hitherto obtained in the University. The colleges will appoint properly qualified staff for these classes.

With the transfer of the B.Sc. (Pass) classes

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from the University, some laboratory accommodation will be released in the University enabling them to take in additional numbers in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, Honours classes for which also a large number of students had applied. The University have decided, in consultation with the Chairman, to increase the number of seats in B.Sc. (Hons) Physics and Mathematics by 100% and in Chemistry by 50%. The present number of seats is Physics - 60; Chemistry - 50; Mathematics - 60.

In addition to the above, the University have also decided in consultation with the Ministry of Education to affiliate the following 3 new colleges this year:

1. Sanatan Dharma College.
2. Dayal Singh (DAY) College.
3. Smt. Janki Devi Chandiwala Mahila Maha Vidyalaya.

These colleges will in the first instance provide facilities for Preparatory, pre-medical and B.A. (Pass) teaching. When they create facilities for Honours classes next year, they will become constituent colleges of the Delhi University.

In view of the urgency of the situation, the Chairman agreed to the above proposals of the Delhi University.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No.16.- To consider the request of the Delhi University regarding additional staff for the Health Centre.

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The Government of India in the Ministry of Education had agreed to the establishment of a Health Centre at the Delhi University in collaboration with the World University Service. It has also been agreed that the expenditure on the salary and allowances of the staff not exceeding Rs.17,000/- per annum would be met by the Commission in the form of grant-in-aid to the University. Against this, the University had appointed the following staff to run the Centre:

Doctor	.. .. .	1
Clerk	.. .. .	1
Compounders	.. .. .	2
Sweeper	.. .. .	1
Chowkidar	.. .. .	1
Peon	.. .. .	1
Part-time		
Store Keeper	.. .. .	1
Part-time Mali	.. .. .	1

The University, however, felt that this staff was not sufficient to cater to the needs of the staff and the students in the campus and the Vice-Chancellor appointed a Committee to go into the question and also to assess other requirements, as the colleges in the campus were not willing to join the scheme unless the existing facilities were adequate and improved. A copy of the report submitted by the Committee is enclosed (Appendix I).

The report of the Committee was considered by the University authorities and the decision taken by the Executive Council on the matter is enclosed (Appendix II).

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The University have now approached the Commission for additional grant for payment of the following staff:-

Doctor	.. ..	1
Lady Doctor	.. ..	1
Nurses	.. ..	2
Laboratory Technician	.. ..	1
Compounder	.. ..	1
Dressers	.. ..	2
Ward Boy	.. ..	1
Cook	.. ..	1
Laboratory Assistant	.. ..	1
Sweeper.	.. ..	1

The estimated expenditure on this is expected to be about Rs.27,600/- per annum.

The Commission have agreed to the establishment of Health Centres in other Universities and have sanctioned payment of grants not exceeding Rs.50,000/- and Rs.1,00,000/- each for two groups of Universities for the establishment of Students Health Centres (not exceeding Rs.50,000/- for a student population of 5000 and not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- for a student population of 10,000 and above). The Commission is not assisting the Universities towards the recurring expenditure of these centres. The Commission have felt that Health Centres should be utilised more as Health Check-up Centres for students, for in certain cases in places where there are not facilities for segregation or hospitalisation, it may be necessary to provide for a few beds in the Health Centre itself.

The proposal of the Delhi University was considered by the Chairman who felt that it may be necessary to check the rapid expansion of Delhi University. The information with regard to the recurring expenditure being incurred by the State Universities for whom Health Centres have been sanctioned is being collected and will be placed before the Commission at their meeting.

The request of the Delhi University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.

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APPENDIX I TO ITEM No. 16

COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE DELHI UNIVERSITY REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEALTH CENTRES.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

A meeting of the following was held on Saturday, the 8th. March, 1958, in the Patel Chest Institute to consider the requirements of Health Centre.

1. Col. R. Viswanthan
2. Shri M.S. Bhatnagar
3. Shri T.P.S. Iyer (Registrar)

The Committee considered the broad lines on which the Health Centre should function, the lines of its future development and the staff requirements etc.

It was agreed that Health Centre should provide for the following:-

- (a) Curative treatment
- (b) Physical Check up of staff and
- (c) Medical inspection of students of the University and Colleges on the Campus.

(a) Curative treatment & Medical check up of staff and students.

The Committee considered the arrangement to be made and staff required for treatment & Medical check up of the staff and students in the Campus.

With regard to general check up of the students in the colleges on the Campus and for curative treatment of the resident staff and students, propose that the staff at the Health Centre should be as follows:

The existing staff was too inadequate to meet the needs and it appeared that for want of adequate staff and facilities in the Centre, the number of staff who had joined the centre was not large and the Colleges and all resident students had not also joined. In order to make full and effective use of the Centre it was considered necessary to increase the staff and improve the facilities for treatment and to have arrangements for in-patients also.

It was noted that there are about 1000 resident students and about 5,500 non-resident students in the Colleges and hostels on the Campus.

The number of teaching, administrative and subordinate

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staff in the campus was as follows:-

	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Teaching staff	73	121
Administrative staff	66	149
Subordinate staff	112	156

Before the Colleges could be asked to join the Health Centre Scheme, the facilities for treatment and medical check up should be increased and provision for medical examination of students should be made.

For these purposes it is recommended that the following staff be provided for the centre:-

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed additions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Health Centre Staff			
Doctors - Male	1	1	2 Grade of Asstt. Surgeon
Doctors - Female	-	1	1 -do-
Nurses	-	2	2
Lab. Technician	-	1	1
Compounders	2	1	3
Dressers	-	2	2
Peons	1	-	1
Ward Boys	-	1	1
Cook	-	1	1
Lab. Asstts.	-	1	1
Sweeper	1	1	2

It appeared that it was one of the object of the Centre to have provision for medical inspection of students. Some of the Colleges have already provision for such inspection. If the Centre made the arrangements for this work also it would be more thorough and systematic, the Colleges need not continue the arrangement. The Centre would be able to take up curative and after-care work also.

For this work the following staff will be required:-

Doctors	2
Nurses	1

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- 3 -

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X-ray Technician	1
Lab. "	1
Peon	1
Lady Attendant	1
Steno-typist	1
Clerk	1

This staff may be able to complete one round of medical inspection of all the students in the Campus in each year.

It would be desirable that the Doctors in the Centre should do the inspection of the students by rotation.

In order that this centre may undertake and function as indicated above it would be necessary to provide the following staff:-

1. Chief Medical Officer - (1) in the grade of Rs. 600-1150
2. Doctors - (4) one in the scale of Rs. 350-850 and two in the scale of Rs. 260-500 and one lady doctor in the scale of Rs. 260-500
3. Staff Nurses - 3
4. X-Ray technician - 1
5. Laboratory technicians - 2
6. Compounders - 3
7. Dressers - 2
8. Peons - 2
9. Mali - 1
10. Cook - 1
11. Lady Attendant - 1
12. Ward Body - 1
13. Sweepers - 3
14. Sweepress - 11
15. Chowkidars - 2.

Administrative Staff.

1. Steno-typist - 1
2. Accountant - 1
3. Store-keeper - 1.
4. Clerks - 2

Campus Sanitation and Facilities

The Committee recommend that there should be proper



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sanitation in the Campus and for that purpose provision for one post of Sanitary Inspector and two posts of Health Visitors be made. This staff will, apart from looking after sanitation in the Campus area, visit residences for preventive aspect and health hygiene services.

The Committee further feel and recommend that there should be arrangement for X-ray at the Health Centre, and that I.P.D. should have 12 beds.

The Committee note that the recurring and non-recurring expenditure would be as follows:-

Recurring

- 1) Towards pay and allowance of the staff. - Rs. 60,000/- per annum
- 2) Other charges -
  - Drugs, chemicals, medicines, equipment, books journals, printing & stationery - 30,000/- per annum

The Committee noted that against the expenditure of Rs. 90,000/- per annum the University will realise by way of contributions from the staff and students joining the Health Centre Scheme approximately Rs. 10,000/- or in other words the University will need grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 80,000/- per annum for which the U.G.C. should be approached.

The Committee recommend that Budget estimates for the year 1958-59 be drawn accordingly.

Non-Recurring

X-ray Plant and additional Beds - 50,000/-

Provision should be made for residential quarters for the following:

- 1. Medical Officers
- 2. Nurses
- 3. Compounders
- 4. Sweepers
- 5. Chowkidar.

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Copy of Executive Council Resolution No. 22  
dated 25.4.58.

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The Vice-Chancellor informed the Council that the staff which was now functioning in the W.U.S. Health Centre was inadequate to meet the needs and that on the recommendation of a Committee had agreed to provide fund for appointment of additional staff. The Development of the Centre had been proposed in two stages. The first stage would include the appointment of adequate staff for curative treatment of students and staff in the Health Centre. The staff required for preventive aspect, mainly for systematic medical inspection of students and looking after their health would be taken up subsequently. To meet the immediate needs, it was suggested that the following staff should be appointed:-

Doctor	One
Lady Doctor	One
Nurses	Two
Lab. Technician	One
Compounder	One
Dressers	Two
Ward Body	One
Cook	One
Lab. Assistant	One
Sweeper	One

It was proposed to ask the resident student in the University and Colleges Hostels and the resident staff in the Campus to join the Health Centre and contribute according to the scale prescribed for each. It was also stated that only after adequate provision of staff and other facilities has been made in the Centre it would be possible to persuade the Colleges to join the scheme and it was, therefore, necessary to have the staff mentioned above appointed immediately.

It was resolved that the staff mentioned above be sanctioned and steps be taken to fill up the posts.

It was also decided that the University Grants Commission should be approached for increasing the recurring grant to the University for this purpose.

It was also decided that the University Grants Commission should be approached for a grant for some staff quarters for a resident Doctor and Nurses etc. to be built near the Health Centre.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated : 17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No.17 - To define the distinction between 'Degree' and 'Diploma' as requested by the Ministry of Education.  
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In the draft bill being prepared to declare the Indian Statistical Institute as an Institution of National importance, it was proposed to include the following clause:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the University Grants Commission Act 1956 or in any other law for the time-being in force, the Institute may hold such examinations and grant such degrees and diplomas in Statistics as may be determined by the Institute from time to time."

The Government of India had asked for the views of the Commission in the matter. In view of the previous decision of the Commission, the Government of India were informed that the University Grants Commission have no objection to this clause being incorporated in the Bill. However, later on this clause was considered at an Inter-Ministerial Conference and it was felt as follows:

"With regard to the granting of Diploma by the Indian Statistical Institute, it was felt that a statutory provision enabling the Indian Institute to confer such diplomas would be in accord with the general trend of the Bill which seeks to recognise the I.S.I. as an Institution of national importance in view of its work in the various fields of statistics. However, it was felt necessary to further examine this aspect of the question also in greater detail in view of the provision of Section 22(3) of the University Grants Commission Act 1956 whereby it was necessary for the University Grants Commission to notify what constituted a degree for purposes of recognition under the University Grants Commission Act 1956."

This view was considered in detail in consultation

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with the Chairman and the Government of India were informed that since the Indian Statistical Institute deals with a highly specialised field of study and the purpose of the training given by it is not "Education" or "Learning" in a broad sense but imparting of professional skill to enable the student to perform certain specialised tasks, it would not appear quite appropriate for it to award degrees and therefore it would meet the situation if a provision is made in the Indian Statistical Institute Bill empowering the Institute to grant Diplomas. On the other hand, it was realised that such a distinction between degrees and diplomas is not clearly understood or observed in this country and that a "degree" has greater prestige than a "diploma". It was also felt that as in pursuance of Section 22(1) of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the All-India Medical Institute, New Delhi which also deal with highly specialised fields of study are permitted to award degrees, a similar provision could be incorporated in the Indian Statistical Institute Bill.

The views of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education have been conveyed to the Cabinet Secretariat. Arising out of this, the Ministry of Education have requested that the Commission may perhaps attempt a clear definition of the distinction between "degree" and a diploma. It is not easy to define what constitutes a degree or to say how a degree differs from a diploma. In practice a degree is awarded only by a University on the successful completion of a stage in education (degree, it may be recalled, means a "step" or "stage"); there is an implication that the University is concerned with education or learning and not simply the acquisition of technical or professional skill. Diploma on the other hand is usually

(Contd....3.)

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thought of as a certificate of proficiency in a particular practical field, empowering the holder to practice the trade or profession in which the diploma is given. Thus in England a degree in Law does not qualify a person to practice Law; he needs to be "called to the Bar"; the real professional qualification for practising medicine is the membership or fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons, not a University Degree; and so on. In practice, this distinction has become somewhat blurred and there is some confusion in the minds of people. Nevertheless, it is useful to distinguish between a degree and diploma by positing that the degree is obtained after a full course of education in a fairly wide field of study or in a Post-graduate Course after specialization in a particular branch of learning, with or without research and the latter after specialised training more narrowly in a trade or skill or for a profession.

The matter is placed before the Commission for guidance.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17th/18th September, 1959.

Item No.18 - To consider the proposal regarding Compulsory National Service placed before the Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 8th/9th August 1959.

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At the State Education Ministers' Conference held on 8th/9th August 1959, a scheme regarding Compulsory National Service was considered by the Conference. A copy of the scheme is enclosed (Appendix I). A verbatim record of the discussions held at the Conference regarding this is also enclosed (Appendix II). The conference recommended that the objective of the scheme should remain essentially educational and decided that the Ministry of Education may appoint a Committee to revise the scheme in the light of the views expressed at the Conference. The Ministry of Education have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.

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M E M O R A N D U M

STATE EDUCATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

August 8 & 9, 1959.

Time: 10 A.M.

Place: Vigyan Bhavan,  
New Delhi.

Item 4 of agenda

APPENDIX 'D'

Subject: Scheme for National Service.

A draft outline of a Scheme for National Service prepared by the Ministry of Education is enclosed (Annexure). The Draft Outline has been considered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee and its main features have also been discussed at the 34th Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board and the 8th Quinquennial Conference of Universities held at Chandigarh in February, 1959. The major points on which decisions have to be taken before the scheme is finalised are as follows:-

- (i) What should be the objective of the scheme? Should the objectives be related to social and economic planning of the country or should they be related to reform of educational system?
- (ii) Should the scheme be voluntary or compulsory?
- (iii) What should be the stage at which service should be rendered?
- (iv) What should be the duration of the service?
- (v) What should be the content of the service? Should the emphasis be on hard manual labour or should the draftees be employed on work suited to their special talents?
- (vi) What should be the legislative measures to give effect to the scheme?
- (vii) What organisation should be set up to operate the scheme effectively and successfully?
- (viii) What should be the approximate cost involved and who should meet it?

2. These questions are dealt with ad-seriatim below in the light of discussions that have so far taken place:-

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(i) What should be the objectives of the Scheme? Should the objectives be related to social and economic planning of the country or should they be related to reform of educational system?

One point of view on this question is that every citizen should be required to render national service to assist in the rapid social and economic development of the country by engaging the youth in productive and constructive work under strict discipline and thus mobilizing the vast unutilised human resources of the country for achieving the tasks of national reconstruction. In this way, it will be possible also to develop in them a spirit of social service, and real respect for manual labour. This will improve the quality of manpower and equip the youth for positions of responsibility which is essential for the successful implementation of the enormous development plans lying ahead.

The other point of view is that national service should be conceived as an educational experience. The inculcation of discipline, spirit of social service and dignity of manual labour should be the end product of the educational process which should prepare the youth for life. National Service should, therefore, be integrated with the educational system, which should, in turn, determine the stage and the duration of such service.

It is felt that the economic and educational objectives are not mutually exclusive and there need not be any antagonism between the two. The educational aspects are important but the problem has to be viewed in the context of national needs for rapid social and economic development of the country. The national service, apart from improving the quality of education and training, is directed to invoke the idealism and

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enthusiasm of the youth in contributing effectively and substantially to the implementation of the vital development plans of the country through arduous, sustained and responsible work.

(ii) Should the scheme be voluntary or compulsory?

It has been argued that the element of compulsion, by its very nature, negates the spirit of social service. Besides, it will give rise to the charge of regimentation by the State. The scheme should, therefore, be operated on a voluntary basis.

The other school of thought is that the scheme should be compulsory if it has to be effective in attaining the objective of rapid social and economic development of the country. In many countries of the world a period of service in the armed forces is compulsory for every young man and is not considered an infringement of his liberties or freedom. There is no need for such conscription for military purposes in India but a period of obligatory service in peaceful p-rodutive and constructive work is essential for the social and economic reconstruction of the country within a reasonable time.

(iii) What should be the stage at which service should be rendered?

There are conflicting opinions about the stage at which service should be rendered. Some maintain that the service should be rendered after the secondary stage before entrance to college and others want the period of service to be spread over the educational career at the collegiate level. There are still others who would like the service to come at the end of educational career (but not below the secondary stage).

According to the scheme, as it is conceived, it will be compulsory for all citizens between certain ages to render a specified period of national service.

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and such citizens shall be called in such categories and such numbers as may be considered suitable. The magnitude of the problem, both as regards numbers and operational difficulties, makes it necessary to start modestly with a limited programme and extend it gradually as increased resources in finance and organisation become available.

It is, therefore, considered that a beginning may be made with those who have completed the first degree in humanities, sciences and professions. The number of such graduates would be in the neighbourhood of 50,000 and it would be practicable to start the scheme with this number.

(iv) What should be the duration of the Service?

Periods varying from six months to two years have been suggested for the service. While some favour that the service should be continuous, others are of the view that it should be broken in two or three parts and rendered during the summer vacations in order to avoid the addition of one year to the educational career.

A period of nine to twelve months service is considered essential for the draftees in order to make an effective and substantial contribution to the development projects. One part of the service, i.e. preparation and orientation of two or three months, could, however, be rendered during the summer vacations but actual participation of six to nine months in development programmes must be continuous if the desired results are to be achieved.

(v) What should be the content of the Service? Should the emphasis be on hard manual labour or should the draftees be employed on work suited to their special talents?

It is agreed that the draftees should be put to manual work and they should live and work during the period of service, under military discipline

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minus arms. It has, however, been contended that in view of the large surplus labour available in the country for manual work, it would not be desirable to employ students on this work and that they should be utilised to do work suited to their special talents.

It is not the intention of the scheme to replace the existing labour force but to concentrate on those sectors of national economy which are lagging behind and to help in mobilising the vast unutilised human resources for the accomplishment of specific tasks. Though not an end in itself, manual work must occupy an honoured and important place in the service, which should aim at invoking the idealism and enthusiasm of youth for productive work consistent with their training, intelligence and capacities. It is also proposed to provide facilities for educational and cultural activities. Special consideration would be given to the type of work required of women.

(vi) What should be the legislative measure to give effect to the scheme?

If the scheme was mainly directed towards educational ends or if the rendering of national service was made precedent to the conferment of a degree, it would involve the amendment of about 40 university statutes by the State Governments and the Central Government or framing of suitable regulations by those universities under the relevant statutes. It is felt that such a course will not only involve endless delay but will also make it difficult to enforce the scheme on a national basis.

It is considered desirable to frame one uniform central legislation for the purpose of enforcing the scheme. This would be possible under Article 23 of the Constitution which provides for enlistment of citizens for public service, read with

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*(Handwritten initials)*

Entry 20 of the Concurrent List, if the main objective of the scheme is stated to be social and economic planning. A detailed examination of the legislation that may be undertaken for the purpose would be necessary after the scheme has reached a concrete shape.

(vii) What organisation should be set up to operate the scheme effectively and successfully?

As the scheme is sought to be linked organically with the social and economic development of the country, it will be necessary to have a Central Unit to formulate policy, co-ordinate the requirements of various States and to evaluate the outcome from time to time. The actual implementation should, however, be left to the State Governments. The Central Unit should be headed by an Officer of the status of Joint Secretary and the State Unit should be headed by an officer of the rank of Under Secretary. The Central Unit should be under the control of the Ministry of Education and the State Units should be attached to the Departments of Education.

It is necessary for the successful implementation of the scheme that its field staff like the Camp Commandants and Group Commandants should be adequately trained and equipped for their jobs. The Commandants will be selected university teachers, who would be given special training under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence to enable them to maintain and enforce military discipline among the units under their command. Retired Army Officers and J.C.Os., depending upon their availability and suitability, will also be mobilised to serve as Commandants. The Ministry of Defence are willing to arrange for the necessary training

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but have asked for a year's notice to find suitable accommodation and make other arrangements for the training centre, and devising suitable syllabi for the trainees, etc. The selection of suitable personnel to act as commandants will also require some time. Besides, the Commandants will need some training in various aspects of development work by appropriate authorities, eg. they could usefully undergo a course in rural reconstruction arranged by the Directorate of Extension, so that they can provide the necessary leadership to the contingents in the field work as well. It is estimated that the various preliminaries will take about a year and a half to have adequately trained personnel in position for the successful operation of the scheme.

(viii) What would be the approximate cost involved and who should meet it?

It is estimated that if the draftees number 50,000 the annual cost of the scheme would be about Rs. 5 crores. These estimates are, however, purely tentative and may be revised in the light of final shape that the scheme may take.

The scheme is part of the nation-building programme and it would be better if the entire expenditure on it is met by the Central Government to ensure its successful implementation.

3. The National Service Scheme is a significant and important undertaking. The projects that are conducted under the scheme are expected to produce immediate tangible benefits. What is even more important are the influences of such a programme on the growing personalities and developing character of the nation's youth. The scheme will be a great

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force for good if it is successfully operated. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that careful and thorough preparation be made before the scheme is launched. In view of the time required for this purpose, it is felt that it would be better if the scheme was formally introduced in the Third Five Year Plan, i.e., beginning from 1961-62. In the meanwhile, the following steps are proposed:

- (a) Pilot projects consistent with the objectives of the National Service may be arranged, conducted. Three months camps may be arranged, preferably one for each university for students volunteering to participate in the programme, to gain experience in camp administration.
- (b) The blueprints of the work for various projects proposed to be undertaken under the scheme and the number required for each type of work may be worked out well in advance.
- (c) The training of adequate field personnel, i.e. Group Commandants and Camp Commandants, may be arranged with the help of the Ministry of Defence and other authorities.

4. The Draft Outline of the scheme for Compulsory National Service is placed before the Education Ministers for their views and suggestions so that these may be taken into consideration before the scheme is finalised.

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DRAFT OUTLINE  
OF  
A SCHEME FOR COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Introduction

The First Five Year Plan adopted by the Government of India in 1952 stressed upon the need for Labour and Social Service by students in the following terms:-

"Institution of compulsory social and labour service for students is being urged, both as a measure of educational reform and as a means of improving the quality of manpower. The idea briefly is that students of both sexes, between the ages of 18 and 22, except when exempted on medical grounds, should be called upon to devote a period of about a year to disciplined national service at such place and time, and in such manner, as the State may decide. The economic value of the product of such labour is not the chief consideration, although the endeavour should be to increase constantly the efficiency of the work done so that it can become a source of real satisfaction, create a pride of achievement, and at the same time, make the scheme as nearly self-sufficient as possible. The primary aim of the period of training is, however, the building up of students as workers and disciplined citizens. The vast place which manual work occupies in the life of every citizen and the dignity of manual labour should be realised in practice. These lessons are best inculcated in the formative years of one's life as a student. A certain amount of manual work, as a part of the daily routine, and a short-term stay in a labour camp once a year, should be features of the curriculum through the educational period. At some stage during this period, for a considerable length of time, manual activity should figure as the major item in day's routine of the student. This, it is believed, should not be less than six months but may extend to a year.

This service can take a variety of forms. It will develop significance in proportion to its relation to the real needs of the community. Community projects, irrigation works, buildings of public utility, roads, slum improvement, sanitation, etc. are among the avenues which are immediately open. Association of students with such works will bring them an intellectual and emotional awareness of the various tasks of national reconstruction, which are in progress.

The intention is that every student before he enters life goes through the period of training. For those who enter the universities, the end of the intermediate course would be the most suitable stage for participation in the scheme. It will cover a fairly large group and will operate at a time when the pressure of economic considerations is not as great as at later stage. In the absence, however, of sufficient experience of handling large bodies of students with economy and efficiency, the cost of introducing this scheme at this stage would be prohibitive. It is desirable, therefore, to begin with a small manageable group, for a period of three to six months; and as experience is gained and more funds become available to shift the incidence of the scheme to an earlier stage and extend the period of its operation.

Doubts have been raised regarding the desirability of introducing compulsion in this matter. They relate only to short-term difficulties and do not seriously touch any question

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of principle. A period of preparation and experimentation will be needed before the service can be put on a compulsory footing. Meanwhile, the scheme should be introduced on a voluntary basis with certain inducements. Those who go through such a course will naturally be more fitted for positions of responsibility. Organisers of this scheme should be as far as possible college professors for whose training and adequate arrangements should be made. In this task, help should be sought of organisations like the Hindustan Scouts and Guides, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, College of Physical Education, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other social service organisations."

During the last seven to ten years, the Ministry of Education has launched, or continued, a number of schemes such as the Labour and Social Service Camps, Campus Works Projects, National Cadet Corps, Auxiliary Cadet Corps, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Youth Welfare, etc., purporting to instil within the trainees a sense of discipline, as well as an appreciation of, and identification with, the social and economic problems, especially of the rural areas. All these schemes, which were run on voluntary basis, proved quite effective in developing among the students a sense of dignity of manual labour, better discipline and capacity to lead a corporate life. The students participating in such schemes have thus been equipped for positions of responsibility. The operation of these schemes has also served as a period of preparation and experimentation. The need and importance of a period of Compulsory Service for all young men and women is, by now, fully realised and is becoming increasingly urgent in view of the enormous tasks of national reconstruction lying ahead. In many countries of the world a period of service in the armed forces is compulsory for every young man and is not considered an infringement of his liberties or freedom. In India, though there is no need for such conscription for military purposes, a period of obligatory service in peaceful, productive and constructive work is essential if the social and economic development of the country is to be achieved within a reasonable time. The question, therefore, no longer is why a period of compulsory service may be expected from every citizen but how it may be used.



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2. Objectives:

The objectives of the Compulsory National Service Scheme would be to assist in the social and economic development of the country by -

- (i) engaging the draftees in productive and constructive work relating to the development plans of the country;
- (ii) launching a country-wide movement for mobilising the vast unutilised human resources, specially in the rural areas for the achievement of tasks of national reconstruction; and
- (iii) instilling in the youth a spirit of social service and discipline by enabling them to play their part in the planning and implementation of development plans of the country.

3. Compulsion:

It will be compulsory for all citizens of India between certain ages to render one year's national service. Such citizens shall be called upon in such categories and in such numbers as considered suitable. A beginning would be made with those who have completed the first degree in humanities, sciences or professions.

The exemptions from national service will be granted only on grounds of health or extreme poverty. The students who go in for postgraduate studies may be allowed to defer their period of service but they must also render national service after obtaining the higher degree.

4. Numbers:

The number of students qualifying for the Bachelor's degree in 1956 was as follows:-

	<u>All</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>(Hons)</u>
B.A./B.A. (Hons)	39,382	8,383	2,369
B.Sc./B.Sc. (Hons)	16,754	2,407	1,209
B.Sc. (Agr.)	890	6	-
B.Com./ (Hons)	8,255	50	-
B.E./B.Sc. (Engg)	3,805	1	-
M.B.B.S. etc.	2,717	491	-
B.V.Sc.	368	-	-
Total	<u>72,171</u>	<u>11,338</u>	<u>3,578</u>

If the scheme is restricted to these graduates, and the exemptions mentioned earlier are applied, it may be expected that arrangements will have to be made for about 40,000 students. In fact this number may be 50,000 for the 1959 graduates. This is an adequate number to begin with. Later on, we may expect an increase of about 10,000 individuals every year so that at the

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end of 5 years we will be dealing with one lakh young people. This number may then be stabilised for another five years. If necessary and possible, the categories brought into the scheme may be increased.

5. Period of service:

The minimum period for National Service will be one year.

This period may be divided in the following phases:-

(a) Preparation and Orientation. In order to prepare the draftees, both physically and mentally, for the tasks ahead, regular physical training to prepare the body, and lectures and visits to work sites to give an insight into the development and reconstruction work going on in the country would be arranged. Besides, batches of students will be given special orientation in the various problems that they would be required to tackle so that they are properly equipped when they go to the field. This period of preparation and orientation may last from two to three months.

(b) Participation in development projects. During the remaining nine to ten months, the draftees will do hard manual work through participation in major development projects of national importance. The tasks assigned to them will be such as would utilise fully the skill and intelligence of students and for which they had been prepared in the earlier period.

6. Nature of Work:

The draftees would be engaged in productive work involving manual labour and their work would be fitted into the programmes of national development. The draftees would not replace the existing labour force but would specially take up those sectors of national development which are lagging behind and would help in mobilising the vast unutilised human resources for the accomplishment of specific tasks. Special consideration shall be given to services to be rendered by women. Care would be taken to ensure that the educational experience and talents

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of the young people are utilised. as far as possible, in the type of work assigned to them. For this purpose, detailed blue prints of work would be prepared in advance by the General Headquarters.

7. Legislative measures:

It is proposed to undertake Central Legislation for the enforcement of the scheme. This would be possible under Article 23 of the Constitution which provides for enlistment of citizens for public service, and under Entry 20 of the Concurrent list, if the Chief objective of the scheme is stated to be social and economic planning. A detailed examination of the legislation that may be undertaken for the purpose would be necessary after the scheme has assumed a concrete shape.

It will also be necessary to have some sanction behind Compulsory National Service. Apart from such disabilities for the evaders as non-registration by Employment Exchanges, nonemployment to services in connection with the affairs of the Union, etc., it will be desirable to include adequate penalties for defaulters in the legislation that may be undertaken.

8. Modus Operandi:

For efficient operation of the scheme, the draftees would be organised in units of 50 each and there may be 1000 such units if the total number of draftees is 50,000. Each unit will be placed in charge of a commandant. During the period of preparation and orientation, five units, i.e. 250 grouped together and lodged in colleges, 200 of which would be draftees, would be selected with necessary facilities (hostels and playgrounds) for the purpose. During this period, the 5 units will be in over all charge of a Group Commandant. The Commandants and Group Commandants will be selected university teachers, who would be given special training under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence to enable them to maintain and enforce military discipline among the units under their command. Retired Army Officers and J.C.O.'s depending upon their suitability and availability, will also be mobilized to serve as Group and Camp Commandants under

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the scheme. The Group and Camp Commandants will also need to be given some training in various aspects of development work by appropriate authorities, e.g. they could usefully undergo a course in rural reconstruction arranged by the Directorate of Extension, so that they can provide the necessary leadership to their contingents in field work as well.

The Units or groups of units would be detailed on complete assignment basis on the various development projects.

9. Administrative Set-up:

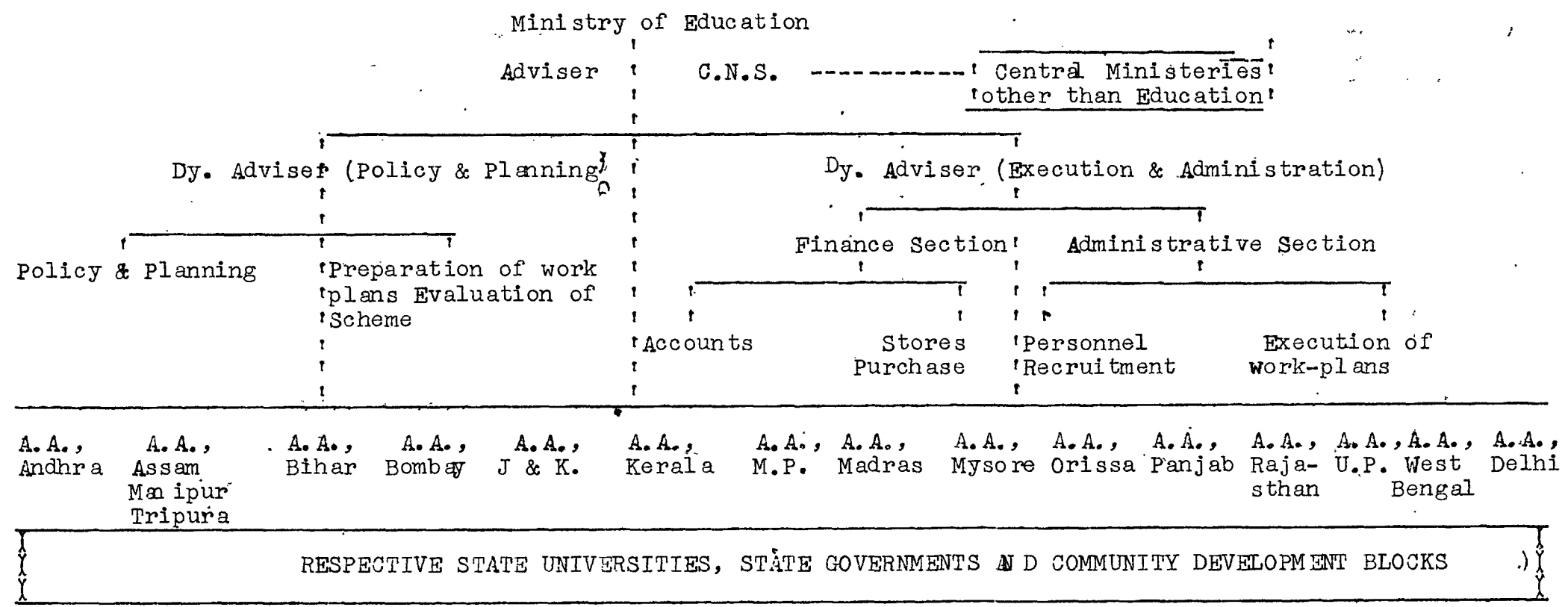
It would be necessary to set up a Division of Compulsory National Service in the Ministry of Education and to have a small Administrative Unit at each of the State Headquarters for the successful implementation of the scheme. Appendix I showing the organisational set up and Appendix II giving the functional chart are enclosed.

10. Estimates of expenditure:

An annual expenditure of Rs. 5 crores is estimated in the operation of the scheme as per estimates given in Appendix III. The estimates have been worked out on the basis of 50,000 draftees. This gives an expenditure of Rs. 1000/- per head. This expenditure would be more than repaid in the form of productive work by the draftees.

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APPENDIX I  
O-R G A N I S A T I O N A L C H A R T



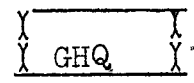
NOTE: A. A. stands for Assistant Adviser.

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APPENDIX II

FUNCTIONAL CHART



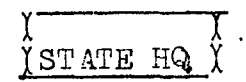
1. Policy directives
2. Approval of work plans
3. Release of funds
4. Duties & Powers of SHQ and Camp Commandants



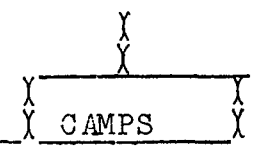
1. Statement of work tasks
2. Facilities available from local authorities
3. Instructions about implementation
4. Release of funds for purchase of stores and meeting of day to day expenses.



1. Date about possible draftees available (to be obtained from Universities)
2. Task requirements and work-plans of States
3. No. of draftees who could be utilised (to be obtained from States)
4. Estimates of expenditure
5. Progress reports of work and
6. Statement of accounts.



1. Reports about progress
2. Reports on the performance of each draftee for issue of certificate.
3. Statement of accounts.



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APPENDIX III

DETAILS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

A - RECURRING EXPENDITURE

(1) Administrative Organisation:

(a) GHQ

	<u>Expenditure per annum in rupees</u>
(i) 1 Adviser (in the grade of D.S.)	13,200
(ii) 2 Deputy Advisers (in the grade of U.S.)	19,200
(iii) 1 Accounts Officer (in the grade of A.O.)	7,200
(iv) 3 Stenographers @ Rs.1,920 per head	5,760
(v) 2 Accountants @ Rs.1,800 per head	3,600
(vi) 6 Assistants @ Rs.1,920 per head	11,520
(vii) 2 Accounts Clerks @ Rs.960 per head	1,920
(viii) 6 Clerks-Typists @ Rs.720 per head	4,320
(ix) 6 Messengers @ Rs.360 per head	2,160
	<hr/>
	68,880
Dearness Allowance approximately 25%	<hr/> 17,220 <hr/>
TOTAL	<hr/> 86,100 <hr/>

(b) State Headquarters:

(i) 15 Assistant Advisers (in the grade of A.E.O. @ Rs.4,200 per head)	63,000
(ii) 15 Accountants @ Rs.1,800 per head	27,000
(iii) 15 Assistants @ Rs.1,920 per head	28,000
(iv) 15 Steno-typists @ Rs.960 per head	14,400
(v) 15 Clerks-Typists @ Rs.720 per head	10,800
(vi) 15 Messengers @ Rs.360 per head	5,400
	<hr/> 1,49,400
Dearness allowance approximately 20%	<hr/> 29,880 <hr/>
Total	<hr/> 1,79,280 <hr/>
Total of (a) and (b)	<hr/> 2,65,380 <hr/>

(2) Camps

(a) First period - 3 months of preparation and orientation: During this period, draftees in batches of 250 will be placed in hostels of suitable colleges. Each batch will consist of 5 contingents of 50 each under a Camp Commandant. One of the Camp Commandants would be selected to function as Group Commandant and be in over-all charge of the camp and for this purpose a suitable honorarium could be paid to him.

	<u>Rupees</u>
(i) Personal kit for each draftee @ Rs.80/- per head (2 sets of uniforms, bedding, shoes, etc.) Rs.80 x 250 =	20,000
(ii) Pocket expenses @ Rs.10 per head per month (for hair cut, washing, shoe polish, etc.) (Rs.10 x 250 x 3 =	7,500
(iii) Lodging @ Rs.5/-per head per month for hostel rent Rs. 5 x 250 x 3 =	3,750
(iv) Boarding @ Rs.40/-per month per head Rs.40 x 250 x 3 =	30,000
(v) Travelling expenses @ Rs.10/- per head Rs. 10 x 250 =	2,500

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- (vi) Medical care @ Rs.1/- per head per month  
Rs. 1 x 250 x 3 = 750
- (vii) Incidental expenses (i.e. honorarium for the Principal, stationery, sanitation, lighting and other miscellaneous requirements). 1,000
- (viii) Salary of staff (i.e. 5 Camp Commandants @ Rs.250/- per month per head) 250 x 5 x 3= 3,750

Total for each batch of 250 69,250

Total for 200 Batches (Rs.69,250 x200) 1,38,50,000

(b) Second Period - 9 months of active participation in the Projects: During this period, each contingent of 50 under a Camp Commandant will lead life under strict discipline and proceed to accomplish specific task assignments. One or more contingents could be banded together according to the requirements of work, and one of the Camp Commandants could function as Group Leader for large units and paid a suitable honorarium:-

- |  | Rupees |
|--|--------|
| (i) Lodging @ Rs.5/-per head per month Rs.5x50x9   | 2,250  |
| (ii) Boarding @Rs.40/-per head per month Rs40x50x9   | 18,000 |
| (iii) 1 Cook and 2 helpers @ Rs.200 per month<br>Rs. 200 x 9   | 1,800  |
| (iv) Pocket expenses @ Rs.10/-per head per month<br>Rs. 10 x 50x9  | 4,500  |
| (v) Travelling expenses @ Rs.20/-per head (this would include transportation of stores etc.)<br>Rs.20 x 50 | 1,000  |
| (vi) Medical care @ Rs.1/-per head p er month<br>Rs.1 x 50 x 9   | 450    |
| (vii) Cultural activities and recreational facilities (like books, sports and games etc.)                  | 1,500  |
| (viii) Incidental expenses (like stationery, sanitation, lighting and other miscellaneous requirements)    | 3,000  |
| (ix) Salary of staff (i.e. 1 Camp Commandant @ Rs.250/-per month) Rs.250 x 1 x 9                           | 2,250  |

Total for 1 contingent 34,750

Total for 1,000 contingents 3,47,50,000

Total of (a) and (b) 4,86,00,000

GRAND TOTAL OF RECURRING EXPENDITURE UNDER (1) AND (2) ABOVE 4,88,65,380

B - NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

- |   | Rupees          |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) <u>GHQ</u>  |                 |
| (i) Office equipment and furniture  | 1,00,000        |
| (2) <u>State Headquarters:</u>  |                 |
| (i) Office equipment and furniture Rs.25,000 for each State Rs.25,000 x 15  | 3,75,000        |
| (3) <u>Camp s</u>   |                 |
| (i) Cooking utensils for each contingent of 50 Rs.200 per contingent Rs.200 |                 |
| (ii) Furniture for each contingent of 50 Rs.300/- per contingent Rs.300     | <u>Rs.300</u>   |
| Total for each contingent Rs.500  | <u>Rs.500</u>   |
| Total for 1,000 contingents Rs.500x1000                                     | <u>5,00,000</u> |
| Grand total of (1), (2) and (3) above.                                      | <u>9,75,000</u> |

GRAND TOTAL OF RECURRING & NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE 4,98,40,380



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A copy of the Verbatim record of discussions held at the Education Ministers' Conference on 8th - 9th August 1959 regarding compulsory National Service.

Dr. Shrimali,

Then there is the next item: National Service. The Ministry has prepared a comprehensive note. The scheme has already aroused interest and also controversy in the press and there are both aspects of it but the important question to be decided is whether the service should be made compulsory immediately or we may consider this question of compulsion at a later stage and in the meanwhile we start some pilot projects as suggested by the Ministry on a voluntary basis, gain some experience and then consider the question of compulsion. This is for your consideration.

Mr. Subramanian (Madras)

Before we make this scheme compulsory, we should be quite sure what we will be able to achieve by this scheme - not only we should be satisfied theoretically, but by practice and by pilot project not only we should be convinced but the other people also that this is a very desirable scheme and therefore it is good enough to be introduced on a compulsory basis. Therefore, to justify that I think as proposed by the note, it is necy. to have pilot projects at this stage and work out in such a way to find out the improvement of the personnel and the achievements on the physical side. I think therefore we should postpone the question of introduction of compulsion till we find out the achievements and the research of the working of the

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Pilot Projects.

Then I find that B.Es and M.B.B.Ss are also included in the scheme. I wd submit that shd be excluded because we are short of engineering and other professional personnel. Further, as far as Engg. course is concerned, they have to do a little manual labour and in the MBBS they have to undergo some kind of training. I think therefore that these professional men shd not be included. But I do agree that we may have 3 or 6 months camps for Arts/Science Graduates and it should be on a voluntary basis but there shd be some inducement to join these camps. I wd suggest that some preference may be given to those seeking employment otherwise it may not be possible to attract sufficient no. of men and women. I am sure that cd be done just like we give some preference to NCC trained boys and who have undergone some extra curricular activities - sports, etc. In the same way persons who undergo training in these camps may be given some preference in the employment programme of the Govt. Perhaps we may also recommend to semi-Govt. orgns. also. This will be sufficient inducement for boys and girls in the initial stages. I wd therefore submit that for the present let us confine ourselves to the working of the Pilot Projects so that we may be able to give out the results in a proper manner to convince the people at large.

Dr. Mahtab (Orissa)

As far as I know the Indian Medical Council has prescribed a years practical service. With regard to the rest if any programme cd be drawn up it wd be better. I have attended these University Trng Camps. The Ministry of Education used to make grants to Universities for the studies to do some work, particularly in the Block areas. If we want some work to be done, that work is also to be defined. By merely saying physical work, it does not mean anything. There are not many tanks to be excavated or roads to be

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constructed. What is to be done must be clearly stated. If that is done, then the question is who will run the camps. It has been submitted that Education Deptt. will run I do not think they can do it. It might be left to the Defence Dept. or some Army personnel to run the camps. Uptil now I have not been able to find out if sufficient number of students wd be available for the camps. As far as I know in many states as soon as students pass out of the colleges, they find some kind of employment. That kind of acute unemployment is not there. Unless some stipends are offered, I do not think we can have on a voluntary basis sufficient no. of students. That students resist it. In Bihar we withdrew the programme quite against the wishes of the Indian Medical Council. We were on the verge of cancelling it but somehow we managed it by offering stipends. I know it that unless stipends are given I do not think they will come on a voluntary basis. It will be a problem again. All these factors shd be closely and precisely stated otherwise probably nothing will come out of it. The scheme is desirable, there is no doubt about it.

This is desirable, there is no doubt about it from the point of view of education. It is an educational problem. Students must know how to do physical work. But how that will be done that has to be closely thought out. The note contains all the precise details. Supposing the teachers are appointed for a period of one year, I am afraid they will not be able to run the school properly - All these factors have to be taken into consideration and in considering this matter, the experience gained with regard to the medical students will be taken into account. Many Universities have undertaken Inter-University system. It has to be found out how that system is working.

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As far as I know the system is not producing desired result.

Madras.

With regard to the stipend, is it your suggestion that in addition to Personal kit, pocket expenses, lodging, boarding, travelling expenses, etc., we should give a little more.

Orissa:

Yes.

Panjab:

So far as the scheme is concerned, in general, I think, there can be no two opinions that the Scheme is not useful. It may be made more useful and unless this is a useful from the point of view, firstly educational and the other economic. It would be a productive scheme but it would be more educationally productive rather than it should be considered as economically productive. Therefore, whatever work is assigned, it should have some educational value. Unless it has some educational value, naturally the scheme will not be so useful. Therefore, just as Dr. Mehtab has said, I endorse his view entirely that we should be very clear in specifying the type of work. We should define the jobs and tasks to be performed and I think there could not be uniform type of work just as from the note I observe that more emphasis has been laid on the manual work and perhaps those who have framed this scheme, they had in mind that only these students would go and work on the road only. It is not the case. That is not the only work and naturally it should be according to the talent of the students, for example, with regard to the medical students, I have studied in some of the States: that after two years, the students go to the villages and work as junior under some medical men for six months and then

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they come back and by going out they get some practical experience in the field. Then they know what are the real problems of the people and then they keep studying those problems. Similarly the Engineers, they can also work as Juniors for some time, and then come back. This may vary with the various types of students that it may be different for the medical men, it may be different for the Engineers, it may be different for those who want to do manual work, and for those who want to do general work. Therefore, they can organise panchayats, they can tell people how to run local self-government or other work.

Then I think these activities will be purposeful. If these activities are not purposeful, then this scheme will not create interest. Then the students will either won't work and consider it just a type of excursion or they will feel bore. Therefore, I think that the activities that we define for these students should be purposeful and should be useful.

The other thing is that so far as the students are concerned, it is true that we should define because after-all the cost of the camps will be paid by the Govt. If those who are professional, just for example, medical-men, if after coming out from the University and passing their degrees, if then they are required to work, just as after getting degrees in certain areas, some of the students are required to work in hospitals as home doctor, if, in their case, we shall be called to pay them some remuneration, we might fix a lower limit but they will have to be given. Similar is the case of Engineers. We should provide for some extra stipend in addition to what we pay for the running of the camps. I think this is necessary. Hence variety of these tasks, we should define

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these tasks and that those who direct and manage all these camps, they should also know clearly what are the works they have to undertake.

Rajasthan:

So far as this scheme is concerned, there cannot be two opinions. So far as the utility is concerned, to start with, there should be no compulsion, because if you start with compulsion in the first year, you will have to make all the arrangements and we cannot say whether we will succeed. Secondly there will be compulsion in the initial stage, that will not bring the desired result. After a year or two, if the scheme is successful, we can go back for compulsion.

Second part is that there should be no legislation for that purpose when we are not making it compulsory. The other thing is, that when you make it voluntary for those who come in training they should get some preference in the State employment and if that is not there even for the voluntary people who are unemployed more or less for the remaining period, then it will not serve any useful purpose. If we specifically tell them that those who come in training after 9 months or so when they go out they would get definite preference in the State service that will go a long way; as we have got about teachers training for each and every body knows that he must go for training, when we have got about teachers training for each and every body knows that he must go for training, when we have got higher grades for trained teachers naturally they like to go for the training and when we are giving them board and lodging and other facilities they would be attracted to come for these camps. They should be given some sort of a diploma or a certificate about training.

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There should be discipline side by side with the social service. If that actually is inculcated in the students in the practical way in the training period, that will go a long way ultimately in coming in contact with the people because that is the general problem now-a-days. These camps should be generally held in the rural areas. That is my feeling not in the big streets. It will not serve much purpose. Manual labour should also be there. It should compulsory. But side by side we should have some other programmes also. That will vary from place to place. It may be adult education, it may be either sanitary work etc. but some social service work should be taken during the camp period.

Thirdly, about the persons who would train them, agency which would train these students. Here we are thinking that the military personnel should be employed to train boys and girls.

K.G. Saiyidain.

Our suggestion is that largely university teachers should be taken but some people from the army also should be taken.

Rajasthan

Otherwise it will have other psychological effect on the students. Predominantly there should be educationists who have got that attitude. There is no objection if there are some military personnel also.

Dr. K.L. Shrimali

That is why Education Ministry has taken it up.

K.G. Saiyidain.

There is one other question on which light is to be thrown by the members and that is at which stage it should be introduced.

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Rajasthan

I think it should be at a stretch.

West Bengal

My idea is that there should be no talk of compulsion in the field of education. The students are given the option to choose their subjects even. If you really want to entrust not only the boys but also the teachers to do much about this, then you cannot think of compulsion. Take for instance University, i.e. it is better to offer inducement than to make provision for compulsion so far as the children of the age group are concerned to take the primary education. If we think of inducement in the primary education, should we think that compulsion should be introduced for social service or other disciplinary courses. I do not think so.

Secondly, we have not yet been able to ascertain what are the experience of the social service organizations, such as the Hindustan Scouts Movement and such other bodies. Do they experience any difficulty in working it out on voluntary basis. What are their experiences that have to be gathered. Thirdly, what are the types of work - manual labour. Rajasthan has already said that that should be thought of. Take for instance if we say that a student has passed the matriculation or the school final examination, if we ask him to do a bit of social service work, if we ask him that you produce some literates in the country, he will at once do it. He will do it with enthusiasm.

Therefore, we should think of the different programmes, different types of work which will improve the country, which will go to literate the country and we should offer the courses that will suit the students and that



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are liked by them. Not only that we have not yet ascertained what would be the attitude of the teachers; whether they will come forward for work. If the teachers do not take the idea of compulsion, what we have to do. First of all we have got to ascertain will be the attitude of the teacher, secondly we have to ascertain we are the impediments of the social service organisations and thirdly we have to evolve a scheme which will interest different types of students and then and then only we think of introducing the scheme in a comprehensive manner or if you like ..

for the present we should start with a pilot project and see how it works. A very important question is raised by Mr. Saiyidain at what stage it should be introduced. It can only be introduced, in my view, after the post school stage, i.e. after the students are little mature, after they pass the school final examination, they should be asked to engage themselves in such a work and to take up such programme as they like. Centre should evolve a scheme and then leave to the school leavers to judge which type of work they will take up. That will go a long way towards the improvement of the discipline of the students towards the enlargement of their ideas and also for the generation of the country.

#### Andhra Pradesh

I feel that the National Service should be introduced in the lower middle classes and not after the Graduation. Whatever inducement we think we may give them for the period of training for the 2 years. Now I think it is better between the 2 vacations or

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for starting it. I should think that there should be distinction of the work between men students and women students. Women students may not be asked to do manual work. They are best suited for social work. In camps they are better interested with domestic work and also getting the house cleaning. Possibly they will do better there. We should try to give inducement for a period of 4 or 5 years. They should be given preference in Government Service or in any kind of other Government organised industry etc.

National Service is the most necessary thing. I am glad to find that you all agree on this point. What we find by and large is that our population look up to Government for doing everything and when our boys and girls come out of the Schools and colleges they began to look up for white-collar jobs, and they are disappointed when they fail to get the same. If that is the position then how can we do better. We should habituate our boys and girls to actual manual work.

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It is my considered opinion that it should be done if we want to achieve the good results. There can be no 2 ways about it. If our boys and girls coming out after higher education, begin to feel shy to do manual work, then we cannot achieve the results which India want. What we find that the boys and girls who come from villages, most of them fail, in my State as far as I know, when they come out of the colleges they do not wish to go back to their villages and take up their parental vocations, but instead they seek jobs under Government. If we do not take some immediate steps, then how we will be able to manage the vast number. It is impossible to manage the population coming out of the colleges. It is necessary that there should be some type of training that we should give. I submit Sir that it should be both for economic purpose as well as for reformatory. It would be for this service an to treat it during the vocational period. It should be part of our education and in our State we are trying to change the minds of teachers and boys towards it. I have talked to them and find that they are happy. If we can choose to that type of teaching practice with those who go through this course will get preference in Government jobs, that will a sort of inducement that will help very much. Now Sir as egards the girls' camps I have experience of N.C.C. Camps and Scouts' Camps etc. I take as good interest as I am capable of it. I find that these are in the lines of camps. We have to arrange everything and it costs a large sum. They are something different from the villages. My State is mostly of willages. We live in villages. For these campers

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we have to arrange for their transport arrangements water arrangement, light arrangement. So what I submit for the consideration of all my friends is that camps should be something which should give some inducement towards village life. If it is possible then it has to be worked out. I may submit a formula and we may draft accordingly. We may send small groups to live in villages under some guidance. It should not be under Government Officer, it would not be possible, if it were possible there should be military Officers who give training. There is a lot of difference between those trainers and our trainers in colleges if we get military officers, army people, to train our boys and teacher trainers also, it would be <sup>of</sup> advantage.

Dr. Shrimali:

Ministry of Defence has promised to give as much help as possible in this respect.

Andhra Pradesh.

As regards the time, I would submit that Summer Vacations ought to be there and these can be utilised for this National Service. I find that our Schools & Colleges are closed during the hot days for many days.

Assam Minister:

Practically, our boys and girls have little scope to study because we do not have separate examination halls. Out of 365 days, I do not suppose our boys attend schools and colleges for more than 200 days and every other day, they come out of the institutions on one plea or the other. There are all sorts of unions because we have not given our boys enough study and they are just after unions. So, in my opinion at end of school leaving examination there should be a

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course of six months manual labour and a certificate or degree or diploma should be given to the boy only if he is reported well of studies and not otherwise. That should be made compulsory. I submit that medical graduates should not be included in that. The case of medical and engineering graduates is such that moment they complete their examinations, they are requested to take up the jobs without their attaining sufficient practical experience. I entirely agree with what Mr. Subramaniām says that preference has to be given to those who get good certificate of manual labour and great emphasis should be laid on this part of the scheme. This should be a part of education. Unless our education is integrated one we cannot progress.

Mr. Shinha:

Sir, I think, more thought should be given to this problem. At the present stage I am not in favour of compulsion; there should not be rigid compulsion and we should, in the first instance, as an experimental basis, see how the scheme works out. We have got so many kinds of social service training at all levels. Our basic education is a sort of training for social life; we have got scouts' moment, we have got N.C.C., A.C.C. All these things should be taken into consideration before we launch this scheme. So more study of this problem, I think, is necessary. We should also consider the case of parents who think that as soon as their sons pass the examinations they will be employed somewhere. By this scheme we will be extending the period of their education by six months or one year as the case may be to make it incumbent on them to have qualifying mark in this scheme. But the next question is to consider as to who will bear the cost because if we have separate organisations throughout the country for 50,000 graduates every year, it will need some money and how we are going to meet the cost. When the State Governments consider.

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the scheme, they will also have to take into consideration as to how much they have to work out for this purpose.

Next question is - it has consensus of opinion and perhaps you may also say that professional graduates will be exempted from this scheme. In our state we have a dearth of science graduates; we need them and we have increased the seats in colleges. In the present state of things, it is to be thought whether science graduates should also be exempted or not. I think we should make some arrangements to attract people to give some sort of preferential treatment to those.....There cannot be any two opinions on this because now in these days of nation building we require man-power that we can get for that purpose.

Mr. Desai:

There is no doubt so far as the object of this scheme is concerned. But before we put the scheme into operation serious thoughts are to be given to various aspects which it involves. We are certainly not in favour of making it compulsory. Even with regard to the scheme, it is very much doubtful as to what will the content of the service. Are we going to utilise these students in the community projects or irrigation work, construction of roads and buildings, that is not quite clear. It is also not quite clear whether and how far the students will be able to contribute to manual labour. So even the content of the service has got to be very precisely and clearly brought out.. About the stage at which it should be introduced there can be two other alternatives. It appears to be more realistic to introduce it during the actual university education and I would prefer it because it would also save one year. There

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are vacations of long periods in universities and if you can utilise these vacations you will be able to save one year. Any way, we are definitely against making this scheme compulsory. It is difficult to introduce it at this stage because first we have to convince ourselves and then we are to convince our people of the utility of the scheme and unless we do that it will not be wise on our part to introduce it.

Dr. Shrimali: Mr. Azad.

Shri Azad: Sir, unless we make this scheme as an integrated part of our education, it will not be of much benefit. Education should not be confined to reading certain books and passing or failing in them, but a code of conduct, a code of discipline, national character, should be, and is, part and parcel of education. Unless that part of our trait is developed, education would fail. In my opinion, though not now but in course of time, compulsion will have to be brought in. We should not make too much of democracy. For building our nation, our national character, if compulsion is necessary, we must have it. After all, in every branch of our life there is some sort of compulsion. In school system also there are many things which may be called compulsion - for example attending school in time. Why should every body come in time, that is a compulsion in its own way. Why should a boy attend certain number of periods in a day or in a week, that is a compulsion. If we make fetish to compulsion, then I think we shall lead ourselves to nowhere. And unless we sit now and do our best, we should be failing in our duty. My point is that compulsion will have to be brought in after one year, for every student must subject himself/herself to a certain code of conduct. We are lacking in many respects. I am not in favour of Mr. Subramaniam's suggestion that professional men should be excluded,

F.T.O.

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like Doctors and Engineers. After all, when we come to a certain code of conduct, it should apply to every citizen. But there is one difficulty. Since in parliamentary democracy we have to rule by consent, and of course, there is no way going out of it, we must so devise this project as not to extend the period of students in the Universities, for students are impatient and so are parents. Therefore, they would not like their boys and girls to spend more time in a University than they are doing now. For to most of them education means a source of employment and livelihood. I think we can so fix our academic sessions, we can so arrange our courses that within the present period of University education we can start their project scheme. In that case, there would be no resistance on the part and there would be no resistance on the part of parents of the boys and also it would not mean them more expenses. And, therefore, I think, Sir that if we could so arrange our vacations that this scheme can be put in, it would be better. I am not in favour of giving allurments and inducements. To build our national character and as a code of conduct, it is rather disgraceful if at every stage we offer them inducements. When we think that it is essential for our country we must go ahead with it. And, Sir, the training should be according to the aptitudes of boys.

In our country we lack the sense of dignity of labour. We must know that. In foreign countries even lords and Dukes carry their own suitcases, but what is the position in our country, we want a coolie. So that attitude in us must go, and I think that certificates must be made essential for the students.- boys and girls - who have to undertake such training. And I think, Sir, everybody would agree with me that this training, should be compulsorily carried through. We must have some



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regimentation somewhere in the interests of nation. After all, getting early in the morning, that is no regimentation. We should not be scared by the word totalitarianism or regimentation. In the interests of our country, I think whatever is essential we must do it. I think, now, for our youth there must be some element of compulsion, some element of regimentation here and there, which is vitally necessary for our country. These are the views that I would like to place before you.

Dr. Shrimali: Dr. Sharma.

Dr. Sharma. I think, Sir, for the present we may start pilot projects. Naturally these pilot projects would be on a voluntary basis. After we have examined these pilot projects, we may decide whether it would be necessary to make them compulsory. I think the question of compulsion or not compulsion should be left for the present.

The Second thing I feel is that for these projects in order to be successful a period must be there in camp life and it must be a period of at least 6 months so that it may make an impact on those people. Otherwise, for short durations we are having Summer Camps, N.C.C., Bharat Sevak Samaj camps & so on. Here, I feel it is essential that these boys should live in camp life and this should be for a period of 6 months at least. So far as manual labour is concerned, I personally differ from the view that it should not be manual labour. I feel that it should be manual labour. The students must reconcile themselves to the idea of soiling their hands, and then you would have achieved the object. Therefore, my personal feeling is that there must be camp life and manual labour must be there.

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As regards professional courses, I think we may exempt engineers because engineers otherwise also have got to do work on apprenticeship before they are taken in any concern. But so far as medicinemen and veterinary surgeons are concerned, I personally feel here we may even go to the extent of compulsion, because there is a feeling growing in the villages that most of the money which is spent for the training of the Doctors and the veterinary surgeons is spent from the money that comes from the villages and then they do not remain in the villages. I personally feel that for both medical men, M.B.B.S., and veterinary surgeons, we may take up. It need not be necessarily manual labour, certain projects. For example, for medical profession I will suggest a project like the eradication of malaria or venereal diseases in Adivasi areas or a sort of survey for T.B. - how it is spread out, or taking up a compact area for eradicating the conditions of malaria. Certain projects can be thought out by the medical profession and there we may carry on intensive survey, for example, we may have eye camps. Under competent eye surgeons, different eye camps may be held. In this manner, we may be able to give the villagers some benefit of what these people have got in the medical colleges. Similarly, about the veterinary surgeons, they may take eradication of Rinderpest. These things must be taken up and we must insist these people should do at least 6 months' service in the rural area before they are permitted to take up any job or anything else elsewhere.

Mr. Subramanian (Madras)

As far as the pilot project is concerned, it will necessarily depend upon the duration of the camp. If it is going to be 3 months or more it will interfere in the school/college career of the students and if it is more than 3 months it will be for those who have completed their

education. It may be after the Matriculation or Degree examination when there is no question of further going to any educational institution. Therefore, at the pilot project stage it is good to have it after the educational career. The revulsion which the students have in their minds about labour - that cannot be achieved by putting them in a particular camp after they have been brought up in a particular way. We need not go under the impression that while they carry on in a particular way in school/college career, putting them in a camp would develop that positive attitude in their minds. I think on the other hand it would be difficult to run those camps and parcel of the educational projects itself.

Mysore Minister:

With regard to the National Service Scheme, though there are extremely good points, I feel that it has brought with it a number of difficulties. As far as the good points are concerned, the necessary thing to have discipline course for the students. I think it should be part of educational system. My own opinion is that it should be taken after the written examination of degree course or taking of the degree. And then while taking the degree we could take into account the work done by students in the N.S. Scheme. Perhaps at the moment the student is losing a year; had he graduated in the old scheme and gone ahead, but I do feel that we are having very long vacations in the 3-year degree course. It may mean 2 long vacations which perhaps could be cut short or during that time if they could take training and then later on after finishing of the written examination, if they could go into the service and go ahead into service and work, it would be good for the taking of their degree. I do not like piecemeal work, but a 6-month study service would be good.

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With regard to courses of work, I think it could be not only social and economical but also educational and plan should be drafted out and students should go into these as a House Surgeon does after his medical course and works practically for a year or an Engineering student in a workshop.

With regard to the objective of the scheme it should be both related to social and economical planning as well as educational system. The system I feel should be compulsory. On a voluntary basis it would not involve educational part of it. I feel it should go into the educational part of it as a sort of training in education.

With regard to duration: 3-4 months or about 6-9 months continuous service. With regard to the content of this service I feel strongly that we should find out what service we would leave. We should not duplicate any kind of work and we should not be displacing any sort of unemployed people. I feel that our social, economical and educational needs should be estimated for there is definite need for students who are trained who could very well utilise their services.

With regard to the orgn. which should be set up, I feel a happy collaboration between the voluntary personnel and the Profs. and teachers. With regard to various points of regimentation, may be the mily. personnel would be the best while with regard to the theoretical part of it, our teachers/Profs. will certainly be very good and the Psychological Dept. also. Now, what is the position of this scheme as against other organisations as ACC or NCC and they are also doing social service. There is also mily. discipline. There is also camp life. All these things are there in these orgns. and we have to find clue for bringing them together in some way and trying to infusing one with the other. May be a student has been NCC or ACC person and he would have been in a camp life and have <sup>had</sup> discipline and then if we are going to have compulsion for such a student

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Apart from that, if we are going to take Doctors and Engineers, as has been mentioned by the Minister of Assam, we will be losing one year of precious service.

Mr. Saiyidain:

If I might raise this point at this stage, if we considering in terms of pilot projects where an extra year is not involved, would the argument for exempting doctors and engineers still apply?

Madras:

But this purely voluntary.

Mysore:

Then the social and economic side. I do feel that we are going to displace rural labour of some kind and you know there is plenty of unemployment all over. How are we going to face that, and at the same time throw in all students who have finished the work and who will probably be fitting in some other schemes. If we are thinking in terms of displacing labour - especially rural - and with unemployment so rampant, I feel we are facing a problem and that has also to be solved.

With regard to the cost, I notice it is Rs. 3 per student per day and perhaps something more if we are thinking in terms of inducements and in fact ordinary labour will be quite cheaper to come forward for such an amount. And then the skilled worker. So, with these difficulties, I do feel somehow that this scheme is a good one, especially it is going to infuse discipline among the students, and giving them the life of integrity and a disciplined way of life.

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Dr. Shrimali:

Mr. Shastri

Mr. Shastri:

(Hindi) -- (Text not available)

Dr. Shrimali:

I have requested the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to give us the benefit of his advice on the subject.

Mr. Deshmukh:

Sir, I was member of the first Planning Commission, which, so to speak, set the ball rolling, and an extract from the First Five-Year Plan report will be found at the beginning of the draft outline of a scheme of compulsory National Service, which is appended to the note of the Ministry. Therefore, in a sense, it has taken us seven years to come to some kind of tentative conclusions. In between during the last two or three years when I changed my capacity of public service, I had the advantage of discussing it in a very superficial way with both the Minister as well as certain other people who are generally interested in the scheme, like the Ford Foundation. This is for the first time now that I am seeing this scheme in some sort of concrete form, and what I am going to say cannot be professed to be an advice because my thoughts are not, on this subject, mature enough to deserve that label. You can prefer to call it as just loud thinking. To begin with, we must make sure that one wants this scheme and comparing the extract copy from the first First Five-Year Plan on this draft outline and the paraphrase of it in the Ministry's note, one would conclude that the basic object remains the same, namely,

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it is partly economic and partly education. As an educationist, like many other Speakers, who have already spoken on this point, I think that it is really educational because you are dealing with young people who are being prepared for life and the necessity for this has arisen because life today is not what it was ten years ago. Life means social environments into which the young citizen will find himself after the conclusion of his academic career. And, in any case, as an Educationist at the moment, I am bound to take the view that this is an educational process and if it subserves another end, like adding to the development work in the rural areas or wherever else it may be just a bye-product and not the main. Once you come to the conclusion that  $\angle$  that at the end of an educational career you have to spend so much money for doing something which should have been done during the process of education.

$\angle$  it is an educational process, then one has to consider why it is

At the end of the educational career you have to spend so much money for doing something which should have been done during the process of education. So the first point I should like to draw the attention is a comparison of the expenditure that we are incurring on these different aspects of education, so to speak, in between the educational process we have interpressed like a sandwich the AGC, the Boy Scouts and various other organisations - some official some non-officials. Then there is the N.C.C. which is also sandwiched in between an educational and the latest addition to this category is Gen. Bhonsle's scheme of National Discipline. Gen. Bhonsle whose work there will be some applaud is found on a scheme that he does everything that is needed

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in Rs. 5/- per head. His total allotment is Rs. 53 lakhs for the plan period and 300 institutions have been brought in, so far. This figure of Rs. 5 lakhs he mentioned to me some time ago. Then perhaps at the other end of the spectrum is what we spend on the N.C.C. The N.C.C. have a strength of 1,88,000 in 1959 apart from the A.C.C. which has a strength of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The target for 1960 is 2,00,000 and recently elaborations have been made in the machinery and all that. I suppose it will have a protancious form. I have come to understand that the expenditure on N.C.C. is Rs. 150 per student. Now these figures of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 150/- should be compared with two figures. One is what the public is now spending on the educational process in the University. Now that figures is 400 per student. Everything considered and the University Grants Commission which is supposed to have a statutory responsibility of improving the standards gets Rs. 5/- crores per year. Now 5 crores per year have to be applied to the improvement of standards of one million students. I am taking round figures - may be 8,50,000 may be 9,00,000. The number is increasing every moment as we speak. Now that 5 ~~crores~~ represents therefore Rs.50 per head. Now then the University Grants Commission is given Rs. 50 per head in order to improve the educational proces N.C.C. Rs. 150 per head. Now for this missing element and small bit of discipline and shouldering fire arms which do not carry any cartridges and then there are various odds and ends against these we propose to spend Rs. 1,000 per head at <sup>the</sup> graduate stage. All these graduates are at the end of the university stage; even if I begin with one million, leaving those who fail, we get about



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50 to 60 thousand but the point is we feel that the graduates when they come out of the educational process have not answered our expectations in regard to what a good citizen may be indeed. The citizen requires, of course, in addition to discipline and a capacity to manual labour some knowledge, some power of thinking etc. Are those to be done in Rs. 400 per head and what is left to handle a spade or to get an idea about that is going to cost us Rs. 1,000/- per head then I wonder it would not be better to transfer Rs. 5 crores to the University Grants Commission to expect us to double the amenities of the apparatus of education. That leads me to the next point, viz., really what should be duration of such a thing. Now I think that in the light of these figures it would seem that we are spending on non-educational means of supplementing education 20 times more than what we are spending on education itself and I was wondering whether it would not be better therefore that even if we want to experiment - I am all for trying experiments in this field and unless we try and know whether it is right or wrong, nobody will accept it - whether it is going to begin voluntarily because it must involve Rs. 5 crores. Of course I have taken these ultimate figures. But if one takes these figures then as I said one would have to think again. That leads me to the point is whether it is necessary that 3 months in 3 years because the ordinary university course is three years now. One year in three years is necessary for bringing home to a student the sense of being a good citizen. Now that is to say, I think, it is disproportionate outlay of time. If we were to add

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another subject of ancient history, culture and citizenship and so on and so forth, it might cost us less. Therefore, I think one year is far too long. Then normally it is our experience that if you go to a seminar to rub shoulder with one or two you come back with a changed attitude and if all these are done properly, I think three months are sufficient for a purpose like this, in order to orient, so to speak, the student. I think 8% of his time seems all right to develop a student, not in character, I do not know the character is going to be improved, his acquaintance with the environment because the modern life is not just city life and white collared job. At the end it if you know all kinds of other people and even the professional life to make a living. Even in Calcutta doctors are starving. Therefore even they have to orient. Therefore I have to regard this if one has to set the objective very clearly, one would call this an orientation course. Well this is not much of a manual labour and there is no dignity in doing this for 8 hours. I think all these things must be kept in a proper proportion. That leads me, therefore, to the question of organisation. I would very much like an orientation board, youngmen board to be set up. I do not think much benefit of a Government Department whether army commandants are to be brought in, they are extremely specialised, their discipline is externally exposed discipline intellectual men's discipline is internally imposed discipline. Army people bringing in is too wrong.

It is a kind of Orientation Board, Branches of which will work in conjunction with representatives of Universities so that this work may be organised by the Universities, for which the money available should be paid to them. If we get 1,000/- per student, I do not know what is that, but it is going to be 250/- per student, which they will

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getting from the University Grants Commission. The Orientation Board will be far more better than the University Grants Commission. If they are really going to help in the national process then it leads me to resort that a camp is a very wrong thing, that is not the life. If you are going to put one year in a camp. The citizens must have a random sample of the kind of environment they are going to work. Our country is 20% of urban area. Some part of life must be lived in urban area. Going to rural area alone might be wrong. Going both to Rural area as well as urban area would be right and to see what can be done instead of seeking the clerical jobs, you may want to set up an industry for which money is available. This work can be well handled by the Universities. If you take up rural areas alone, then there are 50,000 graduates, who will have to go to rural areas. There are 5000 blocks and therefore each block will have 10 people. We can calculate on statistical basis.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  % will be doctors.  $1/5$  will be engineers and so on and so forth and some will be capable of clerical work, some will be capable of agricultural work, some will be helpful in centres as doctors for primary education and some for minor irrigation. It seems to be the orientation Board and the Universities who can settle with these Block Officers. There are no problems at all. Each will be absorbed in doing something and each will be genuinely interested in what is happening around him. Rest will be left to Government. On the other hand we have to take a chance. So this is the kind

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of direction that I would like to give to those interested pilot experiment. More money should be spent on it through the channels of Universities etc.

Madras

We cannot say that they are not aware of the environments in which they have to function. But to think of reorientation Boards for the purpose of making them aware of the environment in which they have to function, then I don't think any camp will be necessary.

Deshmukh

I used environment in the educational sense. I received a complaint from our Ambassador in the U.S.A. that our Indian students who go there do not have the slightest background knowledge of our Indian culture etc., and what is happening towards our economic development plan.

Everybody is complaining, even in small districts, that they get the habit of going to cinemas twice a week and get the city habit. That they will be put to work in the development of the block, Engineering, minor irrigation etc. So it is not merely living in an environment but it is participating in the life of the development process of the rural area.

Dr. Shrimali:

We have a good deal of discussion on the

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subject and the measure of agreement that I find on the subject is much greater than I had anticipated and I think the general opinion seems to be that there is need in our country to supplement something that exists in the educational system today. That most of the students who go to colleges and universities - - lack something whether it is the out-look or whether it is the social efficiency or whether it is the desire to some kind of physical labour or making their hands dirty, something is lacking in educational system and we have got to do something so that our students going out of the colleges and Universities take a great live interest in the social and economic reconstruction that is going on the country. The philosophy underlying the Social Service Scheme has been very clearly brought out in the note, which is in the Planning Commission Report and of which our Present Chairman University Grants Commission was also the co-author. I am told that the same has actually been drafted by the Prime Minister himself and he has been keen about this scheme very much and he has been writing to the Chief Ministers and has been pressing all the times that our students should take more live interest of the national development.

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Dr. Shrimali:

You are aware that in the 2nd Five Year Plan or I think in the 1st Five Year Plan, we started social service camps. Those camps are being organised by N.C.C. B.S.S and other organisations and the reports that we get generally indicate that if the students are properly mobilised they can show great interest in national reconstruction activities and most of these camps have been very successful. The idea is to consolidate all the work that we have done in the past, so that our students may not remain aloof from all the work that is being done for the community projects and various other national activities. This is the main idea why this scheme is proposed. Now the general opinion seems to be that it should not be made compulsory at this stage, that the idea of compulsion should be considered only when we have run pilot projects from a period of years and after we have assessed the achievement of this work, we would probably be in a position to find out whether the scheme should be introduced on a compulsory basis. On this point, I think there is consensus of agreement. The second point over which there is an agreement is that some kind of inducement should be given to the persons who participate in these activities. If you make it voluntary, it is quite likely that students will not participate in these activities. Human nature as it is that we need some kind of inducement. I do not think we should blame the students if they do not participate in these activities without some kind of material advantage and if some kind of preference is given in services then I am sure that large number of students

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will be participating in these activities. I think there is a general agreement on this point also. West Bengal Minister is also of the opinion that the stage at which we should introduce this service should be the stage when the child passes the school leaving certificate. But the general opinion expressed here seems to be that as far as pilot projects are concerned we should start after the students have completed their graduate course. It is true that there is some kind of duplication of work and some wastage of funds in the various schemes of N.C.C. B.S.S. and other schemes like national discipline scheme, I would like to inform that we have appointed a Coordination Committee to go into this question and to investigate as to what extent we can bring about little coordination in all these youth welfare activity schemes and after this Committee has reported, we will be in a position to bring about greater coordination in all these activities and would also be able to affect some measure of economy. Now about the financial arrangements, the question is if you ask a boy to go to a village who is going to finance him for his food and lodging some arrangements will have to be made.

Mr. Deshmukh:

This service is a part of study, I think it should form a part of study. A student will be able to go to a village only in the first two years because in the third year he will be busy with the preparation of his examination.

Dr. Shrimali:

When a boy studying in college sits in home, he does not calculate the cost he incurs on his food and clothing etc. But when you take a boy out to a

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camp or to some other rural area, naturally you cannot expect him to finance himself.

Mr. Deshmukh:

You can give him some sort of dearness allowance.

Mr. Saiyidain:

In addition to the various points that the Chairman has already made, I would like to take the attention of the member to 2/3 other points. In the first place considerable emphasis has been laid on careful handling of the scheme and about the nature and content of the service. This is one of those schemes in which it is necessary to go into details. We can agree in principle, but we should think out the nature and type of work which we are going to do. I think it has been rightly emphasised by all the members that the definition of the nature and content of work is essential. The second very important point raised by Assam Minister is regarding the importance of the integration of the scheme with the village life. In my opinion there should be an integration of the scheme with the entire educational process and actually there is much less difference between that and what Mr. Deshmukh expressed. If the whole educational system is not geared up, then the criticism raised by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission remains valid. ~~The whole~~ process of education should be reorientated in this direction and this should be a kind of apex.

I hope that that point will be taken into consideration by the directors of Education and others who are present here.



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One last point which I might mention is that in the case of people who are receiving professional training, at the Pilot project stage the question of their exemption would not arise. If at a later stage compulsion is introduced, I think we might be able to consider the possibilities of this kind of Service being built into their training because in their case too the development of this kind of attitude is essential, even if at a later stage it might mean some postponement.

Dr. Deshmukh:

I think some kind of a Board to look after this Scheme would be better than a Govt. department both at the Centre and in the states, because you are handling post-graduate students who normally are the concern of the Universities.

Shri Saiyidain:

That is certainly a new suggestion. I can only say that this suggestion could be at least noted and examined.

Dr. Shrimali:

There are a number of suggestions which have been made, and the Ministry has not worked out all the details of the Scheme in this Paper, and I think if this Conference comes to an agreement with regard to the broad issues, then we can work out the details as to what the organisation should be whether we should take the assistance of army officers or not. My own feeling is that Army officers should not be feared. Some camps which have been run by the N.C.C. have proved to be very successful and have been able to develop some kind of enthusiasm in the country and also kind of discipline. My information is that there is a greater demand for starting in the Universities today. Only because of

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lack of funds we are not able to start more N.C.C. training. That is my information. If we have some kind of assistance from the Army officers also, I do not think it should be feared. In fact, the modern tendency is to diminish the difference which exists between the Army and the civilians, and discipline which the Army people give can as well be accepted by the civilian population also. So, all these are matters of detail which can be examined by the Committee. The broad issues are when the Schemes should be introduced on a compulsory basis or not; the general opinion is that this matter should be considered only after the Pilot projects have been started and worked for a period of years. The Second point is that what should be the duration of the scheme. There should be Pilot projects for a period of three months, and since the scheme is on a voluntary basis, therefore, all the people can come in including the professionals who have taken professional degrees - medical graduates and engineering graduates, and the stage at which it should start should be when the students have completed their graduation. These are the broad issues which are raised in this Paper, and if you think that there is general agreement on this issue then we can appoint a small Committee which can go into the details.

Dr. Deshmukh:

In this last page, in accordance with your usual practice, you are asking decisions, and it is the third one which makes me very doubtful whether the whole of the scheme will be managed by the Ministry of Defence.

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Shri Salyidain:

It refers only to the training of the University teachers who would actually be incharge of this work.

Dr. Deshmukh:

Why do they want to be trained by military officers.

Dr. Shrimali:

Camp arrangements are another matter. For example, if you are running a camp of 2,000, the army officers would have considerable experience of running them.

Dr. Deshmukh:

We would in the first place not have camps of 2,000.

Dr. Shrimali:

Army officers have given training to the University teachers and the University teachers are incharge of running the N.C.C. That is the present arrangement also.

Dr. Deshmukh:

N.C.C. is quasi-military training. We are not thinking in terms of that kind of training. There will be no uniforms, there would be no rifles. This is not N.C.C. but supplying the last elements, missing elements of citizenship, Then, I do not bar the Military officers. They would be valued members of a Board which would look after all this. I regard military people not so much for discipline as for a sense of organisation. It is no use sending people marching all time and with precision to a particular place if the ammunition has not arrived at the same time. There is discipline but there is no organisation. There is a great deal that all can learn in respect of organisation from the military.

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Dr. Shrimali:

The army officers would train the University teachers in the methods and techniques of large camps which may be necessary.

Dr. Deshmukh:

I am doubtful if many University teachers would be found available for this. We are already short of University teachers, we have not got enough first Class M.A.s. As a matter of practice you will find that there is shortage of University teachers who are available for this purpose.

Shri Saiyidain:

In the vacation also.

Dr. Deshmukh:

In the vacation they doing 15 minutes per paper for 8 hours a day for one month.

Mr. Subramaniam:

All this will have to be found out, whether the personnel would be available, which should be the condition.

Dr. Deshmukh:

I think, the model should not be set too firmly from now onwards.

Shri Chaudhuri:

About these camps that at present we are talking of. The whole scheme, if it is to relapse into the present camps just as we have in N.C.C., then I think this scheme will lose much utility. I think the main idea is that these students, they should be induced to use their talent in different and various forms and they get the opportunity to use them. It is just possible that we might collect them in a camp; we might have some common life

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and we might bring them in a camp. But if the whole system is to be organised on the same pattern, I think that some of the use of this scheme, that is the purpose to induce students to utilise their talents in different directions, that would be practically finished. Therefore, I think that we should not think in terms of present Camps. Just as Shri Deshmukh has said, there is much truth in it, that the present camp we are thinking in the terms of military, in that type of regimented life. We should instead think of some kind of this orientation or whatever we might call it. The present camp life is that they do some kind of drilling, or road-making or they do some lecturing etc. and nothing else. I think we should do away with the present type of camps, otherwise this Scheme would lose its utility.

Dr. Mehtab:

May I suggest that a committee may be appointed to work out the details.

Dr. Shrimali:

If we are agreed on the broad issues that have been laid down in this paper, that Pilot projects consistent with the objectives of the National Service Scheme may be conducted, 3 months camp may be arranged preferably for students participating in the programme to gain experience in camp administration.

(a, b, c)

Read out (a), (b), (c) on page 23; of the agenda. If Dr. Deshmukh has any specific objections, he does not rule out the possibility of taking assistance from army officers. It was not the intention of the Ministry that the camp should be entirely managed by army officers.

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Mr. Saiyidain:

The purpose of the scheme does not come within the purview of army officers. It is just for **original** purposes.

Dr. Shrimali:

If you agree to these 3 points (a, b, and c on page 23 of agenda) we will have a small committee to go into this question the economic aspect - and I think both Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Sharma have actually emphasized that cost should be reduced to the minimum and we should not make camp expensive if the scheme is to be successful. We can entrust this work to a small Committee if we agree on the main issues.

Dr. Deshmukh:

The Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, or his nominee should be associated in order to really start in the Delhi area.

Dr. Mahtab:

This must be integrated with the process of education. If that is the object, it should be thought out from now on.

Dr. Shrimali:

Our whole emphasis is on education; in the primary education, in the secondary education also the emphasis is on technical work. That process is going on continuously and this is really an apex of the whole process.

Dr. Mahtab:

Things are duplicating. Supposing this could be thought of from now on.

Dr. Deshmukh:

That would be too early.

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Assam Minister :

Should we not make up our mind, as if we are in doubt whether this will be successful or not. I for myself would submit for your consideration that let us make up our mind and the pilot project is an experiment, not that it might fail and we might abandon the whole thing.

Dr. Deshmukh:

We know that somehow our youngmen fail to have that kind of attitude which they should have towards works of national reconstruction. We have a situation where a large number of young people are coming out who need some service, specially remedial treatment and that is what is provided by pilot project. But that does not mean that pari passu the University and educational authorities will not be helped to improve the situation. Time may come when we may say that special measures are unnecessary. While you are dealing with the situation which has arisen, you are also taking long-term measures which will make it unnecessary to deal with the whole lot of people in a very extended kind of way in order to make up for the lapses of the educational system.

Assam Education Minister:

I for one take it to be a necessity to integrate the National Service into our scheme of Education as a whole. When you start your thinking you say it is to be integrated and you laid emphasis on education. I felt a little confused whether you are not thinking of the scheme something apart from the education itself. It is the life of education which is composite. It forms a part of education. I would, therefore, submit that let us make up our mind that we have it and pilot project is an

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experiment. If we find some short-comings, some false steps, then we will remedy these. But by and large, at any rate, within the foreseeable future, Indians need to get accustomed to manual labour.

Mr. Kirpal:

Sir, I am not very clear about the decision we are taking today on page 23, the 3 items which E.M. has read out and which you have generally approved with slight modifications suggested by Dr. Deshmukh. These are subject to the decision which we have indicated on the top of this paper for the full - fledged scheme to be introduced in the 3rd Plan beginning from 1961-62. We had here indicated that a pilot activity of the kind proposed here would give experience for launching the full-fledged scheme in 1961-62 and if a full-fledged scheme is to be launched, we have to estimate the cost and make some provision in the third Plan period budget, but the decision you seem to be taking today is that a full-fledged scheme is not necessary or if it is not necessary, a decision is postponed to a later occasion and for the time being orientation courses of the kind suggested by Dr. Deshmukh for a period of 3 months would be adequate. There is a vital difference between a scheme of National Service which to my mind must be eventually compulsory and must be for a period of 9-12 months and the orientation camps proposed here which are only an extension of the labour and social service camps which are already being conducted. These camps are of shorter duration - 21 days, 14 days etc. The duration is to be extended, but it is not the national Service or even a proportion for this.

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Either we are taking this decision as a pilot project for a couple of years to watch its results, but at the same time the decision is to work out long-term details and estimates for the introduction of <sup>a</sup> full-fledged scheme of National Service or we are shelving this aside today and not making any decision and going on with the 3 months course.

Dr. Shrimali:

The general opinion is that we are not in a position to say either 'Yes' or 'No' with regard to compulsion which will depend upon how the scheme is set.

If you are able to enthuse people and if you are able to show to the people that this scheme is valuable, that it produces good results, that it develops character and that Society appreciates it, then we will be in a position to take a decision with regard to compulsion. It is only by demonstration of actual results that we will be able to decide at a later stage whether the scheme should be compulsory or not. If not, then we will have to abandon the scheme altogether. We should be prepared to review the whole position after a period of two or three years. If we find that the project is successful then we may review the position again and make it compulsory. We keep an open mind.

West Bengal and Some others:

That is right.

\*KUMAR\*

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI,

Meeting

17th/18th September, 1959.

Item 19 - To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the Three Year Degree Course.

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The Ministry of Education forwarded to the UGC in May, 1959, a copy of the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee with the request that -

- i) In pursuance of recommendation No.2 of the Committee, the Commission should convene a seminar of the representatives of different Universities to discuss the nature and scope of the integrated Three Year Pass and Honours Courses to be introduced in different Universities;
- ii) the question of persuading the Bombay University to agree to the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in pursuance of recommendation No.3 of the Committee might be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry of Education on the subject was enclosed - Appendix I);
- iii) the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow referred to in recommendation 4 of the Committee was not peculiar to these Universities but was a national problem and should, therefore, be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry for this item was enclosed - Appendix II).

2. These matters were placed before the Commission together with the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee at its meeting held on the 18th June, 1959 (Suppl. Item 5 - Annexure I). The Commission postponed the consideration of the item to the next meeting.

3. The Ministry of Education has in the meantime forwarded to the Commission the following further papers for its consideration -

- iv) An extract from the proceedings of the 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at Madras on the 15th and 16th January, 1959, generally supporting the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee (Annexure 2);

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A copy of the UP Government's letter containing their views on recommendation No.5 of the Committee's report regarding the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Universities and Colleges of the State (Annexure 3).

4. As regards (i) steps may be taken by the Commission to hold, as early as possible, a seminar of University representatives to consider the academic problems consequent upon the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, with particular reference to the nature and scope of the syllabus, the purpose of the pre-University or Higher Secondary course, problems arising from any change of medium of instruction at the under-graduate stage, and the desirability of having an Honours course apart from the Pass course.

5. With regard to (ii) it is for consideration whether the Bombay University should be persuaded to fall in line with the other Universities in introducing the Three Year Degree Course, since it is desirable to encourage experimentation at least in one University in regard to the introduction of an Honours course after a two year Intermediate course.

6. Regarding (iii) there does not seem to be any simple solution for the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities. One of the remedies may consist in Universities and Colleges limiting admissions only to those students who are likely to benefit from higher education by holding entrance tests or aptitude tests for determining their suitability. It may also be necessary to increase the number of multi-purpose schools, poly-technics and other such institutions capable of absorbing the overflow from the Colleges and providing alternative channels of training for gainful employment. Non-insistence on a University diploma or degree for certain types of jobs in Government and business concerns may be another step in the direction of reducing numbers in

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Universities and Colleges.

7. With reference to (v), it may be noted that the U.P. Government have expressed their willingness to introduce the Three Year Degree Course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course provided that the Central Government will meet the full non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.10 crores during 1959-61 estimated by the State Government. It is, however, not clear from the U.P. Government's letter whether they expect the Central Government to meet 50% of the recurring expenditure also.

8. The Second Deshmukh Committee had recommended that "while recasting the proposals financial estimates should be based on the normal formula of assistance applicable for the Three Year Degree Course during the current Plan as recommended by the First Deshmukh Committee". The U.P. Government have, however, assessed the cost of the scheme on a different basis and also included a sum of Rs.1.09 crores for hostels. Since provision for hostels is not envisaged in the Three Year Degree Course scheme, the non-recurring expenditure that will actually be required for the improvement of the academic facilities in 100 post-graduate and degree colleges and in the 3 unitary Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur will be in the region of Rs.1.92 crores against the non-recurring expenditure of about 2.40 crores on the basis of the estimates made by the Deshmukh Committee for different types of Colleges to be shared by the Central Government at 50% or Rs.1.20 crores. The extra expenditure involved, if 100% assistance is to be given to the Universities and Colleges in UP, will be, on the calculation of the State Government, Rs.72 lakhs.

9. The recurring expenditure on account of the Three Year Degree Course is estimated by the UP Government

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at Rs. 47 lakhs per annum or Rs.1.88 crores for the four year period during which assistance will be made available for improvement of staff etc. According to the Deshmukh Committee's recommendations the cost will be about Rs.1.27 crores for the same period.

10. Since there are several advantages in bringing the Universities and Colleges in UP also into conformity with the Three Year pattern of collegiate education, it may be necessary to agree to meet 100% of the non-recurring expenditure of Rs.1.92 crores as calculated by the State Government for this purpose.

11. These matters are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure 1 to Item No. 19  
Meeting: 17/18th September, '59.

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

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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

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

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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.

(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.

.....

#### 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)

(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.

Kechar Singh Sd.

S.S. Bhandarkar Sd.

N.S. Junanker Sd.

Dated 6th November, 1958.

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.	Assam	2. Usmaria	Yes	1957-58	- do -	A number of committees have been formed to prepare syllabi for different subjects for the three-year degree course.
		3. Venkateswara	Yes	1958-59	- do -	
		4. Gauhati	Yes	Under consideration	- do -	
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.		
		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 deci- ded 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 -	

( 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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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		13. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyaneth.	Yes	June 1958	Question does not arise.	
		13.1. Marathwada	Yes			
5. Jammu & Kashmir		14. Jammu & Kashmir	Yes	Under active consideration	- 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. Srugar	Yes	Three year Degree course July, 1956.	- do - - do -	
		18. Vikran	Yes	Pre-University course -1958 Three-year course - 1959.	- do - - do -	
8. Madras		19. Annemalai	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 -	

According to press reports the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to introduce three-year degree course by 1960-61 in the remaining two universities of Jabalpur and Vikram.

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 -	

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- 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

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

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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-

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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.

Itd. 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

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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

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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;

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.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Annexure II to Addl. 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.

.....

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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(413)

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF SECOND DESIMUKH 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".

(M14)

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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ANNEXURE - 2 TO ITEM NO. 19.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 26TH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION HELD AT MADRAS ON THE 15TH AND 16TH JANUARY, 1959.

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Second Deshmukh Committee Report.

The Board considered the question of Three-Year Degree Course in the light of the Second Deshmukh Committee Report and was strongly of the view that, having regard to the fact that almost all the Universities and even the Uttar Pradesh Government (where there were very special difficulties) have fallen in line with the proposal and that about 18 or 20 Universities have already introduced the Three-Year Degree Course, the University of Bombay should also fall in line with the scheme at an early date in the interest of uniformity of standards.

It was further suggested that the University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board may be requested to pay special attention, while examining the syllabuses, to the question of securing as far as possible uniformity of standards.

With regard to the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee, the Board generally accepted them. It is suggested, however, that recommendation No. 1 of the Report might be modified to read as follows:

"The reorganisation of Secondary Education is a preliminary step to the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course. The period required for raising high schools to higher secondary schools, therefore, should not be extended beyond 10-15 years. The question of continuation of the pre-University classes adopted as a transitional arrangement should be reviewed from time to time."

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(MIS)

No.C/2608/XV-40/1957

Sri Kehar Singh, I.A.S.  
Sachiva

To :

The Secretary to the Government of India  
Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi.

Lucknow, June 10, 1959.

SUB: Introduction of Three Year Degree Course in  
the Universities and Colleges of U.P.

Sir,

With reference to the letter No.F.16-45/58-U.4 dated May 5, 1959, of the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, I am directed to say that as desired by the Govt. of India the State Govt. have very carefully reconsidered the position in regard to the introduction of the three year degree course in the colleges and Universities of U.P., in the light of the comments of the Second Deshmukh Committee. They are grateful to the committee for its acceptance of their scheme, and also for its useful suggestions, regarding the cost of the implementation of the scheme, but the decision of the Committee about the quantum of financial assistance, which the State Government would get from the Government of India, has disappointed them.

2. The attitude of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the three year degree course scheme was clearly stated in their letter No.C/5867/XV-40/1957 dated March 14, 1958 to the Planning Commission (copy sent to the Govt. of India with my D.O.No.C/2142/XV, dated May 29, 1958 to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education) and in the memorandum entitled "Note on the difficulties in certain Universities in implementing the three Year Degree Course - Problem of the colleges and Universities of U.P., (copy enclosed) submitted to the Second Deshmukh Committee. They had agreed, in principle, to introduce the Three Year Degree

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Course which, in their opinion, should commence after the Intermediate Examination, which is held at the end of the XIIth year, and cover the first, second and third years of the degree classes which is possible by adding one more year to the existing degree courses. It was, however, made clear in the memorandum that the State Government, who were not in a position to provide for any fraction of the matching non-recurring grant, would be able to implement the scheme only when the Govt. of India agreed to relax their normal formula of 50:50 in respect of this expenditure, and sanctioned the entire non-recurring expenditure involved in the scheme. Thus the State Government's acceptance of the scheme was conditional on the quantum of the financial assistance the Government of India would be willing to give them.

3. The Second Deshmukh Committee whose recommendations, it is presumed, have been accepted by the Govt. of India, while agreeing in principle and on educational grounds with the revised scheme put up by the State Government felt that the estimates of cost furnished by the State Government were on the lower side and, therefore, desired that these should be further examined in the light of the observations made in the meeting of the Committee by certain members. The general feeling in the Committee, it appears, was that the teacher-pupil ratio in case of the Universities of U.P. should, as in degree colleges, be 1:15 as against 1:20 proposed by the Govt. of U.P. and that the estimates should be so revised that they approximated to the average cost per capita in the U.P. Universities. Accordingly, the estimates furnished earlier have been revised, and a copy of the revised estimates is enclosed for the information of the Government of India. The revised estimates include an additional provision of Rs. one crore 9 lakhs (at Rs.2 lakhs, for a college hostel and; 3 lakhs for a University hostel) for 50 hostels for degree colleges and 3 hostels for Universities. Similarly, the decision of the

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State Government to better the pay scales of the teachers of the aided degree colleges has increased the recurring cost by Rs.5.80 lakhs. As the following figures will indicate, the revised estimates are much higher than the original estimates.

		Original estimates. (in lakhs)	Revised estimates. (in lakhs)
+ or 192.5 lakhs for five years.	1. Recurring - -	38.5 +	47.00*
* or 235 lakhs for five years.	2. Non-recurring -	192.5	301.00

4. The Deshmukh Committee has recommended that the State Government should estimate their requirements on the basis of the normal formula of assistance applicable to the three year degree course during the current plan which means that, during the Second Plan period, when the non-recurring expenditure will be incurred on the construction of college buildings, hostels, laboratories and libraries and furnishings thereof, the Government of India would be giving only 50% of the non-recurring expenditure. The State Government are disappointed, because they had been hoping that realising the financial difficult position of the State, the Government of India would give a sympathetic consideration to their request hundred per cent subsidy on non-recurring expenditure. The Deshmukh Committee's recommendation, which has presumably been accepted by the Government of India, has led the State Govt. to review their earlier stand, and to reconsider whether they should proceed further with the scheme.

5. Even though, according to the phased programme sent by the State Government to the Planning Commission in August 1958 (copy enclosed), a part of the expenditure on this scheme would be incurred during the Third Five-Year Plan period, the fact of the matter is that the State Government are not sure whether they would have any resources left for the Third Plan after account has been taken of all the Central aid for various Second Plan schemes being withdrawn. Even if some resources could be found for the Third Plan, the



present scheme involves recurring expenditure of Rs.47 lakhs, to start with, and much more in later years. Over and above this, the scheme requires the State Government to find Rs.301 lakhs during 1959-61 for the non-recurring expenditure. The State Government regret to find that they are in no position at all find money of that order. If they had any funds, the State Government would like to give priority to expansion of primary and secondary education in the State, because, as compared to other States, this State is, as the Government of India are aware, very backward in primary education. During 1959-60, it has not been possible for the State Government to lift their full quota of the scheme of 'Relief to Educated Unemployed', because they could not find adequate funds and could not accommodate the scheme in the State's annual plan for 1959-60. In the opinion of the State Govt., several other educational reforms are necessary in the State, but they have not been taken up because of lack of funds.

6. Since it is not possible to implement the scheme, the State Government regret that they have no option except to defer it indefinitely until necessary funds are made available by the Government of India. They regret the situation, because the three year degree course is a good scheme, which they would have been happy to implement, provided the required funds were available.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Kehar Singh  
Sachiva.

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Summary of Recurring and Non-recurring cost on the introduction of 3 years Degree Course in U.P.

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I. 20 Post-graduate Colleges without Intermediate classes.

Non-recurring	2.5 x 20 = 50.00
Recurring	0.59x 20 = 11.80

II. 80 Degree Colleges with Intermediate classes.

Non-recurring	1.5 x 80 = 120
Recurring	.35 x 80 = 28.00

III. 3 Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Non-recurring	7.50 x 3 = 22.5
Recurring	2.40 x 3 = 7.20

Grand Total:

Recurring - 47.00 lacs.  
 Non-recurring 301.00 (round) (includes Rs.1 crore 9 lakhs for hostel buildings).

Details how norms have been arrived at are given in Appendix 'A', Appendix 'B' and Appendix 'C' hereunto attached.

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Appendix 'A'

Estimated cost of adding one year to the Post-graduate Degree Colleges (without Intermediate classes).

	<u>Recurring</u>
Tuitional Staff, 10 teachers in 325-625 scale (325 x 10 x 12)	39,000
10 teachers in 250-500 scale (250 x 10 x 12)	30,000
Clerical staff 1 Clerk in 80-125 scale (80 x 12)	960
Peons 2 Peons @ Rs.30/-p.m. each. (30 x 12 x 2)	720
Provident Fund contribution @ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	<u>4,400</u>
	Total: <u>75,080</u>
Office Contingencies.	1,500
Hot & Cold Weather Charges	800
Petty repairs to buildings	1,500
Stationery & Books for teachers	1,500
Repairs and replacement of furniture	1,500
Upkeep of libraries.	2,000
Upkeep of Subjects and laboratories	5,000
Other charges.	<u>1,500</u>
	Total: <u>90,380</u>
Income from tuition fee (300 x 11 x 12 = 39,600 minus 20% for concessions i.c. Rs.7,920 = Rs.31,680)	31,680
	Net cost <u>58,700</u> or <u>59,000</u>

	<u>(Non-recurring)</u>
Construction of building	1,50,000
Furniture and equipment	25,000
Science appliances and chemicals	50,000
Library books	15,000
Other charges	10,000
Hostel	2,00,000
	<u>4,50,000</u>

APPENDIX 'B'

Estimated cost of adding one year to Degree  
Colleges, having Intermediate Classes.

		(Recurring)
Tuitional Staff.	8 teachers in 275-550 scale (275 x 8 x 12)	26,400
	8 teachers in 225-450 scale (225 x 8 x 12)	21,600
Clerical Staff	1 in Rs.80-125 scale (80 x 12)	960
Peons	2 on Rs.30/-p.m. each. (30 x 12 x 2)	720
Provident Fund contribution @ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %		3,100
Total:		52,780
Office Contingencies		1,500
Hot and Cold weather charges		800
Petty repairs to buildings		1,500
Stationery and books for teachers		500
Repair and replacement of furniture		1,500
Upkeep of library		2,000
Upkeep of Subjects and laboratory		5,000
Other charges		1,500
Total:		67,080
Income from tuition fee.		31,680
(300 x 11 x 12 = 39,600 minus 20% for concession i.e. Rs.7,920=31,680)		31,680
Net cost:		35,400

		(Non-recurring)
Building		75,000
Furniture and equipment		20,000
Science appliances and chemicals.		30,000
Library books		15,000
Other charges		10,000
Hostel		2,00,000
Total:		3,50,000

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APPENDIX 'C'

Estimated cost of adding one year to the Degree class of residential Universities.

	<u>Recurring</u>
100 Assistant Professors. 300-800 (100 x 300 x 12)	3,60,000
<u>Ministerial Staff.</u>	
2 Senior clerks. 110-220 (110 x 12 x 2)	2,640
2 Junior Clerks 60-120 (60 x 12 x 2)	1,440
2 Lab. Assistants 60-120 (60 x 12 x 2)	1,440
<u>Inferior staff:</u>	
5 Peons 20-30 (20 x 12 x 5)	1,200
Daftri 25-40 (25 x 12 x 1)	300
Record Boy. 35-60 (35 x 12 x 1)	420
Bearer. 25-40 (25 x 12 x 1)	300
3 Chowkidars. 20-30 (20 x 12 x 3)	720
3 Sweepers 20-30 (20 x 12 x 3)	720
Total:	<u>3,69,180</u>
Office Contengencies	5,000
Hot and Cold Weather charges	2,500
Petty Repairs of Buildings.	4,500
Stationery and Books for teachers.	1,500
Repairs and replacement of furniture	4,500
Upkeep of Library	6,000
Upkeep of subjects and laboratories.	15,000
Other charges.	4,500
Total expenditure	4,12,680
1500 x 12 x 12 = 2,16,000 Total Income	<u>1,72,800</u>
minus 20% <u>43,200</u>	2,39,880
1,72,800	or
Total Income	<u>2,40,000</u>
	<u>Non-recurring</u>
Building	5,35,000
Furniture	50,000
Lab. Appl. Chemicals	1,25,000
Library Books	40,000
Hostel	<u>3,00,000</u>
	<u>10,50,000</u>

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Details of Buildings:- 1,50,000

5 Class Rooms (40 x 25 = 1000 Sq. ft. @ 10/-per sq. ft.) = 10,000 per room	50,000
4 Laboratories 15,000 per Lab.	60,000
Library Room Extension	5,000
Staff & Dark Room etc.	10,000
Land	25,000
Total:	<u>1,50,000</u>

Detail of Building: 75,000/-

5 Class Rooms (40 x 25 = 1000 sq. ft. @ 10/-per sq. ft.) = 10,000/- per Room	50,000
Library Room Extension	5,000
Staff & Store Room Etc.	5,000
Land	15,000
Total: Rs.	<u>75,000/-</u>

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NOTE ON THE DIFFICULTIES IN CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES IN  
IMPLEMENTING THE 3-YEAR DEGREE COURSE - PROBLEM OF  
THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH.

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The State Government had been under the impression that the Education Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on September 2 and 3, 1956, had endorsed the State Govt.'s view that the 3-Year Degree Course scheme presented special problems in regard to the Uttar Pradesh. The State Govt. had proposed that in the Uttar Pradesh, the 3-Year Degree Course should commence after the Intermediate examination, which is held at the end of the XII year, while the existing educational structure upto class XII should be left undisturbed.

2. The State Government sent their proposals in detail to the Planning Commission and to the Ministry of Education in May, 1958.

3. The question regarding the 3-Year Degree Course was later on examined in detail in the Education Division of the Planning Commission. Shri K.L. Joshi drafted fresh proposals, which suggested a new approach to the question designed to devise a solution of the difficulties peculiar to the Uttar Pradesh. He proposed that in the Uttar Pradesh, the existing educational structure may continue upto the High School examination, but the Intermediate course of two years should be substituted by a course of one year to be taught in class XI. At the end of that class there may be an examination preparatory to admission into a degree course. The degree course would consist of classes XII, XIII and XIV.

4. The Planning Commission were good enough to give an opportunity to the State Government for fuller examination of Shri K.L. Joshi's proposals. These were examined threadbare in Lucknow on August 1, 1958, at a meeting attended by Sri K.L. Joshi and his colleagues of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education, as well as the

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Secretary to Government, Education Department, Uttar Pradesh and the Chairman of the Board of High School & Intermediate Education, U.P. The meeting came to the conclusion that it was not feasible or proper to disturb the existing educational structure in the Uttar Pradesh upto Class XII. They endorsed the State Government's stand that the 3-Year Degree Course should commence after the Intermediate examination, and such a degree course may be followed by a two-year post-graduate course.

5. Sri K.L. Joshi promised to circulate a memorandum regarding the conclusions of the meeting to the members of the Estimate Committee, but he asked the State Government representative to send him a note showing:-

- (i) Details of the cost involved in the proposal to have a 3-Year Degree Course immediately after the Intermediate examination, and
- (ii) How the State Government proposed to phase the implementation of their proposal in case it is put into effect.

COST 6. In calculating the cost this note does not take into account the Benaras Hindu University and the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Roorkee University and the Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya also have to be ignored, because they do not have degree courses. The other 4 universities, e.g., those of Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Gorakhpur are directly concerned, and the calculations relate to them. It has been assumed that the 3-Year Degree Course will be introduced simultaneously in those Universities, their existing colleges and such colleges as may be affiliated to them in 1959-60.

The number of affiliated post-graduate Degree Colleges, which do not have Intermediate classes at present is 19. Assuming that one more such Degree College may be affiliated in 1959-60, the number of such Colleges has been taken for purposes of calculation as 20.



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The number of affiliated Degree Colleges, having Intermediate classes also, at present is 75. Assuming that another 5 such colleges may be affiliated during 1959-60, the figure of such colleges for these calculations may be 80.

As the detailed estimates, herewith attached, would indicate the aggregate cost of the scheme would be as follows:-

	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-Recurring</u>
Universities	4.5	22.5
Degree Colleges	34.0	170.0
	OR	
	38.5	192.5
	(figures are in lakhs)	

7. PHASING ( 1959-60 (4th year of the II Plan)

- (i) The necessary preparatory steps will be taken by amending the Acts and the Statutes of the Universities concerned.
- (ii) Public opinion will be mobilised in support of the scheme through the Press and platform. This will supplement wide publicity that the Scheme will receive in the course of discussions in the Legislature under (i) above.
- (iii) The Universities will be moved to recast their existing courses and syllabus.
- (iv) Non-recurring funds will be provided in the budget for utilisation during 1960-61.

1960-61 (5th year of the II Plan)

- (i) Building and equipment of laboratories and libraries etc.
- (ii) Construction of class-rooms etc., and furnishings thereof.
- (iii) Preparatory work regarding recruitment of additional staff, if any at all is required.

1961-62 (1st Year of the III Plan)

The 3-Year Degree Course will be given a start in the session commencing in July 1961. The first batch of the I Year will be admitted, and this batch will complete their 3-Year Degree Course at the close of 1963-64.

8. It will be observed that the State Government have so phased the Scheme that its effective implementation will start in the first year of the III 5-Year Plan. In doing so, they have been influenced partly by practical difficulties but mainly by the consideration that owing to

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all the State resources having been booked for implementation of the II 5-Year Plan, the State Government are left with no resources at all for contributing any appreciable amount towards the cost of the scheme.

9. The University Grants Commission have offered to meet only 50% of the recurring and non-recurring cost, leaving it to the State Government and the Universities and their affiliated colleges concerned to pool their resources in order to make available the remaining 50% of the cost. The Universities and Colleges do not have any flexible resources, and the State Government have to sanction grants-in-aid to cover the difference between their income and expenditure in each case. So, in effect it will fall to the lot of the State Government to arrange for a matching grant of 50%. The State Government regret to have to repeat that they are in no position to provide any fraction of the matching grant. They would earnestly urge that the University Grants Commission may kindly agree to sanction the entire non-recurring expenditure amounting Rs.192.5 lakhs.

10. The recurring expenditure will have to be provided for, a year or two after the Second Five-Year Plan. The annual recurring expenditure comes to Rs.38.5 lakhs out of which the State Government will have to provide Rs.19.25 lakhs every year. The University Grants Commission may sanction their share of the cost for the last four years of the Third 5-Year Plan.

11. The State Government request for a total grant of Rs.192.5 lakhs (non-recurring) plus 19.25 lakhs (recurring) x 4 = 77 lakhs or Rs.269.5 lakhs in all for implementation of the Scheme. If the State Government had agreed to implement the scheme of 3-Year Degree Course as formulated by the All-India Council for Secondary Education, which had the blessing of the Ministry of Education, the total cost of the scheme would have been Rs.7.5 crores. Even if the University Grants

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Commission had granted just 50% of that amount, the total grant to be sanctioned would have been of the order of Rs.3.75 crores. The present request for a much lower amount of Rs.269.5 lakhs would seem to be a modest figure, and the State Government strongly hope that in that light of the matter also the University Grants Commission would find the State Government's request reasonable and accept it.

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SUMMARY OF RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING COST ON THE  
INTRODUCTION OF THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE  
IN U.P.

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I. 20 Post-graduate Colleges without Intermediate Classes.

Non-recurring                    2.5 x 20 = 50.00

Recurring                        0.5 x 20 = 10.00

II. 80 Degree Colleges with Intermediate Classes.

Non-Recurring                   1.5 x 80 = 120

Recurring                        .3 x 80 = 24

III. 3 UNIVERSITIES of Allahabad, Lucknow & Gorakhpur.

Non-recurring                   7.50 x 3 = 22.5

Recurring                        1.50 x 3 = 4.5

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GRAND TOTAL:

Recurring                        = 38.5 lacs.

Non-Recurring                   = 192.5 lacs.

Details how norms have been arrived at are given in  
Appendix 'A', Appendix 'B' and Appendix 'C' hereunto  
attached.

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APPENDIX 'A'

Estimated cost of adding one year to the Post-graduate Degree Colleges (without Intermediate classes).

	<u>Recurring</u>
Tuition Staff. 10 teachers in 300-600 scale (300 x 10 x 12)	36,000
10 teachers in 200-450 scale (200 x 10 x 12)	24,000
Clerical Staff 1 Clerk in 80-125 scale (80x12)	960
Peons 2 Peons @ Rs.30/-p.m. each(30x12x2)	720
Provident Fund contribution @ 6½%	4,000
Total	<u>65,680</u>
Office Contingencies	1,500
Hot & Cold Weather charges	800
Petty repairs to buildings	1,500
Stationery & books for teachers	1,500
Repairs and replacement of furniture	1,500
Upkeep of libraries.	2,000
Upkeep of subjects and laboratories.	5,000
Other charges.	1,500
Total	<u>80,980</u>
Income from tuition fee (300x11x12 = 39,600 minus 20% for concessions i.e.Rs.7,920=Rs31,680)	31,680
NET COST	<u>49,300 or 50,000</u>
	<u>Non-Recurring</u>
Construction of buildings	1,50,000
Furniture and Equipment	25,000
Science appliances and chemicals	50,000
Library books	15,000
Other charges	<u>10,000</u>
Total	<u>2,50,000</u>

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APPENDIX 'B'

Estimated cost of adding one year to Degree Colleges,  
having Intermediate Classes.

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	<u>Recurring</u>
Tuitional Staff. 8 teachers in 250-500 scale (250 x 8 x 12)	24,000
8 teachers in 200-400 scale (200 x 8 x 12)	19,200
Clerical Staff. 1 in Rs.80-125 scale (80x12).	960
Peons 2 on Rs.30/-p.m. each (30x12x2)	720
Provident Fund contribution @ 6¼%	3,000
Total:	<u>47,880</u>

Office Contingencies.	1,500
Hot & Cold Weather charges.	800
Petty repairs to buildings.	1,500
Stationery and books for teachers.	500
Repair and replacement of furniture.	1,500
Upkeep of library.	2,000
Upkeep of Subjects and laboratory.	5,000
Other charges.	1,500
Total:	<u>62,180</u>

Income from tuition fee. (300 x 11 x 12 = 39,600 minus 20% for concession i.e. Rs.7,920 = 31,680)	31,680
Net Cost.	<u>30,500</u>

	<u>Non-recurring</u>
Building	75,000
Furniture and equipment	20,000
Science appliances and chemicals	30,000
Library books	15,000
Other charges	10,000
Total:	<u>1,50,000</u>

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APPENDIX 'C'

Estimated cost of adding one year to the degree class of residential Universities.

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	<u>Recurring</u>
75 Assistant Professors - 300-800 (75 x 300 x 12)	2,70,000
<u>Ministerial Staff</u>	
2 Senior clerks. 110-200 (110 x 12 x 2)	2,640
2 Junior clerks. 60-120 (60 x 12 x 2)	1,440
2 Lab. Assistants. 60-120 (60 x 12 x 2)	1,440
<u>Inferior staff</u>	
5 Peons 20-30 (20 x 12 x 5)	1,200
Daftry 25-40 (25 x 12 x 1)	300
Record Boy. 35-60 (35x12x1)	420
Bearer 25-40 (25 x 12 x 1)	300
3 Chowkidars 20-30 (20x12x3)	720
3 Sweepers 20-30 (20 x 12 x 3)	720
	<hr/>
	Total: <u>2,79,180</u>
Office Contingencies.	5,000
Hot and Cold Weather charges.	2,500
Petty Repairs of Buildings.	4,500
Stationery and Books for teachers.	1,500
Repairs and replacement of furniture	4,500
Upkeep of Library.	6,000
Upkeep of subjects and laboratories.	15,000
Other charges.	4,500
	<hr/>
	Total expdt. <u>3,22,680</u>
1500 x 12 x 12 = 2,16,000	Total Income <u>1,72,800</u>
minus 20% = 43,200	<u>1,49,880</u> or
Total Income <u>1,72,800</u>	<u>1,50,000</u>

Non-Recurring

Building .. ..	5,35,000
Furniture .. ..	50,000
Lab. App. Chemicals	1,25,000
Library Books.	40,000
	<hr/>
	<u>7,50,000</u>

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Details of Buildings:-	1,50,000	
5 Class Rooms (40 x 25 = 1000 sq. ft. @ 10/- per sq. ft.) = 10,000/- per room:		50,000
4 Laboratories. 15,000/- per Lab.		60,000
Library Room Extension		5,000
Staff. Dark Room etc.		10,000
Land		25,000
	Total:	<u>1,50,000</u>

Detail of Building:	75,000	
5 Class Rooms (40 x 25 = 1000 sq. ft. @ 10/-per sq. ft.) = 10,000 per Room		50,000
Library Room Extension		5,000
Staff & Store Room etc.		5,000
Land		15,000
	Total:	<u>75,000</u>



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

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Meeting,  
17th and 18th September, '59.

Item 20 - To consider a proposal of the Madras University for the appointment of Medical Officers in Colleges.

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The University of Madras has forwarded to the University Grants Commission a proposal for the appointment of a full-time Medical Officer in every College with a minimum strength of at least 750 (copy of University's letter attached Annexure I). The University has suggested that the following duties may be performed by the Medical Officer -

- a) Conduct a thorough examination of every student at the beginning of every academic year and to record its results;
- b) Watch and note his progress at least once during the academic year, preferably at the end of the second term;
- c) In cases where any defects have been brought to light to follow them up so that remedial measures may be taken either by the parents or by admission into a hospital;
- d) Inspect the college and its surroundings and to see that proper standards of sanitation are maintained; that where canteens are provided, the kitchens and water-supply are kept in proper condition;
- e) Attend on resident students and staff in case of illness;
- f) Look after the sanitation of the hostels, and particularly the kitchens, bathrooms and sanitary conveniences;
- g) Be present in the college every day during a fixed period either in the afternoon or forenoon, in order that students may easily consult him;
- h) Advise the Physical Director in regard to the exercises suitable for different students and where necessary to recommend exemptions;
- i) Arrange for admission to a hospital in cases of serious illness of students, and to see that they are properly looked after;
- j) Maintain a dispensary wherever feasible and to secure medical stores for students on a co-operative basis;
- k) Conduct classes in First Aid and Ambulance work and where necessary to teach subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene either as part of the curriculum of studies in the college or as an extra-curricular activity for such students as wish to learn them.

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2. It has also been proposed by the Madras University that in view of the Medical Officer's responsibility for some teaching work, apart from his duties as a Doctor, he may be given the same status and emoluments as a Professor in the College.

3. If the Madras proposal is accepted it will become necessary to extend it to other Universities and Colleges. It is estimated that there are about 260 colleges approved under Section 2(f) with an enrolment of more than 750 students in India. The implementation of this proposal will therefore involve an expenditure of about 15.5 lakhs per annum.

4. If the Commission accepts the proposal, it will also be necessary to decide the basis on which the expenditure will be shared between the Commission and the College/University/State Government in this regard.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION. Annexure I to item  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI. No.20.

Meeting,  
17th and 18th September, '59.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

TRIPPLICANE, P.O.;  
MADRAS-5.

No.A.2417

Dated the 6th July, 1959.

From

The Registrar,  
University of Madras.

To

The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
Old Mill Road,  
NEW DELHI -2.

Dear Sir,

The question of proper medical facilities to students, members of the staff and others employed in colleges has been receiving the attention of this University for some time. The University has come to the conclusion that the time is come when a full-time medical officer should be permanently attached to every college with a minimum strength of at least 750. The General Inspection Commission, which inspected the various colleges in this University in 1946, made the following recommendations:

"In view of the continuous and detailed work necessary for effective medical inspection and the large numbers now in colleges, the time has come when there should be a permanent and full-time medical officer on the staffs of colleges. In co-educational institutions there should be an additional part-time women medical officer to look after the women students.

"The permanent medical officer should be a medical graduate whose duty will be not only to look after the welfare of the students but also to see that proper sanitary conditions are maintained in the college and the hostels. There should be a uniform system of medical inspection in all colleges, periodical inspection (at least twice in the year) of all students both senior and junior, co-ordination between the work of the Physical Director and the Medical Officer, careful maintenance of records of height, weight, chest measurements, and particulars of the health of each student according to a well thought out form. The duties of the medical officer attached to a college should be:-

- (a) To conduct a thorough examination of every student at the beginning of every academic year, and to record its results;
- (b) To watch and note his progress at least once during the academic year, preferably at the end of the second term;

P.T.O.

- (c) In cases where any defects have been brought to light to follow them up so that remedial measures may be taken either by the parents or by admission into a hospital;
- (d) To inspect the college and its surroundings and to see that proper standards of sanitation are maintained; that where canteens are provided, the kitchens and water-supply are kept in proper condition;
- (e) To attend on resident students and staff in case of illness;
- (f) To look after the sanitation of the hostels, and particularly the kitchens, bathrooms and sanitary conveniences;
- (g) To be present in the college every day during a fixed period either in the afternoon or forenoon, in order that students may easily consult him;
- (h) To advise the Physical Director in regard to the exercises suitable for different students and where necessary to recommend exemptions;
- (i) To arrange for admission to a hospital in cases of serious illness of students, and to see that they are properly looked after;
- (j) To maintain a dispensary wherever feasible and to secure medical stores for students on a co-operative basis.
- (k) To conduct classes in First Aid and Ambulance work and where necessary to teach subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene either as part of the curriculum of studies in the college or as an extracurricular activity for such students as wish to learn them.

"5. Thus the duties proposed for a full time medical officer are so many and of such importance that he should be considered one of the important members of the staff; hence it should not be considered excessive to offer him the grade and salary of a professor.

"6. The Medical Officer may be allowed to have consultative practice mainly to keep himself in touch with all aspects of medical work; but it should be clearly understood that his main duty is to the college, the associated hostels and the staff and students. The financial burden on the college will not be heavy if a reasonable fee is collected from all students, and an additional fee from members of the hostel. In view of the great advantages that are likely to accrue from such a scheme, it is hoped that the Government will see its way to include this item also in its scheme of grant-in-aid".

The General Inspection Commission of 1956-57 is reiterating the recommendations with a greater emphasis on the urgency of having a permanent medical officer on the lines suggested by the previous Inspection Commission. The increase in the number of hostels and students resident in hostels, the necessity to look after the sanitation and generally the public health of the campus of the colleges concerned, the necessity also for the staff, both academic and otherwise, to be attended to by a medical officer: all this has necessitated

a proper solution to the problem and to-day, mere inspection of the students once or twice a year will, it is considered, serve no useful purpose. The University therefore desires to emphasise the need and to urge all colleges to have a medical officer who shall be at least a graduate with M.B.B.S. or equivalent qualification.

As has been pointed out by the General Inspection Commission of 1946, it is desirable that this medical officer should have the same status and emoluments as a Professor in the college. He would be also responsible for certain teaching duties as mentioned in the previous Inspection report. The colleges have requested to be informed whether, under these circumstances, the medical officer who is appointed on the grade of a professor will be eligible for the help that the University Grants Commission has kindly extended to other Professors. I am to commend this seriously for the kind consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The medical officer will be the proper officer to have a liaison with the hospitals in case of serious illness and as the Principals of Colleges have a responsibility to look after the health and welfare of the students entrusted to their charge, such an officer will greatly relieve them of the anxieties thereof.

Simultaneously, the University is addressing the local Government to provide for certain accommodation for students in their hospitals up to a limited number - 12 to 20 beds in the case of male students and 6 to 10 beds in the case of women students in the larger General Hospitals and proportionately in the smaller hospitals.

It is requested that the University Grants Commission, if it approves of this, may commend it to the respective Governments. May I request you to kindly place these suggestions before the Chairman and members of the University Grants Commission.

Sd/-  
REGISTRAR.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
17/18th September 1959.

Item 21 :- To consider the proposals received from affiliated and constituent colleges of Universities for the establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centres.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 9th and 10th February 1959, approved a proposal for the establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centres in affiliated and constituent colleges of the Universities. It was agreed that a floor area of 2,000 sq.ft. be provided for each Centre consisting of a canteen, a recreational room, a reading room and one or two bath rooms and that the Commission's assistance towards such Centres be limited to Rs.35,000/- each against an estimated average cost of Rs.50,000/- (Reso. No.35).

2. Proposals have been received from 128 affiliated and constituent colleges approved under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act belonging to 16 Universities as per statement attached (Annexure I). The total estimated cost of the construction of the Non-Resident Students' Centres amounts to Rs. 58,16,957/- of which the Commission's share at Rs.35,000/- per Centre will be Rs.44,80,000/-. Approximately 75% of the students in each college is expected to benefit by the scheme.

3. From the statement (Annexure I) it will be observed that the cost of the scheme furnished by the colleges varies from Rs.35,000/- to Rs.1,16,496/-. It will be necessary to decide whether the Commission's assistance of Rs.35,000/- will be given to all the colleges which have sent proposals estimated to cost Rs.35,000/- or more or whether a grant on a sharing basis may be given for the non expansion schemes. It is also for consideration whether in the interest of the proper planning of the centres, a model plan may be prepared by the Commission for the use of the colleges.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

ANNEXURE I TO ITEM No.21

MEETING

17th/18th September, 1959.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM THE  
AFFILIATED AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF UNIVERSITIES  
APPROVED UNDER SECTION 2(f) OF THE U.G.C. ACT FOR  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRES.

Name of the University and College	Total No. of students in the Coll- lege in 1956-57	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure.
1	2	a	b	c

I. AGRA UNIVERSITY

1. Vaish College, Shamli		53468	-	Yes
2. P.C. Bangla Degree College, Hathras		49795	-	Yes
3. J.V. Jain Degree College, Saharanpur	287	42100	4522	Yes
4. K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	745	52550	-	Yes
5. D.A.V. College, Kanpur	5048	59502	4816	Yes
6. D.A.V. College, Muzzaffarnagar.	427	64779	-	-
7. Meerut College, Meerut.	3364	51500	-	Yes
8. K.K. College, Shikohabad.	280	51384	-	-
9. Agra College, Agra.	2050	50000	-	-
10. Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur	-	50000	2500	Yes
11. D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	1792	56607	2660	-
12. D.A.V. College, Meerut.		50000	3335	Yes
13. R.S.M. Degree College, Dhampur		70320	3516	Yes
14. Kishori Ram Degree College. Mathura.	673	50070	2000	-

7,52,075

P.T.O.....

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Name of the University and College	Total No. of students in the College in 1956-57	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure
		a	b	c
1	2	3	3	3
<b>II. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY:</b>				
15. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	189-	70000	4590	Yes
16. C.M.P. College, Allahabad.	531-	40000	-	Yes
		<u>1,10,000</u>		
<b>III. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY:</b>				
17. C.R.R. College, Eluru.	1476	35000	-	-
18. V.S.R. College, Tenali.	601	47,000	-	Yes
19. V.R.S. College, Chirala.	977	51750	3450	Yes
20. Narasapur College, Narasapur.	659	50000	2196	Yes
21. A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalli.	614	50000	4558	Yes
22. St. Joseph's College for Women, Guntur	54	50000	3800	Yes
23. A.L. College, Vijaywada.	1477	58800	3000	Yes
24. W.G.B. College, Bhimavaran.	1698	50000	1750	Yes
25. M.R. College, Vizianagaram.	2022	<u>50000</u>		
		<u>4,42,550</u>		
<b>IV. BIHAR UNIVERSITY:</b>				
26. G.E.A. College, Deltongajunj.	250	44675	-	-
27. Swami Sahjahanand College, Jehanabad.	431	47850	-	Yes
28. C.M. College, Darbanga.	2678	55000	-	Yes
29. M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur.	176	42165	2811	-
30. Tata College, Chaibasa.	460	50000	4366	-
		<u>2,39,690</u>		
<b>V. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY:</b>				
31. Kandi Raj College.(Kandi)	255	50061	2000	Yes
<b>VI. GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:</b>				
32. St. Xavier's College,(Kandi) Ahmedabad.	537	52500	-	Yes
33. Shri K.P. College of Commerce. (Sarat)	-	54600	2637	Yes
34. Sri Sarvodaya Kelavani Mandal Arts College. (Ahemedabad)	747	47771	-	Yes
35. L.D. Arts College & M.G. Science Institute. (Ahemedabad)	2531	48000	-	Yes
36. Nadiad Education Society J&J Science College & C.B. Patel Arts Institute.	675	49533	-	Yes



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Name of the University and College.	Total No. of students in the College in 1956-57	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure
		a	b	c
1	2	3		
Gujarat (Contd).				
37. Hargoandas Lakshmi Chand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	1412	48000	-	Yes
38. Sri Ramanand Maha Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.	1490	71000	-	Yes
39. S.B. Gordha College & B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.	1070	46450	-	-
40. Balabhai Damodardass College Sankadi, Ahmedabad.	282	38000	2500	Yes
41. Jayendrapuri Arts & Science College, Broach.	181	100000	-	-
VII. <u>MADRAS UNIVERSITY:</u>		555854		
42. Kadir Mohideen College, Adiramapuram.	192	50,000	-	Yes
43. P.S.G. College, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	623	50000	-	Yes
44. P.S.G. College of Technology Coimbatore.	397	100000	5000	Yes
45. Alagappa College, Karaikudi. 1927		57,500	-	Yes
46. Madurai College, Madurai.	1384	50,000	-	Yes
47. Thiagrajar College, Madurai	685	57290	-	Yes
48. Fatima College, Madurai.	233	72600	-	Yes
49. St. Johns College, Palayan Cottai.	734	50000	-	Yes
50. Raja Serfoji College, Tanjore.	259	50000	-	Yes
51. M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	809	55500	-	Yes
52. National College, Tiruchirapalli.	1217	52500	-	Yes
53. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	1820	50024	-	Yes
54. Holy Cross College, Theppakulam.	620	44900	-	Yes
55. Sita Lakshmi Ram Swami College, Tiruchirapalli.	164	50200	-	Yes
56. V.O.C. College, Tutucorin	757	45000	-	Yes

a u k

Name of the University and College.	Total No. students in the College in 1956-57	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure
		a	b	c
1	2	3		
Madras (Contd).				
57. G.V.G. Visalakishi College, Udamalpet.	140	50000	2489	Yes
58. Virudunagar Hindu Nadas Sindhi Kumara Nada's College, Virudunagar.	942	50000	-	Yes
59. St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.	191	56500	-	Yes
60. Sir Theagaraja College, Madras.	835	48384	-	Yes
61. Vevakananda College, Mylapore.	1579	50000	-	Yes
62. Pachaiappas College, Madras	429	55000	-	Yes
63. SIET Women's College, Madras.	226	50000	-	Yes
64. Sree Puspam College, Pundi.	106	50000	-	Yes
65. Ethiraj College, Madras.	603	49000	-	Yes
66. Stella Mary's College, Madras.	801	49994	2196	Yes
		<u>13,44,392</u>		

III. KERALA UNIVERSITY

&				
67. C.M.S. College Kottayam.	1155	50000	-	Yes
68. N.S.S. College, Changanacherry.	1180	50000	-	Yes
69. Sacred Heart College, Thevara.	1187	50000	-	Yes
70. Feroke College, Feroke.	576	50000	-	Yes
71. Sree Narayana College, Quilon.	1826	50000	-	Yes
		<u>2,50,000</u>		

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Name of the University and College.	Total No. of students in the college in 1956-'57.	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure.
<b>IX. MYSORE UNIVERSITY.</b>				
72. Acharya Pathshala College of Commerce, Bangalore.	36	50000	-	Yes
73. Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	115	62000	-	Yes
74. Sri Ann's Training College, Mangalore.	30	45000	-	Yes
75. National Institute of Engg.	571	51400	-	Yes.
76. Mysore Education Society Teachers college, Bangalore.		50000	-	Yes
77. B.M. Greenivasiah College of Engineering.	920	40000	-	Yes
		<u>2,98,400</u>		
<b>X. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY:</b>				
78. Shri Sivaji College, Amravati.	703	476000	3662	Yes
79. S.B. City college, Nagpur.	1770	71465	-	-
80. M.M. College of Science, Nagpur.		50219	2248	-
81. Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotimal.	68	62400	3900	Yes
		<u>2,31,690</u>		
<b>XI. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY:</b>				
82. Saifabad Science College, Hyderabad.	1107	50000	-	-
83. Women's College, Hyderabad.	1200	50000	-	-
84. Nizam College, Hyderabad.	1354	50000	-	-
85. Arts and Science College, Warangal.	440	50000	-	-
		<u>2,00,000</u>		

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Name of the University and College.	Total No. of students in the college in 1956-57.	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure
1	2	3	3	

XII. POONA UNIVERSITY:

86. M.E.S. College, Poona.	780	50010	-	Yes
87. B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	1021	50010	-	Yes
88. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	849	49957	-	Yes
89. Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	621	50000	2400	Yes
90. Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	366	52113	-	Yes
91. Science College, Kharad.		64000	3450	Yes
92. S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts & Science College	156	49700	2206	Yes
93. Chhatrapati Sivaji College, Sitara	43	80074	5700	Yes
94. H.P.T. College, Nasik	915	50200	-	Yes
95. S.G.M. College, Kharad.	75	50000	3780	Yes
96. Ratnagiri Education Society, R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri	348	42644	-	Yes
97. Dayanand College, Sholapur.	293	50227	2400	Yes
98. Walchand College of Engineering.	400	50107	2443	Yes

6,89,042

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Name of the University and College,	Total No. of students in the college in 1956-57.	PROPOSAL		
		Total cost	Plinth Area	Whether willing to share the expenditure.

XIII. Punjab University

99. Ramgaria College Phagwara	135	5707	-	Yes
100. Malwa Training college Ludhiana	165	115536	-	Yes
101. Guru Nanak Engg. College, Ludhiana.	165	50756	-	-
102. Dev Samaj College for Women, Ambala.	269	49984	-	-
103. Shri Guru Ram Rai College, Nahan.	123	85000	-	-
104. Kanya Mahavidyalaya Jullunder.	664	55188	-	Yes
105. Daoba College, Jullunder.	1156	50000	-	Yes
106. Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana	50	116496	9708	-
107. Baring Union Christian college, Batala.	505	55335	-	Yes
108. Saraswathi Training college, for Women Amritsar.	120	50000	5456	Yes
109. Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala.	269	35000	-	-
110. D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	-	35000	-	Yes
111. Khalsa Basie Training College for women, Sidwan Khurd.	50	51000	-	-
112. Khalsa College for Women, Sidwan Khurd.	-	51000	-	-
113. Ahir College, Rewari.	805	55000	-	Yes

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Name of the University and college.	Total No. of students in the college in 1956-57.	Proposal		Whether willing to share the expenditure.
		Total cost.	Plinth Area	
114. Mukand Lal National College, Jamuna Nagar.	552	42559	-	Yes
115. A.S. College, Khanna.	597	48275	-	Yes
		9,96,836		
XIV 116. <u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.</u>				
116. D.A.V. College, Ajmer.	685	50300	1937	Yes
117. Agarwal College, Jaipur.	200	51172	-	-
118. Seth Moti Lal College, Jhunjhunu.		65000	3886	-
		1,66,472		
XV <u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
119. New Arts & Commerce College Raipur.		38198	-	-
120. Lehiri College, Chirimiri.		58,630	4510	-
121. Jagannath Mahavidyalaya		47807	2113	-
122. Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	62	51326	2333	-
123. Jayavanti Haksar College Betul.		47750	2050	-
124. C.M. Dubey Commerce & Arts College, Bilaspur.	63	47500	2353	Yes
125. S.B.R. College, Bilaspur	433	49015	4051	Yes.
126. Chhatish Garh College, Raipur.	256	53669	4128	Yes
		355,697		
XVI <u>SRI VENKATESWARA.</u>				
127. Kavali College, Kavali	375	53000	3700	-
128. Sri Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupati.	160	46000	-	-
		99000		
		68,16,957		
GRAND TOTAL.				

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting,

17 & 18 September, 1959.

Item 22 -

To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Baroda University for starting a post-graduate diploma course in Co-operation.

\*\*\*

The University Grants Commission referred to a Visiting Committee consisting of Prof. M.L. Dantwala, Head of the Department of Economics, Bombay University and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission for examination and report the proposal of the Baroda University for starting a post-graduate diploma course in Co-operation under the Second Five Year Plan. The Committee visited the University on the 4th and 5th July, 1959, for necessary discussions with the University authorities regarding the proposal. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I.).

The Committee agreed that the proposed diploma course would serve a useful purpose in the context of the importance of co-operative institutions in the developmental planning of India and the need of qualified personnel in the field of community development. The following are the main recommendations of the Committee -

- a) that a diploma course of one year duration does not require the creation of a separate Department. It may, therefore, be undertaken by the Commerce Faculty;
- b) that some previous background knowledge of cooperation or allied subjects should be considered desirable for admission to the course.

(Contd....2.)

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-: 2 :-

- c) that the syllabus proposed by the University be revised with the object of emphasising the main subject of co-operation;
- d) that a staff consisting of one Reader preferably with competence in Co-operation and two Lecturers be appointed for the diploma course;
- e) that admission to the course may be limited to 20 students each year to ensure proper attention being given to their training;
- f) that accommodation with a plinth area of 3,000 sq.ft. be made available for accommodating the diploma course;
- g) that provision be made for the purchase of books at a cost of Rs.10,000/- and equipment at a cost of Rs.5,000/- during the Second Plan period.

The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 24,000/- (R) and Rs. 69,000/- (NR) during the Second Five Year Plan of which the share of the Commission on the usual basis will be limited to Rs. 12,000/- (R) and Rs. 46,000/- (NR). The University/State Government are prepared to share the expenditure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

\*Sahani\*  
3-9-59.

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(453)

ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO.22.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

17/18th September, 1959.

Report of the Visiting Committee on the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for starting a post-graduate diploma course in Co-operation under the Second Five Year Plan.

\*\*\*

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Prof. M.L. Dantwala, Head of the Department of Economics, Bombay University and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to examine and report on the scheme of the Baroda University for starting a one year post-graduate diploma course in Co-operation. The Committee visited the University on the 4th and 5th July, 1959, and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Professor of Economics and others regarding the scheme.

2. The Committee are of the opinion that the proposed diploma course will serve a useful purpose since in the developmental planning of India formation of co-operative institutions has been assigned an important place. We are aware that facilities exist for training in this field outside the University. The need, however, for qualified personnel in the field of community development etc. has been emphasised by the Ministry of Community Development. In the circumstances, the proposal of the Baroda University for the institution of a diploma course in Co-operation merits favourable consideration by the University Grants Commission.

(Contd...2.)

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3. While the Committee recognise the need for such a course, the scheme submitted by the University requires certain modifications. Firstly, a diploma course of one year duration does not require the creation of a separate department. We suggest that the programme should be undertaken by the Commerce Faculty. Considering that the diploma course is to be started in the Faculty of Commerce, it could be expected that the assistance of the other members of the Faculty will also be available for this course.

4. Secondly, the aim of the course being provision of some specialised training in the field of co-operation, we are of the view that some previous background knowledge of this or allied subjects should be considered desirable for admission. Three categories of students would qualify for admission to this purpose, (i) those who have taken a Bachelor's degree in Arts either with Economics as a principle subject or as a subsidiary subject along with Statistics, Economics, Politics and Sociology, (ii) those who have taken the B.Com. degree and (iii) those who have taken the undergraduate diploma course in Co-operation already provided by the University.

5. On scrutiny of the syllabus of the course, drawn up by the University, the Committee found that it was too general and not adequate for training in the main subject of Co-operation. We would like therefore to suggest the following five papers for the diploma course -

- a) Co-operative Principles and Law
- b) Co-operative Practice
- c) Economics of Agriculture
- d) Economics of Planning and
- e) Local Administration with emphasis on institutions.

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-: 3 :-

To the above may be added practical training in any of the Co-operative Institutions with a report on the work done. It will be necessary for the Board of Studies concerned to work out the details of the syllabus with some outside expert assistance.

6. For the teaching of these subjects, the Committee consider that a staff consisting of one Reader preferably with competence in Co-operation and two Lecturers will be necessary.

7. The proposal as submitted included one post of Professor. It was explained to us that this was being suggested because neither the Arts Faculty nor the Commerce Faculty have at present on their staff a teacher well qualified in Agricultural Economics. We feel that this deficiency, if it exists, could be brought to the attention of the Commission through a separate proposal as it cannot be considered as an essential part of the scheme under consideration.

8. Admission to the diploma course may be limited to 20 students each year to ensure proper attention being given to their training.

9. We noted that adequate space was not available in the Faculty of Arts for accommodating the diploma course in Co-operation. It is, therefore, suggested that special provision be made for housing the course and that for this purpose a plinth area of 3,000 sq.ft. be added to the present Social Sciences Block as detailed below:-

- a) One Lecture room - 20 x 20 : 400
- b) Two Lecturer's rooms - 10x10x2 : 200
- c) One Reader's room - 10 x 15 : 150
- d) One Library room - 25 x 20 : 500

(Contd...4.)

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c) One common room for students which may also be used for discussions	- 25 x 20 : 500
f) One Office room	- 20 x 25 . 500
Total floor area	- ----- 2250
Add 1/3	- ----- 750 -----
Plinth Area	- 3000

10. The cost of this construction is estimated at about Rs. 54,000/-. The Committee further recommend that provision be made for purchase of books at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- and equipment at a cost of Rs. 5,000/- for the diploma course.

11. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 24,000/- (recurring) and Rs. 69,000/- (non-recurring) during the Second Five Year Plan. The University/State Government are prepared to share the expenditure on the usual basis. The assistance of the Commission will be limited to Rs. 12,000/- (recurring) and Rs. 46,000/- (non-recurring).

Sd/-M.L. Dantwala

Sd/-P.J. Philip.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17th & 18th September, 1959.

Item 23 - To consider the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the proposals of the Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in International Relations and in Comparative Literature.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Shri G.C. Bannerjee, Principal, Elphinston College, Bombay, Dr. V. Raghvan, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University, Dr. Biswanath Prasad, Director, Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra University, Dr. A. Appadorai, Director, Indian School of International studies, New Delhi and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to examine and report on the proposals of the Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in Humanities and the Social Sciences with particular reference to International Relations and Comparative Literature. The Committee visited Calcutta on the 27th and 28th July, 1959, and had discussions with the University authorities regarding the proposals. The Committee were of the opinion that it was desirable to strengthen the teaching of Arts subjects in this University so as to bring about a greater balance between the teaching of Science and Technology on the one hand and Humanities and the Social Sciences on the other. The following are the main recommendations of the Committee as contained in their report attached (Annexure I):-

Department of International Relations:

- 1) Jadavpur University being the only University in India to undertake the teaching of International Relations as a separate subject there is a strong case for giving assistance for the development of post-graduate studies in the subject in this University. Since adequate facilities for Ph.D. training in the field are available at the India

(US)

- School of International Studies at Delhi, it is however not necessary to duplicate the highly specialised facilities essential for the purpose at the Jadavpur University;
- ii) A paper on International Politics and Organisation may be added to the present syllabus of the M.A. course in International Relations.
  - iii) In addition to the history, institutions and foreign policy of the USA, for which specialists are available, the University might take up with advantage the study of South East Asia and East Asia considering the location of the University in the eastern part of the country;
  - iv) Having regard to the existence of an Institute of African Studies at the Delhi University, which is yet developing, it does not seem advisable to strengthen the teaching of this subject at Jadavpur;
  - v) Provision may be made at the University also for an alternative course in Political Science for the M.A. degree consisting of four papers in Political Science proper and four in International Relations;
  - vi) The existing staff of the Department may be ~~strengthened~~ strengthened by the appointment of one Lecturer and two part-time language teachers, one in one of the languages of the South East Asia and one in Chinese or Japanese, in view of the above mentioned developments;
  - vii) A Reference Section is necessary for this Department. Sanction may be given to the appointment of one Research and Reference Officer, one Typist, one Daftri and one Peon for this section.
  - viii) A sum of Rs. 50,000/- may be made available to the Department for adding books in the field of Political Science and of International Relations and for the acquisition of back numbers of journals.

Department of Comparative Literature:

- i) Students taking up this course should have a good knowledge of Sanskrit and at least of one European language in addition to English, for example, French or German. Sanskrit should be studied as one of the subsidiary subjects at the under-graduate stage and a course in French or German should also be taken at this stage by students to be admitted to the M.A. course in Comparative Literature;
- ii) Provision may be made with advantage for the study of literature as a social product, its relation to its environment, and the extent to which it is influenced by the historical and spiritual forces at work at the moment of its production;

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- iii) The linguistic approach to literature may also be emphasised since it can yield fruitful insights into language as the vehicle of literature;
- iv) For the encouragement of research work in this Department, a research fellowship of the value of Rs. 250/- per month each year (tenable for two to three years) may be instituted. A sum of Rs. 3,000/- may also be placed at the disposal of the Department for publication of the fruits of research work;
- v) A sum of Rs. 50,000/- may be provided for the purchase of books and journals useful for the study of Comparative Literature .

Building:

The Committee considered that the area of 15,000 sq.ft. at present available for the accommodation of both under-graduate and post-graduate activities in the Arts and Science College of the University was quite inadequate for the development of post-graduate studies in the University. In the circumstances, a separate building with a plinth area of 60,000 sq.ft. to house the various Departments concerned (Economics, English, History, Philosophy, International Relations, Sanskrit, Bengali and Comparative Literature ) may be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.8 lakhs.

2. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 34,000/- (R) and Rs. 11,80,000/- (NR) during the Second Plan period. The University/State Govt. are willing to share the expenditure on the usual basis. The Commission's liability will be limited to Rs. 17,000 (R) at 50% of the recurring expenditure and Rs. 7,80,666 (NR) at  $66\frac{2}{3}$  of the non-recurring expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD NEW DELHI.

Meeting

17th/18th September, 1959

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Jadavpur University for the development of teaching and research in International Relations and Comparative Literature.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Shri G.C. Bannerjee, Principal, Elphinston College, Bombay, Dr. V. Raghvan, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University, Dr. Biswanath Prasad, Director, Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra University, Dr. A. Appandorai, Director, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to assess the requirements of the Jadavpur University for the development of post-Graduate teaching and research in Humanities and Social Sciences under the Second Five Year Plan particularly in the field of International Relations and Comparative Literature. The Committee visited the University on the 27th and 28th July, 1959

and had discussions with the Rector, Registrar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Heads of the two Departments concerned. We also went round the Arts and Science Colleges & the Library building.

2. We understand that the Jadavpur University had approached the University Grants Commission earlier in the Second Five Year Plan period for Financial assistance towards the development of Post-graduate studies in History, International Relations, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Comparative



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Literature and that the Commission had then taken the view that the proposals might be considered at a later stage in the development of the University.

3. Post-graduate Studies in the subjects mentioned above have been going on in this University for nearly three years. The University is now anxious to develop them. We think that it will be desirable to strengthen the teaching of Arts subjects in this University so as to bring about a greater balance between the teaching of Science and Technology on the one hand and Humanities and the Social Sciences on the other.

4. The Committee noted in this connection that though the Calcutta University provides for the teaching of a very large number of under-graduate students facilities are limited in that University for post-graduate teaching and that consequently the colleges in West Bengal are experiencing a dearth of qualified teachers in several science and Arts subjects. From this stand point also post-graduate Studies in Arts subjects may be encouraged at the Jadavpur University.

5. The present proposal of the Jadavpur University concerns the expansion of the Departments of International Relations and Comparative Literature. As regards International Relations it may be pointed out that no other University in India has undertaken <sup>as a</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>separate</sup> ~~exclusive~~ teaching ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> this subject. In the circumstances, there is a strong case for developing the teaching of International Relations at the Post-Graduate level at least in one University.

6. The Rector pointed out in this connection that the primary aim of the development at this stage was to provide adequate facilities for the study of International Relations at the M.A. level for which a modest beginning had already been made. Regarding Ph.D. training in the

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subject he thought that as adequate facilities were being developed at one central institution, viz. the India School of International Studies at Delhi, it was not necessary to duplicate them at Jadavpur. The Committee concurred with this view.

7. Regarding the papers offered for the course in International Relations we are of the opinion that a paper on International Politics and Organisation should find a place in the scheme of studies at the M.A. level. While this was recognised by the University, it was held that since this paper had a place in the Honours Course and the bulk of the students taking up the M.A. course in International Relations were likely to have done the subject at the Honours level, it might not be necessary to introduce it at the M.A. level. The Committee discussed the matter and came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to include this paper in the syllabus for the M.A. course for the following reasons :-

- a) International Politics and Organisation is so fundamental to the student taking up post-graduate study of the subject that the study of it at the under-graduate level might not be adequate especially since at the under-graduate level it would not be easy to deal with the difficult theoretical developments in the field;
- b) The students who had not taken the subject at the Honours level - and such students are and should continue to be admitted to the M.A. course in International Relations - might be handicapped in some ways if the course is not provided for at the M.A. level.

8. The Department has at present provision for the teaching of any two of the following regional studies as a part of the M.A. course -

- a) The Far East
- b) South East Asia
- c) The Middle East
- d) Contemporary Africa
- e) History, Institutions and Foreign Policy of the U.S.A.

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f) History, Institutions and Foreign Policy of the USSR.

This question was discussed at some length and it was agreed that it would not be desirable to prescribe the study of two regions for the students taking up the course; instead one region should be sufficient, but two papers should be prescribed, one dealing with the history of the region, and the other with institutions. Part of one of these two papers should be devoted to the political geography of the region. As regards the question of the regions whose study may be specialised at this University, it is suggested that in addition to the history, institutions and foreign policy of the U.S.A., for which specialists are available, the University might take up the study of South East Asia and East Asia considering the location of the University in the eastern part of the country. Having regard to the existence of an Institute of African Studies at the Delhi University, which is yet developing, it does not seem advisable to strengthen the teaching of this subject at the Jadavpur University.

9. The Committee also recommend the provision of facilities for an alternative course in Political Science for the M.A. degree consisting of four papers in Political Science and four in International Relations. The University was informed by the Committee in this connection that (i) provision of such an alternative eight papers political Science course in addition to a course of eight papers in International Relations, as proposed by the University may lead to a decline in the number of students taking up the later course and (ii) if the University was interested in developing the study of International Relations at the M.A. level, it was better to start with an alternative course with four papers in Political Science and

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four papers in Interantional Relations proper.

10. The Department of International Relations has at present a competent staff consisting of one Professor, two Readers and five Lecturers. Since this staff is also concerned with undergraduate teaching and in view of the developments proposed above, the appointment of one more Lecturer and two part-time Language teachers, one in one of the languages of South East Asia and one in Chinese or Japanese will be necessary.

11. The request of the University for building up a reference section for the Department of International Relations is reasonable. Whether this section shall be attached to the Department or to the Library is an internal matter and may be left to the decision of the University. The following staff may be sanctioned for this section:-

- i) One Research and Reference Officer, in the grade of Rs. 200-20-400 per month;
- ii) One typist in the grade of Rs. 80-5-220
- iii) One Daftri in the grade of Rs. 40-5-90
- iv) One peon in the grade of Rs. 30-2-50

12. The University has also requested that assistance be given for building up the book collection to the Department of International Relations as well as <sup>for</sup> provision of back numbers of journals. It is suggested that a sum of Rs. 50,000/- may be sanctioned during the Second Plan period for this purpose.

13. The University had also proposed that a certificate course in International Relations may be started. We feel that this is not a congenial activity for the post-graduate Department to be concerned with.

14. Apart from the Agra University which has a post-graduate course in Comparative Indian Literature the

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Jadavpur University is the only University in India where provision has been made for post-graduate teaching in this subject. The course conducted by the Jadavpur University combines the study of Sanskrit, Bengali and European Literatures. Similar course, it may be noted, are provided in the French and some of the best American Universities. There appears to be a complementary relationship between the work of the Department of Comparative Literature and the Department of International Relations at the Jadavpur University. Students who are trained in this field may be useful in the teaching of Humanities in General Education courses and also for certain types of jobs in the cultural sphere.

15. We were disappointed to note that European Literatures were being taught here through translations. It is evident that real appreciation of the great literatures of the West is not possible without the ability to read them in the original. It is, however, impracticable to insist that all students undergoing this course should know several European languages. The Committee however, feel that students taking up this course should have a good knowledge of Sanskrit and at least of one European language in addition to English, for example, French or German. In our discussion with the members of the Department we found that they were agreeable to the proposal made by the Committee that Sanskrit should be studied as one of the subsidiary subjects at the under-graduate stage and a course in French or German should also be taken at this stage by students who sought admission to the M.A. course in Comparative Literature.

16. It is suggested that provision may be made with advantage for the study of literature as a social

product, its relation to its environment, and the extent to which it is influenced by the historical and spiritual forces at work at the moment of its production. Useful comparisons can be made between literature and the other arts in so far as they are conditioned by the formal medium peculiar to each.

17. The linguistic approach to literature can also yield fruitful insights into language as the vehicle of literature. Such topics as the following besides others, could be dealt with; language families, the structural pattern of languages; the phenomena of linguistic change; semantics and semantic change; dialect and standard speech; <sup>form</sup> slang; cant; jargon; language as a witness to cultural and spritual history.

18. The Committee consider that the present staff consisting of one Professor, one Reader, four Lecturers and one part-time Lecturer, some of whom are well qualified, are adequate for the teaching of this subject. This Department is anxious to undertake research work in the field of (i) the Indo-Aryan antiquities (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin), (ii) the literatures of North Europe, (iii) Bengali literature and (iv) Bengali literature in its relation to other Indian Literatures, specially these of North India; etc. For the encouragement of research work of this kind we recommend the institution of one Research Fellowship each year of Rs.250/- per month (tenable for two to three years) and provision of a sum of Rs.3,000/- per annum for publication of the fruits of research work.

19. The Committee noted that the present collection of books in this Department is very limited and needed building up. We recommend that a sum of Rs.50,000/- be made available for addition of books for its use during the Second Plan Period.

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20. The Arts Departments of the University are at present accommodated in a building along with the Science Departments and have at their disposal for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching a floor area of 15,000 sq.ft. only. Consequently the post-graduate activities of the University in the Arts Faculty are considerably cramped. Apart from the Heads of the Departments, teachers have no separate rooms and have to sit in common rooms where students find it difficult to meet them for serious discussion. Sufficient lecture and tutorial rooms are also absent. In the circumstances, we recommend that the construction of a separate building with a plinth area of 60,000 sq.ft. be approved by the Commission for the proper accommodation of post-graduate Departments in Humanities and the Social Sciences (Economics, English, History, Philosophy, International relations, Sanskrit, Bengali and Comparative Literature) in the University, as detailed below :-

1.	Central Hall	-100x50	:5,000	sq.ft.
4.	Large Lecture Halls	-40x30x4	:4,800	"
8	Medium size Lecture Halls	-30x20x8	:4,800	"
8	Small Lecture Halls	-20x15x8	:2,400	"
20	Research Cubicles	-10x8x20	:1,600	"
8	Seminar Rooms	-40x30x8	:9,600	"
8	Professors' Rooms	-15x15x8	:1,200	"
15	Readers' Rooms	-10x10x15	:1,500	"
25	Lecturers' Room	-10x8x25	:2,000	"
	One Common Room for teachers students	-20x30	: 600	"
	One Common Room for men students	-50x40	:2,000	"
	One Common Room for Women students	-40 x 30	:1,200	"
	One large Office Room	-40 x 30	:1,200	"
8	Small Office Rooms	-15x15x8	:1,800	"
			<u>40,300</u>	"

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	B/F	40,300	sq.ft.
50% increase on account of Lavatory Blocks, Verandahs, Walls, etc.		20,150	"
		<hr/> 60,450	<hr/> "
Plinth Area	or say	60,000	"
Cost of the building at Rs. 18/- per sq.ft. including all services			-Rs. 10,80,000 (NR)
Share of the Commission			-Rs. 7,20,000 (NR)

21. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 34,000(R) and Rs. 11,80,000 (NR) during the Second Plan period. The University/State Government have agreed to share the expenditure. The Commission's share of the total cost on the usual basis will be limited to Rs. 17,000/- (R) and Rs. 7,86,666/-(NR) under the Second Five Year Plan.

G.C. Bannerjee  
A. Appadorai  
Biswanath Prasad  
V. Raghwan  
P.J. Philip



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,  
17th & 18th September, '59.

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ITEM 24 - TO CONSIDER THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE REGARDING THE PROPOSAL OF THE BIHAR UNIVERSITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS AT THE POST-GRADUATE CENTRES OF RANCHI, MUZAFFARPUR AND BHAGALPUR.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and Dr. P.J. Philip to assess the requirements of the Bihar University in regard to the development of library facilities at the three post-graduate centres of the University at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The Committee visited Patna and Ranchi in this connection on the 3rd and 4th August, 1959, and had discussions with the University authorities regarding the proposal. The recommendations of the Committee are contained in the report attached (Annexure I).

2. The following are the main recommendations of the Committee -

- a) For the proper development of post-graduate studies at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur it is essential to provide these centres with library buildings with a plinth area of 32,000 sq.ft.
- b) It will be necessary to phase the construction of these buildings in three stages. In the first phase the size of the stack rooms may be limited to accommodate 50,000 volumes, in the second phase, the building may be expanded to accommodate 1,00,000 volumes and in the third phase, when the centre may grow into a University, to accommodate 3,00,000 volumes.
- c) The layout and design of the buildings should be such that this expansion may be affected without interfering with the normal work of the Centre.
- d) The accommodation for the general readers, text-book readers and research workers and for library administration may be provided in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Library Committee of the Commission.
- e) Since sufficient land is available both at Ranchi and Bhagalpur the construction of the library buildings may be undertaken immediately at these two places.

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f) The University may be asked to postpone the implementation of the scheme at Muzaffarpur till sufficient land has been acquired for the purpose.

3. The total cost of the library buildings at the three Centres of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur are estimated at Rs.17.4 lakhs of which the share of the Commission at  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  will be Rs.11.6 lakhs. The University/State Government have agreed to meet  $1/3$  of the expenditure viz. Rs.5.8 lakhs.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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Annexure 1 to Item No. 24.

Meeting:

17/18th September, 1959.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Report of the Visiting Committee regarding the Proposal of the Bihar University for the construction of Library Buildings at the Post-graduate Centres at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

On the Bihar University approaching the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for the construction of Library buildings at the three post-graduate mofussil centres of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Chairman of the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission and Dr. P.J. Philip, Development Officer, (HUMANITIES) of the Commission to examine and report on the scheme of the University. The Committee visited the headquarters of the University at Patna on the 3rd August, 1959, and had preliminary discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Treasurer of the University. With a view to obtaining a realistic idea of a typical post-graduate centre of the University, the Committee proceeded to Ranchi on the 4th August where further discussions took place with the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The centres of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur have a total student population of about 7,000, 8,000 and 6,000 respectively. Post-graduate studies are rapidly being developed at Ranchi College, Ranchi, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur and J.N.J. College Bhagalpur under the direct control and supervision of the Bihar University. Considering the increasing population of students in these places and the fact that the areas concerned constitute three distinct regions of the State of Bihar with educational and cultural needs of their own, it is expected that in due course the post-graduate centres of Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur will develop into Universities. Proposals for developing the Ranchi Centre into a

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University are already underway. With this aim construction of a Science Block and acquisition of land is proceeding.

3. None of these centres have at present more than 30,000 volumes. The existing standard of collection, accommodation and service are inadequate for the purpose of post-graduate studies. If post-graduate teaching and research are to be properly conducted at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur, it is evident that the library facilities at their disposal will have to grow quickly. In the circumstances, we recommend that each of these centres may be provided with a suitable library building.

4. As stated in recommendations 111 and 112 of the report of the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission ~~of~~ these building in three stages. In the first phase, it will be necessary to phase ~~the~~ size of the stack room may be such as to accommodate 50,000 volumes, in the second phase, the building may be expanded to accommodate 1,00,000 volumes and in the third phase, when the centre may grow into a University, to accommodate 3,00,000 volumes.

5. The lay out and design of the building should be such that this expansion may be affected without interfering standards for such a phased programme are given in with the normal work of the Centre. The details of the Annexure I of the report of the Library Committee and clarified further in the Indian Standards Institute's specifications for library buildings.

6. The accommodation for the general readers, text-books readers and research workers and for library administration may be provided in accordance with the standards put forward in the Library Committee's report.

7. It is estimated that the total built in area of the library in the first phase will be about 32,000 sq.ft. as detailed below:

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Front Portion ( in two floors)

- i) Entrance Lobby, General Reading Room, Text Books Reading Room. 8,000 sq.ft.
- ii) Seminar rooms, Lounge, Exhibition Room and Committee Room. 8,000 "

Side Wings (in two floors)

- iii) Administrative Rooms, Cafeteria Building 4,000 "
- iv) Periodicals Room, Senior Reading Room Research cubicles. 4,000 "

Central Wing (in four floors)

- v) Stack rooms and catalogue room. 8,000 "
- 32,000 sq.ft.  
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8. At the rate of Rs. 15/- per sq.ft. the cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 4.8 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 1 lakh will be required for fittings and furniture.

9. We understand that sufficient land is available both at Ranchi and Bhagalpur for the development of the post-graduate centres into Universities. It is, therefore, recommended that the construction of library buildings at these places may be taken up immediately.

10. As regards Muzaffarpur, we understand that the present campus is crowded. We are emphatically of the opinion that this campus does not admit of a library building of the kind contemplated. We were however told that steps are being taken by the University to acquire adjacent plots of land for enlarging the campus. We recommend that the construction of the library building may be sanctioned by the Commission only after sufficient land has been acquired.

11. The financial implications of the above recommendations during the Second Plan period is estimated at Rs. 17.4 lakhs for the three library buildings to be put up at Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur of which the share of the Commission at 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% will be Rs. 11.6 lakhs. The University/State Government have agreed to meet the remaining expenditure, viz. Rs. 5.8 lakhs.

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S.R. Ranganathan  
P.J. Philip

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item 25 - To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Gorakhpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research.

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The Commission appointed a Scrutiny Committee to make preliminary review of the development plans of Gorakhpur University. On the recommendation of this Committee, the Commission agreed at its meeting held on 9th/10th February, 1959 "that a Visiting Committee may be appointed for enquiring into the development needs of the Gorakhpur University provided, however, that the University does not directly burden itself unnecessarily on the under-graduate teaching. It was also agreed that the Commission's assistance to this new University during the present plan period should be only on a moderate basis."

Subsequently a Visiting Committee consisting of the following four members was appointed for assessing the needs of the Gorakhpur University for the development of post-graduate training and research in Science subjects:-

1. Prof. M.B. Mirza,  
Head of the Department of Zoology,  
Muslim University, Aligarh.
2. Prof. F.N. Mehra,  
Head of the Department of Botany,  
Panjab University.
3. Prof. K. Bannerjee,  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Allahabad University.
4. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Gorakhpur on 28th and 29th July and has submitted a Report which is attached as annexure 1. The chief recommendations of the Committee

(Contd.....2.)

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are summarised below:-

1) The University should aim at limiting the number of students at the under-graduate level. In 1959, admissions into the B.Sc. (Pass) classes did not exceed 100 in anyone science subject. For the time being, no further increase should be permitted over the 1959 level. When the post-graduate classes have shifted to the new buildings to be specially constructed for them, intake may be increased but a ceiling should be fixed at 120 entrants every year.

2) As the University has already started post-graduate classes in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics and most of the departments have in hand a good programme of work, it is desirable that the University should be helped in developing further facilities for higher training and research.

3) Introduction of post-graduate studies in Geography should wait until the 3rd Five Year Plan.

4) Provision be made for housing Post-graduate sections of the science departments in separate buildings so that under-graduate and post-graduate teaching need not be unnecessarily mixed up. Both sections may, however, continue to be administered by one and the same Head of the Department.

5) The admissions to M.Sc. classes in various departments should not exceed the numbers indicated below:-

Physics	.. .. .	20
Botany	.. .. .	20
Chemistry	.. .. .	30
Zoology	.. .. .	20

Any increase beyond this number should be effected only with the previous consent of the University Grants Commission.

6) Intensive specialisation in a subject should not be introduced at the M.Sc. level as is being done in the case of Chemistry courses. Both previous and final year courses for the M.Sc. degree should aim at giving a broad training in the entire subject. A special optional paper may, however, be

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-: 3 :-

provided, if necessary.

7) The University should have at least 2-3 more senior members in each department of study as at present there are no senior teachers on the staff to assist the Head of the Departments and to guide work in various special fields in the subject. It is, therefore, desirable that more Readers should be appointed to bring about a better ratio between the senior and junior teachers.

8) Special research projects proposed by certain departments and intensive specialisation in certain specific fields should wait until the 3rd Five Year Plan, by which time the University would have consolidated its resources to meet the demands of the under-graduate and post-graduate courses being taught at present. The post-graduate sections of various departments have yet to take roots and the development of these for specialised research should be a gradual process.

9) The University should establish a good Central Workshop accessible equally to all departments.

10) It is necessary for the University to build up a good reference library in science subjects, for which back volumes of important journals would have to be procured. A substantial grant, therefore, will be needed for the library.

A summary of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee involving financial implications is given below:-

Expenditure and grants recommended.

Non-recurring:

(a) Building:

For the Department of	Plinth area in Sq.ft.	Approved cost at Rs.15/-per sq.ft.	U.G.C.'s share.
Physics	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Chemistry	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Mathematics	8,000	1,20,000	80,000
Botany	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000

(Contd....4.)



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Zoology	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Workshop		75,000	50,000
Total:-	58,000	9,45,000	6,30,000

(b) Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building - Rs.9,45,000

		3,15,000	2,10,000
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(c) Scientific equipment:

Physics		2,00,000	1,33,333
Chemistry		1,75,000	1,18,667
Special Chemicals		50,000	33,333
Mathematics		10,000	6,667
Botany		1,25,000	83,333
Zoology		1,25,000	83,333
Workshop equipment		50,000	33,334
Total:-		7,35,000	4,90,000

(d) Miscellaneous:

Chemistry	one Temp. control room	25,000	16,667
Botany	Green House & Glass House	56,000	37,333
	Temp. control room	12,000	8,000
	Herbarium & Museum	10,000	6,666
	Animal House	15,000	10,000
Zoology	Frogery	6,000	4,000
	Special furniture for Museum	10,000	6,667
		1,34,000	89,333

(e) Library books & Journals for all Science Departments.

	2,00,000	2,00,000
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Total (Non-recurring) 23,29,000 16,19,333

Recurring:

Additional staff:

11 Readers; 2 each for the Departments of Physics, Zoology, Mathematics and Botany & three for Chemistry.

	1,32,000	66,000
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8 Lecturers; 2 each for the  
Departments of Physics,  
Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.  
I Workshop Superintendent  
in the grade of Lecturer.

	60,000	30,000
1 Glass House Attendant		
1 Animal House Keeper	12,000	6,000
2 Workshop Mechanics		

Total: (Recurring)	2,04,000	1,02,00
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Grand Total (Non-recurring and recurring).	25,33,000	17,21,333
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\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.

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A REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON  
GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

.....

The Visiting Committee consisting of the following four members was appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Gorakhpur University for the development of post-graduate training and research in Science subjects:

1. Prof. M.B. Mirza,  
Head of the Department of Zoology,  
Muslim University,  
Aligarh.
2. Prof. P.N. Mehra,  
Head of the Department of Botany,  
Panjab University.
3. Prof. K. Banerjee,  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Allahabad University.
4. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Gorakhpur on 28th and 29th of July. Soon after their arrival, the members held discussion at a joint conference with the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geography and University librarian. After a preliminary review of the requirements of the University, the Committee visited various Science Departments with a view to examine the existing facilities and to hold on-the-spot discussion with each Head of the Department and his colleagues. The next day i.e. on the 29th, the Committee took a round of the entire University campus including the hostels, the staff quarters and the play grounds etc. A second meeting attended by all the Heads of the Science Departments was held under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor when concrete proposals for developing post-graduate studies and research in the University were discussed. The Committee ended their visit with the final discussion with the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments. The Committee also had an opportunity of a useful discussion with the "Works Committee" of the University which is generally responsible

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for executing the development projects. The findings of the Committee are given below:-

The Gorakhpur University was established in 1957 as a teaching-cum-affiliating University. About a dozen colleges in the 9 Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, which were previously under the jurisdiction of the Agra University came to be affiliated with the University of Gorakhpur. The total enrolment in these colleges was 4042 when the University started functioning, and the number of students directly on roll of the University classes was 2,120 comprising 1,446 undergraduates and 674 post-graduates in Arts and Science classes. It is understood that some more districts in U.P. might also come under the jurisdiction of the University.

Under the University Act, all post-graduate teaching is to be conducted directly by the University itself. Teaching in affiliated colleges whether local or mofussil is confined to under-graduate level. The Maharana Pratap College at Gorakhpur, merged with the University at the very outset, even before the University Act was adopted by the Legislature. The University thereby became responsible for some under-graduate teaching as well.

The University campus has an area of about 2,000 acres. Two building blocks have already been constructed for instructional purposes, in addition to a hostel for 300 students and some staff quarters. The total assets of the University in property including the cost of land exceeds over Rs.60.0 lakhs.

In May, 1958 the Gorakhpur University submitted proposals to the University Grants Commission for establishing Science Departments in Physics, Chemistry,

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Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. These proposals were later modified and revised and submitted to the Commission in July 1959. According to these proposals, the University's demands amounted to a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.62.5 lakhs including 21.5 lakhs for building, Rs.35.0 lakhs for equipment and Rs.6.0 lakhs for library books and journals.

The Committee was generally of the view that while preparing estimates the University has not given adequate attention to several factors as for example the shortage of foreign exchange and the difficulty in securing back volumes of scientific journals. Besides, the special research projects can very well wait until the University has met the basic needs of the teaching departments. The post-graduate sections of various departments have yet to take roots and the development of these for specialised research should be a gradual process. The Committee, however, is anxious that ordinary facilities for such research which is essential for any post-graduate department should not be denied to the members of the staff at Gorakhpur where some of the teachers are actively engaged in original investigations.

At present the Under-graduate and the post-graduate classes are mixed up in the same building and it is feared that as numbers in the under-graduate classes increase, the post-graduate classes would be squeezed out to a lesser and lesser accommodation. From the academic and administrative points of view, it is desirable that the post-graduate sections of the Departments should develop in independent buildings especially equipped and fitted for post-graduate work. The existing buildings where the Arts and Science classes are now being held are not well designed and planned especially for higher

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work. The width of the laboratories is not adequate, ventilation is poor and several other handicaps exist. It is, therefore, necessary that for the healthy growth of the post-graduate training and research more befitting accommodation should be provided. The Committee would suggest that both the under-graduate and post-graduate sections should be under the charge of one Head so that there should be no division of the staff in two water-tight compartments of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching. Similarly, the unified control would be of advantage in the use of common apparatus, thus avoiding any duplication of expensive apparatus. The Committee was glad to find that this above suggestion was welcomed by the University authorities. The Committee has, therefore, prepared its estimates on the basis that different blocks will be built for (a) Physics & Mathematics (b) Chemistry (c) Botany and Zoology and that adequate provision will be made for further expansion whenever needed.

The Mathematics and Geography for the time being can remain in the existing buildings or can be accommodated in the Physics block.

With regard to equipment, the Committee has kept in mind the basic needs of teaching at the post-graduate level and only immediate needs of research work. It is hoped that the members of the staff will continue to pursue their research activities and continue to supervise the work of research scholars who are working for Ph.D. degree.

Regarding the teaching staff, the Committee felt that although the University has been lucky in securing the services of some efficient professors, on the whole the other members of the staff are very

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young in age and lack in experience. This is so because grade in Uttar Pradesh Universities for Assistant Professors is Rs.300-750. The next higher grade is that of Professorship i.e. Rs.800-1250. This means that either a teacher joins at Rs.300/- or on about Rs.800/-, there being no intermediate grade like that of a Reader which could attract some senior workers with 8-10 years of experience. The Committee would, therefore, advise the University to have at least 2-3 more senior members in each department of study and give them an initial salary of Rs.500/- or above. On this basis the Committee has recommended the appointment of several Readers in the usual grade of Rs.500-800. The selection of these Readers should be made through properly constituted selection bodies, preferably with a nominee of the Commission on the Selection Board.

1. Department of Chemistry:

The number of students on roll of the Department is:-

B.Sc.	204
M.Sc.	42
D.Phil	12

This Department has the largest number of research scholars registered for Ph.D. degree. During 1958-59 alone 13 papers were published in well-known journals in India and abroad. Amongst the research scholars, one is a National Research Fellow getting Rs.400/- p.m. and working on organic derivatives of Zirconium and Thorium. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research has sanctioned three more research schemes. The Department specialises in Inorganic Chemistry.



There is one Professor who is also the Head of the Department and 8 Assistant Professors in the grade of Rs.300-750. As soon as more accommodation is available, the Chemistry Department would like to increase admissions in M.Sc.(Previous) class to 30. The Committee while preparing estimates has kept this in view. Any further increase beyond 30 should be effected only with the previous consent of the University Grants Commission.

The Committee found that the syllabus for the M.Sc. classes in Chemistry is so planned that whereas in the first year a student takes up all the four branches of Chemistry i.e. Inorganic, Organic, Physical and Analytical, in the final year he takes up only one branch for specialisation. The Committee is of the view that it is not desirable to introduce specialisation at this early stage. Specialisation should come in at the post-M.Sc. stage only. The Committee, therefore, suggested for the consideration of the University that in the final examination for the M.Sc. degree, there should be four papers, one in each branch of the subject i.e. Inorganic Organic, Physical and the 4th paper optional paper on one of these branches or in analytical chemistry. This will give the student some choice of showing his preference to one branch of the subject, but it would not mean specialisation.

While assessing the requirements of this Department, the Committee kept in view that there are already a large number of research workers, the number of which is sure to increase as number in M.Sc.classes increases. Provision will have to be made for about 15 to 20 research workers. The Committee would like that the University should intensify research activities in the field in which the department is engaged at present so that the Chemistry Laboratory may become the centre of specialisation.



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in this particular field and students from neighbouring universities desiring to do research work in this aspect of Chemistry may take advantage of the facilities available at Gorakhpur.

## II. Department of Physics :

The number of students in Physics Department is as follows :-

B.Sc.	130
M.Sc. (Pre. & final)	24
D.Phil	2

There are 8 members on the staff i.e. one professor and 7 Assistant Professors.

Subject of the optional papers for which facilities are being provided are :-

Spectroscopy and Electronics. It is intended to add facilities for X-ray Crystallography and Solid State Physics. Research work on Molecular Spectra and transi tors is in progress.

There is a block under construction for Physics Department. If this Block is accepted in lieu of the new building this will serve the purpose. The Committee has already inspected the block and found it to be satisfactory. If the area of this block exceeds 15,00 sq.ft., the University might accommodate the department of Mathematics as well in this block. The grant to the University may be given on the cost of this block in the usual sharing ratio.

## III. Department of Botany:

The number of students at present is :-

B.Sc.	95
M.Sc. (Pre. & final)	31

There are six members of the staff including one Professor who is the Head of the Department. The aim of the department is to provide special facilities in Mycology, Plant

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Pathology and Physiology. The department needs some special rooms like seed-room and insect-proof-chamber, Green-House, Glass-House and Temperature-Control-Room, a Herbarium and a Museum. So far as the Museum collections is concerned these have to be collected gradually and in the beginning only a modest grant is needed. Similarly amongst the special rooms, a few are needed immediately and the others can wait further development. The scheme for developing Research Schools in Microbiology can wait until the Third Five Year Plan. The Committee has, however, made provision in the building estimates for Morphology and Cytogenetics and research in virus. The Committee would like the University to allot a plot of an area of 5 acres for developing a good botanical garden.

#### IV. Department of Zoology :

There are at present 111 students in the department as follows :-

B.Sc. 80

M.Sc. (Pre. & final) 31

Besides the Professor and the Head of the Department, there are 5 Assistant Professors. The department is aiming to provide special facilities in Fish, Entomology, Cytology and Parasitology. The special needs of the department include a Museum, a Low Temperature room, an animal house, a small insectary, frogery and a boat-house. Facilities for Animal House required by this Department will be provided to the Animal House already recommended for the Botany Department. Both Departments will use the same Animal House. The Department also desires to institute a School in Cytology and Ichthyology and Agricultural Zoology. The Committee has taken into consideration the demand of Cytology only and has provided facilities for the same, but is not in favour of establishing any special section in Agricultural Zoology or Ichthyology.

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V. Department of Mathematics :

The following number of students are on roll :

B.A., B.Sc.	140
M.A., M.Sc.	48
Research students	12

The staff consists of one Professor and 5 Assistant Professors and one post of an Assistant Professor is vacant. The department specialises in Differential Geometry, Relativity and Fluid Dynamics. There is a proposal for starting Statistics Department. The Committee, however, feels that it would be advisable to postpone this expansion to the Third Five Year Plan. For the present, efforts should be concentrated in consolidating the facilities for teaching and research in Mathematics only.

VI. Department of Geography :

There are about 200 under-graduate students taking up Geography. The University desires to make provision for 30 post-graduate students and 5 research scholars also. The research is to be conducted on land utilisation, regional planning and socio-economic problems. On the staff, there are four Assistant Professors.

WORKSHOP :

At present the Department of Physics has a small workshop located in a room with hardly 150 sq.ft. area. As the new departments are being established, the importance of having a Central Workshop at this stage is much greater than in the case of older Universities. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the University should establish immediately a good Central Workshop accessible equally to all departments and administered by an Advisory Committee consisting of all Heads of the Science Departments, one of whom shall act as a Chairman for a year and in rotation. The

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Workshop Superintendent should be incharge of the Workshop and should be responsible for day-to-day work.

LIBRARY :

For the development of research, it is necessary to build up a good reference library having back volumes of important journals. The back volumes are not only difficult to procure but are expensive too. The University is yet to make a good collection of modern books and thus would need a substantial grant to begin with. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that a consolidated grant of Rs. 2.0 lakhs may be made available during the Second Five Year Plan to meet the needs of all Departments. The University may divide this amount according to the immediate needs of each department.

Taking in view some of the basic considerations stated above and the present stage of development of the University, the Committee recommends :-

1) The University should aim at limiting the number of students at the under-graduate level. At present in some of the Science subjects, 100 students are admitted annually. A ceiling should be fixed at 120 so that a class can be divided into two sections of 60 each. This also should take place only when post-graduate classes shift to new buildings. For the time being no increase should be made in admissions to the under-graduate courses over the 1959 level.

2) As the University has already started post-graduate classes in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics, and most of the departments have a good programme of work, it is desirable that the University should be helped in developing further facilities.

3) The introduction of post-graduate studies in Geography can wait until the Third Five Year Plan.

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4) Provision be made for housing post-graduate sections of the Science Departments in separate buildings, so that under-graduate and post-graduate teaching need not be unnecessarily mixed up. Both sections may, however, continue to be administered by one Head of the Department.

5) The admission to the M.Sc. classes in various departments should not exceed the number indicated below :-

Physics	20
Chemistry	30
Botany	20
Zoology	20

Any increase beyond this number should be affected only with the previous consent of the University Grants Commission..

6) Intensive specialisation in the subject is not desirable to be introduced at the M.Sc. level. Both previous and the final year of the M.Sc. courses should aim at giving a broad training in the entire subject. A special optional paper may, however, be provided, if necessary.

The Committee recommends to the Commission to approve the following expenditure for the development of the Faculty of Science :-

Non-recurring:

(a) Building:

For the Deptt. of	Plinth area in Sq.ft.	Approved cost at Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	U.G.C. share
Physics	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Chemistry	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
Mathematics	8,000	1,20,000	80,000
Botany	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Zoology	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Workshop		75,000	50,000
Total :	58,000	9,45,000	6,30,000

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(b)	Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building - Rs.9,45,000.	3,15,000	2,10,000
(c)	<u>Scientific equipment:</u>		
	Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
	Chemistry	1,75,000	1,16,667
	Special Chemicals	50,000	33,333
	Mathematics	10,000	6,667
	Botany	1,25,000	83,333
	Zoology	1,25,000	83,333
	Workshop equipment	50,000	33,334
	Total :	7,35,000	4,90,000
(d)	<u>Miscellaneous :</u>		
	Chemistry one Temp. control room	25,000	16,667
	Botany Green House and Glass House	56,000	37,333
	Temp. control room	12,000	8,000
	Harbarium & Museum	10,000	6,666
	Animal House	15,000	10,000
	Zoology Frogery	6,000	4,000
	Special furniture for Museum	10,000	6,667
		1,34,000	89,333
(e)	Library books & journals for all Science deptts.	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Total (Non-recurring)	23,29,000	16,19,333

Recurring:

Additional staff:

11 Readers; 2 each for the Departments of Physics, Zoology, Mathematics and Botany and three Chemistry.	1,32,000	66,000
8 Lecturers; 2 each for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. 1 Workshop Superintendent in the grade of Lecturer.	60,000	30,000

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1 Glass House Attendant		
1 Animal House Keeper	12,000	6,000
2 Workshop Mechanics		
Total (Recurring for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	<u>2,04,000</u>	<u>1,02,000</u>
Total for Recurring & Non-recurring :	<u>25,33,000</u>	<u>17,21,333</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 17/18th September, 1959.

Item: 26 To consider the question of the publication of cheap reprints of foreign books required by the students in Indian Universities.

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Early in February, 1957, the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) adopted a resolution at its annual meeting held at Karaikudi that "The Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission be requested to take up the cause of publishing cheaper editions of books by different publishers for Indian students, teachers and libraries". Soon thereafter, after, a meeting was called in the UNESCO's office in which representatives of India Wheat Loan Office, British Council, Ford Foundation, UNESCO and the University Grants Commission participated. This meeting welcomed the idea of bringing out cheaper editions of textbooks and called for certain further data to be collected before taking further action. Subsequently, in May, July, 1957, the D.O.(S) discussed the possibility of bringing out cheaper editions of books not only on scientific and technical subjects but also on Humanities and Social Sciences, with several publishers in U.K., U.S.A. and Japan.

It was appreciated by all concerned that many of the technical and scientific books are too expensive at present for purchase by an average Indian student. But the D.O.(S) received the impression that English publishers were not generally in favour of bringing out any special editions for the Indian market. The response was fairly encouraging from publishers in U.S.A. One very well-known American publisher has already brought out special Asian edition of several well-known books at a reduced cost which varies from 40 to 25 per cent of the original cost of the home edition. Cheap reprints of books were published

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in Japan by a photographic process and hence the reproduction was excellent. The paper used was a good quality art paper and the binding fairly satisfactory. The price of the books was reasonable, being on an average one-third of the original price. These books printed in Japan can be imported into India in any numbers. This particular American publishing firm was willing to give permission to Indian publishers to bring out Indian editions of their books on similar trade terms as offered to Japanese firms, provided of course that the Indian publishers guaranteed fine printing and good get up. Another American publishing firm has permitted an Indian publishing house to bring out cheaper editions. The cost of these editions was roughly 50-60 per cent of the original in the beginning, but it is gradually coming down further. A list of books published under the Cheap Edition arrangement by the Indian and the Japanese firms is attached as annexure I. The statement shows the original price of each book, the reduced cost and the percentage of saving which can be effected by this method.

Another American publishing house is not willing for the present to give copy right to foreign firms for bringing out cheap editions, but is willing to bring out cheap editions under its own management. This firm will get the books printed in the same print and on the same paper as used for the home edition with the only difference that the binding will be of card board. For a special Indian edition, the cost may be brought down to 40-45 per cent for the original cost of the home edition. This firm is one of the largest publishers of books especially on Humanities and Social Sciences.

The chief problem which has to be taken into account in bringing out cheap editions of books is that there has to be an assured sale of at least 2000 copies of each book. In the case of text-books this should not be difficult but for many

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other books, such as advanced treatises needed for post-graduate studies and reference or other books the sale may not be very high. In such cases an assurance is demanded by the publishers for purchase of a minimum of 2000 copies. The Commission may help the publication of such books by buying the requisite number of copies and distributing them to the libraries, that is giving them help in kind instead of cash.

Selection of books to be reprinted under this scheme will have to be made in consultation with the Universities and on their advice. Publishers can then be invited to bring out cheaper editions of these books. Wherever necessary, the University Grants Commission could give an assurance of the sale of 2,000 copies. For large number of text-books, direct buying would not be necessary. This would be necessary only in few cases. In a large number of cases, publishers would be able to procure advance orders from the book sellers and thus, the sale of minimum number of books will be directly assured. Several Universities are thinking of having co-operative shops where "text-books" will be sold. These should be helpful in getting assurance for orders to the extent needed for bringing out cheaper editions.

The above scheme is worth giving a trial as it would mean a saving of several lakhs of rupees a year on the purchasing of books. By enabling the students to own their own text-books, it will help to raise academic standards. If the scheme becomes successful, at some later stage it may be possible to get books in other foreign languages translated into English or in the Indian language and get them published at the reduced rate by negotiating with those who hold the copyright.

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs are also interested in the project. Recently a communication was received from the Ministry of Education asking the views of the Commission on the subject. The Library Committee set up by the Commission has also recommended the scheme.

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If the scheme commends itself to the Commission, further details can be worked out. The steps involved will be (i) to collect information from the Universities for preparing a list of books which are immediately needed; (Some information on this point has already been collected)

ii) Negotiating with the publishers of these books for giving permission to bring out cheap reprints or arranging with them to bring out cheaper editions under their own management and (iii) to give guarantee to the publisher, wherever necessary, that at least 2,000 copies will be purchased by the University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

KUMAR.

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Annexure I to item No. 26.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PUBLICATION OF CHEAPER EDITIONS OF TECHNICAL BOOKS  
FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Author	Title of the Book.	American Price.	Asian Edition price.	Cost reduced by percentage.
1	2	3	4	5

I. Asian students' editions of popular McGraw-Hill books.

SAMUELSON	Economics: An Introductory Analysis	\$ 6.95 or Rs. 31.28	Rs. 16.35	52.26
Terman	Electronic & Radio Engineering	\$ 11.00 or Rs. 49.50	18.05	32.66
BADGER & BANCHERO	Introduction to Chemical Engg.	\$ 10.50 or Rs. 47.25	15.30	67.6
Stephenson	Introduction to Nuclear Engg.	\$ 8.50 or Rs. 38.25	9.45	75.3
McAdams	Heat Transmission	\$ 10.50 or Rs. 47.25	11.95	74.4
HARRISON	Principles of Internal Medicine.	\$ 17.50 or Rs. 78.75	41.65	47.10
Davyd Halliday	Introductory Nuclear Physics.	\$ 7.5 or Rs. 37.5	10.25	<u>72</u>
PERRY	Chemical Engineers' handbook	\$ 17.50 or Rs. 78.75	51.67	34.39
SHREVE	Chemical process industries	\$ 9.50 or Rs. 42.75	21.44	49.8
HANSEN	Guide to Keynes.	\$ 5.25 or Rs. 23.62	8.67	63.2
RICHTMYER	Intro. to Modern Physics.	\$ 10.00 or Rs. 45.00	19.35	57.00

II. Books published by Asia Publishing House.

Daniels:	Physical chemistry.	Rs. 32.50	16.50	50
Gray: M.I.T.	APPLIED ELECTRONICS.	Rs. 52.50	21.00	60
Finney.	Principles of Accounting - Intro - ductory	Rs. 45.00	27.50	40

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1	2	3	4	5
Moeller:	Inorganic Chemistry	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 25.00	58
Fieser & Fieser:	Organic Chemistry.	Rs. 50.00	27.50	45
Halliday	<u>Introductory Nuclear Physics</u>	Rs. 37.50	17.50	53
Sears & Zemansky.	University Physics Part 1.& part 2.	Rs. 27.50 Rs. 27.50	16.00 16.00	42
Elliot & Miles:	College Maths.	Rs. 37.50	10.50	72
Hole:	An introduction to Mathematical Statistics.	Rs. 25.00	12.50	50
III. Books published by <u>Orient Longmans Private Ltd.</u>				
Bevan	Theory of Machines.	Rs. 21.75	18.28	16
Gray's	Anatomy	Rs. 97.50	<del>85.00</del>	33.34
Stonier & Mague.	Textbook of Economics Theory.	Rs. 20.31	12.50	38.9.

KUMAR.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
17/18th September 1959.

Item No.27 : To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed by the Commission for the award of Junior and Senior Fellowships.

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The Commission had approved the award of 70 Post-Doctoral Fellowships of Rs.300/- each and 40 Senior Research Fellowships of Rs.500/- each. The applications for these fellowships were invited by advertisement in the press. In response, 195 applications were received out of which 27 were not eligible as they failed to satisfy the minimum conditions prescribed for the award of fellowships. Of the remaining 168 which were considered by the Selection Committees, 78 were for the basic sciences and 90 for Engineering and Technology. A subject-wise analysis of the 168 applications is given in Annexure 'A'.

For the preliminary scrutiny of these applications, six expert Committees were appointed, one each for the following six subject-groups :

- i. Physics, Mathematics and Statistics.
- ii. Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Micro-Biology & Home Science.
- iii. Zoology, Physiology.
- iv. Botany & Agricultural Botany.
- v. Geology, Geo-physics, Geography & Anthropology.
- vi. Engineering & Technology.

The recommendations of these Committees were considered by the main Selection Committee consisting of the following six Chairmen of the sub Committees :

1. Prof. K.S. Krishnan, F.R.S.
2. Dewan Anand Kumar.
3. Dr. A.N. Khosla,  
Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University.
4. Dr. A.C. Joshi,  
Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University.

5. Dr. Mata Prasad,  
Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University.
6. Dr. W.D. West,  
Saugar University.

The recommendations of the above Selection Committee regarding the the award of 26 Post-graduate fellowships of Rs.300/- each and 17 Senior Research fellowships of Rs.500/- each were accepted by the Chairman, University Grants Commission. List of the candidates selected is given in Annexure 'B'.

It may be mentioned that the Selection Committee observed that in large number of cases the candidates had not applied for the type of fellowships most suited to their qualifications. The Committee, therefore, decided that irrespective of the type of fellowship the candidates had applied for, he could be considered freely on his merit and placed in the category suited to his qualifications and experience. Thus many candidates who applied for the Senior Research fellowships of Rs.500/- were selected for the Junior Fellowship of Rs.300/- only.

Some of the Sub-Committees had expressed the desire that candidates be inter-viewed before making the final award. The Commission approved this at its meeting held on 17/18th June 1959. The Selection Committee consisting of the convenors of the various Sub-Committees, however, did not find it necessary to call any candidate for interview.

Following are the other recommendations of the Selection Committee :

- i. With a view to provide funds to meet contingent expenses connected with the research projects, each candidate awarded fellowship may be given an annual recurring grant of Rs.1,000/-. Such provision is generally made by various other institutions also which awarded fellowships;

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ii. As the basis of selection differed in the case of candidates in basic science subjects and those with engineering and technological qualifications, the Committee recommended that a separate provision be made for the award of fellowships for engineering and technological subjects. The Committee suggested that 20 junior fellowships and 10 Senior Research fellowships be created for engineering and technological subjects only.

(Note : The recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the award of Scholarships and Fellowships to engineering students is put up for consideration under Item No. 3<sup>3</sup> of the Agenda)

iii. The award of fellowships be made twice a year.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

For the payment of fellowships awarded on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, sanction may be accorded to the payment of Rs. ~~1,14,100/-~~ <sup>1,18,100</sup> ~~60,500~~ <sup>60,500</sup> for 17 Senior Fellowships and 54,600/- for 26 junior Fellowships for 7 months of the current financial year). Sanction may also be accorded for the payment of Rs.43,000/- towards contingent expenditure at the rate of Rs.1,000/- p.a. to be made to each of the 43 candidates. The Fellowships will become effective from 1st September 1959 or from the actual date of report by the candidate at the Institute to which he is attached, whichever may be later.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Annexure A to item No. 27. - 416 -

Analysis of number of Applications considered for Fellowships.

S.No.	Subject.	For senior (Rs.500/-)	For post Doctoral (Rs.300/-)	For both.	Total.
1.	Physics.	9	2	-	11
2.	Mathematics.	-	4	-	4
3.	Statistics.	1	-	-	1
4.	Zoology.	10	-	-	10
5.	Physiology.	2	-	-	2
6.	Chemistry.	14+4	5	-	19+4=23
7.	Biochemistry.	1	-	-	1
8.	Microbiology.	2	-	-	2
9.	Home Science.	1	-	-	1
10.	Botany.	6+1	4	1	11+1=12
11.	Geology.	5	2	-	7
12.	Geophysics.	1	-	-	1
13.	Geography.	1	-	-	1
14.	Anthropology.	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	Sub total.	<u>60</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>78</u>
15.	Engineering & Technology (Sub total).	<u>30</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>90</u>
'A'	<u>Engineering.</u>				
a)	Civil.	5	13	2	20
b)	Electrical.	10	18	-	28
c)	Mechanical.	3	10	-	13
d)	Chemical.	3	14	1	18
e)	Communication.	1	-	-	1
f)	Meteorology.	1	-	-	1
g)	Agricultural.	3	1	-	4
'B'	<u>Technology.</u>				
a)	Fuel Tech.	1	-	-	1
b)	Textile Tech.	-	1	-	1
c)	Metallurgy.	1	-	-	1
d)	Elec.Tech.	1	-	-	1
e)	Chem.Tech.	1	-	-	1
	Grand total.	<u>90</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>168</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Annexure B to item No.27.

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1. Candidates recommended for the Award of SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (Rs.500/- p.m.)

S.No.	Name of the candidate.	Subject and Title of research.	Place opted for work, subject to change if necessary.
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I. PHYSICS.</u>			
1.	V.Gopala Krishna Murthy.	Molecular Spectroscopy	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
2.	S.S. Mitra.	(applied from abroad) Title not specified.	Calcutta University.
3.	I.V.Veera Raghavacharyulu.	Theory of solid State Physics.	Andhra University.
<u>II. STATISTICS.</u>			
4.	V.P. Godambe.	Theory of estimation.	Poona or Bombay University
<u>III. CHEMISTRY.</u>			
5.	V.Panduranga Rao.	Analytical Chemistry of Uranium	Andhra University.
<u>IV. MICROBIOLOGY.</u>			
6.	F.D. Barucha.	Antibiotic properties of Streptomyces Strains.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
<u>V. ZOOLOGY.</u>			
7.	K.J. Joseph.	Entomology, Biology, Morphology and Systematics of Parasitic Hymenoptera.	St. John's College, Agra.
8.	G.T. Tonapi.	Entomology, Morphology and Mechanism of respiration in some insects.	University of Poona.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	(Miss) Saraswati Royan.	The Yeast Nucleus ___ Its structure and behaviour.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
10.	H.R. Srinivasgchar.	Systematics of Ostcophysi	University of Mysore.
	VI. <u>PHYSIOLOGY.</u>		
11.	V.K. Saini.	Study of Pulmonary Circulation in Health and Disease,	University of Delhi.
	VII. <u>GECIOLOGY.</u>		
12.	Supriya Roy.	Minerology of Manganese ores of India.	Jadavpur University.
	VIII. <u>ANTHROPOLOGY.</u>		
13.	S.K. Chopra.	Anthropometrics.	Not mentioned.
	IX. <u>BOTANY.</u>		
14.	A.Seshagiri Rao.	Plant Pathology: Host Parasite relationships in root diseases.	Madras University.
	X. <u>ENGINEERING &amp; TECHNOLOGY.</u>		
	(a) <u>Electrical Engineering.</u>		
15.	Y. Anantaswamy.	(Application from abroad. subject not specified)	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
	(b) <u>Chemical Engineering.</u>		
16.	A. Bhattacharya.	Behavicur of rapidly settling suspensions in the heterogeneous flows.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
17.	S.B. Malhotra.	(application from abroad. Subject not specified.)	Not mentioned.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

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Candidates recommended for the Award of POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS (Rs. 300/- p.m.)

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S.No.	Name of the candidate.	Subject and Title of research.	Place opted for Work - Subject to change if necessary.
1.	2.	3.	4.

I. PHYSICS.

- |    |                         |  |                       |
|----|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | C. Radhakrishna Murthi. | Magnetic resonance techniques and their applications.  | Andhra University.    |
| 2. | N. Sreedhara Murthy.    | Molecular spectra and structure of diatomic molecules. | Karnatak University.  |
| 3. | S. Paddi Reddy.         | Molecular Spectroscopy.                                | Andhra University.    |
| 4. | G. Thyagarajan.         | Intensity Studies on "Raman Effect".                   | Ahnamalai University. |

II. CHEMISTRY.

- |    |                    |  |  |
|----|--------------------|--|--|
| 5. | H.S. Sachdev.      | Studies in Therapeutics  | Punjab University.   |
| 6. | R.P. Gandhi.       | Synthetic Experiments in Sesquiterpenoids.                       | Punjab University.   |
| 7. | M.N. Srivastava.   | Studies on Thiocomplexes and their analytical applications.      | Allahabad University.  |
| 8. | V.N. Sundararajan. | Isolation of basic constituents of some Indian Medicinal Plants. | Madras University.   |
| 9. | K.K. Bhattacharya. | Heterogeneous Catalysis.   | Jadavpur University or Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. |

III. MICROBIOLOGY.

- |     |                 |                    |   |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 10. | Bimalendu Bose. | Soil Microbiology. | Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|---|

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IV. GEOPHYSICS.

11. V.L.S. Bhiresa karan. Investigation on the Magnetite and associated rocks of the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra University.

V. BOTANY.

12. M. Lakshmanan. Pathogenesis and respiration Madras University.
13. (Mrs.) S.M. Gupta. Physiological and biochemical change due to pre-sowing hardening treatment. Delhi University.
14. B. Saha. Morphogenesis in rice plant. Indian Jute Research Institute.
15. Rama Rao, Badami. Plant Viruses and diseases. Madras University.
16. (Miss) Vimla Negi. Morphology of Indian Gymnosperms. University of Delhi.

VI. ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY.

(a) Civil Engineering.

17. R.S. Alwar. Model analysis of Hydraulic structures. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
18. A.T. Raghupathi Raju. Study of Calcareous soil in construction of earth dams. Koorkee University or Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(b) Electrical Engineering.

19. Syed Vickar Ahmed. Transient analysis. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
20. V. Subramanian. Microwaves. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	G.Ravindra Babu.	Communication Engineering.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
22.	V. Subrahmanyam.	Electrical Communication - Propogation of microwaves.	- do -
23.	Y. Narayana Rao.	Travelling Wave Phenomenon.	- do -
(c) <u>Mechanical Engineering.</u>			
24.	M.N. Srinivasan.	Heat transfer studies in Solidification of castings.	- do -
(d) <u>Chemical Engineering.</u>			
25.	V.V.S. Raju.	Applied Kinetics and reaction.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
(e) <u>Fuel Technology.</u>			
26.	B. Ramananda Rao.	Dust Coal gasification studies.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting :

17/18th September, 1959.

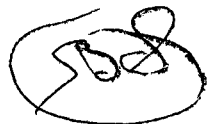
Item - 28 : To receive a report regarding the allocation of foreign exchange to Indian Universities and affiliated colleges for the import of scientific equipment and library books.

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The Report on the foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 20.0 lakhs to the Indian Universities through the University Grants Commission for the period January - March, 1959 for the purchase and import of scientific equipment was submitted to the Commission at their meeting held on 14/15th April, 1959. Since then information has been received from the Chief Controller of Imports that licences to the value of Rs. 19,42,439/50 nP. have been issued to different Universities against this allocation.

For the current licensing period - April - September, 1959, the Government of India originally made available a foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs. for the import of scientific equipment and library books required by the Universities. No provision was made for the requirements of engineering and technological departments/colleges directly under the control of the Universities and for affiliated colleges. A representation was, therefore, made to the Ministry of Finance for consideration of these additional requirements. The Ministry of Finance, thereupon, called a meeting on 21.5.59 of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the University Grants Commission and the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports for re-consideration of the allocation of foreign exchange quotas.

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It was noted that the total foreign exchange available for the requirements of Educational Institutions for the periods April-September, 1959 was of the value of Rs. 115.0 lakhs ( Rs. 35.0 lakhs allotted to the University Grants Commission, Rs. 50.0 lakhs to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and Rs. 30.0 lakhs to the Chief Controller of Imports from the commercial ceilings ). In order to cover the essential import requirements of the Universities, the affiliated colleges and the Engineering & Technological Institutions, the available quota of foreign exchange was re-allocated as follows :-

- a) Rs. 60.0 lakhs - For all Engineering and Technical institutions, including Government, non-government, University & non-university institutions ..... to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.
- b) Rs. 40.0 lakhs - For all Universities including affiliated colleges, ( but excluding technical and engineering institutions ) ..... to be the responsibility of the University Grants Commission.
- c) Rs. 15.0 lakhs - For all other requirements, including Medical, Agriculture and other institutions ..... to be the responsibility of the Chief Controller of Imports.

This would mean that the following allocations will be available to the Institutions which receive grants from the University Grants Commission.

- i) Rs. 40.0 lakhs - For scientific equipment and library books required by Universities and affiliated Colleges. This amount will be directly operated by the University Grants Commission and the import licences will be issued on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.
- ii) Rs. 10.0 lakhs - worth of foreign exchange for technical education for University Institutions. This amount will be operated by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs from their quota of Rs. 60.0 lakhs. The

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(S.E.S.)

import licences to the Institutions will be given by the Chief Controller of Imports on the recommendations of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The Chairman, University Grants Commission, decided that the foreign exchange of Rs. 40.0 lakhs made available through the University Grants Commission for the period April-September, 1959 will be utilised as under :

a) For scientific equipment required by University Departments.	Rs. 25 lakhs.
b) For scientific equipment required by affiliated colleges.	Rs. 10 lakhs.
c) For library books and journals for Universities and colleges.	Rs. 5 lakhs.
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	Rs. 40 lakhs.
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

Rs. 25.0 lakhs available for scientific equipment required by the Science Departments of Universities have been allocated to the different Universities approximately in proportion to the equipment grants sanctioned by the Commission for the duration of the Second Plan Period. Allocations for the last licensing period were also made on this basis. No rigid formula has been adopted for making allotments for library books and journals and for scientific equipment required by affiliated colleges. Requests for these are being dealt with on merit of each case.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item 29 - To consider the request of the A.I.C.T.E. for reconsideration of the decision taken by the Commission (vide resolution No.33 dated 26/27-9-'58) regarding the appointment of training and placement officers in Universities and Engineering Institutions.

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On the recommendation of its Northern Regional Committee, the All India Council for Technical Education decided that all technical institutions should appoint training and placement officers to look after the practical training and placement of the students. It was understood that the post of training and placement officers would be in addition to the normal complement of staff. The above decision was taken by the All India Council for Technical Education because it was felt that the post-college practical training forms an essential part of the education in Engineering for students preparing for the first degree examination. It was stated that from the experience so far gained, it was felt that the importance of the training and its benefits to the students were not fully explained to them by the institutions from which they passed out. The students did not receive full and proper guidance from the institutions regarding the facilities available for training. It was observed on the other hand, that in the case of institutions where training and placement officers were appointed, the situation had improved considerably. For maintaining direct contact with the industrial establishments, as well as for deriving the maximum benefit from the scheme of practical training,

(Contd.....2.)

it is necessary that a full-time officer of the status of a Professor should be appointed in each institution. It should be the responsibility of this officer to keep a record of the employment position of the students passing out of an institution as also to help them in securing gainful employment.

The above views of the All India Council for Technical Education and its recommendation on the subject were placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 26/27th September, 1958 when it resolved:-

" The Commission was of the view that the appointment of Training and Placement Officers was unnecessary and, therefore, did not accept the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education in this regard".

The decision of the Commission was considered by the All India Council for Technical Education at its 12th meeting held on 13th April, 1959. The Council adopted the following resolution:-

" In view of the importance of organised practical training for technical students, the Council decided to request the University Grants Commission to reconsider its decision on the question of the appointment of Training and Placement Officers in University Departments of Engineering".

The matter is placed before the Commission for reconsideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 17/18th September, 1959.

Item No.30: To approve the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. that no additional centres need be developed at present, for advanced work in High Voltage Engineering.

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On the recommendation of its Post-graduate Development Committee, the All India Council for Technical Education decided at its meeting held on 13th April 1959 that no additional centres need be developed for advanced work in High Voltage Engineering at this stage. It was noted that facilities in this field were available, at present, in several institutes for example, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

The recommendation of the Council may be accepted. The Universities having Engineering faculties will be accordingly informed.

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item No.31: To consider the views expressed by the A.I.C.T.E. on the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of incorporation of the Engineering Colleges as Departments of Universities.

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In October 1954, the Ministry of Education invited the attention of the University Grants Commission to the recommendation made by the University Education Commission that "it is better that the new Engineering Schools should not be isolated but should be departments of University, so that teachers of Science, Economics, Industrial relations and Language, shall be available, and so that Engineering Students may have the advantage of all round cultural atmosphere." The Ministry of Education pointed out that Universities in India had not taken kindly to this recommendation of University Education Commission and therefore requested that the matter may be considered by the University Grants Commission who may like to draw the attention of the Universities to the advantages of implementing it.

The Commission subsequently appointed a Committee consisting of Prof. M.S. Thacker and Dr. A.N. Khosla which submitted its report in December 1956. The Committee agreed with the University Education Commission that for producing skilled Engineers and Technologists, who should also be sound and well integrated individuals and citizens, it is desirable that Engineering Schools (Colleges) should not exist in isolation but should form an integral part of a University. The Committee noted that several Engineering Schools were already departments of Universities, e.g. at Annamalai, Aligarh, Baroda, Andhra, Jadavpur, Madras, Mysore,

(Contd....2.)

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Osmania and Roorkee.

The Committee realised that it was not possible at this stage to incorporate all Engineering Colleges and Institutions as departments of Universities but recommended that such institutions as were located at the University Headquarters like Poona, Chandigarh and Madras should be incorporated in the Universities concerned as departments as soon as possible.

Other affiliated colleges which are intentionally located near industrial centres like Ludhiana and Patiala in the Punjab, Sangli in Bombay may be left as they are but should be encouraged to introduce general education in their curriculum. The Central and State Governments should give necessary grants for the creation of Visiting Professorships in subjects like Cultural Education, Industrial relations, Business management, Economics and Labour relations.

Also special assistance may be given to Engineering Institutions for providing more books on Humanities and Social Sciences in their libraries and additional staff to teach these subjects.

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 18th February 1957 when it was resolved that the report be sent to the All India Council for Technical Education for comments and matter be placed before the Commission at a later date.

This report was considered by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education on 3rd December, 1957, who decided to invite the comments of the State Governments in the first instance. All the 8 State Governments (Andhra, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Panjab, Rajasthan and U.P.) which sent in replies were opposed to the proposals for the incorporation of

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Engineering Institutions as departments of Universities, partly because the Engineering Schools were not always situated in close proximity to Universities and partly because it was felt desirable to have engineering institutions located in Industrial Regions where they could have suitable background in the field of Engineering practices and industrial production.

The matter was finally discussed by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April 1959. The Council was of the view that in the present situation, it was neither practicable nor necessary to incorporate Engineering Colleges as Departments of Universities. The Council, however, recognised the necessity for intimate contacts between Engineering Colleges and Universities to which they are affiliated. This objective could be realised by the following measures:-

1. Engineering Colleges should have governing bodies which should include representatives of the Universities to which they are affiliated.
2. As far as possible, new Engineering Colleges should be located at centres which have also institutions dealing with other disciplines viz., Humanities, Sciences etc. Every effort should be made to promote corporate life between the students of Engineering Colleges and the students of the other institutions. Efforts should also be made to promote the growth of institutions for other disciplines near or around the existing Engineering colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for further consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
6-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item 32: To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the sanction of grant-in-aid for organising a post-graduate course in (a) Automobile Engineering and (b) in Radio Communication Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

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(A) On the recommendations of the Post-graduate Development Committee, the All India Council for Technical Education selected in 1953, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for organising a post-graduate course in Automobile Engineering and approved the following grants and staff:-

- (i) Equipment ..... Rs.75,000
- (ii) Working expenses..... Rs.12,500 per annum.
- (iii) Staff:
  - Asstt. Professor ..... One
  - Lecturer ..... One
  - Mechanic ..... One
  - Cleaner ..... One

The Post-graduate courses in Automobile Engineering were started from the session 1956-57.

Later in December, 1958, the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education sanctioned two additional laboratory Assistants and two laboratory Cleaners. Subsequently, the Institute requested for an additional grant for the purchase of equipment and for building. The request was examined by an expert appointed by the post-graduate Development Committee. On his recommendations, the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959, recommended the following Non-Recurring expenditure for the post-graduate courses in Automobile Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:-

(Contd.....2.)



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Building:-

1,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.  
inclusive of electric fittings .... Rs.15,000/-

Equipment:

(as recommended by the post-graduate Development Committee .... Rs.85,000/-

Total:- Rs.1,00,000/-

(B) For the post-graduate course in Radio-Communication Engineering, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, had asked for additional accommodation. The request of the Institute was examined by the Post-graduate Development Committee; on the recommendations of which the All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959, recommended the following expenditure:-

(a) Acoustical Laboratory:

- i) 12,000 sq.ft. plinth area      Rs.  
@ Rs.12/8 per sq.ft.      .... 1,50,000
- ii) Special fittings and wiring  
etc. @ 15% of the building  
cost.      ..... 22,500
- iii) Special foundation and  
other civil Engg. work for  
the Laboratory.      ..... 25,000
- iv) Construction of specially  
made acoustical rooms inside  
the main rooms, special  
acoustic fittings, materials  
and doors etc.      ..... 2,20,000

Total:- 4,17,500

- (b) Other laboratories viz.  
Laboratories for advanced  
Electronics, Advanced Line  
communication, Ultrashort  
and Microwave Engineering  
etc. plinth area 13,480  
sq.ft. @ Rs.12/8 per sq.ft.      1,68,500

- (ii) Special fittings, wiring  
etc. @ 15% of the building  
cost.      25,275

Total:- 1,93,775

Grand Total:- 6,11,275

(Contd.....3.)

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The Commission may sanction a grant of (a) 1 lakh for Automobile Engineering and (b) Rs.6,11,275/- for Radio and Communication Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated : 17th/18th September, 1957

Item 35. - To consider the decision of the A.I.C.T.E. fixing the value of post-graduate studentship and the research fellowship at Rs.250/- p.m. and Rs.400/-p.m. respectively.

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At its meeting held on 30/31st August, 1957 the Commission accepted the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the institution of post-graduate studentships and research scholarships in Engineering and Technology and adopted the following resolution:-

"The Commission resolved that studentships of the value of Rs.150/- and Rs.200/- per month, to the extent of 50% of the students, admitted each year, be instituted in Engineering and Technological institutions for approved post-graduate and research courses respectively; and that 3/4 of the cost be met by the University Grants Commission or the Central Government and the remaining 1/4 by State Government and / or the Institution concerned. It was resolved that wherever the Central Government's responsibility devolved upon the University Grants Commission, this expenditure might be wholly met by the Commission".

Some time ago, the All India Council for Technical Education changed the above pattern of assistance for post-graduate courses, raising the Central Government's share from 75% to 100%. The Commission also adopted this revised pattern later. The award of studentships has now been extended by the Commission to post-graduate studies in Applied Geology and Geo-physics as well.

With a view to encouraging larger number of Engineering graduates to go in for post-graduate studies and to fully utilise the facilities created for higher studies and research in engineering and technological

(Contd .....2.)

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subjects, the post-graduate Development Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on 11th April, 1959 recommended.

- i) That in view of the present day costs, the value of post-graduate studentships should be fixed at Rs.250/-p.m. for those doing Master's degree and Research Fellowship at Rs.400/-p.m. for doctorate work.
- ii) that studentships should be awarded to all candidates admitted to post-graduate courses subject to the condition that the number of such studentships for each course at an institution shall not exceed ten;

(N.B. Hitherto the number of studentships awarded was 50% of the students admitted)

- iii) that in awarding the studentships and Research Fellowships, the merit of the candidates should be taken into consideration and for that purpose the institutions should set up Selection Committees for selecting suitable candidates and that normally only first-class graduates should be selected for the award;
- iv) that it should be a condition of award that if a candidate discontinues his studies, he should refund the entire amount of studentship or scholarship paid to him.

The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959 endorsed the above recommendations of the Post-graduate Development Committee.

It may be noted in this connection that besides Studentships in certain subjects, the University Grants Commission awards following Scholarships and Fellowships which are open to all, studying or doing research in Basic Sciences or doing post-graduate work in Engineering and Technological subjects:-

- i) 100 Scholarships of Rs.200/- each for post-M.Sc. work.
- ii) 70 Junior Fellowships of Rs.300/- each for Post-doctorate research.
- iii) 40 Senior Fellowships of Rs.500/- each (or Rs.600/- for certain Engineering subjects).

Similarly, the scholarships are awarded by other

(Contd....3.)

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Institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The value of Scholarships given at Kharagpur is Rs.200/- (though they have a proposal to raise the value). The C.S.I.R. awards Junior and Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- (Rs.300/- for Engineering subjects) and Rs.400/- (Rs.500/- for Engineering subjects) respectively.

It will thus be seen that the value of Scholarships varies from Rs.200/- to Rs.300/- and is generally higher for engineering subjects than for Basic Sciences. The value of Rs.250/- for post-graduate studentship may be accepted as suggested by the All India Council for Technical Education especially in view of the fact that not many people at present go in for higher studies in Engineering whereas there is a great need for specialists and teachers in these subjects. If the Commission also approves the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education that all students admitted (upto 10) should receive studentships, a minimum standard for admission should be laid down and this should be possession of a First-class degree and in exceptional cases candidates with 55% or above marks may be accepted. No student having less than 55% marks should receive a studentship even if he is admitted.

With regard to the award of research fellowships to those who hold Master's degree in Engineering, the Commission has so far made available Fellowships of Rs.500/- under the general scheme of award of Senior Fellowships of this value. The Selection Committee appointed by the Commission for the selection of Fellows during 1959-60, however, recommended (vide Item No.27 of the agenda) that as the basis of selection of basic science candidates and those in Engineering and

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Technological subjects was different, it would be advisable that the Commission should set apart 20 Fellowships of Rs.300/- and 10 Fellowships of Rs.500/-. In place of the above recommendation of the Selection Committee, the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education may be accepted and 30 Fellowships of Rs.400/- each may be set apart for Engineering students. The selection of the Fellows should be made by a selection committee appointed by the Commission as in the case of basic sciences. 70 Junior and 40 Senior Fellowships previously approved may continue to be available for science subjects.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
9-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item - 34 - To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the courses of study and syllabii for post-graduate study in Engineering and Technology and the designation of the degrees to be awarded.

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The Joint Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education and the Inter-University Board, some years ago, formulated a scheme for post-graduate studies in various subjects which served a very useful purpose in indicating to the institutions concerned the nature and scope of post-graduate studies in each field, and the standards to be attained. As, however, the scheme was prepared several years ago and since then several changes have taken place which necessitate further revision of the scheme and as several new post-graduate courses in other fields have been sanctioned during this interval, the All India Council for Technical Education on the advice of its post-graduate Development Committee, decided that the original scheme should be revised in the light of all the new developments which have taken place and model courses for different subjects should be framed by experts. The directive has been given that every post-graduate course should include advanced Mathematics and project work which are essential to equip the students with a high degree of attainment in their respective fields.

The Post-graduate Development Committee also recommended to the All India Council for Technical Education that the Master's degree awarded at the end of a post-graduate course should be in Engineering or Technology with an appropriate nomenclature like M.E. or M.Tech. or M.Sc.

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(Engg./Tech.). The major field in which the degree has been awarded viz. Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Tele-Communication Engineering or Chemical Engineering etc. should be clearly specified. Similarly, the particular branch of specialisation as for instance Highway Engineering, Electrical Machines Design, Heat power Engineering etc. should also be specified. The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959 endorsed the recommendations of the post-graduate Development Committee regarding the courses of study and syllabii and approved the designation of awards as follows:-

i) The Master's Degree awarded at the end of post-graduate course should be in Engineering or Technology with an appropriate nomenclature like M.E. or M.Tech. or M.Sc. (Engineering/Technology).

ii) The major field in which the degree has been awarded viz. Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering should be specified.

iii) The particular branches of specialisation viz. Highway Engineering, Heat Power Engineering etc. should be specified.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information and approval.

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\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

17th/18th September, 1959.

- Item 35 - To consider the recommendations of A.I.C.T.E. regarding payment of special increment to teachers possessing post-graduate qualifications.

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With a view to encourage advanced studies and research in Engineering and technological subjects, the Post-graduate Development Committee recommended that the departments of the Central and State Governments and other technical organisations which employ Engineers and Technologists should give special pay for post-graduate qualifications to those members of the staff who have obtained Master's degree or Doctorate degree in Engineering and Technology. The Committee recommended that the special qualifications pay should be Rs.50/-p.m. for those who hold Master's degree and Rs.125/-p.m. for those who possess a Doctorate degree.

The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959 endorsed the recommendations of the Post-graduate Development Committee and further suggested that special pay may also be given to those teachers who had acquitted themselves very well even though they may not have obtained post-graduate qualifications as mentioned above.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
11-9-59.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 17/18th September, 1959.

Item - 36 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding further development of the college of Mining and Metallurgy and College of Technology Banaras Hindu University.  
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The Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. G.P. Kane, Dr. H.L. Roy, Shri Narain Das and Shri D.V. Narasimham was appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education for assessing the requirements of the Department of Chemical Engineering and College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University. The Committee visited the College on 7th May, 1955 and submitted a Report on the basis of which the Commission at its meeting held on 7th and 8th October, 1955 sanctioned a grant of Rs. 14,44,400 as detailed below to the Banaras Hindu University for the development of the departments of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology:-

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u>
a) Building ..	Rs. 7,04,100
b) Equipment ..	Rs. 6,60,500
c) Furniture ..	Rs. 49,800
d) Library books ..	Rs. 30,000
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	Rs. 14,44,400
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The above grants were sanctioned subject to the condition that

- 1) the University should discontinue the Industrial Chemistry courses and integrate the Department of Industrial Chemistry with the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology;
- 2) there should be only one course i.e. Chemical Engineering for four years duration after I.Sc.;

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3) the admission to the Chemical Engineering course should not exceed 30 annually.

The sanction for the above grants was conveyed to the University on 25th November, '55 but the plans and estimates for the building were received only on 12th December, 1957. The university was paid a grant of Rs.4,55,250/- against the above sanctions, but on account of the non-utilisation of the grants paid, an amount of Rs.3,75,000/- was later adjusted against other fresh grants. Practically no grant has been utilised by the University for equipment, but an amount of Rs.3,80,250/- has been paid for the construction of buildings. In addition to this, sanction for the payment of Rs.1,50,200/- was conveyed to the University on 29th June, 1959, but the amount has not been drawn by the University so far.

Subsequent to the conveying of sanction of a grant of Rs.7,04,100/- over an area of 46,000 sq.ft. the university submitted proposals for additional building requirements of 56,000 sq.ft. estimated to cost Rs.8.4 lakhs. The main reason for the demand of this additional accommodation was that the Visiting Committee which visited the University in May 1955 had not taken into account the needs of the Department of Silicate Technology which has since been established. Under the new set up, the students of both the departments i.e. Chemical Engineering and Silicate Technology will have several joint classes. For the first three years, the two courses will have common classes with 60 students including repeaters, instead of 30. The University therefore, requested for additional grant of Rs.8.4 lakhs for buildings and Rs.1.6 lakhs for furniture. This request of the University was forwarded to the All India Council for Technical Education in June, 1957. The Council requested the same committee which visited the University in 1955 to examine

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the additional requirements. The Committee while examining the University's request took into consideration the following factors:-

- 1) Additional building is necessary on account of the common course for the first three years for Chemical Engineering and Silicate Technology (increasing the unit from 30 to 60 ).
- 2) Instructional facilities in Engineering subjects should be provided independently of the College of Engineering with a view to have closer and more intense supervision and training in these subjects.
- 3) The original assessment was made at a time when the Chemical Engineering Board did not consider standards of accommodation, equipment and staff and also when the exact pattern of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology courses was not settled by the Board.
- 4) It was desirable that the needs of this College should be assessed on the same lines as those of the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University since the intake in both cases to the 1st degree course is 60.

On the above consideration, the Committee re-assessed the total requirements of the College and made the following recommendations for additional grants:-

I. Non-recurring

(a) Building:

Total accommodation needed.	50,200 sq.ft.
Less space existing at the time of the visit of the Committee in May, '55.	5,600 sq.ft.
Net additional space requirements.	44,600 sq.ft.
Add 1/3 for walls and passages.	14,900 sq.ft.
Total plinth area.	59,500 sq.ft.

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Cost of the building @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft. including services:	Rs. 8,92,500
Less amount already sanctioned.	Rs. 7,04,100
<u>Additional building grant recommended.</u>	Rs. 1,88,400
b) <u>Furniture:</u>	Rs. 25,000
Total:-	Rs. 2,13,400

II. Recurring

a) for consumables and  
Maintenance. Rs. 48,500

b) Staff

N.B. to be determined later.

Additional posts will be determined on the basis of existing staff for under-graduate courses and also the staff to be made available by the former industrial chemistry section.

The Committee also recommended that with a view to avoid unnecessary duplication of engineering laboratories and workshops in several colleges, the training of all students other than those of the engineering college proper may have a separate unit of engineering instructional facilities. For purposes of normal control, this unit may be in the charge of a governing body consisting of the principals of the college of ~~Technology~~ Mining and Metallurgy, the College of Technology and the College of Engineering, and may be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor or Pro Vice-Chancellor. The staff for engineering instruction may be on the cadre of the engineering college to ensure their full promotional interests and thus enable suitable men to be attracted. In order to make this workable, it was recommended that the College of Mining and Metallurgy should be relocated on a

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site near the college of Engineering and college of Technology.  
The assessed requirements for the common instructional facilities for general and engineering subjects is as follows:-

I. Non-recurring:

Building: 39,300 sq.ft. Rs.5,89,950 or say Rs.5,90,000  
plinth area  
@ Rs.15/- per  
sq.ft.

Equipment (As per Committee's list)	Rs.6,02,000
Furniture	Rs. 25,000
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Total Non-recurring:	Rs.12,17,000
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II. Recurring:

a) Staff and establishment (as per Committee's list):	Rs.1,52,000
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b) Consumables and Maintenance expenditure.	Rs. 23,900
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Total Recurring :	Rs.1,75,000
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If the Commission approves the above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for the development of the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University sanction may be given to the payment of a total grant of Rs.14,30,400 non-recurring and Rs.2,23,400 recurring as detailed below:-

a) For the College of Technology:

Non-Recurring	.....	Rs.2,13,400
Recurring	.....	Rs. 48,500

b) For the common unit of general and engineering subjects.

Non-recurring	.....	Rs.12,17,000
Recurring	.....	Rs.1,75,000

The grants will be paid as and when necessary.