

University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg.



Proceedings of the 63rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 2nd December, 1964.

The following were present:

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| 1. Prof. D.S.Kothari | Chairman |
| 2. Shri S.R.Das | Member |
| 3. Shri D.C.Pavate | " |
| 4. Shri B.Shiva Rao | " |
| 5. Pt. H.N.Kunzru | " |
| 6. Dr. A.C.Joshi | " |
| 7. Shri P.N.Kirpal | " |
| 8. Shri K.L.Joshi | Secretary |

Secretariat

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| 1. Dr. P.J.Philip | Jt. Secretary |
| 2. Dr. V.S.Patankar | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. Dr. S.Bhattacharya | " |
| 4. Shri R.K.Chhabra | " |

Apologies for absence were received from Prof. A.R.Wadia and Shri V.T.Dehejia.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th November, 1964.

The minutes of the 62nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 5th November, 1964 already circulated, were confirmed:

Item No.2: (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive items of information:

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix I* of these Minutes.

Item 2(a)(34) - (Travel grants to teachers for attending Conferences abroad) - The Commission desired that teachers who are assisted by the Commission to attend International Conferences may be requested to send reports on the conferences attended by them and that if necessary these reports be circulated to the universities.

(b) The Commission received and noted the items listed in Appendix II* of these Minutes.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th November 1964.

The Commission approved the grants released as shown in Appendix III* of these Minutes.

Item No.4: To receive a statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1964-65 upto the end of October, 1964.

The Commission noted the progress of expenditure incurred so far during the Third Plan and stressed the need for

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additional funds through the annual plans to meet the minimum essential needs of the Universities. Without additional funds the rate of development and the progress of schemes for the improvement of the quality of education would be affected adversely. A request has been made to the Government to provide to the Commission additional grant of about 7 crores.

Item No. 5: To receive a note on the establishment of the Delhi Medical College, Delhi, sponsored by the Society for promotion of Medical & Health Education, Delhi.

This was noted.

Item No. 6: To receive a note indicating the basis generally adopted by the Universities & Institutions deemed to be universities for admission to Engineering Courses.

This was noted.

It was pointed out that the State Governments and Universities have already been apprised of the earlier decision of the Commission that admission to the engineering colleges should be done on the basis of academic merit and suitability for the course and not on communal or caste or parochial basis.

Item No. 7: To receive the proceedings of the second meeting of the Karya Karta Dal of the Hindi Sahaka Samiti held on 5th October, 1964.

This was noted. It was agreed that the summary of the main recommendations may be brought up before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No. 8: To receive a note regarding the U.S. P.L. 480 Programme (Agricultural Research Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture) of financial assistance for research schemes undertaken by the departments in Universities in India.

This was noted.

Item No. 9: To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding revision of scale of pay of the Principal, Women's College.

The Commission desired that an allowance of Rs. 150/- per month may be given to the present incumbent Principal of the Women's College, Aligarh Muslim University and that the question of revision of the scale of pay may be considered when the present incumbent vacates the post.

Item No. 10: To consider a proposal for the organisation of a short term course in Russian Language at Delhi University.

The Commission accepted the proposal in principle to start short term courses in Russian Language and desired that the requirements for staff and equipment may be further examined, keeping in view the facilities already available.

Item No. 11: To consider the question of payment of Development grants to Institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

The Commission agreed that when an institution is deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act the "Central assistance" to it for higher education (for which recognition had been given by the UGC) should be provided by the UGC. Any grants to be paid by the Central Govt. should be determined on the basis of the advice of the UGC and channelled through the Commission. The quantum of assistance, as also the sharing basis, will be determined by the UGC after examining the merits of the proposal/project and the priority to be given to it.

Item No. 12: To consider a proposal from S.N.D.T. University for payment of a special grant of Rs. 50 lakhs on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the University.

The Commission agreed that a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs be paid to the S.N.D.T. University on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the University to be spent on schemes in consultation with the U.G.C.

Item No. 13: To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Vidya Bhavana Hostel of Visva-Bharati.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Visva-Bharati for payment of an additional grant of Rs. 1,28,000 towards the construction of the Vidya Bhavana Hostel. The grant will be paid as and when required, according to the normal procedure.

Item No. 14: To consider a proposal from Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Director, University Botany Laboratory, Madras for sending delegations of prominent Scientists in the country to International Congress abroad.

The Commission noted the report of Prof. T.S. Sadasivan regarding the visit of the scientists to the Tenth International Botanical Conference, at Edinburgh and the contribution made by Indian Scientists. The Commission felt that it would be an advantage to have a small Committee to work out in advance (say, for the next two years) a programme of participation by Scientists in our Universities in International Conferences, after taking into account the interest and importance of the proposed conferences in relation to Indian standards and need and the likely availability of funds.

Item No. 15: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the utilisation of the opening balance out of the Block Grant for the period ending 31.3.1963.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore that a sum not exceeding Rs. 9.77 lakhs as detailed below may be adjusted against the opening balance of Rs. 14.25 lakhs of the Block Grant paid to the Institute for the quinquennium 1958-63:

(a) Apparatus and equipment, etc.	...	Rs. 5,77,000/-
(b) Fencing of the Institute Grounds	...	Rs. 2,50,000/-
(c) Amenities to students (Improvements in the hostel and mess facilities)	...	Rs. 1,00,000/-
(d) Provision for special lectures and symposia.	...	Rs. 50,000/-

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Item No. 16: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for development of the Department of Biochemistry.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the development of the Department of Biochemistry and agreed to give the following grants on a cent per cent basis towards the expenditure indicated below:-

Purpose	Total estimated expenditure
A. <u>Non-recurring</u>	
(i) Building	Rs. 50,000
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000
Total N.R.	Rs. 3,50,000

B. Recurring (for staff & maintenance)

(i) Additional staff of 1 Assistant Professor, 2 Lecturers and 1 Lab. Helper (estimated cost)	Rs. 24,000 p.a.
(ii) Maintenance	Rs. 9,000 p.a.

Item No. 17: To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the establishment of an extension Library Centre at Bikaner.

The Commission considered the proposal from the Rajasthan University and desired that the extension Library Centre at Udaipur be transferred to the Udaipur University. As regards the proposal to have a new library extension centre at Bikaner the Commission felt that the scheme may be considered separately on merits.

Item No. 18: To further reconsider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the development proposal of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed for assessing the development proposal of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University and desired that the following grants recommended for the purpose may be found by the University from within its Third Plan allocations:-

1. <u>Non-Recurring</u>	1. Buildings - for constructing the first floor including the cost of laboratory fittings, services and furniture.	Rs. 2,00,000
	2. Laboratory equipment	Rs. 1,00,000
	3. Special research chemicals	Rs. 20,000

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4. Miscellaneous - a small experimental green house including pot-culture rooms. Rs. 20,000

II. Recurring - Staff.

- 1 Reader and one Lecturer Rs. 15,000 (per annum)

Item No.19: To consider a proposal from the Agra University regarding establishment of a School of Solid State Physics, in the Department of Physics of D.S.B. Government College, Nainital.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Agra University for the establishment of a School of Solid State Physics in the Department of Physics of D.S.B. Government College, Nainital, but desired that the question of further assistance, if any, to Physics Department of the College for its development may be considered under the existing schemes of the U.G.C. for assistance to colleges and individual research workers.

Item No.20: To consider a note regarding the programme of Exchange of visits by younger Scientists between India and the United Kingdom.

The Commission received the note on the scheme for the exchange of younger scientists between India and U.K. and authorised the necessary expenditure to be incurred for this purpose.

Item No.21: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair and sanctioned for this purpose grants amounting to Rs. 16,21,400(NR) and Rs. 5,44,000(R) as per details given in the Appendix IV.

Item No.22: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding expansion of the training capacity and introduction of a new degree course in engineering for B.Sc. at the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding (a) expansion of the training capacity and (b) introduction of a new degree course in engineering for B.Sc. students at the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and sanctioned for this purpose grants amounting to Rs. 10,16,475 (NR) and Rs. 5,93,325(R) to be paid by the U.G.C. as per details given in Appendix V. The Commission also accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the expenditure of Rs. 18,24,800 for the construction of hostels and desired that this may be recommended to the Ministry of Education for giving necessary loans.

Item No.23: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding increase in the annual admission capacity of the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.T.C.T.E. regarding the increase in the annual admission capacity of the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University and for this purpose sanctioned grants as indicated below:

<u>Purpose</u> (1)	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u> (2)
<u>Non-Recurring</u>	
(a) Buildings (13,775 sq.ft. for class rooms & 6,555 sq.ft. for workshop type.)	Rs. 1,49,530/-
(b) Equipment including furniture and library	Rs. 2,00,000
Total:	Rs. 3,49,530/-

Recurring (p. a.)

Staff salaries and maintenance.	Rs. 1,45,000/-
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Item No. 24: To consider the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of grants to State Universities for the construction of hostels for engineering students.

The Commission considered the views of the Central Government regarding payment of grants to the State Universities for the construction of hostels for engineering students and felt that the assistance to the universities for the construction of such hostels should be on the same basis as for the other hostels sanctioned by the Commission. It would, however, still be open to the universities if they so desired to ask for loans for the construction of hostels. In this connection, the Commission expressed the view that perhaps it would be desirable if the students of different faculties resided in the same hostel instead of having separate hostels for each faculty. The Commission further desired that this may also be discussed with the Ministry of Education.

Item No. 25: To consider the recommendations of the Standards Committee of the U.G.C. regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to engineering and technological institutions in the country.

The Commission considered the question of selection of candidates for admission to engineering and technological

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institutions and felt that multiplicity of tests or special selection examinations were not desirable academically, apart from the financial burden and other hardships to the candidates. The Commission was of the view that, when considered necessary, alongwith the general annual examinations held by different boards/bodies, it may be possible to introduce a special paper or papers for purpose of determining admissions to engineering colleges. The Commission desired that a Committee be appointed in consultation with the A.I.C.T.E. to examine the question and suggest a suitable method of selection.

Item No 26: To consider the proposal of the Panjab University for providing facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan Languages and history.

The Commission accepted the revised proposal of Panjab University for providing facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages and history at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,500/- on the usual sharing basis of 50:50.

Item No. 27: To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for the preparation of bilingual dictionaries in the Dravidian Languages.

The Commission agreed in principle to the proposal of the Annamalai University for the preparation of the bilingual dictionaries in the Dravidian Languages on the usual sharing basis. The Commission desired that it may be ascertained whether the Ministry of Education would assist the University for the proposed scheme.

Item No. 28: To consider the request of the Ravishankar University, Raipur, for financial assistance towards the development of post-graduate studies.

The Commission agreed that assistance may be given to the Ravishankar University towards the construction of a library building and purchase of books. The Commission further desired that a visiting committee may be sent to the University to make an assessment of its development requirements. This decision of the Commission does not affect its earlier resolution to naming of the University.

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Item No. 29: To consider a proposal of Barahseni College, Aligarh, for a grant for the expansion of Science Education

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Barahseni College, Aligarh, for the construction of Science laboratories at an estimated cost of Rs.2,75,000/- and agreed to share the expenditure on 50 per cent basis.

Item No. 30: To consider the progress of various development schemes sponsored by the Commission in respect of colleges during II and III Plans.

This was noted. In this connection, the Commission desired that a list of about 100 outstanding colleges may be prepared for the provision of special assistance towards their development.

Item No. 31: To consider the proposal for the institution of National Scholarships for Post-graduate studies in Science, Humanities & Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted in principle the proposal for the institution of 100 National Scholarships for post-graduate studies in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences and desired that a detailed scheme may be worked out for making these scholarships available at university departments which are recognised as centres of advanced study. These scholarships should be available to students coming to the centre from universities other than the universities where the centres are located.

Item No. 32: To consider a proposal for the institution of Nehru Fellowships/Visiting professorships for outstanding Indian Scientists working abroad.

The Commission agreed that the proposal for the institution of Nehru Fellowships/Visiting Professorships for outstanding Indian scientists working abroad may be referred to the Ministry of Education for their advice.

Item No. 33: To nominate a representative of the U.G.C. on the society of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

The Commission agreed that the Secretary, U.G.C. will be the representative of the Commission on the Society of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

Item No. 34: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission on the development of the Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee for the development of Linguistic Studies in some universities during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.75,000(R) and Rs.1,35,000(NR) as detailed in the Appendix VI.



Item No. 35: To consider the report of the Committee on the establishment of a University for north eastern areas (Nagaland, NEFA, etc.)

This was withdrawn.

Item No. 36: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 3rd February, 1965 at New Delhi.

Addl. Item No. 1: To receive the inaugural address of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission to the IInd Personal Contact Programme organised by the Directorate, Correspondence Courses, Delhi University.

This was received.

Addl. Item No. 2: To receive the proceedings of the tenth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education held on September 5, 1964.

This was noted. It was agreed that the Commission's assistance to the universities for the post of Coordinators will be of five years and that as this would be an experimental project no assurance be asked from the universities to continue the post after the period when the U.G.C. assistance ceases.

Addl. Item No. 3: To consider a proposal of the Jabalpur University for fixing the salaries of some of the teachers with effect from 1.4.1964, after giving them the notional benefit but without retrospective payment of arrears.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Jabalpur University for fixing the salaries of the university teachers with effect from 1.4.1961. It was noted that this would not involve retrospective payment of arrears but only notional benefit was to be given to teachers. However, with effect from 1.4.1964 the Commission would assist the University towards the revision on the usual sharing basis.

Addl. Item No. 4: To consider the request of the U.P. Government for financial assistance towards the salary revision of certain categories of teachers in private affiliated colleges.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of U.P. Govt. for revision of the salary scales for teachers of the affiliated colleges in U.P. and agreed to meet the approved expenditure on the usual sharing basis for a period of 5 years from the date of introduction of the revised scales. In this connection,

the Commission noted that the scales of pay for principals of colleges was higher than the U.G.C. scales of pay. In approving the proposed scales of pay the Commission desired to make it clear that the introduction of the UGC scales of pay (which were based on an all-India consideration) should not lead to any reduction or down-grading of salary scales if in any particular case these (UGC scales) happened to be lower or less favourable than the scales already in force.

Addl. Item No. 5: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in Engineering/Technology at the Osmania University, Hyderabad.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering and technology at Osmania University, Hyderabad and sanctioned grants to be paid on 100 per cent basis as indicated in the Appendix VII.

Addl. Item No. 6: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in Engineering at the Jadavpur University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the Jadavpur University and sanctioned for this purpose grants indicated in the Appendix VIII to be paid on a hundred per cent basis.

Addl. Item No. 7: To consider a proposal of St. Teresa's, Ernakulam for additional grant for expansion of laboratory facilities.

The Commission approved the proposal of St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam; for the construction of laboratory building and purchase of equipment at an estimated cost of Rs.2,17,500/- Commission's 2/3rd share being Rs.1,45,000/-.

Addl. Item No. 8: To consider a proposal received from Feroze Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly for a grant for the expansion of Science education.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Feroze Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly, for expansion of science education and for this purpose agreed to pay a grant to the extent of Rs.1.5 lakhs for this purpose on the usual sharing basis.

Addl. Item No. 9: To consider a proposal received from Balwant Rajput College, Agra for remodelling the existing block of class rooms and auditorium in its Agra campus to convert it into a library block and for constructing a separate building for class rooms and auditorium so displaced.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of Balwant Rajput College for constructing lecture halls

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and re-modelling of the existing block at an estimated cost of Rs.2,16,000/- the Commission's share being Rs.1,44,500/-.

Addl. Item No. 10: To consider the question of holding Summer Institutes for talented under-graduate students in Science and Mathematics.

The Commission accepted the proposal of holding Summer Institutes for talented under-graduate students in Science and Mathematics. In this connection, the Commission was of the view that the NCERT (Ministry of Education) could be requested to consider a similar scheme in relation to holding summer institutes for the benefit of talented students of the secondary schools.

Addl. Item No. 11: To consider a proposal for the institution of foreign scholarships for sending talented Indian teachers/scientists ~~abroad~~ in pursuit of advanced study and research.

It was noted that this was referred to the Mathematics Committee appointed by the Commission.

Addl. Item No. 12: To consider further the proposal of the Delhi University for creation of an additional post of Reader in the Department of History.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of Delhi University for the creation of an additional post of a Reader in the Department of History and suggested that it may be considered under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Addl. Item No. 13: To consider a proposal of the Allahabad University for the purchase of a built up house as Vice-Chancellor's residence.

It was noted that the Commission does not normally assist for acquiring built up property. It was agreed that the proposal of the Allahabad University to purchase a house for the Vice-Chancellor's residence may be referred to the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance and the State Government for advice.

Addl. Item No. 14: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of courses in general education.

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of courses in General Education and agreed that as in the case of other universities a post of a Coordinator may be sanctioned for the university. It was also agreed that a grant of Rs.24,000/- be paid to the University for purchase of books and setting up of a film library.

Addl. Item No. 15: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies for a building.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee for construction of the new building of Indian School of International Studies with a built up area of 64,000 sq.ft. and an assembly hall accommodating 350-400 persons, 2 garages, 4 servants' quarters and a caretaker's flat at an estimated cost of Rs.16.00 lakhs. The Commission agreed to meet cent per cent expenditure for the construction of the building. It was noted that the major portion of the construction work will be done in the Fourth Plan.

Addl. Item No. 16: To consider the suggestion from Shri B. Shiva Rao, Member, U.G.C. to have a Bureau of Personnel in the U.G.C.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Shri B. Shiva Rao of setting up a Bureau of Personnel in the U.G.C. It was suggested that an advisory committee may be appointed to advise about the work and organization of the bureau.

Addl. Item No. 17: To receive a note on the progressive use of Hindi for the Union official purposes and the recommendations made by the Karyakari Dal for its popularisation.

The Commission received the note from the Ministry of Education with regard to the use of Hindi for official purposes and agreed that in consultation with the Hindi Directorate the name of the U.G.C. be printed in Devnagari script on the letter heads. It was also agreed that with effect from 1963-64 the annual report be published also in Hindi.

Addl. Item No. 18: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendations made by the Sapru Committee on Higher Education.

The Commission received the report of the Sapru Committee on Higher Education and desired that members be requested to send their comments on the same and the matter brought up before the Commission at its next meeting.

Addl. Item No. 19: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for raising the value of the Scholarships to research students in the Engineering Faculty from Rs. 250 p.m. to Rs. 400 p.m.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for raising the value of the scholarship to research students in the engineering faculty from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- p.m. provided that the additional expenditure could be met within the block grant.

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Addl. Item No. 20: To consider the proposal of Marathwada University for the construction of a Faculty Club-cum-Guest House.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Marathwada University for the construction of a Faculty Club-cum-Guest House. The Commission's assistance will be limited to 2/3rd of the actual expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

Addl. Item No. 21: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of a post of Director of Physical Education.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of a post of a Director of Physical Education.

Addl. Item No. 22: To consider a proposal of Women's Christian College, Madras for a grant for the extension of library facilities.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Women's Christian College, Madras for construction of a library building including purchase of books and furniture at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs and agreed to make a grant of Rs. 2,67,000 on the usual sharing basis.

Addl. Item No. 23: To receive a note regarding the visit of the Secretary, University Grants Commission and Deputy Secretary (Humanities) to the Centres of Advanced Study at the Universities of Poona and Bombay.

This was noted.

Addl. Item No. 24: To receive a report of the Conference of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with the Vice-Chancellors and Educationists on collegiate and secondary education held in October, 1964.

This was noted.

Addl. Item No. 25: To consider a note on the development of secondary education.

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

Addl. Item No. 26: To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for financial assistance required for the Computer Centre in the Delhi School of Economics.

The Commission considered the proposal from the Delhi University for financial assistance for setting up a Computer Centre at the Delhi School of Economics and approved for this purpose the following expenditure :-

(1) (a) Non-recurring expenditure for installation. Rs. 35,000/-

(b) Non-recurring expenditure for special furniture	Rs. 15,000/-	
N.R. Total	<u>Rs. 50,000/-</u>	
(II) (c) Recurring expenditure for staff	Rs. 58,000/-	per annum
(d) Recurring expenditure for maintenance - Rs.3,000/-	Rs. 36,000/-	per annum
(e) Recurring expenditure for cards (a) one million cards at Rs.12.50 per thousand.	Rs. 12,500/-	per annum
(f) Recurring expenditure for miscellaneous stationery	Rs. 2,500/-	per annum
R. Total	<u>Rs.1,09,000/-</u>	per annum

It was noted that the recurring grant per annum required by the University will be limited to Rs.65,400/- and that the balance of the recurring expenditure would be met by other institutions to whom the computation facilities would be made available.

The Commission expressed the view that computation facilities are essential for advanced research work at the universities and that facilities for computation work may be developed at, say, about 20 selected centres during the Fourth Plan period. The Commission desired that the Expert Committee for Mathematics may be requested to work out the details of the scheme.

The Commission received the revised report of U.G.C. for 1963-64 and agreed that the members be requested to send their comments if any by a specified date and after the report has been seen by Shri B. Shiva Rao steps be taken to present the report to the Central Government.

sd/-
(K.L. JOSHI)
SECRETARY

sd/
(D.S. KOTHARI)
CHAIRMAN

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University Grants Commission

Appendix I to
Minut
Dated 2nd December 64

To approve the action taken on certain matters.

- (1) Vikram University - Financial assistance towards the purchase of a Micro-film Reader.

The proposal of the Vikram University for the provision of Rs. 7,000/- for the purchase of a Micro-film Reader for the University Library has been accepted on 100% basis.

- (2) M. S. University of Baroda - Financial assistance for converting the central hall of the Faculty of Arts into a reading room.

The M. S. University of Baroda approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for conversion of the central hall of the Faculty of Arts into a reading room. The Commission accepted the proposal of the M. S. University of Baroda for furnishing the central hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,470/-. The Commission's share of expenditure will be limited to Rs. 14,980/- @ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total estimated cost of Rs. 22,470/- and is to be met out of the III Plan allocation to the University.

- (3) Vikram University - Purchase of Library furniture.

The Commission approved an amount of Rs. 8,41,488/- towards the construction of the library building of the Vikram University on the sharing basis 50:50 vide this office letter No. F. 51-30/59(H) dated 26.10.1962. As the library building is nearing completion, the University approached the Commission for a grant for library furniture. The University also requested the Commission to share $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expenditure on the purchase of library furniture. Since the Commission has been sharing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of library buildings under the III Five Year Plan, the request of the Vikram University to share $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expenditure on account of the library furniture was accepted. The total cost of library furniture @ 20% of the cost of the library building amounts to Rs. 1,68,297. The Commission's $\frac{2}{3}$ share of this amounts to Rs. 1,12,198.

- (4) Banaras Hindu University - Value of scholarships approved by the Commission for LL.B., LL.M. & Ph.D. (in Law).

The visiting committee appointed by the Commission to examine the revised proposals of the Banaras Hindu University for improving the standard of legal studies in the Banaras Hindu University recommended inter alia the award of the following scholarships for the study of Law:-

- (1) 3 Ph.D. Scholarships;

- (ii) 6 LL.M. Scholarships;
- (iii) 12 LL.B. Scholarships.

The report was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1964 vide additional item No. 14. The Commission decided that the value of the scholarships for LL.B., LL.M. & Ph.D. students be decided by the U.G.C. in relation to similar scholarships and fellowships at the corresponding levels in Humanities, Science and professional courses. The value of the scholarships has been determined as under:-

- (1) for LL.B. - Rs. 75/- p.m. each
- (2) for LL.M. - Rs. 100/- p.m. each
- (3) for Ph.D. - Rs. 200/- p.m. each

The University has been informed accordingly.

- (5) Jadavpur University - Upgrading a post of Reader to that of a Professor in the Department of History.

The Jadavpur University requested the U.G.C. to upgrade one of the posts of Readers to that of a Professor in the Department of History and proposed the appointment of Dr. J.N. Sarkar, Reader in the Department of History to the upgraded post of Professor. The University had indicated that the consequential increase in expenditure would be met out of the III Five Year Plan allocations. The proposal of the University was accepted on condition that the appointment was made by open competition based on an advertisement in the press and on the recommendations of a selection committee.

- (6) Lucknow University - Construction of the building for the faculty of Law.

The U.G.C. approved the construction of a building for the faculty of Law in the University of Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,07,200 on a sharing basis of $\frac{2}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ (the U.G.C. bearing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total expenditure). The estimated expenditure on the building including furniture was later raised to Rs. 3,32,400/-. The University accepted the lowest tender of Rs. 3,69,474 and requested the U.G.C. to approve an additional amount of Rs. 37,074 over the estimated amount of Rs. 3,32,400/- already approved. This has been approved subject to the condition that the P.W.D. accepts the tender premium involved. The University had sent the requisite certificate from the local P.W.D. in respect of the tender excess.

The total amount approved for the Law Faculty building of the Lucknow University now is Rs. 3,69,474/- of which the share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % works out to Rs. 2,46,316/-.

- (7) Banaras Hindu University - Proposal for an additional Lecturer in Chinese and some non-recurring expenditure for an intensive Diploma Course in Chinese.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the U.G.C.

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- (ii) 6 LL.M. Scholarships;
- (iii) 12 LL.B. Scholarships.

The report was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1964 vide additional item No.14. The Commission decided that the value of the scholarships for LL.B., LL.M. & Ph.D. students be decided by the U.G.C. in relation to similar scholarships and fellowships at the corresponding levels in Humanities, Science and professional courses. The value of the scholarships has been determined as under:-

- (1) for LL.B. - Rs.75/- p.m. each
- (2) for LL.M. - Rs.100/- p.m. each
- (3) for Ph.D. - Rs.200/- p.m. each

The University has been informed accordingly.

- (5) Jadavpur University - Upgrading a post of Reader to that of a Professor in the Department of History.

The Jadavpur University requested the U.G.C. to upgrade one of the posts of Readers to that of a Professor in the Department of History and proposed the appointment of Dr. J.N.Sarkar, Reader in the Department of History to the upgraded post of Professor. The University had indicated that the consequential increase in expenditure would be met out of the III Five Year Plan allocations. The proposal of the University was accepted on condition that the appointment was made by open competition based on an advertisement in the press and on the recommendations of a selection committee.

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The total amount approved for the Law Faculty building of the Lucknow University now is Rs.3,69,474/- of which the share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % works out to Rs.2,46,316/-.

- (7) Banaras Hindu University - Proposal for an additional Lecturer in Chinese and some non-recurring expenditure for an intensive Diploma Course in Chinese.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the U.G.C.

for an additional Lecturer in Chinese and some non-recurring expenditure for implementing an intensive Diploma Course in Chinese at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000/- for the rest of the III Five Year Plan period as per details given below:-

	<u>Facilities approved</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
(1)	Lecturer in Chinese 1	Rs. 9,000
(2)	For cyclostyling of lessons.	Rs. 750
(3)	Stationery & Printing	Rs. 750
(4)	Library books.	Rs. 1,500
	Total	Rs. 12,000

The University agreed to adjust the expenditure of Rs. 12,000/- on the above scheme within the III Five Year Plan allocation. The request of the University has been acceded to.

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- (8) Aligarh Muslim University - Grant for the purchase of Sanskrit books.

The Aligarh Muslim University approached the University Grants Commission for a special grant of Rs. 15,000/- for the purchase of Sanskrit books in order to build up a proper library for the newly established Post-graduate Department of Sanskrit. This has been approved on the condition that the expenditure will be adjusted within the Third Plan allocations made for the development of teaching and research departments (Humanities & Social Sciences).

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- (9) Marathwada University - Sanction of a post of Professor for the Post-graduate Department of English.

The Marathwada University established a Post-graduate Department of English in 1963-64 as recommended by the Academic Council of the University and requested the Commission to sanction a post of Professor of English for the Department. The University intimated that the expenditure required on account of the salary of Professor would be adjusted within the allocation made for the Third Five Year Plan. The proposal of the University has been accepted on the sharing basis of 50:50.

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- (10) D.A.V. College, Jullundur - approval for expenditure incurred in anticipation of the sanction.

The Commission approved a provision of Rs. 33,000/- for the construction of M.A. Economics block of the D.A.V. College, Jullundur under the scheme of the Development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, during III Five Year Plan. The College undertook the construction of the building before the Commission's formal approval and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 16,211.23 in anticipation of the Commission's sanction. The expenditure incurred on the building before the sanction was treated as approved expenditure for the purpose of grants sanctioned for development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

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- (11) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Grant-in-aid for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Construction of Science Blocks - Second and Third Five Year Plans.

During the 2nd and 3rd Plan periods, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs. 9,40,712 (U.G.C.'s share Rs. 7,55,141/-) for construction of Buildings for Departments of Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry at the S.V. Vidyapeeth. Against this sanction, in January, 1963 plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 5,21,211/- for the construction of Chemistry Laboratory building - Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth were accepted. These estimates did not include the cost of storage tanks, colouring the buildings, drain lines etc. A few additional features were later introduced in the Chemistry Department at the instance of the Head of the Department. This resulted in an additional cost of Rs. 62,861/- over the original estimates.

Accordingly, in September, 1964 the Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, requested the Commission to approve an additional expenditure of Rs. 62,861/- for providing special facilities, as mentioned above, in the Chemistry laboratory building. The proposal of Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth was accepted on 9th October, 1964 and sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs. 54,760/- after taking into account the sum of Rs. 8,101/- still available with the University as difference between Rs. 9,40,712/- total expenditure approved earlier and Rs. 9,32,611/- the estimated cost of the Science Blocks as per plans and estimates already accepted.

- (12) Rajasthan University - Grant-in-aid for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Development of Botanical Garden - Third Five Year Plan period.

In August, 1964, the Registrar, Rajasthan University, submitted a proposal for a grant for the development of the Botanical Garden at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/- and sought Commission's approval for the same. The University informed that they had acquired a plot near the Department of Botany and wished to develop it into a Botanical Garden, essentially needed for its teaching activities.

This proposal of the Rajasthan University was accepted on 6th November, 1964 and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 10,000/- to the University for the purpose.

- (13) Burdwan University - Construction of a store room for explosives chemicals for the Department of Chemistry.

In July's 1964 the Registrar, Burdwan University submitted a proposal for a grant for the construction of a Store Room, covering an area of 800 square feet, for purposes of storage of explosives and chemicals for the Department of Chemistry at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000/- and sought approval of the Commission for the same. The construction of a separate room for housing the explosive chemicals was not originally included in the plans for Chemistry Department building but was considered necessary. The proposal was accepted on the 20th October, 1964 and the sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 8000/- being 50% of the total cost of Rs. 16000/- for the purpose.

- (14) Aligarh Muslim University:- Additional grant for the provision of Water Supply and Gas connections in the Mycology Annexure of the Botany Department.

In April 1964, the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University submitted a proposal for a grant for the provision of special service connections in the Mycology Annexure of the Botany Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 7850/- and sought approval of the Commission for the same. In view of the necessity of such special facilities in the Mycology annexure the proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for the payment of an additional grant of Rs. 3380/- was accorded for the purpose on the 26th October, 1964, after taking into account the sum of Rs. 4470/- already available out of the grants sanctioned earlier by the U.G.C. for this construction work.

- (15) Payment of an 'on account' grant to the Rajasthan University, Jaipur for inviting Scientists.

The Rajasthan University, Jaipur submitted a proposal to invite to the University Department of Zoology the following scientists for purpose of mutual discussions, who will be in India to participate in the Conference of International Cell Research Organisation to be held in Bombay in January, 1965.

1. Dr. L. G. Lajtha,
Director of Research Christie
Hospital of Holf Radium Lust,
Manchester (U.K.)
2. Prof. C.H. Waddington, F.R.S.
Director, Institute of Genetics &
Embryology, West Main's Road,
Edinburgh (U.K.)
3. Prof. George Klein, Director of Tumor Biology,
Karolinska Institute,
Stockholm, Sweden.
4. Dr. T. Caspersson,
Institute for Cell Research Karolinska Institute,
Stockholm,
Sweden.

The University in this connection requested the U.G.C. for a grant of Rs. 1000/- to meet the expenditure connected with these visits.

The proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for 'on account' grant of Rs. 500/- being 50% of the estimated expenditure has been conveyed to the Rajasthan University.

- (16) Aligarh Muslim University - Payment of an 'on account' grant to meet the expenditure in connection with the visit of Prof. S.W. Carey.

The Aligarh Muslim University informed the Commission of their desire to invite Prof. S.W. Carey, Professor of Geology, University of Tasmania from 31st December, 1964 to

4th January, 1965 for delivering a course of extension lectures in his field of study - 'Geotectonics' and requested for a grant of Rs. 7,000/- to meet the expenditure on the payment of an honorarium and internal travel of Prof. Carey and towards the travel of about 20 delegates to be invited for attending the said course of lectures. Prof. Carey is expected to be in India in connection with the International Conference of Geology to be held in Delhi in December, 1964. The proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for the payment of an 'on account' grant of Rs. 6,880/- has been conveyed to the Aligarh Muslim University.

- (17) Grant-in-aid to affiliated colleges for the development of Post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences during the III Five Year Plan period.

The Commission vide Resolution No. 8 dated 4/5th October, 1961, approved the general pattern of financial assistance for the development of Post-graduate studies in basic Sciences and agreed to assist the affiliated colleges during III Plan period with a view to regulate and improve standards of post-graduate training and research in basic science subjects.

In pursuance of the above decision, the Commission upto August, 1964 assisted 68 Colleges, schemes in respect of which had been received. In addition to the above, proposals of 7 more colleges (including those of 3 Colleges marked with asterik, which have already been assisted by the Commission during the III Plan period) have been considered and grants sanctioned as detailed below:-

<u>Name of the College.</u>	<u>P.G. Deptts. Approved.</u>	<u>Grants sanctioned as UGC share.</u>
1. Govt. College, Shahdol.	(i) Physics (ii) Chemistry	75,000 80,000
2. Khallikote College Berhampur.	(i) Mathematics	33,800
3. M. S. College, Saharanpur.	(i) Chemistry (ii) Mathematics	70,000 25,000
4. St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.	(i) Botany (ii) Mathematics	50,000 25,000
*5. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal.	(i) Geology	75,000
*6. Wilson College, Bombay.	(i) Biochemistry	4,000 (additional)
*7. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	(i) Chemistry	8,667 (additional)

This will bring the total number of colleges assisted so far under this scheme to 72 and the number of post-graduate science departments to 180.

(18) Mysore University - Grant-in-aid for the purchase of library books and journals for the College of Engineering, Bangalore.

In October, 1963, the Registrar, Mysore University informed the Commission that due to the introduction of 5-year integrated degree course in Engineering and the Post-graduate courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the strength of staff and students had increased considerably at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. The existing library did not contain the required number of periodicals, back numbers of journals and advanced books on engineering to cover the important subjects in Engineering and to meet the growing demand of the Post-graduate courses. The University, therefore, requested for the sanction of a non-recurring library grant of Rs. 80,000/-. This proposal of the University was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education for their views. The All India Council for Technical Education recommended that University's proposal may be accepted. Accordingly, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 80,000/- for library books etc. for the College of Engineering, Bangalore has been sanctioned to the Mysore University (vide letter No.F.21-12/57(T) dated 31.10.1964).

(19) Andhra/Osmania Universities - Creation of an additional post of Reader in Chemical Engineering.

At their meeting held on 7.8.1963 (Item No.40) the Commission, on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education approved a scheme for the increase in intake in Chemical Engineering degree course from 30 to 60 students at (i) J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Andhra University, Waltair and (ii) Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The additional staff recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education under the scheme included three and four posts of Readers for the two Universities respectively.

The Ministry of Education under their letter No.F.2/84/64-T.5 dated 5th October, 1964 recommended the creation of additional post of Reader for the teaching of "Instrumentation and process control" in Chemical Engineering Studies. The above proposal involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. (to be shared on 50:50 basis) was accepted and approval conveyed to the two Universities.

(20) Annamalai University - Provision of Students' Amenities at Technical Institutions.

At its meeting held on 26th April 1961 (Item 18) the Commission accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of Students' Amenities in Technical Institutions.

The Ministry of Education vide their letter No. F.24-6/63-T.5 dated 21st September, 1964 conveyed their approval for an expenditure of Rs. 54,400/- for the provision of Students' amenities for the diploma students in Engineering at the Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalai University as per

details given below:-

Purpose	Plinth area in sq.ft.	Approved cost.
1. Canteen and Tuckshop.	1800 sq.ft.	Rs. 21,600/-
2. Dispensary	420 " "	Rs. 6,300/-
3. N.C.C. Block	1200 " "	Rs. 18,000/-
4. Cycle Stand for 150 numbers		Rs. 4,500/-
5. Water Coolers		Rs. 4,000/-
Total:-		Rs. 54,400/-

The above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education involving an expenditure of Rs.27,200/- as U.G.C.'s share were accepted and the University informed vide Commission's letter No.F.2-1/64(T) dated 23.10.1964.

(21) Utkal University - Additional equipment grant for the development of a High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1962 (Item No.21) accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla and approved the following expenditure to the Utkal University to be shared on 50:50 basis:-

1. Building Rs.20,000/-
2. Equipment Rs.57,000/-

The University, in January, 1964, reported that they had been left with a balance of Rs.29,000/- out of the approved equipment grant of Rs.57,000/- and one item of the equipment i.e. "Impulse Generator" costing Rs.54,000/- was still to be purchased. The University, therefore required an additional grant of Rs.25,000/- for the purchase of the above item.

As the 'Impulse Generator' was not recommended by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at the initial stage of the working of the Laboratory, the matter was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education. On the basis of Council's recommendations a further expenditure of Rs.25,000/- (to be shared on 50:50 basis) has since been approved. With this, the total cost of equipment approved for the High Voltage Laboratory was raised to Rs.82,000/- and the Commission's 50% share from Rs.28,500/- to Rs.41,000/-.

(22) Panjab University - Financial assistance for the Research Scheme 'Investigation into the evaluation and preparation of protein Hydrolystates in various forms from Oil Cakes' at the Department of Pharmacy.

The Registrar, Panjab University, vide his letter No. 61116/A dated 12.10.1964 forwarded a research scheme entitled

"Investigation into the evaluation and preparation of Protein Hydrolysates in various forms from Oil Cakes" as prepared by Dr. H.C. Mittal, Reader in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacy Department, involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,000/- for the purchase of certain equipment.

The above research scheme was approved and sanction for the expenditure indicated above conveyed to the University vide letter No.F.3-31/64(T) dated 9.11.1964.

- (23) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Grant-in-aid for the publication of papers for Symposium on the "Behaviour of Soil under Stresses" in the Department of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore informed the Commission that the Institute had made plans for organising a Symposium entitled "Behaviour of Soil under Stresses" in the Department of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering, in the month of January, 1965. The Institute, in this connection, desired to bring out a publication compiling the papers presented at the Symposium. The cost of such a publication was estimated to be about Rs. 20,000/-. In view of the important nature of such a Symposium, an 'ad hoc' grant of Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) has been sanctioned to enable the Institute to bring out the said publication. The question of providing additional grant if any, required for the purpose will, however, be considered after taking into account the actual expenditure to be incurred and income from other sources.

- (24) Banaras Hindu University - Grant-in-aid for the development of College of Technology.

The All India Council for Technical Education in 1959, recommended the following grants for providing instructional facilities in general engineering and science subjects for the students of College of Technology and the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University:

Non-recurring	Rs. 12,17,000/-
Recurring	Rs. 1,75,000/-

At their meeting on the 30th October, 1959, the Commission accepted the above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education but desired that the payment of these grants be made after the position had been further examined by a Committee to be appointed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

However, in view of the fact that the erstwhile Ministry of S.R. & C.A. was also considering the question of an integrated control of the various engineering and technological units of the University, the committee proposed by the University Grants Commission was not appointed. In the meanwhile, the Banaras Hindu University itself had appointed a high power committee to look into this question. As such the two questions remained undecided. Recently, a Visiting Committee appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education for

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considering the proposals of the College of Technology for its consolidation and development during the Third Plan period considered the first of these problems and suggested that the grants recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education in 1959 would be necessary for the development of the College of Technology of the University and therefore, these grants may be made available to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University vide his letter of August 14, 1964 also pointed out that in view of the increased intake, immediate release of grants were necessary for the College of Technology.

Accordingly, the sanctions for the following estimates of expenditure for providing additional facilities in general and engineering subjects at the College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University as per recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education was conveyed to the University vide Commission's letter No.F.3-51/64(T) dated October 28, 1964.

<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
i) Building (39,330 sq.ft. plinth area)	Rs. 5,90,000/-
ii) Equipment	Rs. 6,02,000/-
iii) Furniture	Rs. 25,000/-
Total	Rs. 12,17,000/-

<u>Recurring</u>	
Staff and maintenance	Rs. 1,75,000/- p.a.

(25) Utkal University - Provision of students amenities at the College of Engineering, Burla.

At its meeting held on 26th April, 1961 (Item 13) the Commission accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of students amenities at Technical Institutions. In accordance with this decision of the Commission, the Utkal University submitted a proposal for the construction of a students' Common room for the hostels of the University College of Engineering, Burla.

Since the estimated expenditure of Rs.24,000/- for the construction of students' Common room was within the ceilings approved by the A.I.C.T.E. in respect of the different items under the students amenities, the same was approved and Commission's 50% share thereof amounting to Rs.12,000/- sanctioned vide letter No.F.6-2/63(T) dated the 21st September, 1964.

(26) Punjab University - Construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering & Technology - Additional grants for furniture and fittings.

The University Grants Commission during the 1st

and 2nd Five Year Plan periods approved a total expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs of which the U.G.C. share was Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology at the Punjab University. The estimate of Rs. 15 lakhs included provision for laboratory services, fittings and furniture etc. However the University proceeded with the construction and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,00,038.56 paise on the construction only and maintained that additional grants will have to be provided for providing laboratory fittings and furniture for this building. The University therefore submitted fresh estimates amounting to Rs. 2,35,500/- for the purpose of providing necessary laboratory fittings and furniture and also incurred an expenditure on these items in anticipation of the approval of the same by the Commission. Since the building which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs was to be put into use without further delay, the proposal of the Punjab University was accepted and approval conveyed for an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,35,500 of which the U.G.C. share would be Rs. 1,57,000 only.

(27) Comparative Study of University examination results and I. A. S. (written part).

The Commission in their meeting held on 2nd September 1964 received a note on the comparative study made of the University Examination results and the I. A. S. (written part) for the period 1957-62 and adopted the following resolution:

"The Commission noted the study made of the university examination results and I. A. S. (written part) for the period 1957-62 on the basis of the information supplied by the U.P.S.C. The Commission desired that in this connection the U.P.S.C. may be requested, if there be no objection, also to supply the distribution amongst the different universities of paper setters for these examinations. It was further agreed that a small seminar be held to discuss the impact of U.P.S.C. examinations on university standards (and the relationship between them) and allied matters to which the representatives of the U.G.C., U.P.S.C., Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Government of India may be invited."

The U.P.S.C. who were consulted in the matter have intimated that as the complete data had not been supplied by them to the U.G.C., the study already made may not be treated as final and apart from that as the material was supplied to the Commission only confidentially this study should not be published. The U.P.S.C. have also indicated that they would not be in a position to intimate the distribution of examiners amongst the different universities. In view of this it is proposed not to publish the study and also not to have the seminar, at any rate, at this stage to discuss the impact of U.P.S.C. examinations on university standards (and the relationship between them) and allied matters.

(28) Approval for the payment of the difference between the U.G.C. scale and the old scale of pay for Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University as an allowance for the period 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1964.

At its meeting held on 5th August 1964 the Commission

decided that in the case of those Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University who were not found eligible for the U.G.C. scale of Rs.400-800 the difference between their pay in the U.G.C. grade and that in the old scale of the University be paid on the usual sharing basis as an allowance for the years 1962-64 on condition that the State Government accepted the university's proposal. It has now been agreed that the university may be permitted to pay this allowance for the years 1961-1964 (viz. 1.4.1961 to 31.3.1964) subject to the approval of the State Government.

(29) Visva-Bharati - Creation of posts for Water supply works.

Visva-Bharati sent a proposal that in view of the implementation of the revised water supply scheme, the following establishment on a regular basis is necessary for the efficient working of the scheme and maintenance of works in place of the existing work charged establishment:

1. Asstt. Engineer-cum-Superintendent (Water Supply),	-	1	350-25-500-30-590- EB-30-800-EB-30-830- 35-900
2. Water Supply & Plumbing Overseer.	-	1	180-10-290-EB-15-380
3. Sub-Overseer-cum- Estimator.	-	1	150-5-175-6-205-EB- 7-240
4. Lower Division Clerk	-	1	110-3-131-4-155-EB- 4-175-5-200
5. Typist	-	1	-do-
6. Tracer	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200

The proposal of the university has been accepted on the condition that the following work charged establishment will be dispensed with:

1. Work charged Overseer	-	1	180-10-290-EB-15-380
2. Work charged Supervisor	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200-7-235
3. Work charged Junior Office Assistant(LDC)	-	1	110-3-131-4-155-EB- 4-175-5-200
4. Work charged Typist	-	1	-do-
5. Work charged Tracer	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200

(30) Delhi University constituent colleges - Starting of new courses from the Academic year.

On the recommendation of University of Delhi ex-post-facto approval has been accorded to the starting of B.Com. classes in the colleges being run by the Delhi Administration at Kirti Nagar and Moti Bagh. Grants to these colleges are not, at present, being paid by the Commission.

(31) Construction of Gandhi Bhavan at Aligarh Muslim University.

In their meeting held on 7th February 1962, the Commission approved the construction of a Gandhi Bhavan in the Aligarh Muslim University on usual terms. However, as the University did not take any effective steps to implement the scheme within one year of its sanction, the scheme was withdrawn and the matter was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on 6th November, 1963. Aligarh Muslim University have now intimated the circumstances under which the scheme could not be implemented earlier and have requested that the scheme be revived. Keeping in view the facts of the case, the scheme has been revived and the University requested to implement it.

(32) Kirori Mal College,- Purchase of a Duplicating Machine.

On a reference received from the Kirori Mal College their proposal for the purchase of one electrically-operated duplicating machine at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,150/- has been accepted. The Commission's assistance would be limited to 50% of the actual cost or Rs. 1,575/- whichever is less.

(33) Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grants - Payment of.

Maintenance grants to the constituent colleges (Evening Classes) of the Delhi University is to be paid by the University Grants Commission on cent per cent basis on the net deficit i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income upto the extent of Rs. 15,000/- till 1960-61. Accounts, duly audited, for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in respect of Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes), New Delhi, received through the Delhi University have been finalised and admissible grant-in-aid worked out and sanctioned as under:-

- (i) 1958-59 = Rs. 11,093/- (Grants for these years were paid
(ii) 1959-60 = Rs. 15,000/- (by the Ministry of Education
(iii) 1960-61 = Rs. 15,000/- (through the Delhi University
Paid by the U.G.C. vide letter
No. 20-4/60 (CUP) dt. 18.11.1960

(34) Travel grants to teachers for attending Conferences abroad.

S. No.	Name of the University.	Name of the teachers.	Details of the conference to be attended.	Amount sanctioned.
1.	Osmania	Dr. R.V. Karandikar	XII General assembly of the International Astronomical union at Hamburg (Germany) in Aug-Sept., 1964.	50% of travel expenses.

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- 2. Rajasthan Dr. A. N. Goyal XII General assembly of the International Astronomical union at Hamburg (Germany) in Aug-Sept., 1964 50% of travel expenses.
- 3. Lucknow Dr. R. C. Nigam Ninth International Congress on Penal Law at Hague (Holland) in August, 1964. 50% of travel expenses.

(35) Revival of the Scheme for establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre, A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak.

A scheme for the establishment of a non-resident students centre in the A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,485/- was approved in June, 1962 and a grant of Rs. 35,000/- was sanctioned to the College. The College could not start the construction work so far and as such this project which was sanctioned in 1962 lapsed. The Principal has now intimated that the college has completed all other projects which were under implementation and is now in a position to take up the work of Non-Resident Students Centre.

In view of this the sanction for the establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre in the A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak has been revived.

(36) The following grants have been sanctioned to the colleges.

S. No.	Name of the Institution.	Purpose	Approved cost.	U. G. C. share
1.	St. Anns' Training College, Mangalore. (Mysore University).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,44,567	1,08,425
2.	Anwarul-Uloom College, Hyderabad. (Osmania University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	89,056	59,370
3.	Raj Rishi College Alwar. (Rajasthan University).	Construction of library building.	1,13,865	75,910
4.	N. S. S. College, Pandalam. (Madras University).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,76,900	77,262
5.	Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi. (Banaras Hindu University.)	Hobby Workshop.	44,915 (M) 7,500 (R) per annum.	44,915 (M) 5,000 (R) per annum for 5 years.

(37) J.P. Arts & Science College, Brouch

A scheme for the establishment of Hobby Workshop was sanctioned to J.P. Arts & Science College, Brouch on 22.5.1961. As the college did not so far take any steps to implement the project, the sanction has lapsed. The college has been requested to refund the grant of Rs.5,000/- along with the interest paid to it on this account.

(38) Cotton College, Gauhati.

A scheme for the establishment of a hobby workshop was sanctioned to Cotton College, Gauhati on 29.11.1962. As the college could not start the implementation of the project for more than one year, the sanction was cancelled on 30.1.1964. As, however, the State Government has assured that the building can be completed within 9 months, the project has been revived.

(39) Water Coolers.

Grants are being sanctioned to Universities for the purchase of water-coolers subject to the condition that not more than 6 water-coolers may be approved in a university for buildings where teaching departments are located.

As the Ministry of Food and Agriculture does not sanction grants to Agricultural Universities for the purchase of water-coolers, it has been decided to extend the scheme to Agricultural Universities.

(40) Permission to Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Deputy Secretary(H) for the withdrawal of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P. Fund.

Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Deputy Secretary(H) had requested for the withdrawal of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P. Fund in connection with the purchase of a house. Since there is no provision in the U.G.C. C.P. Fund Rules for withdrawal for the purchase of a house, his request could not be acceded to. But as per provision in the Government of India's C.P. Fund Rules 1962 (on the basis of which the U.G.C. C.P. Fund Rules were framed in 1956) as amended from time to time, the subscriber to the C.P. Fund (India) Rules becomes entitled to the withdrawal from the Fund for the purchase of a building or the purchase of a plot or a house after completion of 20 years of service or within 10 years before the date of his retirement on superannuation whichever is earlier, from the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund.

Dr. Bhattacharya is due to retire from the service of the Commission on the afternoon of 31st October, 1965 on attaining the age of 60 years on 1st November, 1965. In view of the provision of the C.P. Fund (India) Rules 1962 he has been permitted to withdraw a sum of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P. Fund.

The Government of India are being approached for incorporating necessary amendments in the U.G.C. C.P.F. Rules.

- (41) Extension of the tenure of Research Fellowships in Humanities/Engineering and Technology - Shri Ram Pher Tripathi and Shri Sita Raman.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Departments and University/Institute concerned extension of research fellowships in Humanities and Engineering, Technology beyond the normal tenure of 3 years has been granted to Shri Ram Pher Tripathi and Shri R. Sita Raman at Lucknow University and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore by 6 months and 4 months respectively as special cases to enable them to complete their research projects.

- : -----
- (42) Selection for Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1964-65.

26 scholars have been selected for the award of U.G.C. Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1964-65 at Rs. 400/- p.m. each on the recommendation of an Expert Committee that met on the 23rd October, 1964.

The composition of the Selection Committee and the list of the scholars selected with subject and centre noted against each are indicated in Appendix I.

-
- (43) Selection of teachers under the U.G.C. Scheme of financial assistance for undertaking research and learned work in Universities and Colleges for the supplementary award during 1964-65.

159 teachers, 50 in Humanities and 109 in Science, Engineering and Technology, have been selected for supplementary award in 1964-65 on the recommendations of the Expert Committees that met on the 26th and on the 29th October, 1964 respectively. The composition of the Selection Committees and the list of teachers selected with amount, subject and purpose noted against each are indicated in Appendices II and III.

(31)

SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DURING 1964-65.

....

1. Prof. M. Sen Gupta,
Head of the Department of
Electrical Engineering and
Principal, Engineering College,
Banaras Hindu University.
2. Prof. P.J. Madañ,
Dean,
Faculty of Engineering & Technology
and Professor of Civil Engineering,
Baroda University,
Baroda.
3. Prof. G.M. Nabar,
Director,
Department of Chemical Technology,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
4. Prof. S.V.C. Aiya,
Head of the Department of
Electrical Engineering & Communication
Engineering, Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
5. Prof. M.A. Shroff,
Head of the Department of Pharmacy,
Jadavpur University,
Jadavpur (Calcutta)
6. Prof. N.B. Kamlani,
Head of the Department of
Mechanical Engineering,
Roorkee University,
Roorkee.
7. Shri G.K. Chandiramani,
Jt. Educational Adviser
to the Ministry of Education,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
8. Dr. V.S. Patankar,
Deputy Secretary (S & T),
University Grants Commission.

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Candidates recommended for the award of
research fellowships in Engineering and
Technology during 1964-65.

...

S.No.	Name of the candidates	Subject	Centre
1.	Shri B.K. Razdan	Pharmacy	Panjab University
2.	Shri D.S. Thoudam	"	Calcutta University
3.	Shri A.K. Bhargava	"	Saugar University
4.	Shri R.B. Mathur	"	Panjab University
5.	Shri G.Goswami	Silicate Tech.	Calcutta University
6.	Shri J.C. Deb Sikdar	"	Calcutta University
7.	Shri T.K. Chattopadhyaya	Plastic Tech.	Calcutta University
8.	Shri P.K. Sengupta	"	Calcutta University
9.	Shri B. Das	"	Calcutta University
10.	Shri M.K. Kundu	Oil Tech.	Calcutta University
11.	Shri G.B. Baxi	Mech. Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
12.	Shri N.K. Mitra	Chem. Engg.	Calcutta University
13.	Shri R.R. Padala	Chem Engg.	Andhra University
14.	Shri P.K. Ghosh	"	Calcutta University
15.	Shri B.S. Paira	"	Calcutta University
16.	Shri K.P. Chakravorty	"	Calcutta University
17.	Shri M.V. Ramamurty	Civil Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
18.	Shri M.K. Prabhakara	"	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
19.	Shri R.S. Srinivasan	"	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
20.	Shri Kumar Krishan	Elect. Engg.	Calcutta University
21.	Shri K.R.P.A. Nair	"	Kerala University
22.	Shri S. Guha	"	Calcutta University
23.	Shri K.K. Roy	"	Calcutta University
24.	Shri S.P. Kayastha	"	Calcutta University
25.	Shri S.N. Mittal	"	B.H. University
26.	Shri V.A.R. Bapat	Mech. Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

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Appendix II
to Item No.2(a-43)

Selection Committee for the award of Financial assistance to teachers in Humanities for the supplementary award in 1964-65.

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1. Prof. T.R.V. Murti,
Prof. of Philosophy,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
2. Prof. N.C. Roy,
Prof. of Political Science,
Calcutta University.
3. Prof. Baljit Singh,
Professor of Economics,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow.
4. Prof. V.K. Gokak,
Director,
Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad.
5. Prof. A.K. Narayan,
Principal,
College of Indology,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
6. Dr. Bishwanath Prasad,
Director,
Central Hindi Directorate,
New Delhi.
7. Prof. Ram Kumar Verma,
Professor of Hindi,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
8. Dr. R.N. Saxena,
Director,
Institute of Social Sciences,
Agra.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Names of the awardees under the scheme of
Financial assistance to Teachers for the
year 1964-65 (Second Award) in Humanities
and Social Sciences.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Amount Sanctioned	Item
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Vidya Prakash, Lecturer, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Ancient History and Archaeology	Rs. 1,000	For Photography and Field work.
2.	Dr. L. Gopal, Lecturer College of Indology, Banaras Hindu Univ. Varanasi.	-do-	Rs. 500	For Photostat and microfilm
3.	Sh. S. Sahai, Lecturer in Ancient History, Magadh Univ.	-do-	Rs. 500	For books
4.	Mohd. A.A. Ansari, Lecturer in History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	History	Rs. 1,500	For collection of data inclusive of copying expenses.
5.	Dr. B.K. Roy, Lecturer in History, Ranchi University, Sub. to be changed into Role of Md. Rezakhan in Post-Plassey Bengal.	-do-	Rs. 500	For procuring record and field work.
6.	Dr. N.S. Bose, Lecturer in History, Jadavpur University.	-do-	Rs. 500	For Microfilms
7.	Shri J.H. Hala, Lecturer in History, St. Stephen College, Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 375	For Field work
8.	Sh. R.A. Prasad, Lecturer Rajendra College, Chapra Sub to be changed to Socialist thought and movement in India Since 1900.	Pol. Sc.	Rs. 500	Books & Field work.
9.	Shri Sundar Lal Gupta, Asstt. Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	-do-	Rs. 500	Books & Field work.
10.	Shri S.K. Mukherji, Head of the Pol. Sc. Deptt., Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara, Hooghly.	-do-	Rs. 1,500	Books and field work.
11.	Sh. Santi Dev Ghose, Reader and Head of the Rabindra Music and Dance Dept. Vishva Bharati.	Music	Rs. 250	For field work.

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-2-

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
(Music Contd.)

12.	Km.M.Kanchanmala Lectur er in Bharatha Natya S.V.College of Music and Dance, Tirupati.	Music	Rs. 2500	For Field work
13.	Shri V.Syamala Lecturer in Music, S.K.College of Music and Dance, Tirupati.	-do-	" 500	For books and field work.
14.	Sh.B.J.Kavimandan, Asstt. Prof. of Philo- sophy, Pratap College, Amalner.	Philosophy	" 500	Books
15.	Shri Raghunath Giri, Asstt. Prof. of Philoso- phy, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.	-do-	" 500	"
16.	Sh. K.J. Shah, Reader in Philosophy, Karnatak University	-do-	" 1,000	"
18.	Sh. Akhilesh Kumar Sri- vastava, Lecturer in Psychology, Patna College, Patna.	Psychology	" 1,000	Books and Journals.
18.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra Dixit Lecturer in Psychology, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	-do-	" 500	Books and Journals etc.
19.	Mrs. Amrit Nikore, Head of the Deptt., of Psychology, Hislop College, Nagpur	-do-	" 1,000	For books and questionnaire.
20.	Shri Nirmal Kumar, M.Bhagia, Lecturer in Education, Sri Mahesh Teachers College, Jodhpur.	Education	" 1,000	Printing and Field work
21.	Shri Aniya Kumar Basu Lecturer in Education, H.C.College, Calcutta.	-do-	" 1,000	Books and Field work.
22.	Dr.Ram Shankar, Srivastava, Asstt. Prof. of Economics, Kashi Vidyapeeth.	Economics	" 1,500	For Books
23.	Dr.P.L.Rawat, Lecturer, In Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	-do-	" 1,900	For computer

p.t.o.

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1	2	3	4	5
24.	Dr.T.K. Lakshman, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, Central College, Bangalore.	Economics	Rs. 1,500	For field work
25.	Dr. Shanti Swarup Gupta, Head of the Economics Department, D.S.College, Aligarh.	-do-	" 1,000	For Books.
26.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Tripathi, Lecturer, in Commerce, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Commerce	" 500	for books
27.	Dr.R.C.Agarwal, Head of the Deptt. of Commerce, S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	" 1,400	for field work.
28.	Dr.K.B. Sivayya, Deptt. of Commerce, Andhra University, Waltair.	-do-	" 1,485	for calculator
29.	Dr.Prabhat Chandra, Head of the Department, of Sociology, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.	Sociology	" 600	For field work.
30.	Dr.C.P.Goyal, Asstt. Professor, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.	-do-	" 1,000	for field work.
31.	Sh.A.Chandrasekhar, Reader in Philoslogy, Delhi University, Delhi.	Linguistics	" 1,500	Books field work
32.	Sh. Autosh Biswas Lecturer D.H.S.K.College, Dibrugarh.	Sanskrit	" 500	Books
33.	Sh.K.Krishna Moorthy, Head of the Sanskrit Deptt. Karnatak Univ., Dharwar.	-do-	" 1,500	Field work and books.
34.	Dr.Mukunda Madhava Sharma Reader in Sanskrit, Gauhati University.	-do-	" 1,000	Books field work
35.	Shri K.V. Sarma, Curator General, Indological Research Department, V.V.Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.	-do-	" 1,500	Books
36.	Shri B. Sarada, Lecturerin English, Maharaja's College for Women's Vizianagaram.	English	" 300	Books
37.	Dr.N.E.Viswanatha Aiyar, Lecturer in Hindi, Kerala University.	Hindi	" 1,500	Books field work.

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1	2	3	4	5
38.	Dr.S.S.Majithia, Lecturer, Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	Hindi	Rs. 1,000	Books field work
39.	Shri G.D. Vyas, Lecturer S.P. Arts and Commerce College, Pulgaon.	-do-	" 500	Books field work
40.	Shri Kirti Prakash, Gupta, Gangadhar Mehr College, Sambalpur.	-do-	" 500	Books
41.	Shri N.M. Upadhyay, Govt. College, Mandi Subject to receipt of Sec B Certificate.	-do-	" 400	
42.	Dr.B.C.Telang, Prof. Incharge, Hindi Deptt., Marathwada Univ.	-do-	" 1,000	Books field work.
43.	Shri Nil Ratan Sen, Lecturer, Deptt. of Modern Indian Languages, Delhi University.	Bengali	" 1,500	
44.	Shri Bratish Chandra Ghosh, Lecturer, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya Bongaon.	-do-	" 300	
45.	Sh. Pramod Chandra Bhattacharya, Jff. Principal B.B.College, Gauhati.	Assamese	" 1,500	
46.	Sh.M.Faridi, Lecturer, Institute of Post Graduate Studies, Delhi Univ. Delhi.	Urdu	" 500	
47.	Shri Devendra Nath Mohanty, Lecturer, Christ College, Cutteck.	Oriya	" 500	Books
48.	Shri Chandra Dhar Sharma, Lecturer in Lib. Science, Rajasthan University.	Library Science	" 500	Consolidated
49.	Sh. S.Bhattacharya, Lecturer, Netaji Mahavadiyalaya, Arambagh.	English	" 1,000	Books
50.	Shri Deba Prasad Patnaik, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	English	" 1,500	Consolidated.
			Total: <u>-44,510</u>	

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Selection Committee for the award
of financial assistance to teachers
in Science and Engg./Technology for
the supplementary award in 1964-65.

1. Dr. R.C. Mazumdar,
Prof. of Physics,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
2. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
Prof. of Chemistry,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
3. Prof. J.J. Chinoy,
Prof. of Botany,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad.
4. Prof. B.R. Seshachar,
Prof. of Zoology,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
5. Dr. Hans Raj Gupta,
Prof. of Mathematics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
6. Dr. S.S. Deb,
Prof. of Geology,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NAMES OF THE AWARDEES UNDER THE SCHEME OF
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS FOR THE
YEAR 1964-65 (SECOND AWARD) IN SCIENCE, ENGG. & TECH.

* * * * *

S.No.	Name	Subject	Amount Sanctioned	Item
1.	Dr. K.L. Yadava, Lecturer in Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Chemistry	Rs. 500	Chemicals
2.	Dr. R. Ananta Raman, Reader in Physical Chemistry Kerala University, Trivandrum.	"	" 500	"
3.	Dr. G.M. Devasia, Lecturer in Organic Chemistry Kerala University, Trivandrum.	"	" 1,000	" & Apparatus
4.	Dr. Shib Nath Ghosal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	"	" 500	"
5.	Syed Nizamuddin, Lecturer in Chemistry, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	"	" 1,000	" & Apparatus
6.	Sh. Nripendra Kumar Bose, Lecturer in Chemistry, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	"	" 500	"
7.	Dr. Sudhindra Nath Mishra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
8.	Dr. Krishna Narain Mehrotra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
9.	Dr. Raj Narain Mehrotra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
10.	Dr. Susil K. Chakravarti, Lecturer in Chemistry, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	"	" 500	"
11.	Dr. P.C. Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"

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(Chemistry Contd.)

12.	Sh. Haran Chandra Dasgupta Lecturer in Chemistry, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	Chemistry	Rs. 500	Chemicals
13.	Dr. Anil Kumar Sengupta, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
14.	Dr. Ram Gopal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
15.	Dr. Vinay Shankar Misra, Reader in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
16.	Dr. Ram Dularay Srivastava, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
17.	Dr. R. C. Aggarwal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
18.	Dr. B. P. Yadava, Reader in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
19.	Dr. O. P. Vig, Reader in Organic Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	"	" 500	"
20.	Sh. S. K. Gadigeppa, Lecturer in Chemistry, Karnatak University, Dharwar.	"	" 500	"
21.	Dr. S. P. Mushran, Officiating Reader, Chemistry Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"
22.	Dr. Om Prakash Bansal, Associate Prof. Chemistry Department, Agra College, Agra.	"	" 500	"
23.	Dr. Y. G. Kher, Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 500	"

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----

(Chemistry Contd.)

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|-----|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 24. | Dr. Ram Chandra Rai,
Asstt. Professor in Chemistry
Saugar University, Sagar. | Chemistry | Rs. 500 | Chemicals |
| 25. | Dr. R. N. Kapoor,
Reader in Chemistry,
Jodhpur University,
Jodhpur. | " | " 500 | " |
| 26. | Sh. Moreswar Babu Rao Dongre,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Anand Niketan College,
Warora. | " | " 500 | " |
| 27. | Prof. J. N. Chatterjee,
Head of the Chemistry Dept.,
Patna University Science
College, Patna. | " | " 1,000 | " |
| 28. | Dr. Hari Shankar Mehra,
Head of the Chemistry Dept.,
Hindu College, Delhi. | " | " 500 | " |
| 29. | Dr. Chandra Shekher Pande,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad. | " | " 500 | " |
| 30. | Dr. R. L. Dutta,
Reader in Chemistry,
Burdwan University,
Burdwan. | " | " 500 | " |
| 31. | Sh. Ram Prasad Bhattacharya,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
St. Paul's College,
Calcutta. | " | " 500 | " |
| 32. | Sh. S. D. Rehan,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Ramjas College, Delhi. | " | " 500 | " |
| 33. | Dr. Rebati Charan Das,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Revenshaw College,
Cuttack. | " | " 500 | " |
| 34. | Dr. Asoke Sankar Mitra,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Revenshaw College,
Cuttack. | " | " 500 | " |
| 35. | Dr. Bal Krishna,
Chemistry Department,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad. | " | " 1,500 | " |
| 36. | Dr. Mathura Prasad Singh
Lecturer in Physical
Chemistry,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad. | " | " 500 | " |

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1	2	3	4	5
		(Chemistry Contd.)		
1.37.	Dr.D.V.S.Jain, Reader in Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Chemistry	Rs. 1,000	Apparatus
38.	Dr.J.D.Talati, Prof. in Chemistry, Patna Arts & Science College, Patna.	"	" 500	Chemicals
39.	Dr.V.T. Oza, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, M.N.College, Visnagar (Gujarat).	"	" 500	-do-
40.	Sh.B.P.Bachlas, Chemistry Department, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	"	" 500	-do-
41.	Sh.Dhruba Narain Tandon, Senior Lecturer in Botany, T.D.College, Jaunpur.	Botany	" 500	Field work
42.	Sh.M.K. Prasad, Lecturer in Botany, Maharaja's College, Ernskulam.	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Books photographi material.
43.	Sh.D.Swaminathan, Lecturer in Botany, St.Joseph's College, Bangalore.	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Glassware Books Apparatus Field work
44.	Sh. Binjal Nag, Head of the Botany Dept. Darrang College, Tezpur	"	" 2,000	Books Apparatus Chemicals
45.	Sh.C.Padmanabha Rao, Lecturer in Botany, V.R.College, Nellore.	"	" 1,000	Equipment Book Field work
46.	Sh.S.M.Karmarker, Lecturer in Botany, R.J.Arts & Science College, Ghatkopar, <u>Bombay.77.</u>	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Glassware Books Equipment Apparatus Field work.
47.	Sh.P.C.Vasistha, Senior Lecturer in Botany, Govt. College, Kapurthala.	"	" 500	Field work
48.	Sh.M.B. Shastri, Asstt. Professor, Botany Department, Degree College,Klargone (M.P.)	"	" 500	Field work
49.	Sh. Ramji Sharma Asstt. Prof. Govt. College, Dhar.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Chemicals

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(Botany Contd.)

50.	Miss S.D.Kauloorkar, Head of the Deptt., of Botany, Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai.	Botany	Rs. 500	Field work
51.	Sh.V.N.Naik, Lecturer in Botany, Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	"	" 500	Field work
52.	Dr.Joginder Lall Nayar, Lecturer, S.G.T.B.Khalsa College, Delhi.	Zoology	" 2,000	Apparatus Chemicals Field work
53.	Sh.Dhruv Dixit, Lecturer in Biology, M.R.Arts & Science College, Rajpipla.	"	" 1,500	Apparatus Field work.
54.	Sh.J.P.Mathur, Lecturer in Zoology, Govt. College, Ajmer.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Field work.
55.	Sh.Surinder Nath Suri, Lecturer Incharge, Zoology Department, Kohima College, Kohima.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Chemicals Books Field work
56.	Sh.Sudhindra Nath Sengupta Lecturer in Zoology, Krishnath College, Behrampore.	"	" 1,000	Birds Field work Books
57.	Sh.Krishna Kumar Verma, Asstt. Prof., Zoology Department, Govt. Degree College, Jagdalpur.	"	" 500	Books etc.
58.	Dr.Lakshman Kumar Mahapatra Reader in Anthropology, Utkal University	Anthropology	2,000	Books Field work Misc.
59.	Dr.Anirudna Behari Saran, Reader in Anthropology, Ranchi University,Ranchi.	"	" 1,000	Books Field work Misc.
60.	Sh.N.Venkata Rao, Lecturerin Pharmacology, University College of Vet.Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh Agricul- tural University, Hyderabad.	Vet.Science	1,000	Chemicals Animals Books Contingencies
61;	Sh.Narayan Mehtrotra, Asstt. Prof.Bihar, Instt. of Technology, Sindri.	Mathematics	300	Books Monographs

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1 2 3 4 5
(Mathematics Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Sh. Manindra Nath Roy, Head of the Maths. Dept., Christ College, Cuttack.	Mathematics	Rs. 200	Books Monographs
63.	Sh. Manoranjan Prasad, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	"	" 500	- do -
64.	Sh. Pawan Kumar Kamthan, Lecturer in Maths. Institute P.G. (Evening) Studies, Delhi University, Delhi.	"	" 500	- do -
65.	Sh. Jag Mohan Chandra Joshi, Head of the Maths Deptt., Govt. Degree College, Pithoragarh (U.P.).	"	" 500	- do -
66.	Dr. P.L. Sharma, Asstt. Professor, Maths. Department, Saugar University.	"	" 500	- do -
67.	Sh. Tripati Moy Mukherjee, Vivekananda College, Calcutta.	"	" 500	- do -
68.	Sh. Pranab Kumar Sarkar, Lecturer in Maths. Vivekananda College, Calcutta.	"	" 500	- do -
69.	Sh. Girish Chandra Pande, Associate Lecturer in Maths. M.N.R. Engg. College, Allahabad.	"	" 250	- do -
70.	Sh. Surapaneni Venkatramaiah, Lecturer in Maths, V.S.R. College, Tenali.	"	" 300	- do -
71.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra Verma, Reader, Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur	"	" 500	- do -
72.	Sh. Madan Mohan Bohare, Govt. College, Guna	"	" 500	- do -
73.	Dr. S. Parasmeswaram, Prof. Maths. Deptt., University College, Trivandrum.	"	" 1,500	Field work Manuscripts.
74.	Sh. V.M. Soundalegekar, Lecturer in Maths., Milind College of Sc. Aurangabad.	"	" 500	Calculating machine.

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(Contd. Mathematics).

75.	Sh. N. K. Chatterjee, Prof. Maths. Deptt., Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	Mathematics	Rs. 500	Books
76.	Sh. Rudravaram Lakshmikanth Rao, Lecturer in Statistics, Kavali College, Kavali.	Statistics	" 500	Books and Monographs
77.	Shri N. C. Das, Asstt. Prof. of Statistics, Ranchi Agricultural College, Ranchi.	"	" 500	Machine
78.	Sh. Vijay Prakash Gupta, Lecturer, Vikram University, Ujjain.	"	" 1,000	Hiring of computer
79.	Sh. Sri Venkateswarlu Josyula, Lecturer in Maths, W. G. B. College, Bhimavaram.	"	" 500	Books and Monographs.
80.	Sh. Narvedeshwar Prasad, Lecturer in Geography, Banaras Hindu University.	Geography	" 500	Field work contingency
81.	Dr. Vijay Ram Singh, Lecturer in Geography, Banaras Hindu University	"	" 300	- do -
82.	Dr. S. N. Mukherjee, Senior Lecturer in Geography, Jogmayadevi College, Calcutta.	"	" 500	- do -
83.	Sh. R. C. Kaushal, Head of the Geography Dept. D. S. N. College, Unnao.	"	" 800	- do -
84.	Sh. B. Arunachalam, Prof. of Geography, Parle College, Bombay	"	" 500	- do -
85.	Dr. R. N. Tikka, Head of the Geography Deptt., Kishan Lall Public Degree College, Rewari.	"	" 500	- do -
86.	Sh. P. K. Nair, Lecturer in Geology, University College, Trivandrum.	Geology	" 500	- do -
87.	Sh. Prasanta Kumar Bhattacharyya, Lecturer in Geology, Jadavpur University.	"	" 500	- do -

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(Geology Contd.)

88.	Sh.Erijraj Krishna Das, Lecturer in Geology, Banaras Hindu University	Geology	Rs. 500	Field work contingency.
89.	Sh.Satyananda Acharya, Lecturer in Geology, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	"	" 500	- do -
90.	Sh. Aksh Prakash Akhouri, Lecturer and Head of the Geology, Deptt. St.Xaviers College, Ranchi.	"	" 500	- do -
91.	Sh.Ajit Bhattacharya, Lecturer in Geology, Jadavpur University	"	" 500	- do -
92.	Sh.Punukollu Satyanarayana, Asstt. Professor, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 500	- do -
93.	Sh.M.S.Ranade, Lecturer in Geology, Madhav Engg. College, Gwalior.	"	" 300	- do -
94.	Prof K.Rengadnama Rao, Prof. Emeritus in Physics, Andhra University, Waltair.	Physics	" 5,000	Equipments Contingencies.
95.	Sh.Krishnarajah Guru- Venkatarao Parvatikar, Lecturer in Physics, Govt. First Grade College, Kolar.	"	" 650	Equipments
96.	Sh.P.K Sharma, Lecturer in Physics, Allahabad University	"	" 500	- do -
97.	Dr.B.N.Misra, Lecturer in Physics, Allahabad University	"	" 3,500	- do -
98.	Dr R.K.Srivastava, Asstt. Professor, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 1,500	- do -
99.	Dr.M.G.Bhatwdekar, Reader in Physics, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	"	" 2,000	- do -
100.	(Dr.M.R.Bhiday, (Prof. of Physics, (G.S. Technical Institute, (Indore ((Sri S.S.Abhyankar, (Lecturer in Physics (Holkar Science College, (Indore.	"	" 1,500	- do -

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(Physics Contd.)

101.	Sh.J.M. Gandhi, Reader in Physics, Maharani's College, Jaipur.	Physics	Rs. 500	Books
102.	Sh.S.K. Sharma, Reader Birla Engg. College, Pilani.	"	" 2,000	Equipment
103.	Dr.Hari Mohan, Asstt. Professor, Physics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 1,500	- do-
104.	Dr.Bipin Kumar Aggarwal, Physics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 3,600	- do-
105.	Dr.M.K.Ramaswamy, Reader in Physics, Karnatak University,	"	" 4,000	- do-
106.	Sh.Biswarup Chaudhuri, Reader in Elec.Engg., Jadavpur University,	Engg. and Technology	" 2,500	- do-
107.	Sh.Dalip Singh Chehil, Associate Prof. Guru Nanak Engg. College, Ludhiana.	"	" 1,000	- do-
108.	Dr.Binovendra Chanda, Prof. of Mech.Engg., Jadavpur University.	"	" 1,500	- do-
109.	Sh.K.P.Parameswaran Pillai, Lecturer, Engineering College, Trivandrum.	"	" 2,000	- do-
			Total:-	<u>Rs. 93,750</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix II to
U.G.C. Manual

Date: 2nd December 1964

Visva-Bharati University - Construction of buildings
for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathe-
matics (i.e. Vijnan Bhawan) - Third Five Year Plan
Period.

On the recommendations of Third Plan Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a total expenditure of Rs.10,80,000/- for the construction of buildings for the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (i.e. Vajnan Bhawan) at the above construction was 37,000 sq.ft.

In September, 1964 the Registrar, Visva-Bharati University, submitted plans and estimates for the construction of Vijnan Bhawan covering built-up area of 40,416 Sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.10,14,523.73 p. and sought Commission's approval for the same.

Since the cost compared with the estimated of C.P.W.D. and was within the sanctioned expenditure, the plans and estimates furnished by Visva-Bharati University for the construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (i.e. Vijnan Bhawan) covering built-up area of 40,416 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.10,14,523/- were accepted on 6.11.1964 and sanction was accorded to the additional built up area of 3,416 sq.ft. involved in these plans.

(2) Foreign Exchange released to Universities and colleges during the licensing period April 1964 - September 1964.

Foreign Exchange worth Rs.20.90 lakhs for General Area and 7.62 lakhs for Rupee Area was placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission during the licensing period April 1964 - September 1964 for allocation to the Universities and colleges for the import of scientific equipment, books etc., required for their teaching and research programmes. The whole amount was allocated and recommended for issue of import licences to Universities/Colleges, as per annexure I & II enclosed.

Foreign Exchange worth Rs.1.70 lakhs (General Area) was also distributed to Universities/Colleges for direct use for the import of small items of equipment costing not more than Rs.500/- each under the 'Blanket Licence' system. This is indicated separately in Annexure II.

(3) Revision of scale of pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers in the U.G.C.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission for Govt. of India Staff, the University Grants Commission in its meeting held on the 30th and 31st December 1960 (Vide Addl. Item No. I) revised the scale of

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pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers from Rs. 60-5/2-75 to Rs.110-3-131-4-139 with effect from 1st July, 1959. The Government of India has further revised the scale of pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers in their offices from Rs.110-3-131-4-139 to Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180 under the orders contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) office memorandum No.5(12)-E III(A)/64 dated 12th June, 1964. Accordingly the scale of pay of Staff-Car Drivers in U.G.C. has also been revised from Rs.110-3-131-4-139 to Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-175-5-180 with effect from 12th June, 1964.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Item No.2(b): Setting up of Students' Homes in the Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th August, 1964, agreed to assist the universities for setting up of Students' Homes and a grant not exceeding Rs. one lakh was approved for the purpose (Resolution : Additional Item No.8) The details of the scheme were circulated to all the universities and institutions deemed to be universities on 2nd Sept. 1964 with the request that concrete proposals along with the plans and estimates of recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the establishment of Students' Homes may be submitted to the Commission for its consideration. The proposal of the Rajasthan University has been accepted and the university has been informed accordingly.

The following universities have approached the Commission for assistance towards the establishment of Students' Homes: (a) Panjab Agricultural University : one Students' Home to be established at Ludhiana and another at Hissar. (b) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore; one Students' Home at Hebbal, which is the main campus of the university and another at Dharwar where the other Agricultural College is located.

Information in regard to the enrolment at each of the two campuses and the number of reading seats already available in the libraries has been called for from these universities to enable the Commission to take a decision regarding the proposals.

This progress report on the scheme of 'Student Homes' is placed before the Commission for information.

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Annexure I to Item 2(b)(2)
of 2.12.1964

Statement showing the Foreign Exchange released
to the Universities and Colleges during the
licensing period April 1964. - September 1964.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Released from General Area	Released from Rupee Area.
1.	Agra	12,000.	-
2.	Aligarh	61,850	29,700
3.	Allahabad	61,469	13,394.65
4.	Andhra	6,570.	2,027.
5.	Annamalai	61,697	8,840
6.	Banaras	63,862	2,691
7.	Baroda	51,518	-
8.	Bihar	4,800	-
9.	Bombay	38,000	-
10.	Burdwan	7,022	-
11.	Bhagalpur	20,000	-
12.	Birla Institute, Pilani.	14,000	-
13.	Calcutta	27,195	20,846
14.	Delhi	3,16,397.	-
15.	Gauhati	22,010.	90,000
16.	Gorakhpur	-	14,372
17.	Gujarat	19,616	-
18.	Indian School of International Studies.	6,000.	-
19.	Gurukul Kangri	11,150	8,487
20.	Jadavpur	-	6,851
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,700	15,900.
22.	Jodhpur	19,335.	24,566.
23.	Kalyani	3,100	2,000
24.	Karnatak	12,881	2,276
25.	Kuruksetra	5,200	-
26.	Kerala	55,558 50	66,500
27.	Lucknow	38,370	-
28.	Madras	46,000	27,317
29.	Marathwada	6,012	-
30.	Mysore	-	5,690
31.	Nagpur	15,460.	-
32.	North Bengal	-	20,000
33.	Osmania	40,185	9,940
34.	Patna	27,186.	12,640
35.	Poona	84,823	6,850
36.	Panjab	52,501	1,139
37.	Rajasthan	29,202	2,250.
38.	Ranchi	7,218	18,000.
39.	Punjabi	17,892	-
40.	Roorkee	31,185.	19,060.
41.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	22,161.	1,51,310.35
42.	Saugar	15,080	34,930.
43.	Sri Venkateswara	78,949.70	24,354
44.	Vikram	10,995	-
45.	Sanskrit University Varanasi	19,157	-
46.	Visva-Bharati	1,000	-
47.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	1,84,667.	65,650.
	Colleges	2,84,025.80	54,509
	From Annexure II	1,70,000	
	Total :	<u>20,90,000</u>	<u>7,62,000</u>

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Annexure II to Item 2(b)(2)
of 2.12.1964

Statement showing the allocation of foreign exchange
to various Universities/Colleges for import of small
items (April 1964 - September 1964).

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Allocation in Rs.</u>
1.	Aligarh	6,000
2.	Allahabad	4,000
3.	Andhra	4,000
4.	Annamalai	4,000
5.	Banaras	9,260
6.	Baroda	5,000
7.	Bihar	1,000
8.	Bombay	4,000
9.	Calcutta	5,000.
10.	Delhi	8,000
11.	Cauhati	2,000.
12.	Gurukul Kangri	1,500
13.	Gorakhpur	2,000
14.	Gujarat	2,000.
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	7,000 . y
16.	Jabalpur	2,000
17.	Jadavpur	7,000
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000
19.	Jodhpur	4,000
20.	Karnatak	4,000
21.	Kuruksetra	4,000
22.	Kerala	3,000
23.	Lucknow	6,000
24.	Madras	8,000
25.	Marathwada	2,000
26.	Mysore	3,000.
27.	Nagpur	4,000.
28.	Osmania	6,602.20
29.	Patna	1,000
30.	Poona	3,000
31.	Panjab	5,000
32.	Panjabi	2,000
33.	Rajasthan	5,000
34.	Ranchi	1,165
35.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	2,000.
36.	Roorkee	5,000.
37.	Saugar	1,000
38.	Sri Venkateswara	2,000.
39.	Utkal Colleges	1,000. .
		19,472.80
	Total :	<u>1,70,000</u>

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University Grants Commission

Appendix III
U.G.C. Minutes
Meeting

Dated: 2.12.1964.

Statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5.11.1964.

R L A N

Name of the University	Purpose	Grant released
1	2	3
1. Agra	Publication of research works (H).	7,500
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	5,000
Meerut College, Meerut.	Development of Post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	16,500
K.V. Degree College, Mathura. (U.P)	Construction of permanent shooting range.	1,500
J.S. Degree College, Sikandrabad.	Establishment of Student's aid fund.	732
Shambhu Dayal Degree College, Ghaziabad.	-do-	1,116
Postgraduate College of Animal Sciences, V.V.R.I., Izatnagar. (U.P.)	-do-	34
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	-do-	3,000
Baraseni College, Aligarh.	-do-	2,500
Halim Muslim Degree College Kanpur.	-do-	357
Digamber Jain College, Baraut.	-do-	1,154
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	-do-	1,303
B.R. College, Agra.	Award of junior research Fellowships in Humanities.	2,700
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	1,361.29
Meerut College, Meerut.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	400
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Establishment of Text-book Libraries in Colleges.	6,500

contd.

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1	2	3
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Agra contd.

Tikaram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh.	Establishment of Text-book libraries.	5,000
D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	6,500
Almora Degree College, Almora.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	4,500
D.N. Degree College, Fatehgarh.	Construction of Library building, purchase of books and furniture.	10,000
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences for 1964-65.	2,300
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	2,740
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur.	Expansion of Science education.	10,000
Kishori Raman College, Mathura.	-do-	15,000
M.S. Degree College, Saharanpur.	Establishment of Non-resident student centre.	5,000
Kishori Raman Degree College, Mathura.	-do-	5,000
Total:		1,35,202.21

2. Aligarh

Publication of research work (Humanities and Science) including doctoral theses - lump grant for.	5,000
Scheme for research in the History of Medieval Indian Culture.	15,000
Additional staff for the development of higher education and research in humanities during the III Five Year Plan.	125,000
Appointment of a Professor of Sanskrit.	9,000
Grant for the purchase of books for Sanskrit Studies & Research.	15,000
Provision of water supply and gas connections in Mycology Annexe of the Botany Department.	3,330

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1	2	3
<u>Aligarh contd.</u>	Construction of quarters for the College of Medical Sciences.	2,00,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science during 1964-65.	2,590
	Total:	<u>3,74,970</u>
3. Allahabad	Extension work by the University Teachers.	4,792
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	1,380
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
	Total:	<u>8,422</u>
4. Andhra	Development of Higher education and research (Humanities) - Recurring grant for.	2,400
	Extension work by University Teachers.	5,000
	Construction of staff quarters.	12,859
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	2,400
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	1,961.29
	-do- in Humanities and Social Sciences.	3,400
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Revision of salary scales of College Teachers.	1,493.75
	-do-	5,468.62
	-do-	7,512.47
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
V.S.R. College, Tenali.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
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Andhra contd.

W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
Sir C.R. Reddy College, Eluru.	Extension of Laboratory.	10,000
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,614
	Total:	<u>84,109.18</u>

5. Arnamalai

Extension work by Univ- ersity teachers.	5,000
Award of junior research fellowships in Science during 1964-65.	3,100
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences during 1964-65.	2,650
Revision of salary scales of University Library staff during III Five Year Plan.	183
Centre of Advanced Study in Dravidian Linguistics.	103,000
Award of junior fellow- ships @ 250/- p.m. for Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology.	30,038.69
Maintenance of Muthiah Polytechnic during 1964-65.	90,000
Publication of research works (Humanities and Social Sciences).	10,000
Total:	<u>2,44,026.69</u>

6. Banaras

Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities for 1964-65.	4,418.35
Post-graduate research scholarships in Human- ities.	13,368.61
Extension work by Uni- versity teachers.	5,000
Additional grant for the Central Workshop sanction- ed during III Five Year Plan.	2,655

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Banaras contd.</u>	Award of junior fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. in Engineering and Technology.	25,403.26
	Grant for the preparation of a Historical Grammer of Hindi language and examination of existing materials for the study of Hindi Literature.	50,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities and Social Sciences) including doctoral theses - Lump grant for	15,000
	Total:	<u>1,15,845.12</u>
<u>7. Bhagalpur</u>	Grant-in-aid for the development of Higher Scientific Education and research - purchase of scientific equipment and books for the Post-graduate Departments of Physics and Chemistry.	1,00,000
	Extension work by University Teachers.	5,000
	Non-recurring grant for the purchase of books for Humanities.	20,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
V.V.M. College, Jumui (Bihar).	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
R.S. College, Taranpur. (Bihar).	-do-	2,000
	Total:	<u>1,29,000</u>
<u>8. Bihar</u>	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Science for 1964-65.	2,740
	Financial assistance to Teachers for research work.	500
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Prabhunath College, Saran.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research work.	250
Shri Raghvan Prasad Singh College, Jaintpur. Dist. Muzaffarpur.	Construction of Library Building.	7,000
D.A.V. College, Siwan.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000

contd/-



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Bihar contd.

C.M. College, Darbhanga.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
	Total:	<u>14,490</u>

9. Bombay	Grant-in-aid for the award of junior fellowships of 250/- p.m. to Shri J.B. Fernandes.	1,316.66
	Payment of recurring grant in respect of salary of staff.	7,936
	Development Schemes (Recurring and Non-recurring) implemented during the III F.Y.P.	50,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Sydenhem College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Dhample College of Arts and Science, Panjim.(Goa).	-do-	1,750
Kishinchand Chella Ram College, Bombay.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	4,548.39
Elphinstone College, Bombay.	-do-	5,122.22
Sydenhem College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences during III F.Y.P.	20,000
Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay.	Construction of shooting range.	2,400
Sophia College, Bombay.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay-1.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	7,500
R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga, Bombay-19.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,381
D.A.N. National College and M.A. Science College, Bandra, Bombay-50.	-do-	2,352

Total: 1,10,806.27

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1	2	3
10. Burdwan	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	14,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	4,200
	Grant-in-aid for the Laboratory services and furniture - Physics and Chemistry Block.	37,325
	Construction of III Men's Hostel.	25,000
	Revision of salary scales of University Library Staff.	1,074.56
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Serampore College, Serampore.	Extension of Biology Laboratory.	6,000
Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	1,500
	Total:	<u>99,099.56</u>
11. Calcutta	Construction of University Library Building.	65,000
	III Five Year Plan - Development Schemes (H).	5,000
	Publication of research works including doctoral theses - Lump grant for	7,500
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Grant towards revision of salary scales.	1,566.84
	-do-	49,931.01
	Ionosphere Field Station at Haringhata - Construction of extension to the building.	30,000
	Grant for staff and maintenance for A.I.C.T.E. Scheme for the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics and Radio Physics and Electronics.	2,19,000
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Calcutta contd.</u>	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	4,080.65
	Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	-do-	3,100
	-do-	3,100
	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	4,548.38
	Grant for revision of salary scales of teachers of Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir.	11,746.80
	Grant towards revision of salary scales.	14,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Presidency College, Calcutta.	Award of senior research fellowships in Science during 1962-64.	4,000
Deshbandhu Andrews College, Baishnabghata.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,186
Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali, Distt.24-Parganas.	-do-	985
Ramakrishna Mission Vidya-mandir, Belurmath.	-do-	1,111
Bhatia College, Dantan.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
S.D. Instt. College, Shilipur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,100
Ramakrishna Mission Vidya-mandir, Belurmath.	Construction of Teaching accommodation and laboratory.	100,000
	Total:	<u><u>3,56,155.62</u></u>
12. Delhi	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities - grant of extension in scholarship tenure.	600
	Centre of advanced study in Theoretical Physics and Astro-Physics.	75,000
		contd/-

1	2	3
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Delhi contd. Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry of Natural Products. 22,000

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics of Dedevelopment and Economic History. 6,000

Research Project connected with the Budhist Studies by Dr. S. Dutt. 3,500

Grant for teaching of the courses in Marathi and Gujarati. 20,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. Financial assistance to teachers for Research work. 2,000

Hindu College, Delhi. Establishment of Text-book Library. 7,500

P.G.D.A.V. College (Day), New Delhi. -do- 5,000

-do- (Evening) -do- 5,000

K.M. College, Delhi. -do- 7,500

S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi. -do- 7,500

Daulat Ram College, Delhi. Construction of College building. 75,000

Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi. Purchase of Psychology apparatus etc. 3,737

Ramjas College, Delhi. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund. 2,500

Delhi College (Day) Delhi. -do- 3,000

Total; 2,45,837

13. Gauhati Publication of research works. 7,500

Purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments. 1,48,000

Purchase of library books and journals for Science subjects. 30,000

Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre. 10,000

Construction of Staff quarters. 60,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
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Gauhati contd.

Construction of additional Assam type hostels.-	2,50,000
Construction of R.C.C. Hostels.	10,000
Revision of salary scales of College teachers.	6,000
Construction of University Press Building.	9,000
Extension work by university teachers.	2,300
Introduction of three year degree course.	40,000
-do-	3,00,000

Affiliated Colleges.

St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	Construction of Staff quarters.	10,000
Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati.	Establishment of Non-resident students' centre.	6,000
Pajali College, Pathsala.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
Ravenshaw College, Shillong.	-do-	7,500

Total: 9,01,300

14. Gorakhpur

Publication of research works (Humanities and Science) including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,000
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Affiliated Colleges.

Kisan Degree College, Bahraich.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Sri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar, Azamgarh.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
M.L.K. Degree College, Gonda.	Expansion of science education.	15,000

Total: 40,400

15. Gujarat

Payment of recurring grant for 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under III Five Year Plan.	33,750
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contd/-

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1	2	3
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Gujarat contd.

Publication of research works including doctoral theses. 15,000

Travel grant to Prof. J. J. Chinoy for attending International Botanical Congress at Edinburgh. 1,905

Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges. 3,397.23

Higher education and research - Development Programmes for III F.Y.P. 50,000

Three year degree course - introduction of 625

Affiliated Colleges.

Balabhai Damodardas College Ahmedabad. Establishment of Text-book library. 7,500

City Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad. -do- 5,000

O.H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat. Construction of Men's Hostel. 4,000

S.B. Garda College and B.P. Baria Science Instt., Navsari. Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Science during III F.Y.P. 10,000

St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad. Utilization of services of retired teachers. 4,000

N.H. Commerce College and Shri N.K.M. Arts College, Bulesar. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund. 961

L.H. Science and S.D. Arts College, Mavsa. Construction of permanent shooting range. 400

M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar. -do- 2,000

J & J College of Science, Nadiad. -do- 400

Sarvajanic College of Science, Surat. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund. 2,500

Total: 1,41,438.28

16. Jabalpur

Publication of research works (Humanities & Science) including doctoral theses. 2,237

Scheme for exchange of teachers. 10,000

contd/-

64

1	2	3
<u>Jabalpur contd.</u>	Establishment of Non-resident students' centre.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Hitkarni Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	-do-	1,700
Nawabagh Women's College, Jabalpur.	-do-	1,500
	Total:	<u>28,437</u>
17. Jadavpur	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	12,000
	Award of junior fellowships to post-graduate courses in Engineering & Technology.	50,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	2,000
	-do-	300
	Revision of salary scales of University teachers.	1,35,000
	Total:	<u>2,02,500</u>
18. Jammu and Kashmir	-	
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,114
Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.	Financial assistance to research workers.	1,000
Islamia College, Srinagar.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
Govt. Agricultural College R.S. Pura, Jammu.	-do-	2,400
Govt. College, Kathua.	-do-	2,400
	Total:	<u>8,914</u>

65

1	2	3
19. Jodhpur	Financial assistance to research workers.	250
	-do-	750
	Development and expansion of the faculty of Engineering.	55,000
		Total: <u>56,000</u>
20. Kalyani	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
		Total: <u>5,000</u>
21. Karnatak	Purchase of library furniture and equipments.	10,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment for Geology Department.	30,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,532
	Publication of research works.	15,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Vijay College, Bijapur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Srikado Siddheswar College, Hubli.	-do-	1,750
Kanara College, Kumta.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Langaraj College, Belgaum.	Construction of staff quarters.	20,000
J.T. College, Godag.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
		Total: <u>91,232</u>
22. Kerala	Publication of research works.	14,000
	Payment of recurring grant for development of higher scientific education.	5,938
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Sree Kerala Varma College, Tirichur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,000
N.S. Training College, Changanacherry.	-do-	600
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	-do-	3,000

contd/-

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Kerala contd.

St. Joseph's College, Devagiri.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Sacred Heart College, Thayara.	-do-	3,000
St. Joseph's College, for Women, Alleppey.	-do-	1,261.
Mar Thomas College, Tiruvella.	-do-	3,000
Little Flower College for Women, Guravayur.	-do-	1,750
Christ College, Trinjalakuda.	-do-	3,000
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	3,966.67
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	15,000
M.A. College, Cathanan- galam.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
College of Engineering, Trivandrum.	-do-	2,500
	Total:	<u>63,765.67</u>

23. Kurukshetra	Publication of research works.	5,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	4,500
	Construction of Women's Hostel.	10,000
	Construction of Men's Hostel.	1,00,000
	Construction of Reader's and Lecturer's Quarters.	25,000
	Appointment of staff for UGC Unit.	2,500
	Establishment of Students' Health Centre.	20,000
	Construction of Bachelor's Hostel.	25,000
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Total:	<u>1,92,000</u>

24. Lucknow	Publication of research works.	10,000
	Construction of building for the Faculty of Law.	1,00,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Lucknow contd.</u>	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,10,000
	Award of senior research fellowships.	4,500
	Award of junior research fellowships.	2,800
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,500
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	1,200
	Revision of salary scales of affiliated colleges - I.T. College, Lucknow.	2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
	Total:	<u>2,37,000</u>
25. Madras	Extension work by University teachers.	3,240
	Development schemes for III Five Year Plan (Humanities).	20,000
	2nd Five Year Plan - Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.	32,000
	Grant for award of junior fellowships to post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology.	28,500
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	2,800
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Thiagarajan College of Preceptors, Madurai.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	600
National College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	3,000
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.	-do-	254
American College, Madurai.	Expansion of Laboratory facilities.	5,470
St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	500
Madura College, Madurai.	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	10,000
Thiagaraja College, Madurai.	-do- in Humanities and Social Sciences.	30,000
	Total:	<u>1,18,334</u>

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1	2	3
26. Magadh	Junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,500
		<u>Total: 2,500</u>
27. M.S. University of Baroda	Establishment of students' aid fund.	10,000
	Centre of advanced study in educational psychology.	1,42,000
	Publication of research works.	10,000
	Exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Recurring grant for 1964-65(S)	117
	Recurring grant for 1964-65 - II Five Year Plan - Department of Bio-Chemistry.	8,400
	Construction of building for the departments of Botanical garden, Botany and Geology.	1,00,000
	Purchase of library books & journals for 'H' Departments.	30,000
	Development Schemes (H) for III Five Year Plan.	4,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	2,000
	Development of Linguistics Studies.	4,000
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,20,517</u>
28. Marathwada	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Construction of University Library Building.	30,000
	Construction of Humanities and Social Sciences Departments Buildings.	1,00,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the University.	1,413
	Recurring grant for Science Departments (1964-65).	90,000
	Purchase of Library books and journals for Science subjects.	15,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya Ambajogai.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
Govt. College of Agriculture, Harbhani.	-do-	353

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Marathwala contd.</u>		
Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	20,000
		<u>Total: 2,64,016</u>
29. Mysore	Publication of research works 'Humanities' including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,000
	Construction of University Library building.	20,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	-do-	5,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,100
	Extension of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,129.03
	Revision of salary scales of college teachers.	13,092.21
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Agnes College, Mangalore.	Construction of Botany and Zoology Laboratories.	6,000
M.G.M. College, Udipi.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,103
Veerasaiva College, Ellary.	-do-	2,250
Central College, Bangalore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	500
Veerasaiva College, Bellary.	-do-	250
Central College, Bangalore.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	1,000
		<u>Total: 84,424.24</u>
30. Nagpur	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance during 1964-65 for Research Scheme in "Reaction Kinetics, Electrolysis, Fuels" at Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	6,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
College of Agriculture, Akola.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	984

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Nagpur contd.</u>		
Colleges of Science, Nagpur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
G.S. College of Commerce, -do- Vardha.		2,500
M.M. College of Science, -do- Nagpur.		993
M.M.D. College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Hislop College, Nagpur.	Construction of Science Laboratory.	10,000
		<u>Total: 23,382</u>
31. North Bengal		
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
Balurghat College, Balurghat.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,350
		<u>Total: 6,350</u>
32. Osmania		
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,041.93
	Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	2,800
	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,193.35
	Scheme for Exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Purchase of scientific equip- ment for the Department of Mathe- matics and Statistics.	16,667
	Award of junior fellowships @ 250/- p.m. for the Post-graduate Departments of Engineering and Technology.	10,500
	-do-	23,911.30
	Payment of recurring grant towards the development of Astronomical Observatory.	18,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Mumtaz College, Hyderabad.	Grant for purchase of Water Cooler.	300
Women's College, Hyderabad.	Estt. of Text-book library.	5,000
		<u>Total: 94,913.53</u>

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1	2	3
→ 33. Panjab	Publication of research works including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,500
	Development Schemes (H) III FYP.	30,600
	Grant for Department of Education.	15,000
	Development of Post-graduate studies in (i) Ancient Indian History and Culture & (ii) Law.	60,000
	Construction of Cycle Shed for Law Department.	4,000
	Development facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages.	2,400
	Development Schemes (H) III FYP.	19,000
	III Five Year Plan - Departments of Hindi, Punjabi & Sanskrit.	15,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	520
	-do-	3,233.87
	-do- in Humanities.	3,167.74
	-do-	3,570.87
	Utilization of services of the retired teachers.	392.24
	-do-	1,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	103.50
	Revision of salary scales of teachers during II F.Y.P.	923
	Construction of classification shooting range.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Govt. College, Chandigarh.	Construction of shooting range.	2,400
D.A.V. College, Jullundur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
-do-	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.	10,000
-do-	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,241.94
V.V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.	Construction of Library building.	75,000
M.L. National College, Yamunanagar.	Establishment of Hobby workshop.	5,000

contd/-

Panjab contd.

Teachers' Training College, Rewari.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	15,000
Govt. College, Malerkotla.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
Dayanand College, Hissar.	-do-	2,000
Randhir Govt. College, Kapurthala.	-do-	1,200
Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Rohtak.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Solan.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Rupar.	-do-	2,000
Ahir College, Rewari.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Jind.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Gurgaon.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Gurdaspur.	-do-	2,000
D.A.V. College, Abohar.	Establishment of Text-book Lib.	5,000
D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamunanagar.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,500
Gurunanak College, Mandi Dabwali.	-do-	1,127
Total:		<u>3,36,930.16</u>

34. Punjabi	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses.	5,000
	Development of Higher Scientific education and research.	<u>50,000</u>
Total:		<u>55,000</u>

35. Patna	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses.	5,000
	Purchase of equipment for Geology Department.	1,00,000
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,503.23
	Grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	-do-	3,143.39

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Patna contd.</u>	Grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,119.35
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
P.W. Medical College, Patna.	Utilization of services of the retired teachers.	3,333.71
	Total:	<u>1,17,109.63</u>
36. Poona	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	10,000
	Higher education and research development (Humanities).	5,000
	Construction of Zoology Laboratory Building.	4,219.69
	Construction of Ladies Hostel.	50,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Agricultural Economics at Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics.	50,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,650
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Sir Parashuramthan College, Poona.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Fergusson College, Poona.	Establishment of Hobby workshop.	2,500
-do-	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	6,666
	Total:	<u>1,34,035.69</u>
37. Rabindra Bharati	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,000
	Total:	<u>15,000</u>
38. Rajasthan	Opening of a Research Station in Sociology Department.	12,500
	-do-	10,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	15,000
	Field Training for Post-graduate students in Geology.	2,000
	Award of studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- p.m. to students of Post-graduate course in Applied Geology.	7,790

contd/-

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1	2	3
Rajasthan contd.	Exchange of teachers.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Dungar College, Bikaner.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	-do-	1,500
S.G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.	-do-	984
Govt. College, Karauli.	-do-	710
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	-do-	1,500
G.V. College of Agriculture, Sangaria.	Financial assistance to research workers.	500
Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya-mandir, Sardarshahr.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,325
Rajrishi College, Alwar.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	5,000
Chirwan College, Chirawa.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	6,000
M.B. College, Udaipur.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,430.65
Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali.	Construction of nine staff quarters.	6,150
Rajrishi College, Alwar.	Establishment of Text-Book Lib.	5,000
Rajasthan College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
Commerce College, Jaipur.	-do-	7,500
Maharani's College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
Maharaja's College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
	Total:	<u>1,16,139.65</u>
9. Ranchi	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,550
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	4,000
	Total:	<u>11,550</u>

(75)

1	2	3	
40. Roorkee	Construction of Women's Hostel.	25,000	
	Grant-in-aid for the development of Engineering and Technological Education.	30,000	
	Payment of recurring grant for 1961-62 for introduction of post-graduate course in Public Health Engineering.	940.09	
	Award of junior fellowships in Engineering.	12,274.46	
	Payment of recurring grant for 1963-64.	16,500	
	Publication of research works.	10,000	
	Total:	<u>94,714.55</u>	
41. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapith	Purchase of books (Library) and journals (Humanities).	50,000	
	Purchase of scientific equipment.	1,00,000	
	Extension work by University teachers.	1,500	
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	7,500	
	Construction of Men's Hostel.	50,000	
	Construction of staff quarters.	1,25,000	
	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	50,000	
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	923.03	
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>		
	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,452
	Total:	<u>3,86,375.03</u>	
42. Saugar	Publication of research works (Humanities).	10,000	
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000	
	Development of Botanical garden III Five Year Plan.	13,000	
	Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Minerology etc.	75,000	

contd/-

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<u>Saugar contd.</u>	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Govt. College of Science, Raipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	1,000
Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	-do-	400
		<u>1,09,800</u>
		Total: _____
43. Shivaji	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	7,307
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
S.G.M. College, Karad.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	5,000
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	-do-	5,000
Science College, Karad.	-do-	5,000
D.A.V.N. College of Commerce, Sholapur.	-do-	7,500
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	-do-	4,000
		<u>39,307</u>
		Total: _____
44. S.N.D.T. Women's	Purchase of books and journals for Humanities.	36,000
	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	35,000
		<u>71,000</u>
		Total: _____
45. Sri-Venkateswara	Publication of research works (Humanities),	7,500
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Humanities,	1,412.90
	Post-graduate research scholar- ships in Science.	6,230.01
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	150
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Govt. Training College, Nellore.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	651

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Sri-Venkateswara contd.</u>		
Kavali College, Kavali.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
K.V.R. Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	-do-	500
		<u>Total: 28,243.91</u>
46. Utkal	Construction of Women's Hostel.	25,000
	Introduction of three year degree course.	15,000
	Extension work by university teachers.	5,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for Humanities Deptts.	30,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Science College, Angul.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	5,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.	Construction of Library building.	20,000
		<u>Total: 1,10,000</u>
47. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	4,000
		<u>Total: 9,000</u>
48. Vikram	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	30,000
	Construction of Library building (Humanities).	50,000
	Construction of Science Department building.	40,000
	Salary of additional staff for Science Departments.	37,000
	Purchase of Scientific equipment.	16,667
	Grant for exchange of teachers.	10,000
		<u>Total: 2,33,667</u>

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1	2	3
49. Visva-Bharati	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	20,000
	Grant for Palli Siksha Sadana.	1,00,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy.	44,000
	Total:	<u>1,64,000</u>

Institutions deemed to be Universities.

1. Gujarat Vidyapith	Construction of Guest House.	20,000
	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	25,000
	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	4,000
	Publication of research work (H).	<u>5,000</u>
	Total:	<u>54,000</u>
2. Gurukul Kangri	Purchase of library books and journals for Science subjects.	50,000
		Total: <u>50,000</u>
3. Indian Institute of Science.	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	22,000
	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	1,000
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	1,600
		Total: <u>24,600</u>
4. Indian School of International Studies	Publication of research works(H).	10,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,264.54
		Total: <u>13,264.54</u>
5. Jamia Millia	Pub. of research works (H).	5,000
	Extn. work by University teachers.	3,000
	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	5000
	Total: <u>13,000</u>	
6. Kashi Vidyapeeth	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	5,000
		Total: <u>5,000</u>
7. Birla Institute of Technology and Science	Expansion under the Ghosh Chandrakant Scheme.	15,000
		Total: <u>15,000</u>

N O N - P L A N.

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1. Delhi	-	
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	20,000
Shamlal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	50,000
Lady Siri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1962-63.	123
	Total:	<u>70,123</u>

2. Visva-Bharati	Palli Siksha Sadana - Recurring grant for 1964-65.	60,000
	Total:	<u>60,000</u>

Institution deemed to be University.

1. Kashi Vidyapeeth	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	50,000
	Total:	<u>50,000</u>

Total of Plan	=	69,97,674.64
Total of Non-Plan	=	<u>1,80,123</u>
Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan	=	<u>71,77,797.64</u>

APPENDIX IV TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
MEETING HELD ON 2nd DECEMBER, 1964.

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PURPOSE.

GRANT SANCTIONED.

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- a) Structural Engineering.
b) Public Health Engineering.

A. Non-Recurring.

(i) Buildings - Class-rooms, design halls & laboratories, Office & Staff accomodation and Departmental library. (plinth Area. 8,120 sq.ft.) Rs. 1,62,400/-

(ii) Equipment. @ Rs. 2.00 lakhs each for structural Engg. & Public Health Engg. Rs. 4,00,000/-

(iii) Furniture & fittings. Rs. 9,000/-

(iv) Library (Books & Periodicals) Rs. 20,000/-

Total: Rs. 5,91,400/-

B. Recurring.

I. Teaching Staff.

Rs. 60,000/-

II. Non-teaching Staff.

Rs. 11,000/-

III. Maintenance, Stores, Stationery etc.

Rs. 36,000/-

IV. Books & Periodicals.

Rs. 3,000/-

V. Scholarships.

Rs. 90,000/-

Total: Rs. 2,06,000/-

II. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

- (a) Electrical Machinery.
(b) Power Systems.

A. Non-recurring.

i) Buildings - Class-rooms, design halls & laboratories. Accomodation for office & departmental library etc. Rs. 1,59,600/- (inclusive of services) @ Rs. 20/- per sq.ft.

ii) Equipment. Rs. 5,00,000/-

iii) Furniture & fittings. Rs. 9,000/-

iv) Books & Periodicals. Rs. 20,000/-

Total: Rs. 6,88,600/-

B. Recurring.

i) Staff teaching. Rs. 58,000/-

ii) Staff non-teaching. Rs. 11,000/-

(81)

iii)	Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.	Rs. 36,000/-
iv)	Library books & periodicals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v)	Scholarships.	Rs. 90,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 1,98,000/-</u>

III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

A. Machine Design.

i)	Buildings: Class rooms, design halls and laboratory, Accomodation for office and staff departmental library.	Rs. 1,20,400/-
ii)	Equipment.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
iii)	Furniture & fittings.	Rs. 6,000/-
iv)	Library books & back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 3,41,400/-</u>

B. Recurrings:

i)	<u>Staff: teaching.</u>	Rs. 45,500/-
ii)	<u>Staff non-teaching.</u>	Rs. 7,500/-
iii)	Maintenance, stores and stationery etc.	Rs. 24,000/-
iv)	Books and Periodicals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v)	Scholarships.	Rs. 60,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 1,40,000/-</u>

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APPENDIX V TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 2ND DECEMBER, 1964.

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PURPOSE.

GRANT SANCTIONED.

I. INCREASE IN INTAKE FROM 175 to 310 STUDENTS:

(i) Non-recurring:

- a) Buildings (plinth area 30,100 sq.ft. Rs. 2,58,750/-
& 6600 sq.ft.(workshop type)
- b) Equipment, furniture & Library. Rs. 5,51,500/-

Total: Rs. 8,10,250/-

(ii) Recurring:

- a) Staff salaries. Rs. 4,03,200/-
- b) Maintenance expenditure. Rs. 67,500/-

Total: Rs. 4,70,700/-

II. INTRODUCTION OF A THREE YEARS DEGREE COURSE:

(i) Non-recurring.

- a) Buildings (plinth area 8820 sq.ft.) Rs. 66,150/-
- b) Equipment, furniture & library. Rs. 12,500/-

Total: Rs. 78,650/-

(ii) Recurring

- a) Staff salaries. Rs. 1,04,625/-
- b) Maintenance expenditure. Rs. 18,000/-

Total: Rs. 1,22,625/-

III. STUDENTS AMENITIES:

(Common for both schemes)

Rs. 1,27,575/-

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Appendix VI to University Grants Commission Proceeding
dated 2nd December, 1964.

<u>University</u>	<u>Estimated approved cost</u>	
	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-Recurring</u>
Agra	-	25,000
Aligarh Muslim University	-	25,000
Annamalai	-	10,000
Banaras Hindu University	27,500	-
Calcutta	7,500	-
Delhi	-	40,000
Kurukshetra	-	10,000
Lucknow	40,000	-
Baroda	-	10,000
Mysore	-	5,000
Madras	75,000	10,000
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>1,35,000</u>

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Appendix VII to proceedings of the University Grants Commission
meeting held on 2nd December, 1964.

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Purpose Grant sanctioned.

I. Civil Engineering

- (a) Hydraulics
- (b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.
- (c) Structures

A. Non-Recurring

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Buildings | Rs. 1,47,200/- |
| (ii) Equipment | Rs. 2,80,000/- |
| (iii) Furniture and Fittings | Rs. 4,800/- |
| (iv) Library Books and Periodicals | Rs. 15,000/- |

Total (NR) Rs. 4,47,000/-

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| i) Teaching staff: | Rs. 36,000/- |
| ii) Non-teaching staff | Rs. 8,000/- |
| iii) Maintenance, Stores etc. | Rs. 19,000/- |
| iv) Library Books and Periodicals | Rs. 3,000/- |
| v) Scholarships | Rs. 48,000/- |

Total (Recurring) Rs. 1,14,000/-

II. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

- a) Machine Design
- b) Production Engineering

A. Non-Recurring

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| i) Buildings | Rs. 1,47,200/- |
| ii) Equipment | Rs. 2,00,000/- |
| iii) Furniture and Fittings | Rs. 4,800/- |
| iv) Library Books and Periodicals
(back numbers) | Rs. 15,000/- |

Total (NR) Rs. 3,67,000/-

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| i) Teaching staff | Rs. 36,000/- |
| ii) Non-teaching staff | Rs. 8,000/- |
| iii) Maintenance, stores etc. | Rs. 19,000/- |
| iv) Library books and periodicals | Rs. 3,000/- |
| v) Scholarships | Rs. 48,000/- |

Total (Recurring) Rs. 1,14,000/-

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- a) Electrical Machines

A. Non-recurring

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| i) Buildings | Rs. 1,47,200/- |
| ii) Equipment | Rs. 1,25,000/- |
| iii) Furniture and Fittings | Rs. 4,800/- |
| iv) Library Books and periodicals
(back numbers) | Rs. 15,000/- |

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching Staff	Rs. 36,000/-
ii) Non-teaching staff	Rs. 8,000/-
iii) Maintenance, Stores etc.	Rs. 19,000/-
iv) Library books and periodicals	Rs. 3,000/-
v) Scholarships	Rs. 48,000/-
Total (Recurring)	Rs. 1,14,000/-

IV. ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

- (a) Control Systems
- (b) Electronic Devices

A. Non-recurring

i) Buildings:	Rs. 1,70,000/-
ii) Equipment (Control Systems 2.00 lakhs Electronic Devices 2.50 lakhs)	Rs. 4,50,000/-
iii) Furniture and Fittings	Rs. 4,800/-
iv) Library books and periodicals (back numbers)	Rs. 15,000/-
Total (NR)	Rs. 6,39,800/-
or say	Rs. 6,40,000/-

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching staff	Rs. 36,000/-
ii) Non-teaching staff	Rs. 9,000/-
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs. 19,000/-
iv) Library books and periodicals (back numbers)	Rs. 3,000/-
v) Scholarships	Rs. 48,000/-
Total (R)	Rs. 1,15,000/-

V. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

- a) Transfer Process Stream
- b) Plant Design

A. Non-recurring

i) Buildings:	Rs. 1,51,200/-
ii) Equipment	Rs. 1,25,000/-
iii) Furniture and Fittings	Rs. 4,800/-
iv) Library books and Periodicals (back numbers)	Rs. 15,000/-
Total (NR)	Rs. 2,96,000/-

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching staff	Rs. 41,000/-
ii) Non-teaching staff	Rs. 8,000/-
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs. 19,000/-
iv) Library books and periodicals	Rs. 3,000/-
v) Scholarships	Rs. 48,000/-
Total (R)	Rs. 1,19,000/-

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VI. Chemical Technology

- (a) Oil Technology
- (b) Ceramic Technology

A. Non-Recurring

- i) Buildings Rs. 28,000/-
- ii) Equipment Rs. 1,00,000/-

Total (NR)	Rs. 1,28,000/-
------------	----------------

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- i) Teaching Staff Rs. 13,000/-
- ii) Non-teaching staff Rs. 2,000/-
- iii) Maintenance, Stores etc. Rs. 24,000/-
- iv) Scholarships Rs. 60,000/-

Total (Recurring)	Rs. 99,000/-
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Appendix VIII to proceedings of the University Grants
Commission meeting held on 2nd December, 1964

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Purpose.	Grant sanctioned.
1. CIVIL ENGINEERING:	
a) Structures.	
b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.	
c) Public Health Engineering.	
A. Non-recurring	
i) Buildings.	Rs. 2,42,000/-
ii) Equipment.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iii) Furniture & fittings.	Rs. 12,000/-
iv) Library books and back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 3,69,000/-</u>
B. Recurring.	
i) Staff (teaching)	Rs. 70,000/-
ii) Staff (non-teaching)	Rs. 17,000/-
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs. 48,000/-
iv) Library books and journals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v) Scholarships.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 2,58,000/-</u>
2. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.	
a) Production Engineering.	
b) Applied Mechanics.	
c) Fluid Mechanics.	
d) Steam Power Engineering.	
A. Non-recurring.	
i) Buildings.	Rs. 3,30,000/-
ii) Equipment (including installation and services)	Rs. 1,65,000/-
iii) Furniture and fittings.	Rs. 12,000/-
iv) Library books and back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 5,22,000/-</u>
B. Recurring.	
i) Staff (teaching)	Rs. 79,000/-
ii) Staff (non-teaching)	Rs. 17,000/-
iii) Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.	Rs. 48,000/-
iv) Library books and periodicals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v) Scholarships.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 2,67,000/-</u>

3. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
 a) Electrical Power System.
 b) Electrical Machines.
 c) High Voltage Engineering.
 d) Servomechanism.

A. Non-recurring

i)	Buildings.	Rs. 2,64,000/-
ii)	Equipment.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
iii)	Furniture & fittings.	Rs. 12,000/-
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 5,41,000/-</u>

B. Recurring.

i)	Staff (teaching).	Rs. 70,000/-
ii)	Staff (non-teaching).	Rs. 17,000/-
iii)	Maintenance, stores & stationery etc.	Rs. 48,000/-
iv)	Library books and periodicals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v)	Scholarships.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 2,58,000/-</u>

4. TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING.

- a) Micro-wave.
 b) Physical Electronics.
 c) Electrical Devices.
 d) Computer Technology and Control Engineering.

A. Non-recurring.

i)	Buildings.	Rs. 2,64,000/-
ii)	Equipment.	Rs. 4,00,000/-
iii)	Furniture and fittings.	Rs. 12,000/-
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 6,91,000/-</u>

B. Recurring.

i.	Staff (teaching)	Rs. 70,000/-
ii.	Staff (non-teaching)	Rs. 20,000/-
iii.)	Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs. 48,000/-
iv)	Library books and journals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v)	Scholarships.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 2,61,000/-</u>

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- 5. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING:
 - a) Energy and Mass Transfer.
 - b) Process Engineering.
 - c) Combustion Engineering.

A. Non-recurring.

i)	Buildings.	Rs. 2,42,000/-
ii)	Equipment.	Rs. 1,65,000/-
iii)	Furniture and fittings.	Rs. 13,000/-
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals.	Rs. 15,000/-
		Total: Rs. 4,34,000/-

B. Recurring:

i)	Staff (teaching)	Rs. 70,000/-
ii)	Staff (non-teaching)	Rs. 20,000/-
iii)	Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs. 48,000/-
iv)	Library books and periodicals.	Rs. 3,000/-
v)	Scholarships.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
		Total: Rs. 2,61,000/-

GENERAL:

A. Non-recurring:

i)	Buildings.	Rs. 35,200/-
ii)	Equipment.	Rs. 50,000/-
		Total: Rs. 85,200/-

B. Recurring.

i)	Teaching staff.	Rs. 50,000/-
ii)	Visiting and Part-time teaching staff.	Rs. 3,000/-
		Total: Rs. 53,000/-

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Confidential

University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi

	Meeting:
Date	2nd December 1964
Time	10.00 A.M.
Place	U.G.C. Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- *1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th November 1964.
- *2. (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive items of information.
- *3. To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5.11.1964.
- *4. To receive a statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1964-65 upto the end of October, 1964.
- *5. To receive a note on the establishment of the Delhi Medical College, Delhi, sponsored by the Society for promotion of Medical & Health Education, Delhi. p. 1-2
- *6. To receive a note indicating the basis generally adopted by the Universities & Institutions deemed to be universities for admission to Engineering Courses. p. 3-9
- *7. To receive the proceedings of the Second meeting of the Karya Karta Dal of the Hindi Sahakar Samiti held on 5th October 1964. p. 10-15
- *8. To receive a note regarding the U.S. P.L.480 Programme (Agricultural Research Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture) of financial assistance for research schemes undertaken by the departments in Universities in India. p. 16-25
9. To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding revision of scale of pay of the Principal, Women's College. p. 26
10. To consider a proposal for the organisation of a short term course in Russian Language at Delhi University. p. 27
11. To consider the question of payment of Development grants to Institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. p. 28
12. To consider a proposal from S.M.D.T. University for payment of a special grant of Rs. 50 lakhs on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the University. p. 29
13. To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Vidya Bhavana Hostel of Visva-Bharati. p. 30-31

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-2-

14. To consider a proposal from Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Director, University Botany Laboratory, Madras for sending delegations of prominent Scientists in the country to International Congress, abroad. p 32-34
15. To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the utilisation of the opening balance out of the Block Grant for the period ending 31.3.1963. p 35
16. To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for development of the Department of Biochemistry. p 36-37
17. To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the establishment of an extension Library Centre at Bikaner. p 38-39
18. To further reconsider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the development proposal of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University. p 40-45
19. To consider a proposal from the Agra University regarding establishment of a School of Solid State Physics, in the Department of Physics of D.S.B. Government College, Nainital. p 46-52
20. To consider a note regarding the programme of Exchange of visits by younger Scientists between India and the United Kingdom. p 53-68
21. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair. p 69-71
22. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding expansion of the training capacity and introduction of a new degree course in engineering for B.Sc.s at the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur. p 72-73
23. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding increase in the annual admission capacity of the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University. p 74
24. To consider the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of grants to State Universities for the construction of hostels for engineering students. p 75-77
25. To consider the recommendations of the Standards Committee of the U.G.C. regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to engineering and technological institutions in the country. p 78-85
26. To consider the proposal of the Panjab University for providing facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan Languages and history. p 86
27. To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for the preparation of bilingual dictionaries in the Dravidian Languages. p 87-88

28. To consider the request of the Ravishankar University, Raipur, for financial assistance towards the development of post-graduate studies. p 89-92
29. To consider a proposal of Barahseni College, Aligarh for a grant for the expansion of Science Education. p 93
30. To consider the progress of various development schemes sponsored by the Commission in respect of colleges during II and III Plans. p 94-114
31. To consider the proposal for the institution of National Scholarships for Post-graduate studies in Science, Humanities & Social Sciences. - Note will follow
32. To consider a proposal for the institution of Nehru Fellowships/Visiting Professorships for outstanding Indian Scientists working abroad. p 115-16
33. To nominate a representative of the U.G.C. on the society of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla. p. 117
34. To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission on the development of the Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities. p. 118-127
35. To consider the report of the Committee on the establishment of a University for north eastern areas (Nagaland, NEFA, etc.) - W.K. Das
36. To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.
37. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 62nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 5th November 1964.

The following were present :

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|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prof. D.S. Kothari | Chairman |
| 2. Shri D.C. Pavate | Member |
| 3. Shri B. Shiva Rao | " |
| 4. Pt. H.N. Kunzru | " |
| 5. Dr. A.C. Joshi | " |
| 6. Shri V.T. Dehejia | " |
| 7. Shri K.L. Joshi | Secretary |

Secretariat

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dr. P.J. Philip | Jt. Secretary |
| 2. Dr. V.S. Patankar | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. Dr. S. Bhattacharya | " |
| 4. Shri R.K. Chhabra | " |

Apologies for absence were received from Shri S.R. Das, Prof. A.R. Wadia and Shri P.M. Kirpal.

Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 7th October 1964.

The minutes of the 61st meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 7th October 1964, already circulated, were confirmed subject to the following corrections :

Item No. 28 (5) may be replaced as under :

"(5) Lecturers who are not selected could be considered for placement in the revised grades if they improve their qualifications during the period of three years.

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

(b) To receive items of information.

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix I* of these minutes.

Arising out of the minutes the Commission considered that it would be desirable to appoint visiting committees during 1965-66 for evaluating the implementation of the III Plan development schemes of the universities and examination of the proposals for the Fourth Plan.

(b) The Commission received and noted the items listed in Appendix II* of these minutes.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 7.10.64

The Commission approved the grants released as shown in Appendix III* of these minutes.

* Not enclosed.

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1964-65 upto the end of September '64.

This was noted.

Item No. 5: To receive a statement indicating the facilities provided and the financial position of the hostels attached to the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

This was noted.

Item No. 6: To receive a copy of the report of the Committee on coordination and integration of schemes operating in the field of physical education, Recreation and Youth Welfare set up by the Ministry of Education.

The Commission received a copy of the report of the Committee on Coordination and Integration of Schemes operating in the field of Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare set up by the Ministry of Education and noted that the recommendations of the Committee in relation to the NCC and ACC had been referred to the Education Commission.

Item No. 7: To receive a note by Dr. Kholodolin, UNESCO Adviser in U.G.C. on Correspondence Course.

This was noted. In this connection it was suggested that there should be a reasonable variety of courses organised through the Correspondence System and it should also be made applicable to science and technology with adequate provision for laboratory and practical work. The Commission also indicated that in suitable cases provision for courses in Science and Technology may be made in the Evening Colleges.

Item No. 8: To receive a note on cases of student discipline during the quarter July - September 1964.

In view of the seriousness of the matter, it was suggested that a comprehensive note be prepared for the consideration of the Commission.

Item No. 9: To receive a report on the reduction of fees in the colleges of Karnatak University.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the College Committee.

Item No. 10: To consider a proposal from Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of boundary wall and iron gates around the university campus.

The Commission was not sure whether it was necessary for the Aligarh Muslim University to construct a boundary wall with iron gates around the university campus. If necessary, the proposal may be examined along with the schemes of the Fourth Plan.

Item No. 11: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for strengthening of staff of University Employment Bureau.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the University for the appointment of additional staff for the University Employment Bureau. The Commission felt that the type of guidance proposed to be given could be best provided by teachers rather than by the additional staff proposed to be appointed.

Item No. 12: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the development of studies in South Indian History and Culture.

The Commission was of the view that the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for development of studies in South Indian History and Culture may be taken up along with the Fourth Plan proposals of the University.

Item No. 13: To consider the proposals of the Banaras Hindu University for facilities for the post-graduate Diploma course in Numismatics.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for additional facilities for the post-graduate diploma course in Numismatics. The Commission agreed to meet the expenditure on slides, prints etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,400 (R) and the expenditure on seminars, collection of coins, photographs etc. at a cost of Rs. 5,000 (NR). The Commission could not agree to the other items of recurring and non-recurring expenditure proposed by the University.

Item No. 14: To consider the question of payment of house rent allowance and free house to the Principals of the constituent colleges of Delhi University.

The Commission agreed that if the residence for the Principals of Delhi Colleges is provided in the campuses of the colleges no rent be charged for the same. In cases where houses are not available in the campuses of the colleges, no special pay or allowance in lieu of free unfurnished houses be given to the Principals, but they would be entitled to payment of the usual house rent allowance as in the case of other teachers.

Item No. 15: To consider a proposal of the Delhi University relating to the development of its Department of African Studies.

The Commission was of the opinion that the proposal of the Delhi University relating to the development of the Department of African Studies and for training of scholars in African languages be referred to the Committee on Areas Studies, and action may be taken to expedite the finalisation of the report.

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Item No. 16: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for creating three Assistant Lecturerships in the Department of Psychology.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Delhi University for creating three Assistant Lecturerships in the Department of Psychology. The expenditure on this account may be met by the University out of the allocation for the Third Five Year Plan.

Item No. 17: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for creating the post of a lecturer in Assamese.

The Commission desired that the University of Delhi may reconsider the proposal for the institution of the post of a lecturer in Assamese in the light of the dis-continuance of financial assistance by the Government of Assam for this purpose.

Item No. 18: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for establishing a department of Chinese Studies.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Delhi University for setting up a Department of Chinese Studies at a total recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the rest of the plan period of about Rs.1,08,000. The Commission agreed to the proposal in principle and desired that the payments on this account may be made according to the requirements of the University.

Item No. 19: To consider the question of the respective fields of specialisation in Chinese Studies to be taken up by the Delhi University and the Indian School of International Studies.

This was noted.

Item No. 20: To consider further the proposal from Panjab University, Chandigarh regarding the naming of the University Hostels constructed by the University.

It was agreed that the general question of naming of buildings constructed by the universities through the assistance from the U.G.C. or other central resources be considered by a committee. The Committee may suggest the broad principles to be followed in considering the proposals received from the universities in this regard. In this connection the Commission thought that the following considerations were relevant :-

- i) The buildings should be named after persons of outstanding eminence whose life and work would be a source of inspiration to the younger generation.
- ii) The universities may consult the Commission for naming of buildings before actual proposals were formally considered by the university.

Item No. 21: To consider the proposal of the Panjab University for provision of equipment for excavation work in the department of Ancient History and Culture.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Panjab University for provision of equipment for excavation work in the Department of Ancient History and Culture at an estimated cost of Rs.5,000/-.

The Commission noted that the expenditure on this account would be met out of the allocations for the Third Five Year Plan. In this connection the Commission desired that it may be brought to the notice of the universities generally that reallocations or re-appropriations considered necessary, may be made within the over-all ceiling fixed for the Third Plan, with the approval of the Commission.

Item No. 22: To consider the question of payment of D.A. to the academic staff of the Central Universities.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the committee appointed to consider the budget estimates of the U.G.C. for 1965-66.

Item No. 23: To consider a proposal of Gauhati University for naming its four halls of residence after prominent persons.

See Item No. 20.

Item No. 24: To consider a proposal from the Gujarat Vidyapeeth for fixing the nomenclature of degrees and diplomas awarded by the Universities, in Hindi.

It was agreed that the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology be requested to consider and suggest suitable nomenclature in Hindi for degrees and diplomas awarded by the Universities.

Item No. 25: To consider a proposal from Pujabi University Patiala for the construction of additional staff quarters.

The Secretary reported in this connection that a communication has been received from the Ministry of Education conveying the views of Ministry of Finance with regard to economy in expenditure regarding new constructions. The Commission agreed that every possible economy should be exercised in the construction of buildings and that this aspect be kept in view while considering proposals from the universities. With regard to the proposal of the Panjabi University for the construction of staff quarters the Commission desired that further information may be obtained from the University in the light of the above and the matter brought up before the Commission.

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Item No. 26: To consider a proposal from the Panjab Agricultural University for the establishment of Students Homes at Hissar and Ludhiana.

This was withdrawn.

Item No. 27: To consider the question of declaring Serampur College, Serampur, West Bengal as deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

The Commission desired that the views of the Ministry of Education be obtained on the proposal before it was further considered.

Item No. 28: To receive a note on the suggestion for increasing the tempo of scientific research in Indian Universities.

This was noted.

Item No. 29: To consider the position regarding the appointment of Professors in the Departments of History and Economics in Saugar University.

The Commission reiterated its earlier decision (Vide Item No. 45 of the Minutes dated 5.2.1964) with regard to the two appointments of professors in the Departments of History and Economics in the Saugar University. It was suggested that a statement giving the qualifications of professors appointed in the Universities during the last three years may be placed before the Commission. x

Item No. 30: To consider the request of Indian School of International Studies for creation of three posts of research assistants.

It was agreed that this may be discussed with the Director of the School in the first instance.

Item No. 31: To consider the proposal of the Agra University for appointing Dr. N. Anderson as Visiting Professor in Sociology.

The Commission was of the view that it would be more advantageous to the university to invite a Visiting Professor or eminent scholar in active service in an educational institution.

Item No. 32: To consider the proposal of the University of Mysore for preparing an edition of the complete works of Late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The Commission felt that to begin with it would be desirable to limit the magnitude and scope of the undertaking; and if the university has a proposal for specific studies of certain aspects of Nehru's works it may be referred to the Commission for consideration.

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Item No. 33: To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for intensive work in spoken English for junior students.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Annamalai University as a pilot project for a period of three years on the usual sharing basis of 50:50.

Item No. 34: To consider the report of the Committee on Journalism.

The Commission received the report of the Committee on Journalism. The Commission was of the opinion that as there is a Diploma Course in Journalism at Panjab University at Chandigarh and also a training course of Journalism at Delhi under the auspices of Press Trust of India there was at present no urgent need to introduce a course in journalism in the University of Delhi. The Commission, however, may consider such a proposal during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It was agreed that a small (informal) conference of editors of leading newspapers might be convened to discuss the manner in which some of the recommendations of the committee may be implemented.

Item No. 35: To consider the proposal from the M.S. University of Baroda, regarding the establishment of a Statistical Service Unit.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda to establish a Statistical Service Unit.

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the construction of an additional area of 7000 sq.ft as an extension of Vigyan Bhavan.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Rajasthan University for construction of an additional area of 7,000 sq.ft. as an extension to the Vigyan Bhavan building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,20,000 (including services and furniture) and agreed to give a grant on 100 per cent basis as the proposal was for the development of post-graduate studies.

Item No. 37: To receive a report on the Conference of Coordinators held on 3rd and 4th September 1964.

This was noted.

Item No. 38: To consider a proposal received from Ramakrishna Mission Residential College Narendrapur for grant for the purchase of library books.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur, to further assist the College for the purchase of library books and furniture at an estimated cost of Rs.90,000 the Commission's share being Rs.60,000.

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Item No. 39: To receive a note regarding the procedure adopted by the Universities for appointment to teaching posts.

The Commission noted that recruitments of teachers had a direct bearing on maintenance and improvement of standards in universities. It was also of the view that selection of teachers was an essential function of the universities, and as it involved academic and other expert considerations they were in the best position to make proper selection of their academic staff. The Commission was not happy that the M.P. State Government had not consulted the Commission before promulgating the Ordinance which has seriously affected the powers of universities in making appointment of teachers. The Commission suggested that the State Government be advised to reconsider the matter in consultation with the UGC and the Ministry of Education, as the continuance of the present arrangement was not likely to serve the best interests of higher education.

Item No. 40: To consider a note on the discussions held with the West Bengal Govt. and the Calcutta University regarding the problems arising out of the phased reduction in student enrolment in 7 big colleges of Calcutta.

This was noted.

Item No. 41: To receive the draft Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for 1963-64.

The Commission considered the draft Annual Report for 1963-64. The members were requested to communicate their comments if any on the draft before it was finalised by a committee to be constituted for the purpose.

Item No. 42: To consider the progress of various development schemes sponsored by the Commission in respect of Colleges during II and III Plans.

This was withdrawn.

Item No. 43: To consider the Revised Estimates for 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for 1965-66 (Non-Plan) of the Central Universities.

It was noted that the revised estimates for 1964-65 and the budget estimates for 1965-66 have been received from the Delhi University and the Aligarh Muslim University. The estimates sent by the Aligarh Muslim University required to be further worked out. The Commission desired that the revised estimates for 1964-65 and the budget estimates for 1965-66 from Central Universities be referred to the committee constituted under Item No. 44.

Item No. 44: To consider the Revised Estimates for 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for 1965-66 of the U.G.C.

The Commission desired that the revised estimates for 1964-65 and the budget estimates for 1965-66 of the U.G.C. be referred to a committee consisting of the Chairman, U.G.C., Finance Secretary and the Education Secretary.

Item No. 45: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on the 2nd of December 1964.

Addl. Item No. 1: To consider a reference from the Government of India regarding the payment of a grant of Rs.1.5 crores to Jammu & Kashmir University as foundation grant.

The Commission was not in favour of creating (out of the Govt. funds) an endowment fund for the University. The Commission was of the view that the recurring needs of the University should be met by the State Government through adequate block grants. With regard to assistance for development programmes the Commission noted that if on examination of the proposals, it was considered necessary a special provision could be made by the Central Government.

Addl. Item No. 2: To consider a proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for change over of the electric power supply system of the Institute from 4.4 K.V. to 11 K.V.

The Commission noted that the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for change-over of the electric power supply system would result in some economy and desired that details may be obtained from the Institute regarding the ways in which this economy would be reflected in the finances of the Institute. The Commission further desired to know how such expenditure in the case of Government institutes which would also be affected would be met.

Addl. Item No. 3: To consider the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme of Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme and desired that the maintenance expenditure involved in running the scheme may be ascertained from the university and also the economy which would thus be affected.

Addl. Item No. 4: To consider the proposal of the University of Mysore for assistance for the establishment of Department of Library Science.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Mysore University for the establishment of a Department

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of Library Science and agreed to the creation of the following posts and provision on 50:50 basis :

Recurring :

1 Reader, 1 lecturer

Non-recurring

Books - Rs.2400, furniture - Rs.4000

Addl.Item No.5: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

The Commission considered that the collection of manuscripts may be made centrally and that an organisation may be set up for the purpose in consultation with the National Archives of India and the Archaeological Survey of India. Attempt should be made to avoid duplication as far as possible and universities may be encouraged to have micro-films and photostat copies of manuscripts which are to be centrally preserved.

Addl.Item No.6: To consider the request of Shri Prabhakar Jha, a participant in the Refresher Course in French held at Pondicherry for paying directly to him the scholarship and travel expenses.

This was withdrawn.

Addl.Item No.7: To consider the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Commission desired that the reference by the Education Ministry with regard to the above Bill be considered by a Committee. The Commission felt that the amendment to Section 4A(2) "to give instruction in Hindī theology and religion" be made comprehensive so as to include theology and religion in general, rather than make a specific reference to a particular religion. It was also desired that the powers of the Vice-Chancellor may be on the same basis as provided in the Delhi University Act/Statutes, and Section 7(D)(8) may be deleted. Further Section 21 may be framed on the same lines as the corresponding clause in the Delhi University Act. A provision may also be made for institution of Correspondence Courses at the discretion of the University.

Addl.Item No.8: To consider a proposal from the University of Poona regarding the opening of a University College of Science.

The Commission recognised the needs of strengthening the colleges for undergraduate education but felt that careful consideration is necessary as any pattern decided in this case should have a wider application.

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Addl.Item No.9: To receive a note regarding Asia Foundation's offer of assistance for the foreign exchange needs of the University Social Sciences Departments in Indian Universities.

This was noted.

Addl.Item.No.10: To receive a note regarding the Soviet Scientists who are to visit the various Centres of Advanced Study during this year under United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

This was noted.

Addl.Item No.11: To consider a proposal for institution of studentships/scholarships to enable students to go in for post-graduate studies and research in the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.

The Commission agreed that provision may be made for award of research fellowships/scholarships at the Centres of Advanced Study in accordance with the requirements in this regard and that the proposal relating to studentships be examined further.

Addl.Item No.12: Economy on expenditure in ceremonies

It was brought to the notice of the Commission that during recent years the number of foundation-stone laying functions, opening of buildings, and other inauguration ceremonies had considerably increased; and in not a few cases they hardly served any real purpose. In this connection attention was also drawn to the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee that "during the period of emergency expenditure on inaugural ceremonies, laying of foundation stones etc., should be substantially curtailed if not, eliminated altogether"(vide Ministry of Finance Memo No.1(63-E.II (A)/64 dated 28.8.64). It was further noted that the Government of India had laid down that for such ceremonies expenditure incurred should not in general exceed Rs.500/-.

It was agreed that these recommendations be brought to the notice of the universities.

Addl.Item No.13: Acceptance of gifts by members of staff

The Chairman pointed out that in certain cases gifts are presented to the officers of the Commission by foreign embassies etc. and that it was agreed that the rules laid down by the Government for acceptance of such gifts may be adopted for the staff of the U.G.C.

Sd/-

(K.L. Joshi)
SECRETARY

Sd/-

(D.S. Kothari)
CHAIRMAN

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to Appendix I
U.G.C. Minutes

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

M
DATED : 5 November 1964

To approve the action taken on certain matters.

(1) Banaras Hindu University - Additional post of Lecturer in Indian Philosophy and Religion

The Banaras Hindu University requested the University Grants Commission to sanction a post of Lecturer in Indian Philosophy and Religion for meeting the requirement of the department of Indian Philosophy and Religion. The estimated expenditure for the remaining period of the III Five Year Plan works out to Rs. 9,000/-. The University has intimated that the above expenditure of Rs. 9,000/- will be adjusted within the III Five Year Plan allocation. The request of the University has been accepted.

(2) Banaras Hindu University - Provision of additional facilities for the Department of Psychology.

The Banaras Hindu University has requested the University Grants Commission to sanction the following additional facilities for the department of Psychology at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 33,400 (Recurring and Non-recurring) for the remaining period of the IIIrd Five Year Plan.

	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
1. Laboratory Assistant 1 (Rs. 60-150)	Rs. 3,000
2. Laboratory peon (Literate) 1 (Rs. 75-95)	Rs. 2,400
3. Equipment for Workshop	Rs. 3,500
4. Equipment and furniture	Rs. 1,500
5. Research Assistant 1 (Rs. 200-10-300)	Rs. 4,500
6. Special books	Rs. 5,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 33,400</u>

The University has informed that the expenditure may be adjusted within the IIIrd Five Year Plan allocation. The request of the University has been accepted.

(3) Banaras Hindu University - creation of post of Dancing Instructor for the Women's college

The Banaras Hindu University requested the University Grants Commission to approve the provision of the following facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,500/- for the Women's College during the IIIrd Five Year Plan period.

	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
1. Dancing Instructor	Rs. 8,000 (R)
2. Contingencies of Rs. 1000/- p.m.	Rs. 1,500 (R)

3. Costumes etc., Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous equipments. Rs. 6,000 (NR)

Total (R & NR) Rs.15,500

The University has agreed to adjust the expenditure of Rs.15,500/- within the IIIrd Five year plan allocation. The proposal of the University has been accepted.

- (4) Request of the University of Lucknow for an additional grant for the construction of the building for Psychology.

The University Grants Commission approved a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of the building for Psychology and agreed to share $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expenditure. The University submitted plans and estimates for Rs.1,17,760 which were approved. The share of the University Grants Commission amounting to Rs.66,667 being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the approved cost of Rs.1,00,000 was paid. The University sought an additional grant for the building for Psychology completed at a total cost of Rs.1,17,760 in view of the increase in the cost of building materials and certain additions made to the building. The University Grants Commission's share of the additional expenditure of Rs.17,760 @ $\frac{2}{3}$ is Rs.11,840/-. An additional grant of Rs.11,840/- has been sanctioned to the University.

- (5) Visva-Bharati - Appointment of Mr.Morimoto as Adhyapaka in Japanese.

The Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati requested the University Grants Commission to approve a post of Adhyapaka in Japanese language in the Reader's scale of pay (Rs.700-40-1100) for the remaining period of IIIrd Five Year Plan. The post was proposed to be offered to Shri Morimoto of Japan. This was accepted.

- (6) Indian School of International Studies - Conversion of post in the Department of Asian Studies

For the development of the Department of West Asian Studies in the Indian School of International Studies a post of a Lecturer for Arabic and Persian was sanctioned by the U.G.C. under the 3rd Five Year Plan. The School proposed that this post be converted into that of a lecturer in the field of Arab Social and Cultural Institutions. The proposal was accepted.

- (7) Nagpur University - Sanction of Research Fellows

The Nagpur University requested the University Grants Commission to sanction a research fellow of Rs.200/- p.m.(fixed) in the Department of Economics for study of problems on Community Development and Cooperation. The University also requested the Commission to extend the time limit of the Research Fellowships of (i) Shri R.N. Soni in Hindi and (ii) Shri Y.Gopal Reddy in Ancient Indian History & Culture from 1-12-63 to 31-5-64 and 14-12-63 to 13-9-64 respectively. The University informed the Commission that the expenditure involved in this behalf would be adjusted within the Third plan allocation.

The above proposals of the University for instituting a fellowship of Rs.200/- p.m. and the extension

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of time limit of research fellowships of (i) Shri R.N. Soni and (ii) Shri Y.Gopal Reddy have been accepted on the usual sharing basis of 50:50.

(8) Karnatak University - Construction of an Animal House for the Zoology Department - Third Five Year Plan period.

In July, 1964, the Registrar, Karnatak University submitted a proposal for a grant for the construction of an Animal House for the Zoology Department at an estimated cost of Rs.17,004/- and sought Commission's approval for the same. A separate building for Animal House, it was pointed out, was necessary for the Zoology Department.

The proposal of the Karnatak University was accepted on 19th August 1964 and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs.17,004/- to the University for the purpose, on the condition that this amount would be found by suitable adjustment out of the total Non-recurring grants allocated to the Karnatak University for its development schemes during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(9) Jadavpur University - Additional Staff for the Department of Geological Sciences

The Jadavpur University is conducting a course in Applied Geology, the syllabus of which includes training in mining technology and ore dressing. Since it is difficult to get adequately qualified teachers in these fields, the University proposed to absorb on its staff one C.S.I.R. Pool Officer attached to it and who had considerable teaching and research experience in these fields by offering him the post of a Reader in its Department of Geological Sciences.

The present staff of this Department consists of one Professor, two Readers and ten Lecturers. One of the lecturers of this Department has put in nearly 10 years of service with 6 years experience of teaching at the postgraduate level and who at present is guiding and supervising research work of 5 postgraduate students. The University felt that unless due recognition was given to his valuable work it would be difficult to retain him on its staff.

The University therefore proposed (a) to create an additional post of a Reader and (b) to upgrade one of the existing lecturers' posts in the Department to that of a Reader. Since both these proposals were intended to strengthen the teaching and research activities of the Department of Geological Sciences, they were accepted on the conditions (a) that the resulting expenditure would be included in the Third Plan recurring allocation approved for the University and (b) that the expenditure would be shared on the usual 50:50% basis between the University and the Commission.

(10) Rajasthan University - Construction of four rooms on the first floor of the Geology Laboratory Building.

In June, 1964 the Registrar, Rajasthan University submitted a proposal for the construction of four

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additional rooms on the first floor of the newly constructed Geology Laboratory building at Udaipur. The estimated cost of this construction was Rs.70,618/-. The University sought Commission's approval for the same since the space already provided in the building constructed at a cost of Rs.4,17,750/- (U.G.C.'s share being Rs.2,78,500) during the Second Plan was not sufficient to meet the teaching and research needs of the Department. The proposal of the Rajasthan University was accepted on 10th August, 1964 and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs.70,618/- to the University for the construction of four rooms on the first floor of the Geology Laboratory building.

(11) Annamalai University - Creation of an additional post of Reader in Chemical Engineering

At their meeting held on 7.8.1963 (Item No.40), the Commission on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. approved a scheme for the increase in intake in Chemical Engineering degree course from 30 to 60 at the College of Engineering, Annamalai University. The additional staff recommended by the A.I.C.T.E. under the scheme included four posts of Readers. The University vide its letter dated the 10th September, 1964 submitted a proposal for the creation of an additional post of Reader for teaching Instrumentation. Since the proposal was in accordance with the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. on the subject, the proposal for creation of an additional post of Reader in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Annamalai University involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.10,000/- p.a. (to be shared on 50:50 basis) was accepted vide letter No.F.3-46/63(T) dated 6.10.1964.

(12) Banaras Hindu University - Provision of Students' amenities at Technical Colleges.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26th April, 1961 accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. to provide various students' amenities in technical institutions and accordingly proposals were invited from the different Universities.

The Banaras Hindu University submitted a proposal for the construction of Common - Room, Cafeteria, Tuck-shop and dispensary for the three Technological Colleges viz. College of Engineering, College of Mining and Metallurgy and College of Technology at a cost of Rs.2,05,655/- and for a total plinth area of 12600 sq.ft.

On receiving the comments of the C.P.W.D. thereon and taking into consideration the fact that facilities for health services already exist in the University for the engineering and technological students as well, the proposal of the University was accepted for a total plinth area of 8839 sq.ft. at a total cost of Rs.1,76,314/- (vide our letter No.F.10-2/62(T) dated September 19, 1964).

(13) M.S. University of Baroda - Construction of a new building for the Chemical Engineering Department

On the recommendations of A.I.C.T.E., the Commission at its meeting held on 1st May, 1962 approved the construction of buildings for the introduction of a degree course in Chemical Engineering at M.S. University of Baroda

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for a plinth area of 28,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.4,83,420/- (the Commission's 50% share being 2,41,710/-).

In June, 1964, the University submitted plans and estimates for a plinth area of 28,166 sq.ft. involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.6,42,000/-. The Plans were accepted provisionally subject to the rates being confirmed by the Local P.W.D.

On receipt of the requisite certificate issued by the P.W.D. for a total cost of Rs.6,39,000/-, necessary sanction for an additional expenditure of Rs.1,55,580/- (6,39,000/- minus 4,83,420/-) U.G.C. share thereof being Rs.77,790/- and raising the total U.G.C.'s share from 2,41,710/- to Rs.3,19,500/- for construction of the Chemical Engineering building, M.S. University of Baroda was conveyed to the University vide Commission's letter No.F.3-2/62(T) dated September 28, 1964.

(14) Nagpur University - Sanction of grants for introduction of a 3-year B.Tech. Course in Oil Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.

In April, 1964, the Nagpur University submitted a proposal for the introduction of a 3-year degree course in Oil Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur. The proposal was forwarded to the All India Council for Technical Education for advice. The Ministry of Education under their letter No.F.26-22/64T.5 dated the 27th July, 1964 informed that the A.I.C.T.E. had approved the University's proposal involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs.28,000/- for staff and contingencies.

The above recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. were accepted and sanction to a ceiling recurring grant of Rs.14,000/- (being the U.G.C.'s share @ 50: 50 basis) per annum was conveyed to the Nagpur University vide letter No.F.3-36/64(T) dated the 14.8.1964.

(15) Bombay University - Proposal for the training of teachers in Mathematics at the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics at Bombay University proposed to introduce as one of its activities, a scheme for enabling teachers of Mathematics in the affiliated colleges to spend a year of study at the Centre. The Centre proposes to pay the teachers stipends equivalent to their monthly salaries (with allowances) instead of giving them other junior or senior fellowship. The purpose of the scheme was to give teachers an opportunity to improve their subject-matter background by enabling them to take part in the mathematical activities of the Centre. The Centre requested the acceptance of the Scheme by the UGC in view of the fact that two teachers had already been selected to participate in the programme on study leave without pay from their parent institutions. The proposal was accepted, as a special case in view of the fact that this activity of the Centre would help in a 'long term' in service training to teachers engaged in teaching mathematics at College level. However, the Centre was informed that it would be preferable that all appointments of this nature in future years are made against the research fellowships approved for the Centre.

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- (16) Permission to Shri R.S. Mishra, Junior Research Fellow in History to sit for the Diploma Examination in Archaeology in April, 1965.

Shri R.S. Mishra who has been selected for the award of a Junior Research Fellowship in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology to work on "The Development of Brahmi Script in Northern India during the 3rd to 6th Century A.D." at Banaras Hindu University requested the Commission to allow him to appear at the Diploma in Archaeology Examination of the Banaras Hindu University in April 1965. On the recommendations of the Supervisor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Culture, Banaras Hindu University, University Grants Commission has allowed him to sit for the Examination, as a special case.

- (17) Permission to Shri K.V. Subba Rao, Junior Research Fellow in Hindi to continue his M.A.(Final) Studies in Linguistics at K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics, Agra during the tenure of his fellowship.

Shri K.V. Subba Rao, who has been selected for the award of a Junior Research Fellowship in Hindi to work on 'Linguistic Study of Common Vocabulary in Hindi and Telugu' at K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra University requested the Commission to allow him to continue his studies in the M.A.(Final) classes and appear at the Examination in April, 1965. On the recommendations of the Director of the Institute and the Registrar, Agra University, the Commission has agreed to accede to his request as a special case.

- (18) Utilization of services of the retired teachers - Shri Sri Ram Sharma.

Shri Sri Ram Sharma worked under the U.G.C. Scheme of "Utilization of the Services of retired teachers" from 16.7.1963 to 17.9.1963 at Panjab University, Chandigarh. He requested the Commission to transfer his award from Panjab University to D.A.V. College, Jullundur. On the recommendation of the Selection Committee which met on 22nd July, 1964 the Commission has agreed to accede to his request and has decided that the normal tenure of two years in case of Prof. Sharma may be counted from the date he joins D.A.V. College, Jullundur and the previous award under which he worked at Panjab University may be deemed to have terminated on 17.9.1963.

- (19) Post Graduate Research Scholarship in Humanities - Shri Asim Kumar Bardhan: Permission to take up part time teaching assignment.

Shri Asim Kumar Bardhan was awarded a University Grants Commission Post-Graduate Research Scholarship of the value of Rs.200/- p.m. with effect from 21.3.1962.

Shri Asim Kumar took up a part-time teaching assignment at Surendranath College under Calcutta University from 10.8.1963 to 23.2.1964. Shri A.K. Bardhan has been permitted to take up the part-time teaching assignment with an honorarium of Rs.80/- p.m. along with the Scholarship, as a special case, on the recommendation of the University.

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(20) Financial assistance to teachers in Universities and Colleges for undertaking research work - awards during 1964-65.

On the recommendation of the experts, the following four teachers have been granted financial assistance for research during 1964-65 in addition to the teachers already selected during the current year :

<u>Name & Designation</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Dr. Ram Pratap Singh Botany Department, B.R. College, Agra.	Histochemical studies during the development of seeds in flowering Plant.	Rs. 1,000/-
Dr. N. Rudraiah Mathematics Department, Central College, Bangalore.	Study of magnetohydrodynamic flow between two cylinders	Rs. 1,000/-
Dr. Sharad Kumar, Prof. of pathology, Lady Hardinge College, New Delhi.	A cytological and cytochemical study of Leukaemias	Rs. 4,000/-
Shri Samiuddin Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	Impact of co-operatives on the intensive Agricultural District Programme with reference to Aligarh District.	Rs. 1,000/-

(21) Approval for the payment of the difference between the U.G.C. scale and the old scale of pay for Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University as an allowance for the period 1.4.1961 to 31.3.1964

At its meeting held on 5th August, 1964, the Commission decided that in the case of those Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University who were not found eligible for the UGC scale of Rs. 400-800, the difference between their pay in the UGC grade and that in the old scale of the University be paid on the usual sharing basis as an allowance for the years 1962-64, subject to the State Government accepting the university's proposal. Since the university implemented the scheme from 1.4.1961 and disbursed the arrears to the above teachers from that date, the payment of an allowance representing the difference between their salaries in the UGC grade and the university scales of pay has been approved for the period 1.4.1961. to 31.3.1964.

(22) Financial assistance for salary revision of college teachers appointed in the college grades during the Third Plan period,

During the Second Plan, the Commission gave assistance to the colleges towards the salary revision of teachers appointed in the college scales after the colleges had implemented the UGC scheme. Since the Commission has not undertaken any further revision of scales of pay of college teachers during the Third

Plan, it has been agreed that the above procedure be adopted in the case of colleges which implemented the scheme during the current plan period.

(23) Extension of water-coller scheme to Agricultural, Medical and Veterinary Colleges.

As decided by the Commission at its meeting held on the 6th November, 1963, grants are being paid to Arts, Science, Commerce and Teachers' Training Colleges for the purchase of water-collers to the extent of 50% of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs.2500/-.. As the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Health have no scheme under which Agricultural/Veterinary and Medical Colleges could be sanctioned grants for the purchase of water-collers it has been decided to extend the scheme of water-collers to Agricultural, Veterinary and Medical Colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

(24) Revival of the scheme of the Non-Resident Students Centre in Petlad College, Petlad.

A scheme for the establishment of non-resident students centre in the Petlad College, Petlad at an estimated cost of Rs.51,453/- was approved and a grant of Rs.35,000/- was sanctioned to the college in December, 1962. The approval of the scheme was cancelled as the College could not implement the project for more than a year. In September, 1964, the College assured that the construction work would be started immediately and completed during 1964-65, and requested the Commission to revive the scheme. Accordingly, the scheme for the construction of non-resident students centre in the Petlad College, Petlad has been revived and the college has been permitted to proceed with the construction work.

(25) Payment of Text-Book Library grant

At its meeting held on 5th February, 1964, the Commission decided to pay grants on cent per cent basis to about 4 to 5 hundred Arts/Science/Commerce Colleges for the establishment of text-book libraries, the Commission's contribution being limited Rs.10,000/- in the case of undergraduate colleges and Rs.15,000/- in the case of post-graduate colleges. On this basis colleges having an enrolment of 500 students (270 in the case of colleges affiliated to the State Universities of U.P.) are being assisted under the scheme.

Though M.D. College of Social Service is an integral part of Gujarat Vidyapeeth and has 250 students on rolls, a grant of Rs.10,000/- has been sanctioned to the Vidyapeeth for a text-book library in this college as a special case, to meet the pressing needs of this for a library of this kind.

(26) Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grants - Payment of -

Maintenance grants to the constituent colleges of Delhi University is paid by the U.G.C. on the basis of 90% of the net deficit i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income. Accounts, duly audited, for the

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year 1962-63 in respect of Hindu College, Delhi, received through the Delhi University have been finalised and admissible grant worked out and sanctioned as Rs.4,05,000/- in accordance with the rules.

2. The Commission in their meeting held on 5.8.64 (vide Item 2(a) - Appendix I (134 (ivg) & (vd) approved the payment of maintenance grants as Rs.8,229/- and Rs.13,976/- in respect of Delhi College (Evening classes) Delhi and P.G.D.A.V. College, (Evening Classes) New Delhi for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively. Subsequently on clarification of certain points, further maintenance grants amounting to Rs.450/- and Rs.665/- have been paid to the Delhi College (Evening classes) Delhi and P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening classes) New Delhi for 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively. This brings the total maintenance grant paid to the above colleges to Rs.8,679/- and Rs.14,641/- for 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively.

(27) Shyam Lal College - Construction of various Buildings & - Approval of Plans and Preliminary Estimates of -

The Shyam Lal College sent "proposal for the construction of various College Buildings and submitted plans and preliminary estimates thereof. On the recommendations of the C.P.W.D. the plans and preliminary estimates of the following buildings have been approved for the amounts mentioned against each :-

- 1) Main Building - Rs. 10,64,600/- (Subject to proportionate reduction due to reduction in teachers rooms).
- 2) Staff Quarters for Teachers - Rs. 88,150/-
- 3) Miscellaneous Items - Rs. 19,600/-
- 4) Principals residence - Rs. 42,274/-

The Commission's assistance will as usual be on 50:50 basis and would be determined on the completion cost - The areas provided in the building are in accordance with the norms laid down by the Commission.

(28) Daulat Ram College (Formerly Pramila College) Construction of College Building -

The Daulat Ram College (Formerly Pramila College) sent proposal for the construction of college Building and compound wall and submitted the plans and estimates thereof. These were scrutinized by the C.P.W.D. On the basis of the tendered cost accepted the cost of the Building and compound wall would be as under :-

- 1) Main Building (including services & Architect's fees) - Rs. 10,47,138/-
- Compound wall - Rs. 78,281/-

(TS)

The Commission's assistance will, as usual, be on 50:50 basis and will be worked out on the completion cost. The areas in buildings have been broadly provided, in accordance with the norms laid down by the Commission.

(29) Roorkee University - Naming of Women's Hostel -

The Roorkee University approached the Commission with the request that the Women's hostel being built with the University Grants Commission assistance be permitted to be named as "Sarojni Bhavan" after Smt. Sarojni Naidu. The proposal has been accepted and the University informed.

(30) Impact of N.C.C. training on teaching discipline etc. in universities.-

University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 7.8.1963 (item No. 11) while considering the recommendations of C.A.B.E. decided that a small Committee may be appointed to enquire as to how the scheme of N.C.C. is being implemented including its impact on teaching, discipline etc., in the universities. As Government of India have now appointed an Education Commission who will consider the question of compulsory N.C.C. training in the Universities, it has been decided that the Committee proposed above may not be appointed and the problem be referred to the Education Commission. The matter has, there, been referred to them.

(31) Travel grant to teachers for attending conference abroad.

S.No.	Name of the University	Name of the teacher	Details of the conference to be attended	Amount sanctioned.
1.	Poona University	Dr.M.W. Chipлонkar	World conference or Radio Meteorology at Boulder, Colorado (U.S.A.) in Sept.1964	50% of travel expenses.
2.	B.H.University	Dr.I.M.Gupta	International Congress on chest diseases at Mexico in October 1964.	Actual travel expenses
3.	Calcutta Univ.	Dr.A.N.Saha	1st World fat congress at Hamburg (West Germany) in October 1964.	50% of travel expenses
4.	Agra University	Dr.M.P.Mehrotra	International Committee Chemotherapy & Eighth International Congress on Chest diseases in October 1964.	-do-
5.	Sri Venkateswara	Dr.M.V.Nayadu	Symposium on Host Parasite Relations in Plant Pathology at Budapest in October 1964	-do-
6.	I.I.Sc.Bangalore	Dr.P.L.Narasimha Rao.	International Symposium on Isothiolyanates at Smolenice (Czechoslovakia) in October, 1964.	Actual travel expenses

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(32)

The following grants have been sanctioned to the colleges.

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose	Approved Cost	U.G.C. share
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	B.S.A. College, Mathura (Agra University).	Installation of	25,000/-	12,500/-
(ii)	S.K.K.Degree College Etawah (Agra University).	Expansion of Science Education	1,81,143/-	90,000/-
(iii)	S.M.College, Chandausi (Agra University).	-do-	2,10,365/-	1,05,182/-
(iv)	Arya Mahila Degree College, Varanasi. (Banaras University).	Improvement of laboratory and library facilities.	67,806/-	45,200/-
(v)	Gopalganj College, Gopalganj (Bihar University).	Construction of Library building.	43,702/-	29,135/-
(vi)	Goa Education Societys' Dhampe College of Arts & Science, Goa, Panjim (Bombay University).	Construction of Women's Hostel	1,42,094/-	1,06,570/-
(vii)	Sri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar (Gorakhpur University)	Expansion of Science Education	1,28,000/-	60,000/-
(viii)	Sheth H.P.Arts & S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod (Gujarat University).	Construction of Men's hostel.	2,69,274/-	1,34,637/-
(ix)	Hitkarni Mahavidyalaya Jabalpur (Jabalpur University).	Construction of Library-cum-reading hall.	61,900/-	25,000/-
(x)	J.G.College of Commerce, Hubli (Karnatak University).	Construction of Men's Hostel	1,61,027/-	80,510/-
(xi)	Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta. (Kerala University.	Construction of Library building	71,874/-	47,916/-
(xii)	St.John's College, Palayamlottai. (Madras University).	Construction of staff quarters.	1,05,000/-	49,555/-
(xiii)	Veerasaiva College, Bellary (Mysore University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment & Library Books.	2,02,058/-	1,34,705/-
(xiv)	R.B.V.R.R.Women's College, Hyderabad (Osmania University).	i) Purchase of Hostel furniture. ii) Purchase of Science equipment.	18,000/- 95,000/-	13,500/- 63,333/-
(xv)	New Science College Hyderabad (Osmania University)	Construction of library and laboratory buildings.	1,25,000/-	83,333/-
(xvi)	Savitri Girls College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University).	Construction of Library building.	48,630/-	32,420/-

Dated 5th November, 64.

- (4) To receive items of information
1. Modified terms and conditions of service for the Russian Language Teachers whose services are to be secured for Indian Universities under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1964-65.

The Commission vide Resolution No.40 dated the 6th November, 1963 accepted the terms and conditions suggested by the Ministry of Education relating to the deputation of Russian language teachers to Universities in India under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for 1964-65.

The modified terms and conditions embodied in the contract signed by the representatives of the Governments of India and the USSR are noted below:-

1. The teachers of the Russian language shall be designated as visiting Lecturers.
2. The Russian Language teachers shall be deputed for a period of two years with the understanding that this period can be prolonged.

In the case of woman teacher, who has family in USSR, the initial period of deputation shall be for a period of one year, which can be extended for one year more.

3. Each teacher shall be paid a monthly salary of Rs. 350/- (Rupees three hundred and fifty only).

The monthly salary shall be calculated as from the date of the teachers' leaving Moscow for the place of their work in India until their return to Moscow.

Should a teacher stay in India in any month less than a full calendar month the payment shall be effected at the rate of 1/30th of the monthly salary per day.

4. The University/Institute shall provide at their own expense:-

(a) the teachers with adequate furnished office and laboratory equipped to enable them to carry out the work assigned, transport facilities for business trips, as well as safety precautions against accidents during their work.

The teachers will be provided with stationery on the same terms as the teachers of similar status of the University/Institute.

(b) the teachers and their families with suitably furnished living accommodation, air-conditioning and refrigerator as well as electricity and water supply. In case suitable accommodation is not available, accommodation will be provided in a first-class hotel at the place of the teacher's residence and/or during their business trips in India.

5. The University/Institute shall bear the travelling expenses of the teachers and their families from Delhi to the University/Institute on commencement of their duties and from the University/Institute to Delhi upon finishing their duties.

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6. The University/Institute shall pay board and lodging expenses of the teacher and his family, consisting of wife and minor children, during enforced and necessary halt in New Delhi on arrival from Moscow at the time of joining his duties and on his way back after completion of his duties, subject to a maximum of ten days.

7. All costs of duty travel in India will be paid by the University concerned at the rates applicable to teachers of similar status in the University/Institute. The teacher will be entitled to travel by Air-conditioned Coach and/or by Air, while travelling on duty in India, wherever these facilities are available.

8. The teachers shall be entitled to paid leave according to the leave rules of the University/Institute concerned subject to a minimum of 30 days' leave per each school year of the teachers' stay in India.

A teacher may be allowed to spend such month's leave in the USSR only after he has rendered one school year service.

9(a) Should any of the teachers including their families fall ill for any reason or due to any accidents, they will be provided, free of charge, with adequate medical services, including hospitalization, as well as drugs while being in a hospital; otherwise the cost of drugs shall be paid by the teachers from their own account;

(b) in the event of illness of the teachers while they are staying in India, the University/Institute shall pay full salaries during the first month and half of the salaries during the second month of illness.

If the sickness of any of the teachers continues beyond two months, the teacher will be replaced at the expense of the Soviet side.

10. The expenses connected with the recall or replacement of any of the teachers for reasons not depending upon the University-Institute shall be borne by the Soviet side.

11. The teachers shall observe all work rules and regulations being in force at the University/Institute.

12. The University/Institute shall pay the amount of income-tax that might be imposed on the teachers during their stay in India.

13. Payments under the present contract shall be effected in Indian Rupees.

14. Each invoice shall be paid within 20 days of receiving it. The sum payable by the University/Institute in Indian Rupees shall be credited to the account of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR with the Reserve Bank of India.

According to clause 4(b) the University/Institute shall have to provide at its own expense, the teachers concerned and their families with suitably furnished living accommodation, air-conditioning and refrigerators as well as electricity and water supply. The Bombay and Rajasthan Universities have sought financial assistance for implementing the programme. These requests are being examined.

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2. To receive a note on the implementation of Item No. 30 of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1963-64.

The Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1963-64 included an item relating to the training of three Indian scientists in U.S.S.R. in the field of Solid State Physics for a period of six months. The University Grants Commission was allocated by the Ministry of Education one place under this item for implementation. Candidature of Dr. B.B.Tripathi, Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University was recommended for training in U.S.S.R. under this programme. Dr. Tripathi was to have left for U.S.S.R. earlier in April, 1964 but the visit was postponed till October, 1964 as desired by the Soviet authorities. Dr. Tripathi has since left for U.S.S.R. on 9th October, 1964.

3. To receive a note regarding the visit of Indian fellows to U.S.S.R. under United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1963-64.

The U.N.E.S.C.O.'s plan of operation for the Centres of Advanced Study project in Indian Universities provides for the biennium 1963-64, visits of eight Indian teachers to U.S.S.R. for training for a total period of ninety six months.

The Commission on the recommendations of the Directors of the concerned 'Centres' recommended the names of the following eight candidates for training in U.S.S.R. during biennium 1963-64:

1. Dr. V.P.Duggal,
Department of Physics,
University of Delhi.
2. Dr. S.K.Mukerjee,
Department of Chemistry,
Delhi University.
3. Shri M.S.Vijayaraghava,
Department of Geology,
Osmania University.
4. Shri S.Thyagaraja Rao,
Physics Department,
Madras University.
5. Prof. T.V.Desikachary,
Department of Botany,
Madras University.
6. Shri P.Ghosh,
Department of Applied Mathematics,
Calcutta University.
7. Dr. J.C.Ganguli,
Department of Applied Mathematics,
Calcutta University.
8. Dr. D.D.Malik,
Department of Applied Mathematics,
Calcutta University.

The first four teachers indicated above left for U.S.S.R. during September-October 1964. Dr. Desikachary, Department of Botany, Madras University is not in a position to leave for U.S.S.R. due to domestic reasons. The remaining three teachers from Calcutta University are expected to leave for U.S.S.R. very shortly.

4. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay. Purchase of equipment for Chemistry and Biology laboratories of the Home Science Department at Bombay Centre -- Third Five Year Plan.

On the recommendations of Third Plan Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a total expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Commission's 75% share being Rs. 1,50,000/-) for equipment for post-graduate section of the Home Science Department at the Bombay Centre of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.

2. In July 1964, the Registrar, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay, requested the Commission that the University may be permitted to utilise a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for the purchase of equipment for under-graduate Chemistry and Biology laboratories out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000/- referred to above. The proposal of the University was accepted on 15th September 1964.

5. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi - Starting of a Department of Space Engineering and Rocketry.

The Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi is intending to establish a full fledged Department of Space Engineering and Rocketry with a view to train young graduate Engineers in the field and give them the necessary theoretical background and practical training in the different branches of Space Engineering and Rocketry. It will serve as a nucleus of well qualified persons in various disciplines of Aerospace Engineering for conducting and supervising original work in the field. The new Department hopes to design, develop and test small scientific rockets and instrumented payloads.

The Institute aims at giving a two-year post-graduate course leading to M.Sc. Degree. The minimum qualifications for entry to the course will be first Degree in Mechanical, Electrical, Tele-Communication or Chemical Engineering from any recognised University in India. The students would be offered fellowships of at least Rs. 400/- p.m. with a provision for another Rs. 500/- a year for travelling expenses.

This project will entail a capital expenditure of Rs. 29,19,600/- and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,68,100/- during the first three years. Shri B.M.Birla has already made available to the Institute a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the first instance with an assurance to provide necessary recurring expenditure.

Until sufficient Indian trained personnel are available, the Institute, through INCOSPAR, will supplement its existing staff with foreign teachers who will be specialists in the fields in which the Department is not particularly strong. About half a dozen outstanding Indian Scientists and Engineers who are at present working in Industry and Universities in the West, may be persuaded to return to India and form nucleus of the staff.

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G.B. Pant, Research Professor of Mathematics, and Prof. George Rocketry, who was appointed by the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, have been assigned to investigate the preliminaries, has a detailed project to report after visiting a number of Universities and Institutes of the World.

Over 150 students have already applied to join this course and a majority of them - over 70 per cent are first class degree holders.

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University Grants Commission

*Appendix III to
U.G.C. Minutes*

Dated 5th November, 1964.

Statement of grants released after the
last meeting of the University Grants Commission held
on 7th October, 1964.

P L A N

Name of the University	Purpose	Grant released
1. Agra	Purchase of Library books & journals for Science subjects.	25,000
	Seminar on teaching of Hindi for teachers in Agra Univ.	10,000
	Travel grant to Shri V. Pari to attend X International Botanical Congress at Edinburgh in August, 1964.	101
	Travel grant to Dr. P.N. Awasthi for attending 2nd Congress of Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology at Melbourne.	655
	Travel grant to Dr. M.P. Mehrotra to attend International Committee of Chemotherapy Antibiotics - VIII International Congress at Mexico in October, 1964.	3,703
<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
Narain Degree College, Shikohabad.	Expansion of Science education.	2,000
D.S.S. College, Dehradun.	-do-	25,000
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	-do-	10,000
Janta College, Etawah.	-do-	3,000
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	-do-	41,000
P.P.N. Degree College, Kanpur.	-do-	40,000
S.S.V. College, Hapur.	-do-	20,000
Vardhman College, Bijnor.	-do-	25,000
Digamber Jain College, Baraut.	-do-	15,000
D.S. College, Aligarh.	-do-	15,000
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	4,000
M.S. Degree College, Saharanpur.	Establishment of Text-Book Libraries.	15,000

contd/-

1	2	3
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Agra contd.

S.S.V. College, Hapur.	Establishment of Text-book library.	15,000
B.V. Degree College, Farzakhahad.	-do-	10,000
Govt. Raza Degree College, Rampur.	-do-	10,000
B.S.A. College, Mathura.	-do-	15,000
P.C. Bagla Degree College, Hathras.	-do-	15,000
Agra College, Agra.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	2,000
B.B. College, Jhansi.	-do-	1,500
B.S.A. College, Mathura.	Installation of Oil Gas Plant.	5,000
D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	Construction of Library Bldg.	844
Narain Degree College, Shikohabad.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	2,000
B.S.A. College, Mathura.	-do-	1,500
Agra College, Agra.	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	2,000
D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	-do-	3,000
M.K.P. College, Dehradun.	-do-	1,058
D.M. Degree College, Fatehgarh.	-do-	1,500
Ganjdandwara College, Ganjdundwara.	-do-	1,500
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	Development of studies in basic sciences.	19,000
Agra College, Agra.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	1,000

Total: 3,68,381.

2. Aligarh.

Construction of Physics Department Building.		60,908
Grant towards salary of additional staff.		75,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of Engg. and Technological Education.		50,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Aligarh contd.</u>	Travel grant to Prof. K.A. Chowdhury to attend X International Botanical Congress at Edinburgh.	3,610
	Construction of new Dining Hall and attached kitchen and pantry of Sulaiman Hall.	6,000
	Extension of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,500
	Senior research fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,000
	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	4,384.84
	Financial assistance to research workers.	250
	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	10,000
		<u>Total: 2,13,652.84</u>
3. Allahabad	Seminar on Planning Business Education and Research in India.	1,000
	Post-graduate research scholarships.	1,200
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	5,774.19
	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,387.09
		<u>Total: 12,361.28</u>
4. Andhra	Award of junior fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to students admitted to M. Tech. Course in 1964-65.	19,241.92
	Junior fellowships to post-graduate students in Engg.	42,000
	Junior fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. in Engg. & Tech.	25,000
	Construction of staff quarters.	12,859
	Introduction of three year degree course.	1,300.29
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Narsapur College, Narsapur. (A.P).	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	10,000

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1	2	3
<u>Andhra contd.</u>		
	W.G.B. College, Bahavaram. Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	2,000
		Total: <u>1,12,401.21</u>
5.	Annamalai	
	Publication of Variorum edition of Kambaramayanam.	80,000
	Purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Linguistics.	5,600
	Grant for the salary of additional staff appointed in various Science Deptts. during 1964-65.	29,900
	Provision of an air-conditioned room for the Physics Department.	13,946
	Grant-in-aid for the development of Engg. & Techn. Education.	10,000
	-do-	1,00,000
	Grant for staff during 1964-65.	13,000
	Establishment of Non-resident student centre.	10,000
	Reclamation of land for playing fields.	1,088.68
		Total: <u>2,63,534.68</u>
6.	Banaras	
	Award of Fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. for Post-graduate course in Engineering during 1964-65.	25,504.26
	Grant for staff and maintenance during 1964-65.	42,000
	Award of fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- in Advanced Metallurgy.	26,660.71
	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,884.74
	Travel grant to Dr. M.S. Kanungo.	3,600
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	500
	Seminar on Surgical Science.	20,000
	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,612.90

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Banaras contd.</u>	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,322.58
		<u>Total: 1,32,185.19</u>
7.	Bhagalpur	
	Construction of University Library Building.	1,00,000
	Introduction of three year degree course.	4,00,000
		<u>Total: 5,00,000</u>
8.	Bihar	
	Grant-in-aid for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Purchase of Library books and journals on Science subjects.	30,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
	Rajendra College, Chapra. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
	R.B. College, Darbhanga. -do-	676
		<u>Total: 33,676</u>
9.	Bombay	
	Grant for the salary of Mrs. Ella Gonoalves.	5,598
	Centre of Advance Study in Mathematics.	1,10,000
	Award of junior fellowships for Post-graduate courses in Engg. & Tech.	33,466.56
	Grant towards appointment of staff for UGC Unit.	3,000
	Travel grant to Prof. B.D. Tilak.	1,710
	Grant towards expenditure in connection with the unsolicited gift of books received from Asia Foundation, California, U.S.A.	500
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,510
	-do-	3,312.90
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
	Dhame College of Arts & Science, Panjim (Goa). Establishment of Text-Book Library.	10,000

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1	2	3
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Bombay contd.

C.S.S.S. & Lady Shanta Rai Patkar College, Bombay.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
Kishinchand Ghellaram College, Bombay.	Purchase of Psychological equipment and books.	3,000
M.L.B. College of Commerce, Bombay.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Development of post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Geology.	15,250
	Total:	<u>1,98,347.46</u>

10. Burdwan

Grant-in-aid for Laboratory services and furniture - Chemistry Block. 25,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Bidhan Chandra College, P.O. Rishra (Hoogly), West Bengal.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	728
	Total:	<u>25,728</u>

11. Calcutta

	Construction of building for the Archaeology Department.	27,000
	Centre of advanced study in Radio-Physics and Electronics.	10,500
	Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient Indian History and Culture.	84,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Radio-Physics and Electronics.	2,08,000
	Grant for scholarships and contingencies under the Research Scheme "Liquid - Liquid Extraction, Heat Transfer and Catalysis".	4,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	500
	Payment of Centenary grant.	2,00,000
	Travel grant to Dr. M.De for attending International Congress on Optics at Sydney and Tokyo.	2,553
	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	1,000

Affiliated Colleges.

St. Paul's C.M. College, Calcutta.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	4,000
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contd/-

1	2	3
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Calcutta contd.

Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya, Tamruk, Distt. Midnapore.	Establishment of non-resident student centre.	10,000
Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.	Construction of shooting range.	4,000
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,080.65
S.S. College, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
K.R. College, Kandi.	-do-	997
Murlidhar Girls College, Calcutta.	-do-	2,451
Garbbeta College, Garbbeta.	-do-	1,274
Total:		<u>52,66,135.65</u>

12. Delhi

Grant for organising a training course in "Plant Physiology".	11,500
Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry of Natural Products.	1,60,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics of development and Economic History.	15,500
Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, Plant Morphology & Embryology.	2,10,000
Grant for staff and maintenance for 1962-63.	43,275.66
Establishment of Text-book Library.	7,500
Travel grant to Mrs. Sita Basu.	2,783
Construction of Hostel for men and women of Delhi School of Social Work.	50,000
Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	3,096.78
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities.	3,100
Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,500
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,254.24

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Delhi contd.</u>		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi.	Purchase of laboratory equipments.	29,030.50
Ramjas College, Delhi.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	7,500
-do-	Purchase of public address equipment.	1,293
Sri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	7,500
St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	Construction of 2 staff quarters for Senior Lecturers.	5,000
-do-	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	7,000
Dyal Singh College, New Delhi.	Diversion of drain channels - grant for.	5,000
Delhi College, Delhi.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
Shyamlal Trust College, Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	2,000
St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
College of Nursing, New Delhi.	-do-	700
Central Institute of Education, Delhi.	-do-	1,500
School of Social Work, Delhi.	-do-	688
		<u>Total: 5,35,471.1</u>
13. Gauhati	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,500
	Introduction of three year degree course.	22,405
	-do-	5,00,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
Tuisukia College, Tinsukia.	Establishment of Non-Resi- dent Student Centre.	12,000
S.S. College, Mailakandi.(Assam).	Establishment of Text-book Library.	10,000
D.C. Barua Girls College, Jorhat.	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund.	953
C.S. College, Hailukandi.	-do-	1,000
D.C. Barua Girls College, Jorhat.	-do-	138
		<u>Total: 5,50,996</u>

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1	2	3
14.	Gorakhpur	Construction of Psychology Block. 40,000
		Purchase of library books for all Science Departments. 30,000
		Grant for purchase of water cooler. 3,000
		<u>Affiliated College.</u>
	St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur.	Establishment of non-resident student centre. 5,000
		Total: <u>78,000</u>
15.	Gujarat	Purchase of scientific equipment of Physics Deptt. 10,000
		Grant for construction of Workshop Shed - II F.Y.P. Scheme. 15,000
		Scheme for exchange of teachers. 10,000
		Establishment of Text-Book Library. 10,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
	Arts. and Science College, Dabhoi.	Establishment of Non-Resident Student Centre. 2,000
	St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	Establishment of Text-Book Library. 4,000
	M.J. College of Commerce, -do- Bhavnagar.	15,000
	Sir P.T. Science College and Shri S.K. Shah and Shri Krishna O.M. Arts College, Modasa.	Construction of Men's Hostel (Block A-2). 8,978.62
	M.N. College, Visnagar.	Grant for purchase of water Cooler. 2,000
	M.S.M.S. Science College, Morvi.	-do- 2,000
	L.H. Science and S.D. Arts College, Mansa.	Construction of permanent shooting range. 400
	Sardar Vallabhbai Arts College, Ahmedabad.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund. 3,000
	Sheth H.P. Arts and S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod.	-do- 1,500
	I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad.	-do- 737
	J.J. College of Science, -do- Nadiad.	3,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
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Gujarat contd.

	S.V. Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	711
	Parekh Bros. Science College and Shah Keshevial Arts College, Kapadganj.	-do-	1,500
			<u>Total: 89,826.62</u>
16.	Indore	-	
		<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
	Govt. Degree College, Mhow.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	1,000
			<u>Total: 1,000</u>
17.	Jabalpur	-	
		<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
	G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur.	Grant for staff and bldg.	20,000
			<u>Total: 20,000</u>
18.	Jadavpur		
		Purchase of library books & journals on Science subjects.	25,000
			<u>Total: 25,000</u>
19.	Jammu and Kashmir		
		Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities/ Science.	4,455.06
		Senior research fellowships in Science/Humanities.	1,000.00
			<u>Total: 5,455.06</u>
20.	Jodhpur		
		Grant towards the salaries of staff appointed under the III F.Y.P. Schemes.	1,20,000.
		Payment of recurring grant for salary of teachers for Science subjects.	50,000
		Contingent grant for Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities, Science, Engineering and Technology.	900
			<u>Total: 1,70,900/-</u>
21.	Karnatak		
		Construction of an Animal House for the Zoology Deptt.	5,000
		Appointment of staff for U.G.C. Unit.	3,000
		-do-	500

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Karnatak contd.</u>	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities/ Science - 1963-64.	2,053.33
	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	7,000
	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Jagadguru Tontadarya College, GADAG.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	300
Udipi Law College, Udipi.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	615
	Total:	20,468.33
22. Kerala	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	406.45
	Construction of Gandhi Bhawan.	15,000
	Grant towards salary revision of College Teachers under III Five Year Plan.	902.50
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,091.29
	Establishment of Students' Home.	50,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	500
-do-	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	6,500
Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	5,000
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	-do-	2,500
N.S.S. College, Pandalam.	Establishment of Non-resident Student's Centre.	3,000
Shree Kerala Varma College, Trichur.	-do-	5,000
Sacred Heart College, Ernakulam.	Remodelling and extension of the College building.	1,528
College for Women, Trivandrum.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	10,000
Loyala College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences during III FYP.	20,000

contd/-

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Kerala Contd.

Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.	-do-	3,000
	Total:	<u>1,29,078.24</u>

23. Kurukshetra	Development of linguistics study.	5,000
	Grant for additional staff (S).	50,000
	Appointment of staff for U.G.C. Unit.	3,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,041.94
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	Total:	<u>64,541.94</u>

24. Lucknow	Construction of building for Psychology Department.	11,340
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	Grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	4,753.06
	Utilization of services of Retired Teachers.	4,645.16
	Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities.	1,000
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities.	3,254.34
	Total:	<u>27,493.06</u>

25. Madras	Construction of Guest House.	10,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	-do-	3,100
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Lady Doak College, Madurai.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	15,000

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1	2	3
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Madras contd.

	Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	500
	Sri A.H. Science College, Coimbatore.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	15,000
	St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.	-do-	4,000
	Vivekanand College, Mylapore.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	2,000
	S.T. Hindu College, Nagarcoil.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	6,500
	Loyala College, Madras.	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
	College of Engineering, Gundi.	-do-	1,000
	Women's Christian College, Madras.	--do-	920
	Auxiliam College, Katpadi.	-do-	1,500
		Total:	65,620
26.	Magadh	Grant for teaching staff.	15,000
		Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	600
		<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
	M.V. Mahavidyalaya, Buxar.	Establishment of Text-book library.	10,000
		Total:	25,600
27.	M.S. University of Baroda	Purchase of equipment for the Faculty of Commerce.	1,700
		Development of Museology.	51,700
		Grant for recurring expenditure for the year 1964-65.	3,000
		Construction of a hostel for Women students.	50,000
		Seminar on Child development.	3,000
		Construction of teacher's hostel.	20,000
		Establishment of Students' Health Centre.	15,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>M. S. Univ. of Baroda contd.</u>	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,000
	Total:	<u>1,52,400</u>
28. Marathwada	Purchase of library books and journals for science subjects.	15,000
	-do-	10,000
	Construction of building for the departments of Chemistry and Zoology.	1,50,000
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Aurangabad.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
	Total:	<u>1,77,000</u>
29. Mysore	Development of the Deptt. of Sociology and Commerce.	15,000
	Purchase of library books for the Deptt. of Sociology.	3,000
	Construction of Arts Block Building.	15,000
	Furniture and fittings for the Science Block.	55,000
	Construction of second floor over the newly constructed portion of the office wing of the University College of Engineering, Bangalore.	50,000
	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	1,000
	-do-	4,290.32
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore-1.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	1,000
Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	10,000
Govt. Training College, Bangalore.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	567
	Total:	<u>1,54,857.32</u>
30. Nagpur	Grant-in-aid for the award of junior fellowships for Post-Graduate courses in Engg. and Technology.	1,943

1	2	3
<u>Nagpur contd.</u>	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	400.
	Introduction of three year degree course.	18,703.
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
College of Agriculture, Nagpur.	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,467.74
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	250
Jijamata Mahavidyalaya, Buldana.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,039
	Total:	<u>26,802.74</u>
31. Osmania	Purchase of furniture for the Library building.	15,000
	Development of the Department of Astronomy & Observatories.	1,00,000
	Construction of building for the department of Mathematics.	30,000
	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,500
	Fixation of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	708.15
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	2,800
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Anwarul Uleem College, New Mallapalli, Hyderabad.(A.P).	Construction of laboratory building.	10,000
Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	1,500
	Total:	<u>1,64,508.15</u>
32. Panjab Agricultural	Grant for the scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Total:	<u>10,000</u>
33. Panjab	Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.	57,500
	Construction of cycle shed for Arts Blocks No.I & II.	4,000

1	2	3
<u>Panjab contd.</u>	Visit of Dr. George House as a Visiting Professor.	4,875
	Recurring grant for the salary of additional staff for Science Departments.	2,50,000
	Purchase of Library books for Science subjects.	15,000
	Construction of cycle shed for Arts Block III.	4,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	10,000
	Improvement of salary scales of College Teachers.	8,000
	Introduction of three year degree course.	78,364
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.	Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre.	5,000
D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	25,000
Malwa Training College, Ludhiana.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	12,000
Hans Raj Mahila Vidyalaya, Jullundur.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	1,800
Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Jagraon.	-do-	1,500
Panjab University Evening College, Jullundur.	-do-	1,000
Dyal Singh College, Karnal.	-do-	2,000
Dayanand Mathuradas College, Meera.	-do-	2,000
National College, Sirsa.	-do-	1,800
Vaish College, Bhivani.	-do-	2,000
Sohanlal Training College, Ambala.	-do-	700
A.S. College, Khanna.	-do-	2,000
D.S. Training College for Women, Ferozepur City.	-do-	1,500
Govt. Degree College, Bilaspur.	-do-	1,500
D.S. College for Girls, Ambala City.	-do-	1,500

contd/-

Panjab contd.

*	C.R. Arya College, Sonepat.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
	S.A. Jain College, Ambala City.	-do-	2,000
	Sikh National College, Banga.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,500
	Govt. College, Hoshiarpur.	-do-	2,250
Total:			5,00,789

34.	Patna	Scheme for guidance and information - Centre at the Institute of Psychological Research and Service.	2,000
		Development of the Engineer-1,00,000 ing and Technological Edu- cation - construction of bldg.	1,00,000
		Grant for staff and main- tenance during 1964-65,	27,000
		Junior research fellowships in Humanities.	735.48
		Award of travel grant to teachers etc.	4,305
Total:			1,34,040.48

35.	Poona	Purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop.	15,000
		Grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
		Revision of salary scales of University Library staff during III F.Y.P.	1,344
		Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	20,000
		<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
	Sangamner Arts and Commerce College, Sangamner.	Construction of 25 yard shooting range.	490.75
Total:			37,834.75

36.	Rajasthan	Visit of foreign scientists to Rajasthan University.	500
		Travel grant to Dr. J.N. Gaur for attending the III International Congress of Polarography.	1,737

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Rajasthan contd.</u>	Travel grant to Dr. H.C. Kundu.	1,952
	Travel grant to Dr. M.N. Kathju.	836
	Establishment of Gandhi Bhavan.	7,500
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities for 1964-65.	3,341.94
	Award of senior research fellowships in science for the year 1964-65.	4,096.77
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	148.39
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
S.S.G. Parek College, Jaipur.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
Govt. College, Bhilwara.	-do-	1,800
Lohia College, Churu.	-do-	1,200
Vidya Bhawan Govindram Seksaria Teachers' College, Udaipur.	Construction of library building.	10,000
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
Birla College, Pilani.	Financial assistance to research workers.	750
Seth G.R. Chamria College, Fatehpur.(Raj.)	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	628
Govt. College, Kota.	-do-	3,000
		Total= 44,540.10

37. Ranchi

Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	1,361.29
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	250
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	150
	Total: 1,761.29

1	2	3
38.	Roorkee	Award of junior fellowships @ Rs.250/- p.m. for Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology.
		1,40,000
	-do-	1,41,561.10
		Construction of a hostel for 150 post-graduate science students.
		50,000
		Construction of Women's Hostel.
		25,000
		<u>Total: 3,56,561.10</u>
39.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.
		32
		Scheme for exchange of teachers.
		10,000
		<u>Total: 10,032</u>
40.	Saugar	Establishment of Printing Press.
		5,000
		Development of Higher Scientific education and research.- Extension to Post-Graduate Laboratory Building for the Chemistry Department.
		15,000
		Construction of laboratory building for the Botany Department.
		2,980
		Establishment of Non-resident students centre.
		40,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
	Lahiri Degree College, Chirimiri.	Establishment of students' aid fund.
		1,500
		<u>Total: 64,480</u>
41.	Shivaji	<u>Affiliated College.</u>
	Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.
		3,000
		<u>Total: 3,000</u>
42.	S.N.D.T. Women's	General education scheme.
		4,413
	Z.F. Wadia Women's College, Surat.	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
		Grant for purchase of water cooler.
		1,200
		<u>Total: 5,613</u>

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1	2	3
43.	Sri-Venkateswara	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities. 1,600
		Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities. 3,400
		-do- 3,560
		Appointment of staff for UGC Unit. 1,000
		Total: <u>9,560</u>
44.	Utkal	Construction of additional college and workshop. 2,00,000
		Introduction of three year degree course. 27,917.22
		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
	Science College, Angul.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work - awards during 1964-65. 250
		Total: <u>2,23,167.22</u>
45.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya	Construction of Arts Block Building. 1,00,000
		Construction of Hostel for 200 students. 50,000
		Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/ Humanities. 2,000
		Total: <u>1,52,000</u>
46.	Vikram	Construction of Men's Hostel. 25,000
		Construction of Women's Hostel. 75,000
		Setting up a workshop for the post-graduate department of Physics. 10,000
		Purchase of library books and journals on science subjects. 20,000
		Total: <u>1,30,000</u>
47.	Visva-Bharati	Expansion of Printing Press Building. 23,500
		Construction of 45 B Type staff quarters. 30,000
		Purchase of library books and journals for all science subjects. 10,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Visva-Bharati contd.</u>	Grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the various science departments.	21,300
	Purchase of scientific equipment for Chemistry Department.	20,000
	Grant for revision of salary scales.	15,000
	Construction of Guest House.	30,000
	Construction of Vidya Bhavana Hostel.	1,50,000
	Total:	<u>2,99,800</u>

Institutions deemed to be Universities.

1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	Award of junior fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. in Engineering and Technology to students admitted to Post-graduate course not approved by A.I.C.T.E.	11,970.18
	Total:	<u>11,970.18</u>
2. Indian Institute of Science	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,100
	Total:	<u>3,100</u>
3. Jamia Millia Islamia	Introduction of general education.	5,000
	Total:	<u>5,000</u>
4. Kashi Vidyapith	Purchase of library books.	28,000
	Purchase of library books and equipment.	50,000
	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,354.84
	Award of junior research fellowships.	3,138.71
	Total:	<u>85,493.55</u>

(24)

N O N - P L A N

1	2	3
1.	Aligarh	Block grant for 1964-65. 18,00,000
		Total: <u>18,00,000</u>
2.	Banaras	Block grant for 1964-65. 23,00,000
		Total: <u>23,00,000</u>
3.	Delhi	Block grant for 1964-65. 15,00,000
		Delhi University constituent colleges maintenance grant for 1964-65, Grant for Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies. 75,000
		-do- 1,00,000
		Maintenance grant for 1962-63 for Delhi School of Social Work: 1,60,000
		-do- for 1964-65. 70,000
		Maintenance grant for Miranda House for 1964-65. 3,00,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>
	Indraprastha College, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65. 1,70,000
	Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.	-do- 1,30,000
	S.D. College, New Delhi.	-do- 1,00,000
	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	-do- 2,00,000
	Sri-Venkateswara College, New Delhi.	-do- 1,10,000
	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi.	-do- 2,30,000
	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.	-do- 80,000
	Delhi College (Day) Delhi.	-do- 3,00,000
	Delhi College (Eve) Delhi.	-do- 40,000
	P.G.D.A.V. College, (Day) New Delhi.	-do- 70,000
	-do- (Eve)	-do- 40,000
	K.M. College, Delhi.	-do- 2,00,000
	Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.	-do- 1,80,000
	Lady Sri Ram College, New Delhi.	-do- 1,70,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Delhi contd.</u>		
Daulat Ram College, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	1,00,000
Ramjas College, Delhi.	-do-	2,00,000
Hindu College, Delhi.	-do-	2,10,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi.	-do-	1,40,000
Dyal Singh College (Day) New Delhi.	-do-	1,50,000
-do- (Evening)	-do-	30,000
-do-	-do-	30,000
W.A.F.M. Shivaji College, New Delhi.	-do-	70,000
Deshbandhu College, New Delhi.	-do-	2,00,000
Delhi College (Day), Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	309
Indraprastha College, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	20,000
Hindu College, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1962-63.	1,714
	Total:	<u>53,77,523</u>
4. Visva-Bharati	Block grant for 1964-65.	<u>6,00,000</u>
	Total:	<u>6,00,000</u>

Institutions deemed to be Universities.

1. Indian Institute of Science	Block grant for 1964-65.	<u>15,00,000</u>
	Total:	<u>15,00,000</u>

Total of Plan	=	69,51,579.62
Total of Non-Plan	=	1,15,77,523
Grand total of Plan and Non-Plan.	=	1,85,29,102.62

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 64

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

- (1) Vikram University - Financial assistance towards the purchase of a Micro-film Reader.

The proposal of the Vikram University for the provision of Rs. 7,000/- for the purchase of a Micro-film Reader for the University Library has been accepted on 100% basis.

- (2) M.S. University of Baroda - Financial assistance for converting the central hall of the Faculty of Arts into a reading room.

The M.S. University of Baroda approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for conversion of the central hall of the Faculty of Arts into a reading room. The Commission accepted the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for furnishing the central hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,470/-. The Commission's share of expenditure will be limited to Rs. 14,980/- @ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total estimated cost of Rs. 22,470/- and is to be met out of the III Plan allocation to the University.

- (3) Vikram University - Purchase of Library furniture.

The Commission approved an amount of Rs. 8,41,488/- towards the construction of the library building of the Vikram University on the sharing basis 50:50 vide this office letter No. F.51-30/59(H) dated 26.10.1962. As the library building is nearing completion, the University approached the Commission for a grant for library furniture. The University also requested the Commission to share $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expenditure on the purchase of library furniture. Since the Commission has been sharing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of library buildings under the III Five Year Plan, the request of the Vikram University to share $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expenditure on account of the library furniture was accepted. The total cost of library furniture @ 20% of the cost of the library building amounts to Rs. 1,68,297. The Commission's $\frac{2}{3}$ share of this amounts to Rs. 1,12,198.

- (4) Banaras Hindu University - Value of scholarships approved by the Commission for LL.B., LL.M. & Ph.D. (in Law).

The visiting committee appointed by the Commission to examine the revised proposals of the Banaras Hindu University for improving the standard of legal studies in the Banaras Hindu University recommended inter alia the award of the following scholarships for the study of Law:-

- (i) 3 Ph.D. Scholarships;

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- (ii) 6 LL.M. Scholarships;
- (iii) 12 LL.B. Scholarships.

The report was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1964 vide additional item No.14. The Commission decided that the value of the scholarships for LL.B., LL.M. & Ph.D. students be decided by the U.G.C. in relation to similar scholarships and fellowships at the corresponding levels in Humanities, Science and professional courses. The value of the scholarships has been determined as under:-

- (1) for LL.B. - Rs.75/- p.m. each
- (2) for LL.M. - Rs.100/- p.m. each
- (3) for Ph.D. - Rs.200/- p.m. each

The University has been informed accordingly.

- (5) Jadavpur University - Upgrading a post of Reader to that of a Professor in the Department of History.

The Jadavpur University requested the U.G.C. to upgrade one of the posts of Readers to that of a Professor in the Department of History and proposed the appointment of Dr. J.N.Sarkar, Reader in the Department of History to the upgraded post of Professor. The University had indicated that the consequential increase in expenditure would be met out of the III Five Year Plan allocations. The proposal of the University was accepted on condition that the appointment was made by open competition based on an advertisement in the press and on the recommendations of a selection committee.

- (6) Lucknow University - Construction of the building for the faculty of Law.

The U.G.C. approved the construction of a building for the faculty of Law in the University of Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs.3,07,200 on a sharing basis of $\frac{2}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ (the U.G.C. bearing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total expenditure). The estimated expenditure on the building including furniture was later raised to Rs. 3,32,400/-. The University accepted the lowest tender of Rs.3,69,474 and requested the U.G.C. to approve an additional amount of Rs.37,074 over the estimated amount of Rs.3,32,400/- already approved. This has been approved subject to the condition that the P.W.D. accepts the tender premium involved. The University had sent the requisite certificate from the local P.W.D. in respect of the tender excess.

The total amount approved for the Law Faculty building of the Lucknow University now is Rs.3,69,474/- of which the share of the Commission at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ works out to Rs.2,46,316/-.

- (7) Banaras Hindu University - Proposal for an additional Lecturer in Chinese and some non-recurring expenditure for an intensive Diploma Course in Chinese.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the U.G.C.

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for an additional Lecturer in Chinese and some non-recurring expenditure for implementing an intensive Diploma Course in Chinese at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000/- for the rest of the III Five Year Plan period as per details given below:-

	<u>Facilities approved</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
(1)	Lecturer in Chinese 1	Rs. 9,000
(2)	For cyclostyling of lessons.	Rs. 750
(3)	Stationery & Printing	Rs. 750
(4)	Library books.	Rs. 1,500
	Total	Rs. 12,000

The University agreed to adjust the expenditure of Rs. 12,000/- on the above scheme within the III Five Year Plan allocation. The request of the University has been acceded to.

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- (8) Aligarh Muslim University - Grant for the purchase of Sanskrit books.

The Aligarh Muslim University approached the University Grants Commission for a special grant of Rs. 15,000/- for the purchase of Sanskrit books in order to build up a proper library for the newly established Post-graduate Department of Sanskrit. This has been approved on the condition that the expenditure will be adjusted within the Third Plan allocations made for the development of teaching and research departments (Humanities & Social Sciences).

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- (9) Marathwada University - Sanction of a post of Professor for the Post-graduate Department of English.

The Marathwada University established a Post-graduate Department of English in 1963-64 as recommended by the Academic Council of the University and requested the Commission to sanction a post of Professor of English for the Department. The University intimated that the expenditure required on account of the salary of Professor would be adjusted within the allocation made for the Third Five Year Plan. The proposal of the University has been accepted on the sharing basis of 50:50.

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- (10) D.A.V. College, Jullundur - approval for expenditure incurred in anticipation of the sanction.

The Commission approved a provision of Rs. 33,000/- for the construction of M.A. Economics block of the D.A.V. College, Jullundur under the scheme of the Development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, during III Five Year Plan. The College undertook the construction of the building before the Commission's formal approval and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 16,211.23 in anticipation of the Commission's sanction. The expenditure incurred on the building before the sanction was treated as approved expenditure for the purpose of grants sanctioned for development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

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- (11) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Grant-in-aid for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Construction of Science Blocks - Second and Third Five Year Plans.

During the 2nd and 3rd Plan periods, the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs. 9,40,712 (U.G.C.'s share Rs. 7,55,141/-) for construction of Buildings for Departments of Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry at the S.V. Vidyapeeth. Against this sanction, in January, 1963 plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 5,21,211/- for the construction of Chemistry Laboratory building - Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth were accepted. These estimates did not include the cost of storage tanks, colouring the buildings, drain lines etc. A few additional features were later introduced in the Chemistry Department at the instance of the Head of the Department. This resulted in an additional cost of Rs. 62,861/- over the original estimates.

Accordingly, in September, 1964 the Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, requested the Commission to approve an additional expenditure of Rs. 62,861/- for providing special facilities, as mentioned above, in the Chemistry laboratory building. The proposal of Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth was accepted on 9th October, 1964 and sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs. 54,760/- after taking into account the sum of Rs. 8,101/- still available with the University as difference between Rs. 9,40,712/- total expenditure approved earlier and Rs. 9,32,611/- the estimated cost of the Science Blocks as per plans and estimates already accepted.

- (12) Rajasthan University - Grant-in-aid for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Development of Botanical Garden - Third Five Year Plan period.

In August, 1964, the Registrar, Rajasthan University, submitted a proposal for a grant for the development of the Botanical Garden at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/- and sought Commission's approval for the same. The University informed that they had acquired a plot near the Department of Botany and wished to develop it into a Botanical Garden, essentially needed for its teaching activities.

This proposal of the Rajasthan University was accepted on 6th November, 1964 and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 10,000/- to the University for the purpose.

- (13) Burdwan University - Construction of a store room for explosives chemicals for the Department of Chemistry.

In July's 1964 the Registrar, Burdwan University submitted a proposal for a grant for the construction of a Store Room, covering an area of 800 square feet, for purposes of storage of explosives and chemicals for the Department of Chemistry at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000/- and sought approval of the Commission for the same. The construction of a separate room for housing the explosive chemicals was not originally included in the plans for Chemistry Department building but was considered necessary. The proposal was accepted on the 20th October, 1964 and the sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 8000/- being 50% of the total cost of Rs. 16000/- for the purpose.

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- (14) Aligarh Muslim University - Additional grant for the provision of Water Supply and Gas connections in the Mycology Annexure of the Botany Department.

In April 1964, the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University submitted a proposal for a grant for the provision of special service connections in the Mycology Annexure of the Botany Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 7850/- and sought approval of the Commission for the same. In view of the necessity of such special facilities in the Mycology annexure the proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for the payment of an additional grant of Rs. 3380/- was accorded for the purpose on the 26th October, 1964, after taking into account the sum of Rs. 4470/- already available out of the grants sanctioned earlier by the U.G.C. for this construction work.

- (15) Payment of an 'on account' grant to the Rajasthan University, Jaipur for inviting Scientists.

The Rajasthan University, Jaipur submitted a proposal to invite to the University Department of Zoology the following scientists for purpose of mutual discussions, who will be in India to participate in the Conference of International Cell Research Organisation to be held in Bombay in January, 1965.

1. Dr. L. G. Lajtha,
Director of Research Christie
Hospital of Holf Radium Lust,
Manchester (U.K.)
2. Prof. C.H. Waddington, F.R.S.
Director, Institute of Genetics &
Embryology, West Main's Road,
Edinburgh (U.K.)
3. Prof. George Klein, Director of Tumor Biology,
Karolinska Institute,
Stockholm, Sweden.
4. Dr. T. Caspersson,
Institute for Cell Research Karolinska Institute,
Stockholm,
Sweden.

The University in this connection requested the U.G.C. for a grant of Rs. 1000/- to meet the expenditure connected with these visits.

The proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for 'on account' grant of Rs. 500/- being 50% of the estimated expenditure has been conveyed to the Rajasthan University.

- (16) Aligarh Muslim University - Payment of an 'on account' grant to meet the expenditure in connection with the visit of Prof. S.W. Carey.

The Aligarh Muslim University informed the Commission of their desire to invite Prof. S.W. Carey, Professor of Geology, University of Tasmania from 31st December, 1964 to

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4th January, 1965 for delivering a course of extension lectures in his field of study - 'Geotectonics' and requested for a grant of Rs. 7,000/- to meet the expenditure on the payment of an honorarium and internal travel of Prof. Carey and towards the travel of about 20 delegates to be invited for attending the said course of lectures. Prof. Carey is expected to be in India in connection with the International Conference of Geology to be held in Delhi in December, 1964. The proposal of the University was accepted and sanction for the payment of an 'on account' grant of Rs. 6,880/- has been conveyed to the Aligarh Muslim University.

- (17) Grant-in-aid to affiliated colleges for the development of Post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences during the III Five Year Plan period.

The Commission vide Resolution No. 3 dated 4/5th October, 1961, approved the general pattern of financial assistance for the development of Post-graduate studies in basic Sciences and agreed to assist the affiliated colleges during III Plan period with a view to regulate and improve standards of post-graduate training and research in basic science subjects.

In pursuance of the above decision, the Commission upto August, 1964 assisted 68 Colleges, schemes in respect of which had been received. In addition to the above, proposals of 7 more colleges (including those of 3 Colleges marked with asterik, which have already been assisted by the Commission during the III Plan period) have been considered and grants sanctioned as detailed below:-

<u>Name of the College.</u>	<u>P.G. Deptts. Approved.</u>	<u>Grants sanctioned as UGC share.</u>
1. Govt. College, Shahdol.	(i) Physics (ii) Chemistry	75,000 80,000
2. Khallikote College Berhampur.	(i) Mathematics	33,800
3. M. S. College, Saharanpur.	(i) Chemistry (ii) Mathematics	70,000 25,000
4. St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.	(i) Botany (ii) Mathematics	50,000 25,000
*5. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal.	(i) Geology	75,000
*6. Wilson College, Bombay.	(i) Biochemistry	4,000 (additional)
*7. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	(i) Chemistry	8,667 (additional)

This will bring the total number of colleges assisted so far under this scheme to 72 and the number of post-graduate science departments to 180.

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- (18) Mysore University - Grant-in-aid for the purchase of library books and journals for the College of Engineering, Bangalore.

In October, 1963, the Registrar, Mysore University informed the Commission that due to the introduction of 5-year integrated degree course in Engineering and the Post-graduate courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the strength of staff and students had increased considerably at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. The existing library did not contain the required number of periodicals, back numbers of journals and advanced books on engineering to cover the important subjects in Engineering and to meet the growing demand of the Post-graduate courses. The University, therefore, requested for the sanction of a non-recurring library grant of Rs.80,000/-. This proposal of the University was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education for their views. The All India Council for Technical Education recommended that University's proposal may be accepted. Accordingly, a non-recurring grant of Rs.80,000/- for library books etc. for the College of Engineering, Bangalore has been sanctioned to the Mysore University (vide letter No.F.21-12/57(T) dated 31.10.1964).

- (19) Andhra/Osmania Universities - Creation of an additional post of Reader in Chemical Engineering.

At their meeting held on 7.8.1963 (Item No.40) the Commission, on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, approved a scheme for the increase in intake in Chemical Engineering degree course from 30 to 60 students at (i) J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Andhra University, Waltair and (ii) Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The additional staff recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education under the scheme included three and four posts of Readers for the two Universities respectively.

The Ministry of Education under their letter No.F.24-34/61-T.5 dated 5th October, 1964 recommended the creation of an additional post of Reader for the teaching of "Instrumentation and process control" in Chemical Engineering Studies. The above proposal involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.10,000/- p.a. (to be shared on 50:50 basis) was accepted and approval conveyed to the two Universities.

- (20) Annamalai University - Provision of Students' Amenities at Technical Institutions.

At its meeting held on 26th April 1961 (Item 18) the Commission accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of Students' Amenities in Technical Institutions.

The Ministry of Education vide their letter No. F.24-6/63-T.5 dated 21st September, 1964 conveyed their approval for an expenditure of Rs.54,400/- for the provision of Students' amenities for the diploma students in Engineering at the Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalai University as per

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details given below:-

Purpose	Plinth area in sq.ft.	Approved cost.
1. Canteen and Tuckshop.	1800 sq.ft.	Rs. 21,600/-
2. Dispensary	420 " "	Rs. 6,300/-
3. N.C.C. Block	1200 " "	Rs. 18,000/-
4. Cycle Stand for 150 numbers		Rs. 4,500/-
5. Water Coolers	-	Rs. 4,000/-
		Total :- Rs. 54,400/-

The above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education involving an expenditure of Rs. 27,200/- as U.G.C.'s share were accepted and the University informed vide Commission's letter No. F. 2-1/64(T) dated 23.10.1964.

(21) Utkal University - Additional equipment grant for the development of a High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1962 (Item No. 21) accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla and approved the following expenditure to the Utkal University to be shared on 50:50 basis:-

- 1. Building Rs. 20,000/-
- 2. Equipment Rs. 57,000/-

The University, in January, 1964, reported that they had been left with a balance of Rs. 29,000/- out of the approved equipment grant of Rs. 57,000/- and one item of the equipment i.e. "Impulse Generator" costing Rs. 54,000/- was still to be purchased. The University, therefore required an additional grant of Rs. 25,000/- for the purchase of the above item.

As the 'Impulse Generator' was not recommended by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at the initial stage of the working of the Laboratory, the matter was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education. On the basis of Council's recommendations a further expenditure of Rs. 25,000/- (to be shared on 50:50 basis) has since been approved. With this, the total cost of equipment approved for the High Voltage Laboratory was raised to Rs. 82,000/- and the Commission's 50% share from Rs. 28,500/- to Rs. 41,000/-.

(22) Panjab University - Financial assistance for the Research Scheme 'Investigation into the evaluation and preparation of protein Hydrolystates in various forms from Oil Cakes' at the Department of Pharmacy.

The Registrar, Panjab University, vide his letter No. 61116/A dated 12.10.1964 forwarded a research scheme entitled

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"Investigation into the evaluation and preparation of Protein Hydrolysates in various forms from Oil Cakes" as prepared by Dr. H.C. Mittal, Reader in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacy Department, involving an expenditure of Rs.8,000/- for the purchase of certain equipment.

The above research scheme was approved and sanction for the expenditure indicated above conveyed to the University vide letter No.F.3-31/64(T) dated 9.11.1964.

- (23) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Grant-in-aid for the publication of papers for Symposium on the "Behaviour of Soil under Stresses" in the Department of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore informed the Commission that the Institute had made plans for organising a Symposium entitled "Behaviour of Soil under Stresses" in the Department of Civil and Hydraulic Engineering, in the month of January, 1965. The Institute, in this connection, desired to bring out a publication compiling the papers presented at the Symposium. The cost of such a publication was estimated to be about Rs.20,000/-. In view of the important nature of such a Symposium, an 'ad hoc' grant of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) has been sanctioned to enable the Institute to bring out the said publication. The question of providing additional grant if any, required for the purpose will, however, be considered after taking into account the actual expenditure to be incurred and income from other sources.

- (24) Banaras Hindu University - Grant-in-aid for the development of College of Technology.

The All India Council for Technical Education in 1959, recommended the following grants for providing instructional facilities in general engineering and science subjects for the students of College of Technology and the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University:

Non-recurring	Rs. 12,17,000/-
Recurring	Rs. 1,75,000/-

At their meeting on the 30th October, 1959, the Commission accepted the above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education but desired that the payment of these grants be made after the position had been further examined by a Committee to be appointed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

However, in view of the fact that the erstwhile Ministry of S.R. & C.A. was also considering the question of an integrated control of the various engineering and technological units of the University, the committee proposed by the University Grants Commission was not appointed. In the meanwhile, the Banaras Hindu University itself had appointed a high power committee to look into this question. As such the two questions remained undecided. Recently, a Visiting Committee appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education for

Considering the proposals of the College of Technology for its consolidation and development during the Third Plan period considered the first of these problems and suggested that the grants recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education in 1959 would be necessary for the development of the College of Technology of the University and therefore, these grants may be made available to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University vide his letter of August 14, 1964 also pointed out that in view of the increased intake, immediate release of grants were necessary for the College of Technology.

Accordingly, the sanctions for the following estimates of expenditure for providing additional facilities in general and engineering subjects at the College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University as per recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education was conveyed to the University vide Commission's letter No.F.3-51/64(T) dated October 28, 1964.

<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
i) Building (39,330 sq.ft. plinth area)	Rs. 5,90,000/-
ii) Equipment	Rs. 6,02,000/-
iii) Furniture	Rs. 25,000/-
Total	Rs. 12,17,000/-
<u>Recurring</u>	
Staff and maintenance	Rs. 1,75,000/- p.a.

(25) Utkal University - Provision of students amenities at the College of Engineering, Burla.

At its meeting held on 26th April, 1961 (Item 18) the Commission accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of students amenities at Technical Institutions. In accordance with this decision of the Commission, the Utkal University submitted a proposal for the construction of a students' Common room for the hostels of the University College of Engineering, Burla.

Since the estimated expenditure of Rs.24,000/- for the construction of students' Common room was within the ceilings approved by the A.I.C.T.E. in respect of the different items under the students amenities, the same was approved and Commission's 50% share thereof amounting to Rs.12,000/- sanctioned vide letter No.F.6-2/63(T) dated the 21st September, 1964.

(26) Punjab University - Construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering & Technology - Additional grants for furniture and fittings.

The University Grants Commission during the 1st

and 2nd Five Year Plan periods approved a total expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs of which the U.G.C. share was Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology at the Punjab University. The estimate of Rs. 15 lakhs included provision for laboratory services, fittings and furniture etc. However the University proceeded with the construction and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,00,039.56 paise on the construction only and maintained that additional grants will have to be provided for providing laboratory fittings and furniture for this building. The University therefore submitted fresh estimates amounting to Rs. 2,35,500/- for the purpose of providing necessary laboratory fittings and furniture and also incurred an expenditure on these items in anticipation of the approval of the same by the Commission. Since the building which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs was to be put into use without further delay, the proposal of the Punjab University was accepted and approval conveyed for an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,35,500 of which the U.G.C. share would be Rs. 1,57,000 only.

(27) Comparative Study of University examination results and I.A.S. (written part).

The Commission in their meeting held on 2nd September 1964 received a note on the comparative study made of the University Examination results and the I.A.S. (written part) for the period 1957-62 and adopted the following resolution:

"The Commission noted the study made of the university examination results and I.A.S. (written part) for the period 1957-62 on the basis of the information supplied by the U.P.S.C. The Commission desired that in this connection the U.P.S.C. may be requested, if there be no objection, also to supply the distribution amongst the different universities of paper setters for these examinations. It was further agreed that a small seminar be held to discuss the impact of U.P.S.C. examinations on university standards (and the relationship between them) and allied matters to which the representatives of the U.G.C., U.P.S.C., Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Government of India may be invited."

The U.P.S.C. who were consulted in the matter have intimated that as the complete data had not been supplied by them to the U.G.C., the study already made may not be treated as final and apart from that as the material was supplied to the Commission only confidentially, this study should not be published. The U.P.S.C. have also indicated that they would not be in a position to intimate the distribution of examiners amongst the different universities. In view of this it is proposed not to publish the study and also not to have the seminar, at any rate, at this stage to discuss the impact of U.P.S.C. examinations on university standards (and the relationship between them) and allied matters.

(28) Approval for the payment of the difference between the U.G.C. scale and the old scale of pay for Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University as an allowance for the period 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1964.

At its meeting held on 5th August 1964 the Commission

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decided that in the case of those Lecturers of Sri Venkateswara University who were not found eligible for the U.G.C. scale of Rs. 400-800 the difference between their pay in the U.G.C. grade and that in the old scale of the University be paid on the usual sharing basis as an allowance for the years 1962-64 on condition that the State Government accepted the university's proposal. It has now been agreed that the university may be permitted to pay this allowance for the years 1961-1964 (viz. 1.4.1961 to 31.3.1964) subject to the approval of the State Government.

(29) Visva-Bharati - Creation of posts for Water supply works.

Visva-Bharati sent a proposal that in view of the implementation of the revised water supply scheme, the following establishment on a regular basis is necessary for the efficient working of the scheme and maintenance of works in place of the existing work charged establishment:

1. Asstt. Engineer-cum-Superintendent (Water Supply).	-	1	350-25-500-30-590- EB-30-800-EB-30-830- 35-900
2. Water Supply & Plumbing Overseer.	-	1	180-10-290-EB-15-380
3. Sub-Overseer-cum-Estimator.	-	1	150-5-175-6-205-EB- 7-240
4. Lower Division Clerk	-	1	110-3-131-4-155-EB- 4-175-5-200
5. Typist	-	1	-do-
6. Tracer	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200

The proposal of the university has been accepted on the condition that the following work charged establishment will be dispensed with:

1. Work charged Overseer	-	1	180-10-290-EB-15-380
2. Work charged Supervisor	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200-7-235
3. Work charged Junior Office Assistant(LDC)	-	1	110-3-131-4-155-EB- 4-175-5-200
4. Work charged Typist	-	1	-do-
5. Work charged Tracer	-	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170- 5-180-EB-5-200

(30) Delhi University constituent colleges - Starting of new courses from the Academic year.

On the recommendation of University of Delhi ex-post-facto approval has been accorded to the starting of B.Com. classes in the colleges being run by the Delhi Administration at Kirti Nagar and Moti Bagh. Grants to these colleges are not, at present, being paid by the Commission.

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(31) Construction of Gandhi Bhavan at Aligarh Muslim University.

In their meeting held on 7th February 1962, the Commission approved the construction of a Gandhi Bhavan in the Aligarh Muslim University on usual terms. However, as the University did not take any effective steps to implement the scheme within one year of its sanction, the scheme was withdrawn and the matter was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on 6th November, 1963. Aligarh Muslim University have now intimated the circumstances under which the scheme could not be implemented earlier and have requested that the scheme be revived. Keeping in view the facts of the case, the scheme has been revived and the University requested to implement it.

(32) Kirori Mal College,- Purchase of a Duplicating Machine.

On a reference received from the Kirori Mal College their proposal for the purchase of one electrically-operated duplicating machine at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,150/- has been accepted. The Commission's assistance would be limited to 50% of the actual cost of Rs. 1,575/- which ever is less.

(33) Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grants - Payment of.

Maintenance grants to the constituent colleges (Evening Classes) of the Delhi University is to be paid by the University Grants Commission on cent per cent basis on the net deficit i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income upto the extent of Rs. 15,000/- till 1960-61. Accounts, duly audited, for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in respect of Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes), New Delhi, received through the Delhi University have been finalised and admissible grant-in-aid worked out and sanctioned as under:-

- (i) 1958-59 = Rs. 11,093/- (Grants for these years were paid
 - (ii) 1959-60 = Rs. 15,000/- (by the Ministry of Education
 - (iii) 1960-61 = Rs. 15,000/- (through the Delhi University
- Paid by the U.G.C. vide letter No. 20-4/60 (CUP) dt. 18.11.1960

(34) Travel grants to teachers for attending Conferences abroad.

S. No.	Name of the University.	Name of the teachers.	Details of the conference to be attended.	Amount sanctioned.
1.	Osmania	Dr. R.V. Karandikar	XII General assembly of the International Astronomical union at Hamburg (Germany) in Aug-Sept., 1964.	50% of travel expenses.

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2.	Rajasthan	Dr. A. N. Goyal	XII General assembly of the International Astronomical union at Hamburg (Germany) in Aug-Sept., 1964	50% of travel expenses.
3.	Lucknow	Dr. R. C. Niyam	Ninth International Congress on Penal Law at Hague (Holland) in August, 1964.	50% of travel expenses.

(35) Revival of the Scheme for establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre, A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak.

A scheme for the establishment of a non-resident students centre in the A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,485/- was approved in June, 1962 and a grant of Rs. 35,000/- was sanctioned to the College. The College could not start the construction work so far and as such this project which was sanctioned in 1962 lapsed. The Principal has now intimated that the college has completed all other projects which were under implementation and is now in a position to take up the work of Non-Resident Students Centre.

In view of this the sanction for the establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre in the A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak has been revived.

(36) The following grants have been sanctioned to the colleges.

S. No.	Name of the Institution.	Purpose	Approved cost.	U.G.C. share
1.	St. Anns' Training College, Mangalore. (Mysore University).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,44,567	1,08,425
2.	Anwarul-Uloom College, Hyderabad. (Osmania University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	89,056	59,370
3.	Raj Rishi College Alwar. (Rajasthan University).	Construction of library building.	1,13,865	75,910
4.	N. S. S. College, Pandalam. (Madras University).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,76,800	77,262
5.	Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi. (Banaras Hindu University.)	Hobby Workshop.	44,915 (NR) 7,500 (R) per annum.	44,915 (NR) 5,000 (R) per annum for 5 years.

(37) J.P.Arts & Science College, Broach

A scheme for the establishment of Hobby Workshop was sanctioned to J.P. Arts & Science College, Broach on 22.5.1961. As the college did not so far take any steps to implement the project, the sanction has lapsed. The college has been requested to refund the grant of Rs.5,000/- along with the interest paid to it on this account.

(38) Cotton College, Gauhati.

A scheme for the establishment of a hobby workshop was sanctioned to Cotton College, Gauhati on 29.11.1962. As the college could not start the implementation of the project for more than one year, the sanction was cancelled on 30.1.1964. As, however, the State Government has assured that the building can be completed within 9 months, the project has been revived.

(39) Water Coolers.

Grants are being sanctioned to Universities for the purchase of water-coolers subject to the condition that not more than 6 water-coolers may be approved in a university for buildings where teaching departments are located.

As the Ministry of Food and Agriculture does not sanction grants to Agricultural Universities for the purchase of water-coolers, it has been decided to extend the scheme to Agricultural Universities.

(40) Permission to Dr. S.Bhattacharya, Deputy Secretary(H) for the withdrawal of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P.Fund.

Dr. S.Bhattacharya, Deputy Secretary(H) had requested for the withdrawal of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P. Fund in connection with the purchase of a house. Since there is no provision in the U.G.C. C.P.Fund Rules for withdrawal for the purchase of a house, his request could not be acceded to. But as per provision in the Government of India's C.P. Fund Rules 1962 (on the basis of which the U.G.C. C.P. Fund Rules were framed in 1956) as amended from time to time, the subscriber to the C.P. Fund (India) Rules becomes entitled to the withdrawal from the Fund for the purchase of a building or the purchase of a plot or a house after completion of 20 years of service or within 10 years before the date of his retirement on superannuation whichever is earlier, from the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund.

Dr. Bhattacharya is due to retire from the service of the Commission on the afternoon of 31st October, 1965 on attaining the age of 60 years on 1st November, 1965. In view of the provision of the C.P.Fund(India) Rules 1962 he has been permitted to withdraw a sum of Rs.20,000/- from his C.P.Fund.

The Government of India are being approached for incorporating necessary amendments in the U.G.C. C.P.F. Rules.

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- (41) Extension of the tenure of Research Fellowships in Humanities/Engineering and Technology - Shri Ram Pher Tripathi and Shri Sita Raman.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Departments and University/Institute concerned extension of research fellowships in Humanities and Engineering, Technology beyond the normal tenure of 3 years has been granted to Shri Ram Pher Tripathi and Shri R. Sita Raman at Lucknow University and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore by 6 months and 4 months respectively as special cases to enable them to complete their research projects.

- (42) Selection for Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1964-65.

26 scholars have been selected for the award of U.G.C. Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1964-65 at Rs.400/- p.m. each on the recommendation of an Expert Committee that met on the 23rd October, 1964.

The composition of the Selection Committee and the list of the scholars selected with subject and centre noted against each are indicated in Appendix I.

- (43) Selection of teachers under the U.G.C. Scheme of financial assistance for undertaking research and learned work in Universities and Colleges for the supplementary award during 1964-65.

159 teachers, 50 in Humanities and 109 in Science, Engineering and Technology, have been selected for supplementary award in 1964-65 on the recommendations of the Expert Committees that met on the 26th and on the 29th October, 1964 respectively. The composition of the Selection Committees and the list of teachers selected with amount, subject and purpose noted against each are indicated in Appendices II and III.

SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DURING 1964-65.

....

1. Prof. M. Sen Gupta,
Head of the Department of
Electrical Engineering and
Principal, Engineering College,
Banaras Hindu University.
2. Prof. P.J. Madan,
Dean,
Faculty of Engineering & Technology
and Professor of Civil Engineering,
Baroda University,
Baroda.
3. Prof. G.M. Nabar,
Director,
Department of Chemical Technology,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
4. Prof. S.V.C. Aiyar,
Head of the Department of
Electrical Engineering & Communication
Engineering, Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
5. Prof. M.A. Shroff,
Head of the Department of Pharmacy,
Jadavpur University,
Jadavpur (Calcutta)
6. Prof. N.B. Kamlani,
Head of the Department of
Mechanical Engineering,
Roorkee University,
Roorkee.
7. Shri G.K. Chandiramani,
Jt. Educational Adviser
to the Ministry of Education,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
8. Dr. V.S. Patankar,
Deputy Secretary (S & T),
University Grants Commission.

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Candidates recommended for the award of
research fellowships in Engineering and
Technology during 1964-65.

S.No.	Name of the candidates	Subject	Centre
1.	Shri B.K. Razdan	Pharmacy	Panjab University
2.	Shri D.S. Thoudam	"	Calcutta University
3.	Shri A.K. Bhargava	"	Saugar University
4.	Shri R.B. Mathur	"	Panjab University
5.	Shri G.Goswami	Silicate Tech.	Calcutta University
6.	Shri J.C. Deb Sikdar	"	Calcutta University
7.	Shri T.K. Chattopadhyaya	plastic Tech.	Calcutta University
8.	Shri P.K. Sengupta	"	Calcutta University
9.	Shri B. Das	"	Calcutta University
10.	Shri M.K. Kundu	Oil Tech.	Calcutta University
11.	Shri G.B. Baxi	Mech. Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
12.	Shri N.K. Mitra	Chem. Engg.	Calcutta University
13.	Shri R.R. Padala	Chem Engg.	Andhra University
14.	Shri P.K. Ghosh	"	Calcutta University
15.	Shri B.S. Paira	"	Calcutta University
16.	Shri K.P. Chakravorty	"	Calcutta University
17.	Shri M.V. Ramamurty	Civil Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
18.	Shri M.K. Prabhakara	"	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
19.	Shri R.S. Srinivasan	"	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
20.	Shri Kumar Krishan	Elect. Engg.	Calcutta University
21.	Shri K.R.P.A. Nair	"	Kerala University
22.	Shri S. Guha	"	Calcutta University
23.	Shri K.K. Roy	"	Calcutta University
24.	Shri S.P. Kayastha	"	Calcutta University
25.	Shri S.N. Mittal	"	B.H. University
26.	Shri V.A.R. Bapat	Mech. Engg.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

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Appendix II
to Item No.2(a-43)

Selection Committee for the award of Financial assistance to teachers in Humanities for the supplementary award in 1964-65.

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1. Prof. T.R.V. Murti,
Prof. of Philosophy,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
2. Prof. N.C. Roy,
Prof. of Political Science,
Calcutta University.
3. Prof. Baljit Singh,
Professor of Economics,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow.
4. Prof. V.K. Gokak,
Director,
Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad.
5. Prof. A.K. Narayan,
Principal,
College of Indology,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
6. Dr. Bishwanath prasad,
Director,
Central Hindi Directorate,
New Delhi.
7. Prof. Ram Kumar Verma,
Professor of Hindi,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
8. Dr. R.N. Saxena,
Director,
Institute of Social Sciences,
Agra.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Names of the awardees under the scheme of Financial assistance to Teachers for the year 1964-65 (Second Award) in Humanities and Social Sciences.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Amount Sanctioned	Item
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Vidya Prakash, Lecturer, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Ancient History and Archaeology	Rs. 1,000	For Photography and Field work.
2.	Dr. L. Gopal, Lecturer College of Indology, Banaras Hindu Univ. Varanasi.	-do-	Rs. 500	For Photostat and microfilm
3.	Sh. S. Sahai, Lecturer in Ancient History, Magadh Univ.	-do-	Rs. 500	For books
4.	Mohd. A.A. Ansari, Lecturer in History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	History	Rs. 1,500	For collection of data inclusive of copying expenses
5.	Dr. B.K. Roy, Lecturer in History, Ranchi University, Sub. to be changed into Role of Md. Rezakhan in Post-Plassey Bengal.	-do-	Rs. 500	For procuring record and field work.
6.	Dr. N. S. Bose, Lecturer in History, Jadavpur University.	-do-	Rs. 500	For Microfilms
7.	Shri J.H. Hala, Lecturer in History, St. Stephen College, Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 375	For Field work
8.	Sh. R.A. Prasad, Lecturer Rajendra College, Chapra Sub to be changed to Socialist thought and movement in India Since 1900.	Pol. Sc.	Rs. 500	Books & Field work.
9.	Shri Sundar Lal Gupta, Asstt. Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	-do-	Rs. 500	Books & Field work.
10.	Shri S.K. Mukherji, Head of the Pol. Sc. Deptt., Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara, Hooghly.	-do-	Rs. 1,500	Books and field work.
11.	Sh. Santi Dev Ghose, Reader and Head of the Rabindra Music and Dance Dept. Vishva Bharati.	Music	Rs. 250	For field work.

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(Music Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Km.M.Kanchanmala Lecturer in Bharatha Natya S.V.College of Music and Dance, Tirupati.	Music	Rs. 500	For Field work
13.	Shri V.Syamala Lecturer in Music, S.K.College of Music and Dance, Tirupati.	-do-	" 500	For books and field work.
14.	Sh.B.J.Kavimandan, Asstt. Prof. of Philo- sophy, Pratap College, Amalner.	Philosophy	" 500	Books
15.	Shri Raghunath Giri, Asstt. Prof. of Philoso- phy, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.	-do-	" 500	"
16.	Sh. K.J. Shah, Reader in Philosophy, Karnatak University	-do-	" 1,000	"
17.	Sh. Akhilesh Kumar Sri- vastava, Lecturer in Psychology, Patna College, Patna.	Psychology	" 1,000	Books and Journals.
18.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra Dixit Lecturer in Psychology, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	-do-	" 500	Books and Journals etc.
19.	Mrs. Amrit Nikore, Head of the Deptt., of Psychology, Hislop College, Nagpur	-do-	" 1,000	For books and questionnaire.
20.	Shri Nirmal Kumar, M.Bhagia, Lecturer in Education, Sri Mahesh Teachers College, Jodhpur.	Education	" 1,000	Printing and Field work
21.	Shri Aniya Kumar Basu Lecturer in Education, H.C.College, Calcutta.	-do-	" 1,000	Books and Field work.
22.	Dr.Ram Shankar, Srivastava, Asstt. Prof. of Economics, Kashi Vidyapeeth.	Economics	" 1,500	For Books
23.	Dr.P.L.Rawat, Lecturer, In Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	-do-	" 1,900	For computer

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1	2	3	4	5
24.	Dr.T.K. Lakshman, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, Central College, Bangalore.	Economics	Rs. 1,500	For field work
25.	Dr. Shanti Swarup Gupta, Head of the Economics Department, D.S. College, Aligarh.	-do-	" 1,000	For Books.
26.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Tripathi, Lecturer, in Commerce, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Commerce	" 500	for books
27.	Dr. R.C. Agarwal, Head of the Deptt. of Commerce, S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	" 1,400	for field work.
28.	Dr. K.B. Sivayya, Deptt. of Commerce, Andhra University, Waltair.	-do-	" 1,485	for calculator
29.	Dr. Prabhat Chandra, Head of the Department, of Sociology, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.	Sociology	" 600	For field work.
30.	Dr. C.P. Goyal, Asstt. Professor, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.	-do-	" 1,000	for field work.
31.	Sh. A. Chandrasekhar, Reader in Philology, Delhi University, Delhi.	Linguistics	" 1,500	Books field work
32.	Sh. Anosh Biswas Lecturer D.H.S.K. College, Dibrugarh.	Sanskrit	" 500	Books
33.	Sh. K. Krishna Moorthy, Head of the Sanskrit Deptt. Karnatak Univ., Dharwar.	-do-	" 1,500	Field work and books.
34.	Dr. Mukunda Madhava Sharma Reader in Sanskrit, Gauhati University.	-do-	" 1,000	Books field work
35.	Shri K.V. Sarma, Curator General, Indological Research Department, V.V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.	-do-	" 1,500	Books
36.	Shri B. Sarada, Lecturer in English, Maharaja's College for Women's Vizianagaram.	English	" 300	Books
37.	Dr. N.E. Viswanatha Aiyar, Lecturer in Hindi, Kerala University.	Hindi	" 1,500	Books field work.

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1	2	3	4	5
38.	Dr.S.S.Majithia, Lecturer, Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar,	Hindi	Rs. 1,000	Books field work
39.	Shri G.D. Vyas, Lecturer S.P. Arts and Commerce College, Pulgaon.	-do-	" 500	Books field work
40.	Shri Kirti Prakash, Gupta, Gangadhar Mehr College, Sambalpur.	-do-	" 500	Books
41.	Shri N.M. Upadhyay, Govt. College, Mandi Subject to receipt of Sec B Certificate.	-do-	" 400	
42.	Dr.B.C.Telang, Prof. Incharge, Hindi Deptt., Marathwada Univ.	-do-	" 1,000	Books field work.
43.	Shri Nil 'Ratan Sen, Lecturer, Deptt. of Modern Indian Languages, Delhi University.	Bengali	" 1,500	
44.	Shri Bratish Chandra Ghosh, Lecturer, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya Bongaon.	-do-	" 300	
45.	Sh. Pramod Chandra Bhattacharya, Jff. Principal B.B.College, Gauhati.	Assamese	" 1,500	
46.	Sh.M.Faridi, Lecturer, Institute of Post Graduate Studies, Delhi Univ. Delhi.	Urdu	" 500	
47.	Shri Devendra Nath Mohanty, Lecturer, Christ College, Cuttack.	Oriya	" 500	Books
48.	Shri Chandra Dhar Sharma, Lecturer in Sci. Science, Rajasthan University.	Library Science	" 500	Consolidated
49.	Sh. S.Bhattacharya, Lecturer, Netaji Mahavadiyalaya, Arambagh.	English	" 1,000	Books
50.	Shri Deba Prasad Patnaik, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	English	" 1,500	Consolidated.
			Total: <u>-44,510</u>	

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Selection Committee for the award
of financial assistance to teachers
in Science and Engg./Technology for
the supplementary award in 1964-65.

1. Dr. R.C. Mazumdar,
Prof. of Physics,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
2. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
Prof. of Chemistry,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
3. Prof. J.J. Chinoy,
Prof. of Botany,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad.
4. Prof. B.R. Seshachar,
Prof. of Zoology,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
5. Dr. Hans Raj Gupta,
Prof. of Mathematics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
6. Dr. S.S. Deb,
Prof. of Geology,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta.

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NAMES OF THE AWARDEES UNDER THE SCHEME OF
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS FOR THE
YEAR 1964-65 (SECOND AWARD) IN SCIENCE, ~~PHYSICS~~ & TECH.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Amount Sanctioned	Item
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. K.L. Yadava, Lecturer in Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Chemistry	Rs. 500	Chemicals
2.	Dr. R. Ananta Raman, Reader in Physical Chemistry Kerala University, Trivandrum.	"	" 500	"
3.	Dr. G.M. Devasia, Lecturer in Organic Chemistry Kerala University, Trivandrum.	"	" 1,000	" & Apparatus
4.	Dr. Shib Nath Ghosal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	"	" 500	"
5.	Syed Nizamuddin, Lecturer in Chemistry, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	"	" 1,000	" & Apparatus
6.	Sh. Nripendra Kumar Bose, Lecturer in Chemistry, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	"	" 500	"
7.	Dr. Sudhindra Nath Mishra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
8.	Dr. Krishna Narain Mehrotra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
9.	Dr. Raj Narain Mehrotra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
10.	Dr. Susil K. Chakravarti, Lecturer in Chemistry, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	"	" 500	"
11.	Dr. P.C. Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"

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1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

(Chemistry Contd.)

12.	Sh. Haran Chandra Dasgupta Lecturer in Chemistry, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	Chemistry	Rs. 500	Chemicals
13.	Dr. Anil Kumar Sengupta, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
14.	Dr. Ram Gopal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
15.	Dr. Vinay Shankar Misra, Reader in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
16.	Dr. Ram Dularay Srivastava, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
17.	Dr. R. C. Aggarwal, Lecturer in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
18.	Dr. B. P. Yadava, Reader in Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	"	" 500	"
19.	Dr. O. P. Vig, Reader in Organic Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	"	" 500	"
20.	Sh. S. K. Gadigeppa, Lecturer in Chemistry, Karnatak University, Dharwar.	"	" 500	"
21.	Dr. S. P. Mushran, Officiating Reader, Chemistry Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"
22.	Dr. Om Prakash Bansal, Associate Prof. Chemistry Department, Agra College, Agra.	"	" 500	"
23.	Dr. Y. G. Kher, Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 500	"

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

(Chemistry Contd.)

24.	Dr. Ram Chandra Rai, Asstt. Professor in Chemistry Saugar University, Saugar.	Chemistry	Rs. 500	Chemicals
25.	Dr. R.N. Kapoor, Reader in Chemistry, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	"	" 500	"
26.	Sh. Moreshwar Babu Rao Dongre, Lecturer in Chemistry, Anand Niketan College, Warora.	"	" 500	"
27.	Prof. J.N. Chatterjee, Head of the Chemistry Dept., Patna University Science College, Patna.	"	" 1,000	"
28.	Dr. Hari Shankar Mehra, Head of the Chemistry Dept., Hindu College, Delhi.	"	" 500	"
29.	Dr. Chandra Shekher Pande, Lecturer in Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"
30.	Dr. R.L. Dutta, Reader in Chemistry, Burdwan University, Burdwan.	"	" 500	"
31.	Sh. Ram Prasad Bhattacharya, Lecturer in Chemistry, St. Paul's College, Calcutta.	"	" 500	"
32.	Sh. S.D. Rehan, Lecturer in Chemistry, Ramjas College, Delhi.	"	" 500	"
33.	Dr. Rebati Charan Das, Lecturer in Chemistry, Revenshaw College, Cuttack.	"	" 500	"
34.	Dr. Asoke Sankar Mitra, Lecturer in Chemistry, Revenshaw College, Cuttack.	"	" 500	"
35.	Dr. Bal Krishna, Chemistry Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 1,500	"
36.	Dr. Mathura Prasad Singh Lecturer in Physical Chemistry, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 500	"

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1	2	3	4	5
(Chemistry Contd.)				
1.37.	Dr.D.V.S.Jain, Reader in Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Chemistry	Rs. 1,000	Apparatus
38.	Dr.J.D.Talati, Prof. in Chemistry, Patna Arts & Science College, Patna.	"	" 500	Chemicals
39.	Dr.V.T. Oza, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, M.N.College, Visnagar (Gujarat).	"	" 500	-do-
40.	Sh.B.P.Bachlas, Chemistry Department, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	"	" 500	-do-
41.	Sh.Dhruba Narain Tandon, Senior Lecturer in Botany, T.D.College, Jaunpur.	Botany	" 500	Field work
42.	Sh.M.K. Prasad, Lecturer in Botany, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Books photographic material.
43.	Sh.D.Sweminathan, Lecturer in Botany, St.Joseph's College, Bangalore.	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Glassware Books Apparatus Field work
44.	Sh. Binai Nag, Head of the Botany Dept. Darrang College, Tezpur	"	" 2,000	Books Apparatus Chemicals
45.	Sh.C.Padmanabha Rao, Lecturer in Botany, V.R.College, Nellore.	"	" 1,000	Equipment Book Field work
46.	Sh.S.M.Karmarkar, Lecturer in Botany, R.J.Arts & Science College, Ghatkoper, <u>Bombay.77.</u>	"	" 1,000	Chemicals Glassware Books Equipment Apparatus Field work.
47.	Sh.P.C.Vasistha, Senior Lecturer in Botany, Govt. College, Kapurthala.	"	" 500	Field work
48.	Sh.M.B. Shastri, Asstt. Professor, Botany Department, Degree College, Khargone (M.P.)	"	" 500	Field work
49.	Sh. Ramji Sharma Asstt. Prof. Govt. College, Dhar.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Chemicals

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	2	3	4	5
	(Botany Contd.)			
	Sh. S. D. Kauloorkar, Head of the Deptt., of Botany, Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai.	Botany	Rs. 500	Field work
51.	Sh. V. N. Naik, Lecturer in Botany, Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	"	" 500	Field work
52.	Dr. Joginder Lall Nayar, Lecturer, S. G. T. B. Khalsa College, Delhi.	Zoology	" 2,000	Apparatus Chemicals Field work
53.	Sh. Dhruv Dixit, Lecturer in Biology, M. R. Arts & Science College, Rajpipla.	"	" 1,500	Apparatus Field work.
54.	Sh. J. P. Mathur, Lecturer in Zoology, Govt. College, Ajmer.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Field work.
55.	Sh. Surinder Nath Suri, Lecturer in charge, Zoology Department, Kohima College, Kohima.	"	" 1,000	Equipments Chemicals Books Field work
56.	Sh. Sudhindra Nath Sengupta Lecturer in Zoology, Krishnath College, Behrampore.	"	" 1,000	Birds Field work Books
57.	Sh. Krishna Kumar Verma, Asstt. Prof., Zoology Department, Govt. Degree College, Jagdalpur.	"	" 500	Books etc.
58.	Dr. Lakshmar Kumar Mahapatra Reader in Anthropology, Utkal University	Anthropology	2,000	Books Field work Misc.
59.	Dr. Anirudha Behari Saran, Reader in Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	"	" 1,000	Books Field work Misc.
60.	Sh. N. Venkata Rao, Lecturer in Pharmacology, University College of Vet. Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.	Vet. Science	1,000	Chemicals Animals Books Contingencies
61.	Sh. Narayan Mehtrotra, Asstt. Prof. Bihar, Instt. of Technology, Sindri.	Mathematics	300	Books Monographs

1 2 3 4
(Mathematics Contd.)

62.	Sh. Manindra Nath Roy, Head of the Maths. Dept., Christ College, Cuttack.	Mathematics	Rs. 250	
63.	Sh. Manoranjan Prasad, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	"	500	- do -
64.	Sh. Pawan Kumar Kamthan, Lecturer in Maths. Institute P.G. (Evening) Studies, Delhi University, Delhi.	"	500	- do -
65.	Sh. Jag Mohan Chandra Joshi, Head of the Maths Deptt., Govt. Degree College, Pithoragarh (U.P.).	"	500	- do -
66.	Dr. P. L. Sharma, Asstt. Professor, Maths. Department, Saugar University.	"	500	- do -
67.	Sh. Tripati Moy Mukherjee, Vivekananda College, Calcutta.	"	500	- do -
68.	Sh. Pranab Kumar Sarkar, Lecturer in Maths. Vivekananda College, Calcutta.	"	500	- do -
69.	Sh. Girish Chandra Pande, Associate Lecturer in Maths. M. N. R. Engg. College, Allahabad.	"	250	- do -
70.	Sh. Surapaneni Venkatramaiyah, Lecturer in Maths, V. S. R. College, Tenali.	"	500	- do -
71.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra Verma, Reader, Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur	"	500	- do -
72.	Sh. Madan Mohan Bohare, Govt. College, Guna	"	500	- do -
73.	Dr. S. Parasmeswaram, Prof. Maths. Deptt., University College, Trivandrum.	"	1,500	Field work Manuscripts.
74.	Sh. V. M. Soundalegekar, Lecturer in Maths., Milind College of Sc. Aurangabad.	"	500	Calculating machine.

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

(Contd. Mathematics).

75.	Sh.N.K.Chatterjee, Prof. Maths. Deptt., Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	Mathematics	Rs. 500	Books
76.	Sh.Rudravaram Lakshmikanth Rao, Lecturer in Statistics, Kavali College, Kavali.	Statistics	" 500	Books and Monographs
77.	Shri N.C. Das, Asstt. Prof. of Statistics, Ranchi Agricultural College, Ranchi.	"	" 500	Machine
78.	Sh.Vijay Prakash Gupta, Lecturer, Vikram University, Ujjain.	"	" 1,000	Hiring of computer
79.	Sh.Sri Venkateswarlu Josyula, Lecturer in Maths, W.G.B.College, Bhimavaram.	"	" 500	Books and Monographs.
80.	Sh.Narvedeshwar Prasad, Lecturer in Geography, Banaras Hindu University.	Geography	" 500	Field work contingency
81.	Dr.Vijay Ram Singh, Lecturer in Geography, Banaras Hindu University	"	" 300	- do -
82.	Dr.S.N.Mukherjee, Senior Lecturer in Geography, Jogmayadevi College, Calcutta.	"	" 500	- do -
83.	Sh.R.C.Kaushal, Head of the Geography Dept. D.S.N.College, Unnao.	"	" 800	- do -
84.	Sh.B.Arunachalam, Prof. of Geography, Parle College, Bombay	"	" 500	- do -
85.	Dr.R.N.Tikka, Head of the Geography Deptt., Kishan Lall Public Degree College, Rewari.	"	" 500	- do -
86.	Sh.P.K.Nair, Lecturer in Geology, University College, Trivandrum.	Geology	" 500	- do -
87.	Sh.Prasanta Kumar Bhattacharyya, Lecturer in Geology, Jadavpur University.	"	" 500	- do -

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(Geology Contd.)

88.	Sh. Brijraj Krishna Das, Lecturer in Geology, Banaras Hindu University	Geology	Rs. 500	Field work contingency
89.	Sh. Satyananda Acharya, Lecturer in Geology, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	"	" 500	- do -
90.	Sh. Alakh Prakash Akhouri, Lecturer and Head of the Geology, Deptt. St. Xaviers College, Ranchi.	"	" 500	- do -
1.	Sh. Ajit Bhattacharya, Lecturer in Geology, Jadavpur University	"	" 500	- do -
92.	Sh. Pudukollu Satyanarayana, Asstt. Professor, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 500	- do -
93.	Sh. M. S. Ranade, Lecturer in Geology, Madhav Engg. College, Gwalior.	"	" 300	- do -
94.	Prof. K. Rangadhama Rao, Prof. Emeritus in Physics, Andhra University, Waltair.	Physics	" 5,000	Equipments Contingencies.
95.	Sh. Krishnarajah Guru- Venkatarao Parvatikar, Lecturer in Physics, Govt. First Grade College, Kolar.	"	" 650	Equipments
96.	Sh. P. K. Sharma, Lecturer in Physics, Allahabad University	"	" 500	- do -
97.	Dr. B. N. Misra, Lecturer in Physics, Allahabad University	"	" 3,500	- do -
98.	Dr. R. K. Srivastava, Asstt. Professor, Saugar University, Sagar.	"	" 1,500	- do -
99.	Dr. M. G. Bhatwadekar, Reader in Physics, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	"	" 2,000	- do -
100.	(Dr. M. R. Bhiday, Prof. of Physics, G. S. Technical Institute, Indore (Shri S. S. Abhyankar, Lecturer in Physics Holkar Science College, Indore.	"	" 1,500	- do -

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(Physics Contd.)

101.	Sh.J.M. Gandhi, Reader in Physics, Maharani's College, Jaipur.	Physics	Rs. 500	Books
102.	Sh.S.K. Sharma, Reader Birla Engg. College, Pilani.	"	" 2,000	Equipment
103.	Dr.Hari Mohan, Asstt. Professor, Physics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 1,500	- do-
104.	Dr.Bipin Kumar Aggarwal, Physics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	"	" 3,600	- do-
105.	Dr.M.K.Ramaswamy, Reader in Physics, Karnatak University,	"	" 4,000	- do-
106.	Sh.Biswarup Chaudhuri, Reader in Elec.Engg., Jadavpur University,	Engg. and Technology	" 2,500	- do-
107.	Sh.Dalip Singh Chehil, Associate Prof. Guru Nanak Engg. College, Ludhiana.	"	" 1,000	- do-
108.	Dr.Binovendra Chanda, Prof. of Mech.Engg., Jadavpur University.	"	" 1,500	- do-
109.	Sh.K.P.Parameswaran Pillai, Lecturer, Engineering College, Trivandrum.	"	" 2,000	- do-
			Total:-	<u>Rs.93,750</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item 2(b) : To receive items of information

- (1) Visva-Bharati University Construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (i.e. Vijnan Bhawan) - Third Five Year Plan Period.

On the recommendations of Third Plan Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a total expenditure of Rs.10,80,000/- for the construction of buildings for the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (i.e. Vajnan Bhawan) at the above construction was 37,000 sq.ft.

In September, 1964 the Registrar, Visva-Bharati University, submitted plans and estimates for the construction of Vijnan Bhawan covering built-up area of 40,416 Sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.10,14,523.73 P. and sought Commission's approval for the same.

Since the cost compared with the estimated of C.P.W.D. and was within the sanctioned expenditure, the plans and estimates furnished by Visva-Bharati University for the construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (i.e. Vigjan Bhawan) covering built-up area of 40,416 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.10,14,523/- were accepted on 6.11.1964 and sanction was accorded to the additional built up area of 3,416 sq.ft. involved in these plans.

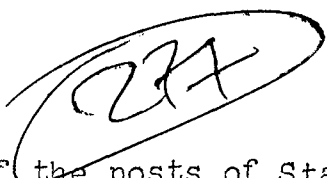
- (2) Foreign Exchange released to Universities and colleges during the licensing period April 1964 - September 1964.

Foreign Exchange worth Rs.20.90 lakhs for General Area and 7.62 lakhs for Rupee Area was placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission during the licensing period April 1964 - September 1964 for allocation to the Universities and colleges for the import of scientific equipment, books etc., required for their teaching and research programmes. The whole amount was allocated and recommended for issue of import licences to Universities/Colleges, as per annexure I & II enclosed.

Foreign Exchange worth Rs.1.70 lakhs (General Area) was also distributed to Universities/Colleges for direct use for the import of small items of equipment costing not more than Rs.500/- each under the 'Blanket Licence' system. This is indicated separately in Annexure II.

- (3) Revision of scale of pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers in the U.G.C.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission for Govt. of India Staff, the University Grants Commission in its meeting held on the 30th and 31st December 1960 (Vide Addl. Item No. I) revised the scale of



pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers from Rs. 60-5/2-75 to Rs.110-3-131-4-139 with effect from 1st July, 1959. The Government of India has further revised the scale of pay of the posts of Staff-Car Drivers in their offices from Rs.110-3-131-4-139 to Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180 under the orders contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) office memorandum No.5(12)-E III(A)/64 dated 12th June, 1964. Accordingly the scale of pay of Staff-Car Drivers in U.G.C. has also been revised from Rs.110-3-131-4-139 to Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-175-5-180 with effect from 12th June, 1964.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Item No.2(b): Setting up of Students' Homes in the Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th August, 1964, agreed to assist the universities for setting up of Students' Homes and a grant not exceeding Rs. one lakh was approved for the purpose (Resolution : Additional Item No.8) The details of the scheme were circulated to all the universities and institutions deemed to be universities on 2nd Sept. 1964 with the request that concrete proposals along with the plans and estimates of recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the establishment of Students' Homes may be submitted to the Commission for its consideration. The proposal of the Rajasthan University has been accepted and the university has been informed accordingly.

The following universities have approached the Commission for assistance towards the establishment of Students' Homes: (a) Panjab Agricultural University : one Students' Home to be established at Ludhiana and another at Hissar. (b) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore; one Students' Home at Hebbal, which is the main campus of the university, and another at Dharwar where the other Agricultural College is located.

Information in regard to the enrolment at each of the two campuses and the number of reading seats already available in the libraries has been called for from these universities to enable the Commission to take a decision regarding the proposals.

This progress report on the scheme of 'Student Homes' is placed before the Commission for information.

(2A)

Annexure I to Item 2(b)(2)
of 2.12.1964

Statement showing the Foreign Exchange released
to the Universities and Colleges during the
Licensing period April 1964 - September 1964.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Released from General Area	Released from Rupee Area.
1.	Agra	12,000.	-
2.	Aligarh	61,850	29,700
3.	Allahabad	61,469	13,394.65
4.	Andhra	6,570.	2,027
5.	Annamalai	61,697.	8,840.
6.	Banaras	63,862	2,601
7.	Baroda	51,518	-
8.	Bihar	4,800	-
9.	Bombay	38,000.	-
10.	Burdwan	7,022	-
11.	Bhagalpur	20,000	-
12.	Birla Institute, Pilani.	14,000	-
13.	Calcutta	27,195	20,846
14.	Delhi	3,16,397.	-
15.	Gauhati	22,010.	90,000
16.	Gorakhpur	-	14,372
17.	Gujarat	19,616.	-
18.	Indian School of International Studies.	6,000.	-
19.	Gurukul Kangri	11,150	8,487
20.	Jadavpur	-	6,851
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,700	15,900.
22.	Jodhpur	19,335.	24,566.
23.	Kalyani	3,100	2,000
24.	Karnatak	12,881	2,276
25.	Kuruksetra	5,200	-
26.	Kerala	55,558 50	66,500.
27.	Lucknow	38,370	-
28.	Madras	46,000	27,317
29.	Marathwada	6,012	-
30.	Mysore	-	5,690
31.	Nagpur	15,460.	-
32.	North Bengal	-	20,000.
33.	Osmania	40,185	9,940
34.	Patna	27,186.	12,640
35.	Poona	84,823.	6,850
36.	Panjab	52,501	1,139
37.	Rajasthan	29,202	2,250.
38.	Ranchi	7,218	18,000.
39.	Punjabi	17,892	-
40.	Roorkee	31,185.	19,060.
41.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	22,161.	1,51,310.35
42.	Saugar	15,080	34,930.
43.	Sri Venkateswara	78,949.70	24,354.
44.	Vikram	10,995	-
45.	Sanskrit University Varanasi	19,157	-
46.	Visva-Bharati	1,000	-
47.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	1,84,667.	65,650.
	Colleges	2,84,025.80	54,509
	From Annexure II	1,70,000	
	Total :	<u>20,90,000</u>	<u>7,62,000</u>

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Annexure II to Item 2(b)(2)
of 2.12.1964

Statement showing the allocation of foreign exchange
to various Universities/Colleges for import of small
items (April 1964 - September 1964).

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Allocation in Rs.</u>
1.	Aligarh	6,000
2.	Allahabad	4,000
3.	Andhra	4,000
4.	Annamalai	4,000
5.	Banaras	9,260
6.	Baroda	5,000
7.	Bihar	1,000
8.	Bombay	4,000
9.	Calcutta	5,000.
10.	Delhi	8,000.
11.	Gauhati	2,000.
12.	Gurukul Kangri	1,500
13.	Gorakhpur	2,000.
14.	Gujarat	2,000.
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	7,000 . .
16.	Jabalpur	2,000
17.	Jadavpur	7,000
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000
19.	Jodhpur	4,000
20.	Karnatak	4,000
21.	Kuruksetra	4,000
22.	Kerala	3,000
23.	Lucknow	6,000
24.	Madras	8,000.
25.	Marathwada	2,000
26.	Mysore	3,000.
27.	Nagpur	4,000.
28.	Osmania	6,602.20
29.	Patna	1,000
30.	Poona	,000
31.	Panjab.	5,000
32.	Panjabi	2,000
33.	Rajasthan	5,000
34.	Ranchi	1,165.
35.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	2,000.
36.	Roorkee	5,000.
37.	Saugar	1,000
38.	Sri Venkateswara	2,000.
39.	Utkal Colleges	1,000.
		19,472.80
	Total :	<u>1,70,000</u>

(980)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 2.12.1964.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5.11.1964.

P. L A N

Name of the University 1	Purpose 2	Grant released 3
1. Agra	Publication of research works (H).	7,500
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	5,000
Meerut College, Meerut.	Development of Post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	16,500
K.V. Degree College, Maohra. (U.P)	Construction of permanent shooting range.	1,500
J.S. Degree College, Sikandrabad.	Establishment of Student's aid fund.	732
Shambhu Dayal Degree College, Ghaziabad.	-do-	1,116
Postgraduate College of Animal Sciences, V.V.R.I., Izatnagar. (U.P.)	-do-	84
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	-do-	3,000
Baraseni College, Aligarh.	-do-	2,500
Halim Muslim Degree College Kanpur.	-do-	857
Digamber Jain College, Baraut.	-do-	1,154
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	-do-	1,303
B.R. College, Agra.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,700
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	1,361.29
Meerut College, Meerut.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	400
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Establishment of Text-book Libraries in Colleges.	6,500

contd/-

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-2-

1	2	3
<u>Agra contd.</u>		
Tikaram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh.	Establishment of Text-book libraries.	5,000
D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	6,500
Almora Degree College, Almora.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	4,500
D.N. Degree College, Etahgarh.	Construction of Library building, purchase of books and furniture.	10,000
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences for 1964-65.	2,300
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	2,740
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur.	Expansion of Science education.	10,000
Kishori Raman College, Mathura.	-do-	15,000
M.S. Degree College, Saharanpur.	Establishment of Non-resident student centre.	5,000
Kishori Raman Degree College, Mathura.	-do-	5,000
Total:		1,35,202.21

2. Aligarh

Publication of research work (Humanities and Science) including doctoral theses - lump grant for.	5,000
Scheme for research in the History of Medieval Indian Culture.	15,000
Additional staff for the development of higher education and research in humanities during the III Five Year Plan.	125,000
Appointment of a Professor of Sanskrit.	9,000
Grant for the purchase of books for Sanskrit Studies & Research.	15,000
Provision of water supply and gas connections in Mycology Annexe of the Botany Department.	3,330

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Aligarh contd.</u>	Construction of quarters for the College of Medical Sciences.	2,00,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science during 1964-65.	2,590
	Total:	<u>3,74,970</u>
3. Allahabad	Extension work by the University Teachers.	4,792
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	1,380
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
	Total:	<u>8,422</u>
4. Andhra	Development of Higher education and research (Humanities) - Recurring grant for.	2,400
	Extension work by University Teachers.	5,000
	Construction of staff quarters.	12,859
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	2,400
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	1,961.29
	-do- in Humanities and Social Sciences.	3,400
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Revision of salary scales of College Teachers.	1,493.75
	-do-	5,468.62
	-do-	7,512.47
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
V.S.R. College, Tenali.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000

contd/-

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Andhra contd.

W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
Sir C.R. Reddy College, Eluru.	Extension of Laboratory.	10,000
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,614
	Total:	<u>84,109.13</u>

5. Annamalai

Extension work by Univ- ersity teachers.		5,000
Award of junior research fellowships in Science during 1964-65.		3,100
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences during 1964-65.		2,650
Revision of salary scales of University Library staff during III Five Year Plan.		138
Centre of Advanced Study in Dravidian Linguistics.		103,000
Award of junior fellow- ships @ 250/- p.m. for Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology.		30,038.69
Maintenance of Muthiah Polytechnic during 1964-65.		90,000
Publication of research works (Humanities and Social Sciences).		10,000
	Total:	<u>2,44,026.69</u>

6. Banaras

Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities for 1964-65.		4,413.35
Post-graduate research scholarships in Human- ities.		13,368.61
Extension work by Uni- versity teachers.		5,000
Additional grant for the Central Workshop sanction- ed during III Five Year Plan.		2,655

contd/-

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Banaras contd.

Award of junior fellow- 25,403.26
ships of Rs. 250/- p.m. in
Engineering and Tech-
nology.

Grant for the prepara- 50,000
tion of a Historical
Grammer of Hindi langua-
ge and examination of
existing materials for the
study of Hindi Literature.

Publication of research 15,000
works (Humanities and
Social Sciences) including
doctoral theses - Lump
grant for

Total: 1,15,845.12

7. Bhagalpur

Grant-in-aid for the 1,00,000
development of Higher
Scientific Education and
research - purchase of
scientific equipment and
books for the Post-gradu-
ate Departments of Physics
and Chemistry.

Extension work by Uni- 5,000
versity Teachers.

Non-recurring grant for 20,000
the purchase of books for
Humanities.

Affiliated Colleges.

V.V.M. College, 2,000
Jumui (Bihar). Construction of perma-
nent shooting range.

R.S. College, Taranpur. 2,000
(Bihar). -do-

Total: 1,29,000

8. Bihar

Award of junior research 2,740
fellowships in Humanities
and Science for 1964-65.

Financial assistance to 500
Teachers for research work.

Affiliated Colleges.

Prabhunath College, Saran. 250
Financial assistance to
Teachers for research work.

Shri Raghvan Prasad Singh 7,000
College, Jaintpur. Construction of Library
Building.
Distt. Mizaffarpur.

D.A.V. College, Siwan. 2,000
Construction of permanent
shooting range. contd/-

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Bihar contd.

C.M. College, Darbhanga,	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
	Total:	14,490

9. Bombay	Grant-in-aid for the award of junior fellowships of 250/- p.m. to Shri J.B. Fernandes.	1,316.66
	Payment of recurring grant in respect of salary of staff.	7,936
	Development Schemes (Recurring and Non-recurring) implemented during the III F.Y.P.	50,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	

Sydenhem College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
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Dhample College of Arts and Science, Panjim. (Goa)	-do-	1,750
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Kishinchand Chella Ram College, Bombay.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	4,548.39
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Elphinstone College, Bombay.	-do-	5,122.22
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Sydenhem College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences during III F.Y.P.	20,000
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Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay.	Construction of shooting range.	2,400
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Sophia College, Bombay.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
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Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay-1.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	7,500
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R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga, Bombay-19.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,381
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D.A.N. National College and M.A. Science College, Bandra, Bombay-50.	-do-	2,852
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	Total: <u>1,10,806.27</u>
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1	2	3
10. Burdwan	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	14,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	4,200
	Grant-in-aid for the Laboratory services and furniture - Physics and Chemistry Block.	37,325
	Construction of III Men's Hostel.	25,000
	Revision of salary scales of University Library Staff.	1,074.56
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Serampore College, Serampore.	Extension of Biology Laboratory.	6,000
Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop.	1,500
	Total:	<u>89,099.56</u>
11. Calcutta	Construction of University Library Building.	65,000
	III Five Year Plan - Development Schemes (H).	5,000
	Publication of research works including doctoral theses - Lump grant for	7,500
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Grant towards revision of salary scales.	1,566.84
	-do-	49,931.01
	Ionosphere Field Station at Haringhata - Construction of extension to the building.	30,000
	Grant for staff and maintenance for A.I.C.T.E. Scheme for the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics and Radio Physics and Electronics.	2,19,000
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Calcutta contd.</u>	Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	4,080.65
	Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,100
	-do-	3,100
	-do-	3,100
	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	4,548.38
	Grant for revision of salary scales of teachers of Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir.	11,746.80
	Grant towards revision of salary scales.	14,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Presidency College, Calcutta.	Award of senior research fellowships in Science during 1962-64.	4,000
Deshbandhu Andrews College, Baishnabghata.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,186
Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali, Distt. 24-Parganas.	-do-	985
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath.	-do-	1,111
Bhatia College, Dantan.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
S.D. Instt. College, Shilipur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	3,100
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath.	Construction of Teaching accommodation and laboratory.	100,000
	Total:	<u>3,56,155.68</u>
12. Delhi	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities - grant of extension in scholarship tenure.	600
	Centre of advanced study in Theoretical Physics and Astro-Physics.	75,000
		contd/-

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Delhi contd.

Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry of Natural Products. 22,000

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics of Dedevelopment and Economic History. 6,000

Research Project connected with the Buddhist Studies by Dr. S. Dutt. 3,500

Grant for teaching of the courses in Marathi and Gujarati. 20,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. Financial assistance to teachers for Research work. 2,000

Hindu College, Delhi. Establishment of Text-book Library. 7,500

P.G.D.A.V. College (Day), New Delhi. -do- 5,000

-do- (Evening) -do- 5,000

K.M. College, Delhi. -do- 7,500

S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi. -do- 7,500

Daulat Ram College, Delhi. Construction of College building. 75,000

Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi. Purchase of Psychology apparatus etc. 3,737

Ramjas College, Delhi. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund. 2,500

Delhi College (Day) Delhi. -do- 3,000

Total: 2,45,837

13. Gauhati

Publication of research works. 7,500

Purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments. 1,48,000

Purchase of library books and journals for Science subjects. 30,000

Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre. 10,000

Construction of Staff quarters. 60,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Gauhati contd.</u>		
	Construction of additional Assam type hostels.	2,50,000
	Construction of R.C.C. Hostels.	10,000
	Revision of salary scales of College teachers.	6,000
	Construction of University Press Building.	9,000
	Extension work by university teachers.	2,300
	Introduction of three year degree course.	40,000
	-do-	3,00,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	Construction of Staff quarters.	10,000
Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati.	Establishment of Non-resident students' centre.	6,000
Pajali College, Pathsala.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
Ravenshaw College, Shillong.	-do-	7,500
	Total:	9,01,300
14. Gorakhpur		
	Publication of research works (Humanities and Science) including doctoral theses - lump grant for.	15,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Kisan Degree College, Bahraich.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Sri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar, Azamgarh.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
M.L.K. Degree College, Gonda.	Expansion of science education.	15,000
	Total:	40,400
15. Gujarat		
	Payment of recurring grant for 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under III Five Year Plan.	33,750

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Gujarat contd.</u>	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	15,000
	Travel grant to Prof. J. J. Chinoy for attending International Botanical Congress at Edinburgh.	1,905
	Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	3,397.28
	Higher education and research - Development Programmes for III F.Y.P.	50,000
	Three year degree course - introduction of	625
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Balabhai Damodardas College Ahmedabad.	Establishment of Text-book library.	7,500
City Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	5,000
O.H. Nazar Ayurved Maha-vidyalaya, Surat.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	4,000
S.B. Garda College and B.P. Baria Science Instt., Navsari.	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Science during III F.Y.P.	10,000
St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,000
N.H. Commerce College and Shri N.K.M. Arts College, Bulesar.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	961
L.H. Science and S.D. Arts College, Mavsa.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	-do-	2,000
J & J College of Science, Nadiad.	-do-	400
Sarvajanik College of Science, Surat.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>1,41,438.28</u>
16. Jabalpur	Publication of research works (Humanities & Science) including doctoral theses.	2,237
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000

contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Jabalpur contd.</u>	Establishment of Non-resident students' centre.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Hitkarni Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	-do-	1,700
Nawabagh Women's College, Jabalpur.	-do-	1,500
	Total:	<u>28,437</u>
17. Jadavpur	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	12,000
	Award of junior fellowships to post-graduate courses in Engineering & Technology.	50,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	2,000
	-do-	300
	Revision of salary scales of University teachers.	1,35,000
	Total:	<u>2,02,500</u>
18. Jammu and Kashmir	-	
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,114
Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.	Financial assistance to research workers.	1,000
Islamia College, Srinagar.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	2,000
Govt. Agricultural College R.S. Pura, Jammu.	-do-	2,400
Govt. College, Kathua.	-do-	2,400
	Total:	<u>8,914</u>

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1	2	3
* 19. Jodhpur	Financial assistance to research workers.	250
	-do-	750
	Development and expansion of the faculty of Engineering.	55,000
	Total:	<u>56,000</u>
20. Kalyani	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Total:	<u>5,000</u>
21. Karnatak	Purchase of library furniture and equipments.	10,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment for Geology Department.	30,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,582
	Publication of research works.	15,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Vijay College, Bijapur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Srikado, Siddheswar College, Hubli.	-do-	1,750
Kanara College, Kumta.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Langaraj College, Belgaum.	Construction of staff quarters.	20,000
J.T. College, Godag.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
	Total:	<u>91,232</u>
22. Kerala	Publication of research works.	14,000
	Payment of recurring grant for development of higher scientific education.	5,988
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Sree Kerala Varma College, Tirichur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,000
N.S. Training College, Changanacherry.	-do-	600
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	-do-	3,000

contd/-

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1	2	3
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Kerala contd.

St. Joseph's College, Devagiri.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,500
Sacred Heart College, Thavera.	-do-	3,000
St. Joseph's College, for Women, Alleppey.	-do-	1,261
Mar Thomas College, Tiruvella.	-do-	3,000
Little Flower College for Women, Guravayur.	-do-	1,750
Christ College, Trinjalakuda.	-do-	3,000
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	3,966.67
Sri Narayana College, Quilon.	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	15,000
M.A. College, Cathanan- galam.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
College of Engineering, Trivandrum.	-do-	2,500
	Total:	<u>63,765.67</u>

23. Karukshetra

Publication of research works.	5,000
Extension work by University teachers.	4,500
Construction of Women's Hostel.	10,000
Construction of Men's Hostel.	1,00,000
Construction of Reader's and Lecturer's Quarters.	25,000
Appointment of staff for UGC Unit.	2,500
Establishment of Students' Health Centre.	20,000
Construction of Bachelor's Hostel.	25,000
Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
Total:	<u>1,92,000</u>

24. Lucknow

Publication of research works.	10,000
Construction of building for the Faculty of Law.	1,00,000

contd./-

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1	2	3
<u>Lucknow contd.</u>	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,10,000
	Award of senior research fellowships.	4,500
	Award of junior research fellowships.	2,800
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,500
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science.	1,200
	Revision of salary scales of affiliated colleges - I.T. College, Lucknow.	2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
	Total:	<u>2,37,000</u>
25. Madras	Extension work by University teachers.	3,240
	Development schemes for III Five Year Plan (Humanities).	20,000
	2nd Five Year Plan - Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.	32,000
	Grant for award of junior fellowships to post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology.	28,500
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	2,800
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Thiagarajan College of Preceptors, Madurai.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	600
National College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	3,000
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.	-do-	254
American College, Madurai.	Expansion of Laboratory facilities.	5,470
St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai.	Grant for the purchase of water cooler.	500
Madura College, Madurai.	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	10,000
Thiagaraja College, Madurai.	-do- in Humanities and Social Sciences.	30,000
	Total:	<u>1,18,334</u>

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1	2	3
26. Magadh	Junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,500
		<u>Total: 2,500</u>
27. M.S. University of Baroda	Establishment of students' aid fund.	10,000
	Centre of advanced study in educational psychology.	1,42,000
	Publication of research works.	10,000
	Exchange of teachers.	10,000
	Recurring grant for 1964-65(S)	117
	Recurring grant for 1964-65 - II Five Year Plan - Department of Bio-Chemistry.	8,400
	Construction of building for the departments of Botanical garden, Botany and Geology.	1,00,000
	Purchase of library books & journals for 'H' Departments.	30,000
	Development Schemes (H) for III Five Year Plan.	4,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	2,000
	Development of Linguistics Studies.	4,000
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,20,517</u>
28. Marathwada	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Construction of University Library Building.	30,000
	Construction of Humanities and Social Sciences Departments Buildings.	1,00,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the University.	1,413
	Recurring grant for Science Departments (1964-65).	90,000
	Purchase of Library books and journals for Science subjects.	15,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya Ambajogai.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
Govt. College of Agriculture, Harbhani.	-do-	353

Marathwada contd.

Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	20,000
	Total:	<u>2,64,016</u>
29. Mysore	Publication of research works 'Humanities' including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,000
	Construction of University Library building.	20,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	-do-	5,000
	Award of junior research fellow- ships in Humanities.	3,100
	Extension of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,129.03
	Revision of salary scales of college teachers.	13,092.21
	Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Agnes College, Mangalore.	Construction of Botany and Zoology Laboratories.	6,000
M.G.M. College, Udipi.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,103
Veerasaiva College, Ellary.	-do-	2,250
Central College, Bangalore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	500
Veerasaiva College, Bellary.	-do-	250
Central College, Bangalore.	Utilization of the services of retired teachers.	1,000
	Total:	<u>84,424.24</u>
30. Nagpur	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance during 1964-65 for Research Scheme in "Reaction Kinetics, Electrolysis, Fuels" at Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	6,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
College of Agriculture, Akola.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	984

contd/-

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Nagpur contd.

College of Science, Nagpur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
G.S. College of Commerce,-do- Vardha.		2,500
M.M. College of Science, -do- Nagpur.		998
M.M.D. College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia.	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Hislop College, Nagpur.	Construction of Science Laboratory.	10,000

Total: 23,882

31. North Bengal

Affiliated Colleges.

St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Establishment of Text-book library.	5,000
Balurghat College, Balurghat.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,350

Total: 6,350

32. Osmania

Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	3,041.93
Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	2,800
Award of senior research fellowships in Humanities.	4,193.35
Scheme for Exchange of teachers.	10,000
Purchase of scientific equip- ment for the Department of Mathe- matics and Statistics.	16,667
Award of junior fellowships @ 250/- p.m. for the Post-graduate Departments of Engineering and Technology.	10,500
-do-	23,911.30
Payment of recurring grant towards the development of Astronomical Observatory.	18,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Mumtaz College, Hyderabad.	Grant for purchase of Water Cooler.	800
Women's College, Hyderabad.	Estt. of Text-book library.	5,000

Total: 94,913.53

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1	2	3
33. Panjab	Publication of research works including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,500
	Development Schemes (H) III FYP.	30,600
	Grant for Department of Education.	15,000
	Development of Post-graduate studies in (i) Ancient Indian History and Culture & (ii) Law.	60,000
	Construction of Cycle Shed for Law Department.	4,000
	Development facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages.	2,400
	Development Schemes (H) III FYP.	19,000
	III Five Year Plan - Departments of Hindi, Punjabi & Sanskrit.	15,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	520
	-do-	3,233.37
	-do- in Humanities.	3,167.74
	-do-	3,570.37
	Utilization of services of the retired teachers.	392.24
	-do-	1,000
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	103.50
	Revision of salary scales of teachers during II F.Y.P.	923
	Construction of classification shooting range.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
	Govt. College, Chandigarh. Construction of shooting range.	2,400
	D.A.V. College, Jullundur. Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
	-do- Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.	10,000
	-do- Utilization of services of retired teachers.	4,241.94
	V.V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur. Construction of Library building.	75,000
	M.L. National College, Yamunanagar. Establishment of Hobby workshop.	5,000

300

1	2	3
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Panjab contd.

Teachers' Training College, Rewari.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	15,000
Govt. College, Malerkotla.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,000
Dayanand College, Hissar.	-do-	2,000
Randhir Govt. College, Kapurthala.	-do-	1,200
Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Rohtak.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Solan.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Rupar.	-do-	2,000
Ahir College, Rewari.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Jind.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Gurgaon.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Gurdaspur.	-do-	2,000
D.A.V. College, Abohar.	Establishment of Text-book Lib.	5,000
D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamunanagar.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,500
Gurunanak College, Mandi Dabwali.	-do-	1,127
Total:		<u>3,36,930.16</u>

34. Punjabi	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses.	5,000
	Development of Higher Scientific education and research.	<u>50,000</u>
Total:		<u>55,000</u>

35. Patna	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses.	5,000
	Purchase of equipment for Geology Department.	1,00,000
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,503.23
	Grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	-do-	3,148.39

contd/-

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1	2	3
Patna contd.	Grant for junior research fellow-ships in Humanities.	3,119.35
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
P.W. Medical College, Patna.	Utilization of services of the retired teachers.	3,333.71
		<u>Total: 1,17,109.63</u>

36. Poona	Publication of research works including doctoral theses.	10,000
	Higher education and research development (Humanities).	5,000
	Construction of Zoology Laboratory Building.	4,219.69
	Construction of Ladies Hostel.	50,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Agricultural Economics at Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics.	50,000
	Award of junior research fellow-ships in Humanities.	2,650
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Sir Parashuramthan College, Poona.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	3,000
Fergusson College, Poona.	Establishment of Hobby workshop.	2,500
-do-	Development of post-graduate studies in basic sciences.	6,666
		<u>Total: 1,34,035.69</u>

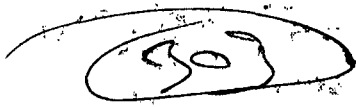
37. Rabindra Bharati	Publication of research works (Humanities) including doctoral theses - lump grant for	15,000
		<u>Total: 15,000</u>

38. Rajasthan	Opening of a Research Station in Sociology Department.	12,500
-do-		10,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	15,000
	Field Training for Post-graduate students in Geology.	2,000
	Award of studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- p.m. to students of Post-graduate course in Applied Geology.	7,790

contd/-

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1	2	3
<u>Rajasthan contd.</u>	Exchange of teachers.	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Dungar College, Bikaner.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	-do-	1,500
S.G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.	-do-	984
Govt. College, Karauli.	-do-	710
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	-do-	1,500
G.V. College of Agriculture, Sangaria.	Financial assistance to research workers.	500
Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya-mandir, Sardarshahr.	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	2,325
Rajrishi College, Alwar.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	5,000
Chirwan College, Chirawa.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	6,000
M.B. College, Udaipur.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,430.65
Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali.	Construction of nine staff quarters.	6,150
Rajrishi College, Alwar.	Establishment of Text-Book Lib.	5,000
Rajasthan College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
Commerce College, Jaipur.	-do-	7,500
Maharani's College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
Maharaja's College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
	Total:	<u>1,16,139.65</u>
Ranchi	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	2,550
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	4,000
	Total:	<u>11,550</u>



1	2	3
40. Roorkee	Construction of Women's Hostel.	25,000
	Grant-in-aid for the development of Engineering and Technological Education.	30,000
	Payment of recurring grant for 1961-62 for introduction of post-graduate course in Public Health Engineering.	940.09
	Award of junior fellowships in Engineering.	12,274.46
	Payment of recurring grant for 1963-64.	16,500
	Publication of research works.	10,000
	Total:	<u>94,714.55</u>
41. Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapith	Purchase of books (Library) and journals (Humanities).	50,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment.	1,00,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	1,500
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	7,500
	Construction of Men's Hostel.	50,000
	Construction of staff quarters.	1,25,000
	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	50,000
	Post-graduate research scholarships in Humanities.	923.03
	<u>Affiliated College.</u>	
B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,452
	Total:	<u>3,86,375.03</u>
42. Saugar	Publication of research works (Humanities).	10,000
	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Development of Botanical garden III Five Year Plan.	13,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Minerology etc.	75,000
		contd/-

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Saugar contd.

Affiliated Colleges.

Govt. College of Science, Raipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	1,000
Damoh Degree College, Damoh,	Construction of permanent shooting range.	400
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	-do-	400
		1,09,800
		Total: <u> </u>

43. Shivaji

Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	7,807

Affiliated Colleges.

S.G.M. College, Karad.	Establishment of Text-book Library.	5,000
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	-do-	5,000
Science College, Karad.	-do-	5,000
D.A.V.N. College of Commerce, Sholapur.	-do-	7,500
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	-do-	4,000
		Total: <u>39,307</u>

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

Purchase of books and journals for Humanities.	36,000
Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	35,000
	Total: <u>71,000</u>

45. Sri-Vankateswara

Publication of research works (Humanities).	7,500
Extension of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	1,412.90
Post-graduate research scholar- ships in Science.	6,230.01
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	150
Scheme for exchange of teachers.	10,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Govt. Training College, Nellore.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	651
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contd/-

1	2	3
<u>Sri-Venkateswara contd.</u>		
Kavali College, Kavali.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
K.V.R. Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	-do-	500
		Total: <u>23,243.91</u>
46. Utkal	Construction of Women's Hostel.	25,000
	Introduction of three year degree course.	15,000
	Extension work by university teachers.	5,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for Humanities Deptts.	30,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	10,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Science College, Angul.	Establishment of Text-Book Library.	5,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.	Construction of Library building.	20,000
		Total: <u>1,10,000</u>
47. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	Extension work by University teachers.	5,000
	Publication of research works (Humanities).	4,000
		Total: <u>9,000</u>
48. Vikram.	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	30,000
	Construction of Library building (Humanities).	50,000
	Construction of Science Department building.	40,000
	Salary of additional staff for Science Departments.	37,000
	Purchase of Scientific equipment.	16,667
	Grant for exchange of teachers.	10,000
		Total: <u>2,33,667</u>

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1	2	3
49. Visva-Bharati	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities).	20,000
	Grant for Palli Siksha Sadana.	1,00,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy.	44,000
		<u>Total: 1,64,000</u>

Institutions deemed to be Universities.

1. Gujarat Vidyapith	Construction of Guest House.	20,000
	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	25,000
	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	4,000
	Publication of research work (H).	<u>5,000</u>
		<u>Total: 54,000</u>
2. Gurukul Kangri	Purchase of library books and journals for Science subjects.	<u>50,000</u>
		<u>Total: 50,000</u>
3. Indian Institute of Science.	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	22,000
	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	1,000
	Extension of junior research fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	<u>1,600</u>
		<u>Total: 24,600</u>
4. Indian School of International Studies	Publication of research works(H).	10,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities.	<u>3,264.54</u>
		<u>Total: 13,264.54</u>
5. Jamia Millia	Pub. of research works (H).	5,000
	Extn. work by University teachers.	3,000
	Grant for purchase of water cooler.	5000
		<u>Total: 13,000</u>
6. Kashi Vidyapeeth	Extension work by Univ. teachers.	5,000
		<u>Total: 5,000</u>
7. Birla Institute of Technology and Science	Expansion under the Ghosh Chandrakant Scheme.	<u>15,000</u>
		<u>Total: 15,000</u>

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1. Delhi	-	
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	20,000
Shamlal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	50,000
Lady Siri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1962-63.	123
	Total:	<u>70,123</u>

2. Visva-Bharati	Palli Siksha Sadana - Recurring grant for 1964-65.	60,000
	Total:	<u>60,000</u>

Institution deemed to be University.

1. Kashi Vidyapeeth	Maintenance grant for 1964-65.	50,000
	Total:	<u>50,000</u>

Total of Plan	=	69,97,674.64
Total of Non-Plan	=	<u>1,80,123</u>
Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan	=	<u>71,77,797.64</u>

University Grants Commission
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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1964-65 upto the end of October, 1964.

A statement of grants paid during 1964-65 (upto is given below).

Section I Non-Plan Projects:

Administrative Charges	8,77,450-84
Block Grants to Central Universities.	1,89,00,000-00
Block grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities.	48,50,000-00
Maintenance grants to constituent colleges of Delhi University.	68,98,762-00
Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block grants.	9,00,000-00

TOTAL SECTION I NON-PLAN PROJECTS: 3,23,26,212-84

Section II Plan Projects:

Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities.	51,95,786-00
Grants to Central and State Universities for higher scientific Education and research.	91,66,858-62
Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology.	34,66,461-36
Grants to constituent and affiliated colleges.	76,88,157-77
Grants to Central & State Universities for Miscellaneous schemes.	1,60,21,392-39
Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by U.G.C. for Seminars, Conferences, etc.	1,02,598-28

Reserve for schemes likely to be implemented during the year. -

TOTAL SECTION II PLAN PROJECTS 4,16,41,254-42

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Total Section I & II	Rs.	7,39,67,467.26
Less amount refunded by the Universities during the year		-
Balance		7,39,67,467.26

3. Deposits and Advances:

Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, CARE & Correspondence course (Delhi University) Translation Cell and General Education.	97,200-00
	<hr/>
	7,40,64,467.26

Expenditure upto and including the month of October, 1963 was as under:

Section I Non-Plan Projects	2,19,02,775-70
Section II Plan Projects (General)	2,67,48,039-36
Section II Plan Projects (Engg. & Tech.)	24,13,797-26
	<hr/>
Total Section I & II.	5,10,64,612-32

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

am No.4: To receive a statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. during 1964-65 upto the end of October, 1964.

A statement of grants paid during 1964-65 (upto is given below).

Section I Non-Plan Projects:

Administrative Charges 8,77,450-84

Block Grants to Central Universities. 1,88,00,000-00

Block grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities. 48,50,000-00

Maintenance grants to constituent colleges of Delhi University. 68,98,762-00

Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block grants. 9,00,000-00

TOTAL SECTION I NON-PLAN PROJECTS: 3,23,26,212-84

Section II Plan Projects:

Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities. 51,95,786-00

Grants to Central and State Universities for higher scientific Education and research. 91,66,858-62

Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology. 34,66,461-36

Grants to constituent and affiliated colleges. 76,88,157-77

Grants to Central & State Universities for Miscellaneous schemes. 1,60,21,392-39

Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by U.G.C. for Seminars, Conferences, etc. 1,02,598-28

Reserve for schemes likely to be implemented during the year. -

TOTAL SECTION II PLAN PROJECTS 4,16,41,254-42

309

Total Section I & II Rs. 7,39,67,467.26
Less amount refunded by the
Universities during the year
Balance 7,39,67,467-26

3. Deposits and Advances:

Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, CARE &
Correspondence course (Delhi
University) Translation Cell
and General Education. 97,700-00

7,40,64,467-26

Expenditure upto and including
the month of October, 1963 was
as under:

Section I Non-Plan Projects	2,19,02,775-70
Section II Plan Projects (General)	2,67,48,039-36
Section II Plan Projects (Engg. & Tech.)	24,13,797-26
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Total Section I & II.	5,10,64,612-32

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
2nd December 1964

Item No: 5 - To receive a note on the establishment of the Delhi Medical College, Delhi, sponsored by the Society for promotion of Medical & Health Education, Delhi.

A Society under the name of "Society for Promotion of Medical and Health Education, Delhi" has undertaken to run a medical college on cooperative basis from 1964-65 with a view to catering to the growing demand for admission to medical colleges and on account of the inadequate number of medical colleges in Delhi. Admission to this college is stated to be open to students from all over the country. The college for the time being would depend for its finances on the capitation fee or donations collected from the parents or guardians of the students along with the tuition fee from the students. The prospectus of the college indicates that the college would strictly follow the standard requirements prescribed by the Medical Council of India and would prepare students for M.B.B.S. degree of an Indian University. So far the college has not been affiliated to any university. The minimum qualifications for admission to the first year of the M.B.B.S. course as indicated in the prospectus are as under:-

"Applicants shall be eligible for admission to the first year class of the M.B.B.S. course, provided they have passed a pre-medical University examination which entitles them to join a Medical College attached to any Indian University or any one of the following public (University) Examinations recognised by Delhi University or any Indian University.

(a) The Intermediate Examination in Science of an Indian University or State Board of Education with Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Botany and Zoology) with practical test in each subject; OR

(b) The intermediate Examination in the Medical Group of an Indian University which includes a practical test; OR

(c) The First Year University Examination of the Three-Year Degree Course, leading to the degree of B.Sc. with Chemistry, Botany and Zoology with practicals in each subject: OR

(d) The B.Sc. Examination of an Indian University, if Physics, Chemistry and Biology (Botany and Zoology) had been taken in the Intermediate Examination with a practical test in these subjects; OR

(e) Any other examination which in scope and standard is recognised by the Delhi University or any Indian University as equivalent to the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University with Physics, Chemistry and Biology (Botany and Zoology) including a practical in each of these subjects."

The minimum age for admission as laid down in the prospectus is 17 years on 1st October of the year in which the student seeks admission.

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It has been provided that as the college is to run on its fee income and donations, each applicant should find a donar who will be able to donate Rs.4,000 or more on his behalf and pay the same along with the tuition fee on the date of admission. The following fees are proposed to be charged from the students:

1. Admission Fee - Rs. 100/- (Payable with the application)
2. Tuition Fee for the first and the second year Rs. 2,400/- (payable on the date of admission)
3. Examination Fees and Misc. Charges. Rs. 500/-
4. Tuition Fee for the Third Year Rs. 1,500/- (payable at the beginning of Third Year)
5. Tuition Fee for the 4th and 5th year Rs. 3,000/- (payable at the beginning of 4th year).

It is not clear from the prospectus of the college as to where the college classes would be run and to which hospital they would be attached for practical training of the students.

The matter is brought to the notice of the Commission. It is however understood that the matter was discussed by the Academic Council of Delhi University which decided not to give affiliation to this college.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd December 1964

Item No 6 : To receive a note indicating the basis generally adopted by the Universities & Institutions deemed to be universities for admission to Engineering courses.

The universities and institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act which have engineering faculties or engineering colleges affiliated to them were some time back addressed to supply the following information :

1. Basis generally adopted for admission to engineering colleges.
2. Whether the university/institution has laid down any basis for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes etc. and the number of seats reserved for other universities, if any.
3. Whether the university has imposed any domiciliary restrictions for admission to engineering colleges.

The information received from 32 universities and institutions deemed to be universities under U.G.C. Act has been tabulated and is indicated in the statement enclosed as Appendix I.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

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1	2	3	4	5
				fixed by State Government from year to year.
7.	Burdwan University	Regional Eng college. Admission is de on the basis of Admission test conducted by West Bengal Board of Examination for Engineering three colleges.	Reservation of seats for schedule castes/tribes according to directive of the Govt. of India.	50% seats reserved for candidates of West Bengal.
8.	Calcutta University	Candidates having passed Higher Secondary Examination or pre-University exam. in Science of the University are eligible for admission to 5 year integrated course.	No	Admission to colleges is decided by the authorities of the college concerned and University does not control admission to under graduate colleges.
9.	Delhi University	i) For B.Sc.(agg.) Course a pass in Higher Secondary or equivalent exam. and having 60% marks in aggregate (5% for scheduled castes etc.) ii) Minimum age 16 years.	i) 15% for scheduled castes ii) 5% for scheduled tribes iii) 5% for Centrally administered territories other than Delhi.	75% of the reserved and unreserved seats reserved for students passing from schools/colleges in Delhi.
10.	Gauhati University	On the basis of a test followed by a viva-voce, a candidate should have secured at least second class in the U.(Science) or higher secondary exam. with physics, chemistry & maths. should be within the prescribed age limit 15 to 20 yrs. For 1st year integrated course. The limit is relaxable by two years for schedule castes and schedule tribes students.	a) schedule caste - 10% b) Schedule tribes - 5% c) Other backward classes. - 12%	No.
11.	Gujarat University	i) Candidates having passed Intermediate Exam. in Science with Physics, Chemistry & Maths. of Gujarat Univ. or any	No.	No.

exam. recognised as equivalent.

- ii) Admissions are made on merits and additional marks are given for proficiency in sports etc. and deductions are made for failures at previous examinations.
- 20% of seats are reserved for candidates of scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes in Govt. Engg. colleges, subject to the condition that the difference in marks secured by the last candidate admitted in the reserved list and that admitted in the open seats should not exceed 10%.
- No domiciliary restrictions have been imposed but the candidates eligible for admission should have passed the qualifying exam. from any university in the Gujarat State, except for children of Central Government servants.

12. Jabalpur University Govt. College

Admissions are made on merits For first year class basic qualification is Higher secondary exam. in science stream or technical stream or equivalent exam. Weightage is given to candidates possessing higher qualifications. For admissions to second year class, basic qualification prescribed is the Intermediate in science or equivalent exam. or pre-Engg. exam. or 3 yrs. diploma in Engg. exam. Weightage to candidates with higher qualifications candidates must not be over 22 yrs. and not below 16 yrs. of age.

15% for Scheduled castes and 15% for scheduled tribes. No relaxation of age for them. They must have passed the qualifying Examination irrespective of Division.

Candidates must have studied in recognised educational Institutions in Madhya Pradesh during 2 yrs immediately preceding the year in which admission is sought, or for 3 years at any stage. This is relaxed in case of i) sons and wards of Central Govt. servants stationed in Madhya Pradesh ii) sons and wards of State Govt. servants iii) sons and wards of service personnel.

13. Jadavpur University

Candidates are selected for admission in order of merit on the result of qualifying examination.

Age limit 16-19 years.

- i) 25% of the total number of seats reserved for schedule castes/tribes
- ii) 10% for States or territories with special problems.

Summary of the replies received from various Universities regarding basis of Admission in Engineering Colleges

Appendix I to Item No.

S.No.	Name of the University	Basis generally adopted for admission to the Engineering Colleges.	Whether university has laid down any basis for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes/scheduled Tribes etc. The number of seats reserved for other Universities if any.	Whether the university has imposed any domiciliary restrictions for admission to Engineering colleges, if so, the details thereof.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra University	The admission is made strictly on merits on the basis of marks obtained in Intermediate or equivalent examinations.	On the direction of the Central Govt. the following seats have been reserved. Scheduled Castes 2 Scheduled Tribes 1 Denotified Tribes 1	No
2.	Aligarh Muslim University.	i) Pre-University or an equivalent examination with Science and Maths. for admission to the I year of 4 Year Degree course. ii) Intermediate or an equivalent examination with Science and Math. for admission to II yr. of 4 year Degree Course.	No reservation for other Universities or States. The reservation for Scheduled Castes etc. for both the courses is as follows : I 4/120 II 4/120	No.
3.	Allahabad University	I.Sc. Examination with Physics, Chemistry & Maths. or first year of three year degree course with Physics, Chemistry & Maths. The competitive entrance examination has to be taken in Maths., Physics, Chemistry, Language and Drawing. Age Limit 17-21 years except for scheduled castes/tribes for whom there is a concession of 3 years.	i) 5 seats reserved for students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes. ii) 30% for Northern Region comprising Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. iii) 20% for other States.	No.

ADMISSION TO B.E. COURSES
is open to Pre-university
candidates passed Math. &
Physical Science as optional
subjects.

30% seats are reserved
for students belonging
to other States. 16%
seats are reserved
for scheduled castes/
tribes.

Maximum age for admission is
21 years (for scheduled castes
and tribes 24 years)

5. Banaras Hindu
University

Admissions are strictly on merits. No reservation for
Scheduled Caste/Tribes
A candidate for admission must
secure 50% marks in aggregate & 50%
in Science subject at the quali-
fying exam.

Admissions to the
1st year and II
year Integrated
courses in Techno-
logy are made on
the basis of state
Quota. Students
of particular
State are admitted
within quota of
that State on
merits provided
they fulfil mini-
mum qualifi-
cations.

6. Bihar University

Admissions are made strictly
in order of merit.

25% seats are reserved for
scheduled castes/scheduled
tribes.

- i) candidates whose
parents are
residents or
domiciled in
Bihar.
- ii) Sons of employees
of Bihar Govt.
even if resident
of other States.
- iii) Sons of employees
of the Central
Govt. who are
posted in Bihar.
- iv) candidates spon-
sored by Jammu
& Kashmir and
other Govts. and
under Colonial
Plan by U. S. al
Government quotas
of which are

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14.	Jammu & Kashmir University.	Admission to the Engg. colleges is made on the basis of merit.	No reservation for scheduled castes or for students from other universities.	50% seats for students belonging to Jammu & Kashmir.
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- ii) 30% seats reserved for Northern Zone
- iii) 20% seats reserved for other States.

15.	Jodhpur University	Admissions are made strictly on merits on the basis of qualifying examination.	20% of the number of fresh admissions are reserved provided they fulfil qualifications laid down for admission.	50% of seats against fresh admission in various courses are reserved for candidates belonging to Rajasthan.
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16.	Karnatak University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) P.H.C. or an equivalent exam for B.Sc. Part I (leading to Engg. Course) Minimum age 16 yrs. ii) B.Sc. (Part I) exam. of Karnatak University for F.E. (new course) minimum age 17 yrs. 	Government has reserved seats for the students of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	No.
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17.	Kerala University	No information supplied by University.	5% of seats are reserved for schedule castes/tribes. No special reservation for students from other Universities except the following :	The candidates should be a native of Kerala except in the case of Central Govt. servants serving in Kerala.
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- i) 3 seats for sports council nominees
- ii) 4 seats for Govt. of India nominees
- iii) 2 seats for Jammu & Kashmir States.

18. Madras University

Minimum qualification for admission is pre-university with Maths. and Physical Sciences in group 'A' maximum age 21 years (24 years for scheduled castes/tribes).

iv) 3 seats for Oriss State,

v) 1 seat for Jaccadeeves.

15% of the seats reserved for scheduled castes and tribes & 20% for educationally and socially backward classes after deducting from the total number of seats available, the seats set apart for students coming from outside the State in the case of Govt. colleges and after deducting the institutional quota

No

19. M.S. University of Baroda

Chemical Engineering Course
Age Limit 16-21 years

i) 7% reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Gujarat State

ii) 33% of 26 seats for other States.

66% of 26 seats to be filled from amongst students of Universities in Gujarat State.

(b) Civil, Mechanical & Electrical etc. Engineering Courses.
Age limit 16-21 years

i) 3% seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students of M.S.Univ. of Baroda.

ii) 5% for nominees of other States and foreign countries.

iii) 4% reserved for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes students of other universities in Gujarat.

A portion of unreserved seats to be filled from the students of universities located in Gujarat State.

20. Marathwada University

Govt. College: Admission.
On the basis of marks obtained by the candidates in Pre-Professional course or I.S.C. or B.Sc.

23.5 seats reserved for scheduled castes/tribes and other backward class students.

Usually the admission given to students who have passed the qualifying examination from the universities in Maharashtra except wards of Central Govt. employees transferred to Maharashtra.

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21. Mysore
University

The State Govt. passes an order each year regarding the method of selection, reservation of seats and the like and on that basis admissions are made.

- i) 15% of the seats are reserved for scheduled castes and 3% for scheduled tribes.
- ii) 30% for social & educational backward classes with annual income of Rs. 1200/- p.a.
- iii) There is no reservation from outside university students but they are eligible to apply for admission.

Marathwada
University

22. Osmania
University

(a) Candidate seeking admission to I year of the 5 year B.E. course must have passed P.U.C. (science course) Examination or higher secondary certificate examination of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (XII standard) or an examination of any other university recognised as equivalent taking all subjects in one attempt.
 (b) Candidates having passed I.Sc. or a Higher Examination are also eligible for admission.
 (c) Candidate should be 16 years of age on 31st Oct., will be admitted.
 (d) No candidate shall be admitted to first year of 5 years Integrated B.E. Course unless he has passed qualifying examination with Mathematics.

- 16% seats reserved for scheduled castes/tribes.
- ii) Limited number of seats are reserved for students under Colombo Plan, nominated by other States with no professional colleges of their own.

(a) Admission to the university college is ordinarily restricted to the candidates domiciled in the Telangana region and to the candidates whose parents are domiciled in the Telangana region except in following cases :

- i) Employees of the university, affiliated colleges, Central Govt. servants stationed in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, their wives and children.
- ii) Children of Andhra Pradesh Govt. servants belonging to Andhra region, posted at the capital.
- iii) Bonafide refugees from Pakistan settled in Telangana region.
- iv) Sons and daughters of non-officials who have moved into Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh soon after 1-11-56 are bonafied residents.

(b) In Regional Engineering College, out of 250 seats, 50% are for residents of

23. Panjab University
 a) Admissions are made on merits. 19% seats are reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and 2% seats are reserved for backward classes. Seats are not reserved for other universities.
 b) Minimum qualification for admission is Inter or Pre-Engineering Examination with Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and English with not less than 50% marks in the above examination excluding the additional subject.
 (c) The candidate should be of 16 years of age on 1st October.
24. Punjab University
 Admission to B.Sc. (Engineering) are open to the students who
 (i) have minimum age of admission 17 years, (ii) should have passed the pre-Engineering examination of the university or any other equivalent examination obtaining not less than 50% marks in aggregate excluding the additional optional subject or the B.Sc. examination of this university or any other equivalent examination with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry obtaining not less than 50% marks in aggregate excluding additional optional subject.
25. Ranchi University
 The Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur holds an entrance examination and admits students accordingly. In the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri & Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, admission is done on the basis of marks.
 There is some reservation of seats for students of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and backward classes in the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri which is a Govt. institution. In Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra there is no such reservation.

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26.	S.V.V. Peeth	By competitive test	7½% of the intake in the pre-engineering class for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.	a) 30 seats to be filled up by students who have either passed F.Y. B.Sc. examination of the S.V.V. Peeth or an equivalent examination then to or the B.Sc. examination. b) 228 seats to be filled up by students who have passed pre-science examination of the S.V.V. Peeth or its equivalent exam. c) 10 seats are reserved for students coming from universities outside the Gujarat State.
27	Saugar University	<p><u>Govt. College :</u> Admissions are made on merits. For first year class basic qualification is Higher Secondary Examination in Science stream or Technical stream or equivalent examination - weightage is given to candidates possessing higher qualifications. For admissions to second year class, basic qualification prescribed is the Intermediate in Science or equivalent examination or pre-engineering examination or 3 years diploma in engineering examination. Weightage to candidates with higher qualifications. Candidates must not be over 22 years and not below 16 years of age.</p>	15% seats for scheduled castes and 15% for scheduled tribes. No relaxation of age for them. They must have passed the qualifying examination irrespective of division	Candidates must have studied in recognised educational institutions in Madhya Pradesh during 2 years immediately preceding the year in which admission is sought or for 3 years at any stage. This is relaxed in case of (i) sons and wards of Central Govt. servants stationed in Madhya Pradesh. (ii) Sons and wards of State Govt. servants. (iii) Sons and wards of service personnel.
28.	Shivaji	Govt. College		

	<p>ii) Qualification for admission to B.A. Degree course is Intermediate Science/Pre-professional or its equivalent examination.</p> <p>iii) Students passing B.Sc. examination with 60% or more marks in the group of Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry except Chemistry as principal subject are considered for admission.</p> <p>iv) Age limit is 22 years, which is extended to 28 years in case of scheduled castes.</p>	<p>12%</p> <p>ii) Scheduled Tribes outside specified areas in Vidarbhas Vimukta Jatis Koradi Tribes and other backward classes (castewise) 11%</p>	<p>Reservation of the Maharashtra State Universities only are considered eligible for admission.</p> <p>ii) Sons and daughters of the Central Govt. employees working in Maharashtra.</p>
29. Sri Venkateswara University	<p><u>University College</u> : Admission on merits on the basis of pre-university/higher secondary examination of the university area except in case of those with extra-curricular activities. Minimum age 16 years at the time of examination.</p>	<p>No reservation for Scheduled castes and tribes. 10% for candidates from any other State or areas other than those indicated in col. (3)</p>	<p>80% seats to be filled on the basis of pre-university examination or higher secondary examination from the area under the jurisdiction of the university.</p>
30. Utkal University	<p><u>Regional Engg. College</u> Admission on the basis of marks obtained in qualifying examination.</p> <p><u>University College</u> On the basis of marks secured in the qualifying examination</p>	<p>10% seats reserved for students of Assam 5% of the total seats reserved for students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes.</p> <p>ii) 5% of the total seats reserved for States other than Orissa</p> <p>iii) 2% of the total seats for the students of Nagaland.</p>	<p>50% seats reserved for students of Orissa</p>
31. Vikram University	<p>i) The minimum qualification is the Higher Secondary examination of the Board of Secondary Education, M.P. with English, Higher Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry or any other Board or any other examination recognised as equivalent.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>

ii) Those candidates who have passed any of the following examinations shall be eligible to be admitted to the second year class of this course :

- 1) Inter Science examination of a Board or a University with Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.
- 2) Pre-Engineering examination of any university after having passed the Higher secondary examination of a Board or a university
- 3) B.Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of any university.
- 4) B.Sc. with Physics or Chemistry or Mathematics of any university.
- 5) Part I examination of Vikram University in Science (T.D.C.) with Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

32. Indian Institute of Science.

Admission is made purely on merit.

No such conditions have been laid down but other things being equal preference is given to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

ITEM NO: 6 - BASIS OF ADMISSION TO ENGINEERING COLLEGES

The Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act which have Engineering Faculties or Engineering Colleges affiliated to them were some time back requested to supply the following information:

1. Basis generally adopted for admission to engineering colleges.
2. Whether the University/Institution has laid down any basis for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, etc., and the number of seats reserved for other universities, if any.
3. Whether the University has imposed any domiciliary restrictions for admission to engineering colleges.

The position in various universities is indicated below seriatim:

- (1) The replies received from various Universities indicate that the basis of admission is merit. The minimum qualification for admission in the first year of the Bachelor's Course in Engineering is generally higher secondary or pre-university or pre-professional. In certain universities it is Intermediate or first year of the three-year degree course. Some universities hold qualifying examinations for admission in Engineering Course.
- (2) In most of the universities there is reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The extent of reservation varies from university to university. In the following universities seats are also reserved for other States or different areas of the same State.

(a) Allahabad	(d) Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Delhi	(e) M.S. Univ. of Baroda
(c) Jadavpur	(f) Utkal.

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(3) (a) There are no domiciliary restrictions for admissions to Engineering Colleges in the following Universities:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Agra | (8) Karnatak |
| (2) Aligarh | (9) Madras |
| (3) Allahabad | (10) Mysore |
| (4) Annamalai | (11) Panjab |
| (5) Banaras | (12) Panjabi |
| (6) Burdwan | (13) Vikram |
| (7) Jadavpur | |

Besides, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which is an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act has also no domiciliary restrictions for admission.

(b) Although the following universities have no domiciliary restrictions for admission to Engineering Colleges, the rules for admission require that for un-reserved seats or a portion thereof, the student must have attended an educational institution in the state in which the university is situated for a specific period preceding admission to the Engineering College:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (1) Baroda | (5) Marathwada |
| (2) Delhi | (6) Saugar |
| (3) Gujarat | (7) Shivaji |
| (4) Jabalpur | (8) S.V.V.Peeth. |

(c) In the following universities a certain percentage of seats is reserved for the students who are domiciled in the State:

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Jodhpur
- (3) Jammu & Kashmir
- (4) Kerala
- (5) Sri Venkateswara.

contd.....3.

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(d) The position in Osmania University is as under:

Admission to the unreserved seats in the University college of Engineering is ordinarily restricted to the candidates domiciled in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh or whose parents are domiciled in Telengana. However, exemption is granted to the employees of the university, affiliated colleges, Central Government, Andhra Pradesh Government servants, refugees from Pakistan etc., etc.

(e) In the regional Engineering Colleges in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, 50% of the seats are reserved for those students who are domiciled in the respective states.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dt: December 2

: To receive the proceedings of the Second meeting of the Karyakari Dal of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 5th October 1964.

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The Second meeting of the Karyakari
Salahkar Samiti was held on 5th October
connected with the

Proceedings of the Second meeting of the Karyakari Dal of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on the 5th October, 1964 at 10.00 A.M. in Room No. 101, South Block, New Delhi.

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A list of the members and invitees present is attached (Not enclosed).

At the outset the Chairman said that the Karyakari Dal at its first meeting had constituted four Sub-Committees. Each Sub-Committee was put in charge of a particular subject. The Sub-Committees have considered the subjects allocated to them and have made a number of valuable suggestions. Prompt action was taken on the recommendations which did not go against the declared policy of the Government. The other recommendations were also under examination by the Government and it was expected that a decision would be taken on them soon. All the recommendations were before the Karyakari Dal and the full Committee (Hindi Salahkar Samiti) would consider them the next day. The Chairman expected that the Karyakari Dal would adopt a constructive attitude while considering the matter.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Karyakari Dal.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed unanimously.

Sub-Committee of the Karyakari Dal for propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States.

3. Shri M. Satyanarayan, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee said that the Sub-Committee had made only a few minor recommendations. It had still to complete the study of a number of problems and materials were being collected for the same. He said that it was not a fact that after Independence the pace of progress in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States had slowed down. Actually, the work of Hindi Prachar has increased manyfold. The work of the Central and the state Governments was slow no doubt, but if we looked at the schools, colleges and the universities in the non-Hindi speaking areas, we would see that the number of those learning Hindi had increased like anything. There was no opposition to the propagation of Hindi in the South; rather, the local people over there were meeting the major portion of the expenditure for the purpose. If there was any opposition to Hindi in the South, it was to its use for official purposes. Shri Satyanarayan suggested that while propagating Hindi we should maintain close liaison and coordination with the state languages also.

The Chairman stated that Shri Satyanarayan had made valuable suggestions but they appeared to be outside the purview of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti. Even then, if there was any practical and concrete scheme on the subject, it would be considered.

Shri R.R. Diwakar pointed out that in the case of news papers and periodicals in Indian languages, it was much easier to translate from Hindi rather than from English. He suggested that arrangements should be made, as early as possible, for the transmission of news through Nagari teleprinters. He further suggested that the Press Information Bureau should start a Hindi news service and it should send news in Hindi not only to Hindi papers but to other language papers also. Shri Diwakar pointed out that the get up of the English publications and periodicals brought up by the Press Information Bureau was more beautiful and attractive than that of their Hindi publications.

Shri D. Srinivasa Iyengar stated that the Voluntary organisations should be fully utilised and the work of propagation of Hindi could be speeded up with their help. In this connection he pointed out that once again the Government was not according recognition to the Pracharak Diploma of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and thereby causing certain difficulties.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki suggested that there should be atleast one Hindi Teachers Training College in each non-Hindi speaking State. All the Members generally welcomed the suggestion.

Shri Bibhuti Misra regretted that there were still some States where the Government of India had not been able to establish Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

Shri Bhakt Darshan, Deputy Education Minister stated that all the State Governments had been assured 100% grant for opening Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges. But such colleges could not be established in some States due to various reasons. The Chairman observed that a concrete scheme to start at least one such college in each State which did not have any Hindi teachers' Training college, should be prepared within a period of three months. There should be no state where facilities for Hindi Teachers Training did not exist.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki said that Hindi had been introduced as a compulsory subject in many schools in the non-Hindi speaking States but students found it difficult to learn Hindi due to the non-availability of text-books. Shri D. Srinivasa Iyengar stated that there was no such difficulty in the South as Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha had brought out many text-books. The members expressed the opinion that Union Education Ministry should make proper arrangements so that there was no dearth of Hindi text-books in any non-Hindi speaking States.

Shri M. Satyanarayana suggested that special arrangements should be made to provide coaching to the candidates who desire to appear in the U.P.S.C. and other competitive examinations through the medium of Hindi. All the members welcomed the proposal.

After discussion it was decided that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee along with the above mentioned suggestions might be accepted.

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee
on Development of Hindi.

4. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Shri Ramdhari Sinha Dinkar said that the Sub-Committee had expressed

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dissatisfaction over the slow progress of translation and publications of standard books. It was suggested that books which are obsolete and not very useful might be deleted from the list of standard books and early arrangements might be made to translate and publish the remaining books. The Sub-Committee also suggested that the question of the publication of standard books in Hindi should be considered in detail. We should take further steps after having a clear picture before us. Shri Dinkar stated that Hindi could not be properly developed merely by translation of books and efforts should be made to produce original standard works, only then could a language grow. There was a need to prepare a bibliography showing the number of books written in Hindi on various subjects. Such a bibliography could be prepared early with the help of the National Library.

After some discussion it was decided to accept the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee dealing with the progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha said that the Government of India had accepted all the suggestions of the Sub-Committee. Circulars etc., were also being issued accordingly. The Sub-Committee had made certain suggestions. One of the suggestions was to appoint a Hindi Officer in each Ministry for the implementation of orders relating to Hindi. Some Ministries were already having such officers but it was necessary in the opinion of the Sub-Committee that such officers should be appointed in all the Ministries. It was also important that there was no particular difficulty in the creation of such posts. There were two types of misunderstandings as to the legal and constitutional position of Hindi - Some persons were under the impression that the constitutional position of Hindi had changed after the enactment of the Official Languages Act, 1963. Some persons were also perhaps under the impression that there would be a revolutionary change in the matter of language after 26th January, 1965. The Sub-Committee expressed the view that the Govt. of India should issue a circular clarifying that the constitutional position of Hindi had not undergone any change after the enactment of official languages Act and Hindi would become the official language of the Union after 26th January, 1965. This was not a revolutionary step but the result of a historical process. Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha said that the Sub-Committee had made certain recommendations which were important from a psychological point of view. Thus it was suggested that on 27th January, 1965 all the Ministries should issue at least one letter in Hindi or from the 26th or 27th January, 1965, the Prime Minister should send his fortnightly letters to Chief Ministers in Hindi also.

Shri G. Rajagopalan referred to the 3rd para graph of the minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 25.9.64 and said that it should be made clear that the letter should not issue in Hindi only. It was decided that the minutes should be amended accordingly. Shri Bibhuti Misra suggested that Prime Minister's fortnightly letters to the Chief Ministers of Hindi speaking States should be in Hindi only. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri supported this view and added that it was worth considering whether all communications to the Hindi speaking States after 27th January, 1965 should be in Hindi only. Besides, communications to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa could be sent in Hindi with English translations thereof. The rest of the States could be addressed in English only for the present.

Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha said that the question was considered by the Sub-Committee and it was agreed that it would be difficult to issue all letters in Hindi as well. But it would be appropriate that after January 27, 1965, circulars, particularly those of standing nature should be issued in both the languages. Shri Liladhar Kotoki drew attention to the fact that according to the present programme of the Home Ministry it would take many more years to teach Hindi to all the Government employees. It was suggested that the Ministry of Home Affairs should consider how to accelerate the pace of present programme.

Shri D. Srinivas Iyengar said that besides appointing Hindi officers in the Departments of the Central Government the question of appointing such officers in non-Hindi speaking States should also be considered and the Central Government should meet the entire cost of such officers in the non-Hindi speaking States. It was stated on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs that officers of the all-India services were given training in Hindi. Many non-Hindi speaking States also had made provision for a departmental test in Hindi. The members supported the suggestion of Shri Iyengar and stated that the Central Government should consider it.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri stated that there was inordinate delay in the publication of authoritative Hindi texts of Central statutes. Many members pointed out that representatives of almost all the states were included in the official Language (Legislative) Commission and it should, therefore, not be necessary to send the translations prepared by the Commission again to the State Governments. If for certain reason it was considered necessary to send them to the State Governments, it should be seen that not much time was wasted in the process. If the Commission were to review their own translations all over again, there was the possibility of delay in completing the work.

It was stated on behalf of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission that authoritative Hindi texts of two or three statutes would definitely be published by 26th January, 1965 and it was hoped that thereafter in about five to six months, authoritative Hindi texts of another six important statutes would be published. A glossary of legal terminology was also being prepared and with the translation of the authoritative texts of basic statutes in Hindi, it would not take much time to prepare the authoritative texts of the remaining statutes.

After discussion, it was agreed that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee may be accepted along with the new suggestions.

Sub-Committee on the use of Hindi
for the official purposes of the
Hindi Speaking States.

Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha, who was presiding at that time in the absence of the Home Minister, stated that Dr. Govind Das, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee was not present at the meeting but from the minutes of the meeting it appeared that the sub-Committee had just made a beginning. Shri Rajagopalan stated that the recommendation of the sub-Committee that from 26th January, 1965 a total ban should be imposed on the use of English in the Hindi-Speaking States was not appropriate.

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According to Official Languages Act, English had been recognised as an associate language and so long as it continued to be the associate language at the Centre, it would not be appropriate to discard its use. It was stated on behalf of the Home Ministry that English could be used even after 26th January, 1965 under Article 346 of the Constitution. Therefore there would be no legal bar if a Hindi speaking State desiring to write a letter in English to any non-Hindi speaking State.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that some persons had told him that the Central Government was compelling the Hindi Speaking States to introduce the English bill. It was clarified on behalf of the Home Ministry that there was no question to compel the States. Under Article 210 of the Constitution, State Legislatures were empowered to provide by law for the optional use of English for the transaction of business in the legislature, if they so desired.

A letter was issued by the Home Ministry in June, 1963 to all the State Governments in which it was stated that while it would be desirable that the official language or languages of the State and Hindi should be progressively used more and more for transaction of business in the State Legislatures, the State Government may like to consider whether practical difficulties would not arise in the transaction of business in the State legislature if provision was not made by law for the optional use of English for transaction of business in the State Legislature. The main difficulty is, that Central and State Acts were **mostly** in English for the present. Authoritative text of those Acts were not available in Hindi. It was feared that many practical and legal difficulties would arise if no provision for the optional use of Hindi was made by law for the transaction of business in the State Legislature. Almost all non-Hindi speaking States had enacted or were enacting such Acts so that when necessary, optional use of English could be made even after 26th January, 1965. Out of the Hindi speaking States Official Languages Acts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh already provided for the optional use of English for legislation etc. The question is only of U.P. and Bihar.

Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha said that the authorised Hindi Texts of State statutes of the Hindi Speaking States were not available. Every State, he said, should make adequate arrangements for preparing the authorised Hindi texts of their statutes. At the Centre the arrangement was already there. Perhaps it should be necessary for every State to make similar provision by law. A Commission or a Committee should be appointed which may prepare authorised Hindi texts of the Statutes of States.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri wanted to know whether additional staff had been appointed for the work of the Salahkar Samiti or not. It was explained on behalf of the Home Ministry that the Secretariat of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti was situated in the Official Language Section of the Ministry and a few additional posts had recently been created to strengthen that Section. A few appointments had also been made and a few were being made.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 8 : To receive a note regarding the U.S.P.L. 480 Programme (Agricultural Research Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture) of financial assistance for research schemes undertaken by the departments in Universities in India.

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During the past few years, funds have been made available, out of the rupee funds of the U.S. Public Law 480 - Section 104(k) Research Program in India, to enable the universities and research institutes to take specific research projects extending over upto 5 years. The U.G.C. has been co-ordinating in the case of two components of this aid programme viz.,

- (i) U.S. P.L. 480 - 104(k) of the Agricultural Research service of the U.S. Deptt. of Agriculture in respect of research projects which have an application in Agriculture.
- (ii) U.S. P.L. 480 - 104(k) - of the U.S. Bureau of National Standards, Washington and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Deptt. of Commerce, in respect of research projects in Physical and Biological Sciences.

(i) The first of these programmes started in 1960 and is centrally co-ordinated by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India with the advice of a committee appointed for this purpose. The U.G.C. is represented on this committee. The research proposals from university institutions are received in the U.G.C., who after scrutiny forward suitable proposals to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture for purposes of bringing them before the Government of India Committee for consideration. Generally proposals which are of mutual interest to India and the U.S.A. and which involve no expenditure of a permanent capital nature and foreign exchange are recommended by this committee for clearance by the Government of India and final acceptance by the U.S. Deptt. of Agriculture for purposes of financing the projects.

During the past 4 years 1960-64, a total of 168 research proposals have been approved by this committee. Of these 92 are from University Departments and Institutions deemed to be universities under U.G.C. Act. The other projects emanated from other research institutions. Of the 92 research projects approved upto May 1964, grant documents have been signed in case of 51 and research work is in progress, and in case of other 41 grant documents are awaited from U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A detailed statement of research projects approved in University institutions indicating the title of project, department, total cost and duration is attached as Annexure I.

It would be seen therefrom that a total sum of Rs.1.38 crores (1,38,14,884) has become available from P.L.480 funds for research projects already in force and further amounts would be available when grant documents are signed in

case of other schemes already approved by the Government of India Committee. Major portion of the funds available under this aid, are generally utilised by the departments for appointment of research personnel and purchase of consumables and small equipment required for research work concerned.

(ii) The second component of the programme relates to research schemes in physical and biological sciences. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Education has appointed an Advisory Committee with Dr.D.S.Kothari, Chairman, U.G.C. as Chairman and consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, U.S. Embassy and the U.G.C. This programme was started in the year 1962 and is being operated in collaboration with the National Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U.S. Department of Commerce. During the past two years a total of 27 research projects have been approved by this committee and several other proposals are under consideration of the committee in consultation with the experts in the subjects concerned. Grant documents have already been issued in the case of 13 projects making available a total of Rs.30.56 lakhs and the research schemes are in force. Of these 7 projects costing Rs.14,36,066 are from university departments. Grant documents in the case of 14 others are awaited from the U.S. Agencies. The details of the university research projects which are in force are indicated in the statement attached as Annexure II. It is also proposed to bring out a printed descriptive booklet giving details of the programme, procedure to be followed for submission of proposals and specimen copy of the application form. It would be seen that this component of the P.L. 480 - 104(k) Programme has been providing to the university institutions and other laboratories considerable amounts to enable them to carry on specific research projects.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Sri Venkateswara University College, Tirupati.	Physiological studies on the cell particulates separated by ultracentrifugation from tissues of roots and leaves of important plants grown in normal, saline and alkline soils.	5 years	1,50,800	75,384	75,416
40.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute.	Survey of beneficial parasites and predators of agricultural and horticultural crop pests in the Union of India.	5 years	5,91,212	2,18,565	3,72,647
41.	-do-	Citrus dieback in India	5 years	5,10,280	2,00,000	3,10,280
42.	-do-	Cataloging and classifying of genetic stocks of Pennisetums.	4 years	1,79,000	69,642	1,09,358
43.	-do-	Storage, maintenance and distribution of millets germ plasma	5 years	4,43,850	1,41,463	3,02,387
44.	-do-	Cataloging and classifying genetic stocks of sorghums.	5 years	4,24,100	1,21,478	3,02,622
45.	-do-	Viability of pollen, storage methods and serological classification.	5 years	3,21,338	1,21,710	1,99,628
46.	-do-	Investigations on soil structure as influenced by organic matter with the help of microscopic and other techniques.	5 years	1,33,200	28,593	1,04,607

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	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Panjab Agri-cultural Univ.	A study of impact of changing conditions on grain marketing institutions and the structure of grain markets in panjab.	3 years	2,86,893	71,532	2,15,361	
33.	-do-	Evaluation of foodstuffs available in India for protein quality and energy value.	5 years	3,46,166	60,889	2,85,277	
34.	-do-	Genetic evaluation of grain and fodder quality of pennisetums.	5 years	4,33,672	64,756	3,68,916	
35.	Panjab University	A study of the taxonomy of adult and larval Bruchidae.	5 years	2,20,010	36,658	1,83,352	
36.	-do-	Cytology of some Himalayan hardwoods and cytological and morphological differences and similarities in ecotypes or clines of Himalayan forest trees.	5 years	4,57,770	1,97,422	2,60,348	
37.	Sri Venkateswara	Physiology of disease development in early blights of tomato and egg-plant.	3 years	48,760	14,335	34,425	
38.	-do-	Studies on the effects of antibiotic substances and of antagonistic soil microorganisms on important pathogenic fungi.	3 years	43,182	22,570	20,612	

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Annexure II to Item 8

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

S.No.	Name of the University.	Title of Research project.	Duration of grant.	Amount of grant sanctioned.	Grant paid	Balance	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad	Microwave Absorption and Molecular Interaction.	4 years	1,87,240.00	71,310.00	1,15,930.00	
2.	-do-	Transport properties of solid at low temperatures.	1 year	29,000.00	29,000.00	-	
3.	Banaras	Crystal Growth & Imperfections	3 years	4,13,220.00	3,20,400.00	97,820.00	
4.	Institutute of Science, Bombay	Dielectric properties of Rutile Structure and Domain Dynamics in Ferrcelectrics.	3 years	2,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	
5.	(Calcutta Univ) University College of Technology.	Phase and Amplitude Contrast Microscopy in Partially Coherent Light.	5 years	1,09,000.00	22,800.00	86,200.00	
6.	Panjab	Measurement of energy Levels of Nuclei in Medium Weight Field	4 years	3,62,314.00	1,33,680.00	2,28,634.00	
				<u>13,05,774.00</u>	<u>6,77,190.00</u>	<u>6,28,584.00</u>	

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

1.	Delhi	Physiology of Saccus Vasculosus and some aspects of reproduction in Indian Fishes.	3 years	1,30,292.00	1,30,292.00		
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	-do-	Development of a microchemical method for determining gum content in guar (<u>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba L. Taub</u>) and the collection and isolation of superior genotypes.	5 years	3,34,025	62,953	2,71,072
48.	-do-	Maintenance of assessment of genetic stocks of the pome and stone fruits including those of the related wild species.	5 years	5,31,534	1,12,817	4,18,717
	-do-	Investigation on diseases of sorghum and other important millets.	5 years	6,44,178	1,76,456	4,67,722
50.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Nutritional and physiological studies on the silk worm (Bombay <u>Mori L.</u>) - its specific nutrient requirements and its nutrition in relation to the mineral nutrition of its host plant mulberry (<u>Morus indica</u>).	5 years	1,77,794	85,831	91,963
51.	Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Gujarat	Developing methods for large scale rearing of parasites under laboratory conditions.	5 years	2,05,640	73,618	1,32,022
Total Rs.				<u>1,38,14,884</u>	<u>44,12,346</u>	<u>94,02,538</u>

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Annex

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

University	Title of Research Project.	duration	Total grant.	Amount paid so far.	Balance to be paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Allahabad	Study of soil algae of rice fields their contribution to fertility of the soil.	5 years	1,05,450.00	61,349.00	44,101.00?
2. -do-	Biology of gall midges affecting mangoes with special reference to the extent of damage.	5 years	1,47,400.00	53,973.00	93,427.00
3. -do-	Studies on the free amino acids of insects homolymph and the accumulation of citric acids in insect tissues.	5 years	1,72,755.00	29,672.00	1,43,083.00
4. -do-	Biology of gall midges affecting citrus plants with special reference to extent of damage.	3 years	78,930.00	23,528.00	55,402.00
5. -do-	Post harvest diseases of tropical and subtropical fruits.	5 years	1,40,486.00	51,481.00	89,005.00
6. Annamalai	Study of microbial population in various soil types, isolation of antibiotics and their use in plant disease control.	5 years	1,84,900.00	1,27,758.00	57,142.00
7. -do-	Studies on microbiology and Pathology of insects pests of crop plants.	5 years	1,42,300.00	49,531.00	92,769.00
8. Agra (Balwant Rajput College).	Investigation on milk and meat potentialities of Indian goats.	5 years	4,77,815.00	1,45,475.00	3,32,340.00
9. Bombay	Evaluation of the impact of land reform in the western region of India on structure of land holdings and farm production potential.	3 years	2,36,500.00	52,555.00	1,83,945.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Banaras	Ecological studies of noxious weeds, common to India and America, which are becoming an increasing problem in the upper Gangetic Plain.	5 years	4,81,288	1,06,304	3,74,984
11. Calcutta	Metabolism of ascorbic acid	5 years	4,23,100	1,65,758	2,57,342
12. -do-	Biochemical and nutritional studies on leaf proteins.	5 years	1,92,000	40,000	1,52,000
13. -do-	Studies of hormonal regulation of cholesterol and fat metabolism.	5 years	3,75,000	96,800	2,78,200
14. -do-	Studies of the biochemical changes in the germination and ripening seeds of cereals and pulses in relation to the metabolism of bound forms of nicotinic acid (niacinogen).	5 years	3,53,300	91,740	2,61,560
15. -do-	Studies on presence of growth regulators in plants and plant parts, special reference to roots of water hyacinth and seeds of tropical plants with large endosperm.	5 years	2,70,150	1,46,044	1,24,106
16. Delhi	Physiology of the reproductive organs of seed.	5 years	2,85,700	1,48,203	1,37,497

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Madras (Loyola College)	Systematic and biological studies of Indian thrips.	5 years	2,41,900	77,284	1,64,616
26.	M.S. University of Baroda.	Effect of protein malnutrition and of different protein foods and maize performance and brain biochemistry in the rat.	5 years	2,23,090	85,819	1,37,271
27.	-do-	Studies on pyridinonucleotide metabolism in normal tissues and crown gall tumour of <u>Althea rosea</u> (Holly-hock)	5 years	1,89,750	50,953	1,38,797
28.	Punjab Agricultural Univ.	Acarine disease problem of honey bees.	5 years	1,63,332	88,206	75,126
29.	-do-	Evaluation of peanut varieties, strains, and related species of the genus <u>Arachis</u> for amino acid composition, quality of oil and agronomic character.	5 years	4,25,345	84,534	3,40,811
30.	-do-	Study of the factors affecting utilisation of low grade roughages and production of volatile fatty acids in the rumen of Indian cattle.	5 years	4,09,180	78,830	3,30,350
31.	-do-	Genetic studies for the establishment of linkage groups in <u>Pennisetum typhoides</u> (pearl millet)	5 years	2,58,960	40,594	2,18,366

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1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	Gujarat	Physiology of seed germination in relation to the early production of ascorbic acid and ascorbic acid oxidase in wheat and peanut.	5 years	2,55,700	44,250	2,11,450
18.	Kerala	Genetical effects of natural radiations from the monazite sands of Kerala.	5 years	1,45,760	58,307	87,453
19.	Lucknow	Carbohydrate metabolism in the toriacea plant	5 years	1,58,880	1,22,820	36,060
20.	-do-	Molydenum and iron as plant nutrients.	5 years	2,80,200	1,28,806	1,51,394
21.	-do-	Polyfructosan biosynthesis in fodder and its degradation.	3 years	1,10,100	72,722	37,378
22.	-do-	Taxonomic studies of several families of mallophage (chewing lice)	4 years	86,220	20,620	65,600
23.	-do-	Bio-chemical studies on members of the Loranthaceae parasitic on forest and fruit trees.	5 years	1,96,789	72,688	1,24,101
24	Madras	Biochemical genetical studies to elucidate 'host parasite relationship' of plant pathogens, using the technique of 'para-sexual recombination of filamentous fungi' (heterokaryosis)	5 years	1,19,200	40,640	78,560

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 9 : To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding revision of scale of pay of the Principal, Women's College.

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Consequent upon the revision of scales of pay of teachers in the Central Universities w.e.f. 1.4.1961, it was agreed by the Commission that the scale of pay of the Principal of the Women's College, Aligarh Muslim University be the same as that of the professor of the university (Rs.1000-50-1500) provided the post is not automatically upgraded for the present incumbent but is filled by advertisement. Subsequently, the Aligarh Muslim University informed that if the post of Principal was advertised, there was a possibility of the present incumbent of the post not being selected for it due to lack of qualifications prescribed for the post of a professorship or as a result of better qualified candidates coming forward in response to the advertisement. In the circumstances stated by the university, it was agreed that the existing Principal, Women's College may be placed in the scale of the post of a Reader (i.e. Rs.700-40-1100) and the question of raising the scale of pay of this post to that of Professor may be taken up when the present incumbent vacates the post and the post is filled by advertisement.

The Aligarh Muslim University has now stated that prior to 1961 all the teachers in the Women's College were in the Lecturers scale. Under the scheme of conversion of 20% posts of lecturers into additional Readerships in 1961, some of the teachers in the College have been placed in the Readers scale i.e. the scale in which the Principal of the College is working. This has created an anomalous situation which the head of the institution is in the same scale as some other teachers. It has also been stated that the present incumbent is holding the post of the Principal for the last 25 years, and that her work has been consistently good and she has carried on teaching and administrative duties efficiently. The university has therefore desired that she may be placed in the Professor's scale (1000-1500) w.e.f. 1.4.1961 in order to remove the anomaly and in view of the heavy responsibility of the post.

The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission
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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 10: To consider a proposal for the organisation of a short term course in Russian Language at Delhi University.

The University Grants Commission is receiving considerable assistance from Unesco in connection with the scheme of the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities. Under this scheme every year about 8 to 10 research fellows are sent to the U.S.S.R. for a period of 12 months. It had been suggested to the University Grants Commission that it would be desirable if the persons selected under the scheme and sent to U.S.S.R. have a basic course in Russian Language before they go to U.S.S.R. so that they are in a position to take up research work in the laboratories to which they are assigned in U.S.S.R. immediately on their arrival. The University of Delhi was approached to explore the possibility of organising such a course for the persons selected under the scheme for deputation to U.S.S.R. The University of Delhi have agreed to organise this course and have indicated the following requirements in this connection:

Recurring:

- A. Lecturer in the grade of Rs. 400-800 - 1
- B. Gramophone Records Rs. 200/-

Non-Recurring

- Taperecorder 1 Rs. 2,500/-
- Record Player 1 Rs. 500/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 11: To consider the question of payment of development grants to institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education, had some time back decided that the maintenance and development grants to the institutions declared by notification under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act 1956 as deemed to be universities may be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission as in the case of Central Universities and asked for confirmation of the Commission to the effect that the Commission's grants to these institutions will cover all their activities for which grants are being paid to them by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. The University Grants Commission considered this proposal in their meeting held on 2nd September 1964 and accepted the principle of paying maintenance grants to the institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act by the Commission. The Commission, however, decided that this be restricted to those activities of the institutions in respect of which they have been 'deemed to be universities'. The quantum of maintenance and development grants as also the sharing basis would be determined in each case after examination of the relevant facts. The views of the Commission were brought to the notice of the Government of India. The Ministry of Education have now asked for confirmation to the effect that the development grants will also be paid to the institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act in full as in the case of Central Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. In this connection, it may be pointed out that in the case of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi which have been declared as deemed to be universities under the U.G.C. Act, the Commission is paying development grants on cent per cent basis.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
2nd December 1964

Item No: 12 To consider a proposal from S.N.D.T.
/ of University for payment of a special grant
of Rs. 50 lakhs on the occasion of the
Golden Jubilee of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, S.N.D.T. Women's University has requested the Chairman, University Grants Commission for a special grant of Rs. 50,00,000 to the University on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the University which will be celebrated during 1966. It has been pointed out that the Commission had in the past given a grant of Rs. 1 crore to the universities which had completed 100 years and that the Commission should show the same consideration to S.N.D.T. Women's University also.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 16th January 1956 agreed that a suitable commemoration of the centenary of the universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras would justify a grant up to Rs. 1 crore each from the Commission in view of the fact that the foundation of these three universities marked a beginning of modern higher education in India. Subsequently, the Commission also agreed that the expenditure in this connection should be on development of a permanent nature such as construction or expansion of buildings and endowment of professorships, scholarships etc., and that no part of the grant should be spent on mere celebrations. Apart from this, the University Grants Commission has not given any lump grant to any other university for celebrating its Silver, Golden or Diamond Jubilee nor has any provision been made in the plan for this. In fact, the Commission in their meeting held on 4th April, 1962 regretted to give a special grant to Kerala University on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee. Only in the case of University of Allnabad a special grant not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 was agreed to be paid to the university on the occasions of its completing 70 years and the resolution of the Commission in this behalf is reproduced below:

"The Commission resolved that in view of the special difficulties and needs of the Allnabad University at the present time a special grant to enable them to meet their immediate needs may be given to them. It was agreed that this grant not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 may be paid by the Chairman after determining the specific needs of the university".

The University Grants Commission noted that the university was now attaining the age of 70 years and it was agreed that the grant may be given without a sharing requirement.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission
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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No.13 To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Vidya Bhawan Hostel of Visva-Bharati.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 14/15th April 1958 approved the proposal of Visva-Bharati University regarding the construction of Vidya Bhawan Hostel for 100 postgraduate students-at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000/- on the basis of Rs. 3,000/- for each seat. -The University submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 6,11,740/- excluding architect's fee, furniture and external services. The Commission in their meeting held on 7th February 1962 opined that the revised cost for the hostel was somewhat excessive and desired that efforts be made to see if the plans could be revised so as to bring down the cost. The plans were accordingly got examined by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission. In view of the special problems relating to construction of buildings in Santiniketan, it was not found possible to reduce the cost. As the areas provided were within the norms approved by the Commission, the revised cost of the project including architect's fee, furniture and external services was approved at Rs. 6,85,042/- as under and the Commission informed of the acceptance of the revised cost in their meeting held on 5th December 1962:

1. Cost of the Building	Rs. 5,11,421
2. Internal and External Services at the rate of 20%	Rs. 1,02,284
	Rs. 6,13,705
3. Contingencies at the rate of 3%	Rs. 18,411
	Rs. 6,32,116
4. Architect's fee at the rate of 6%	37,926
	Rs. 6,70,042
5. Furniture for 100 students @ Rs. 150/- per student.	15,000
Grand Total	Rs. 6,85,042

Subsequently the University intimated the tendered value of the building portion of the project at Rs. 5,16,928/- which was noted. The total assistance made available to the university so far for the project is Rs. 4,50,000/-. The University has now come up again with the revised estimates for the building portion of the project which have been worked out at Rs. 6,09,200 as against the tendered value of Rs. 5,06,927/-. The reasons for this variation as explained by the Hony. Chief Engineer of the university are reproduced below:-

"During the construction of the work by the contractor,

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it was discovered that the bill of quantities taken in the tender schedule in respect of a number of major items of work were highly under estimated and also glaring omissions of a number of essential items of work were made in the tender schedule.

This was pointed out to the Architect on several occasions with a request to draw up a revised estimate giving detailed explanation therefor for submission to the Commission and sanction of the revised estimate by the Commission so that the contractor's progressive bills during the construction of the work are not held up at any stage for want of sanction of fund for settlement of the contractor's bill.

But, in spite of my repeated requests the Architects have taken up an indifferent attitude and have not yet submitted the revised estimate. In order to avoid a serious situation as a result of suspension of payment to the contractor for work done, for want of sanction of the revised estimate by the Commission, I have no other alternative but to prepare a revised estimate of cost for construction of the building for submission to the Commission without further delay for sanction of the revised estimate, to meet the revised cost of the construction of the building.

Cyclostyle copies of detailed revised estimate is enclosed herewith for submission to the U.G.C. along with this report. An abstract of the revised estimate is given below.

1. Estimate of cost as per bill of quantities in the schedule of the accepted tender.	Rs. 5,16,927.00
2. Revised estimate of cost on the basis of revised bill of quantities in respect of items in the schedule of accepted tender.	Rs. 5,62,202.00
3. Estimate of cost of extra essential works not included in the bill of quantities in the schedule of accepted tender and sundry items of small extra works.	Rs. 46,952.67
Total	Rs. 6,09,154.67
or say	Rs. 6,09,200/-

It has also been indicated by the University that the building is being constructed without any deviation from the structural drawing prepared by the Architect and submitted to the U.G.C. along with the Architect's estimate of cost."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether the revised cost of the building portion of the project, as now intimated by the university, may be accepted.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964.

Item No.14: To consider a proposal from Prof. T.S.Sadasivan, Director, University Botany Laboratory, Madras for sending delegations of prominent Scientists in the country to International Congress, abroad.

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to the university/college teachers for attending International Congresses abroad in special cases where a teacher has been invited either to Chair the conference or a section of it or has been specially selected to contribute a paper provided the university/college where the teacher is working is willing to share 50% of the travel expenses (first class rail fare in India and economy class air fare abroad). For the 10th International Botanical Congress held in Edinburgh in August 1964, the University Grants Commission provided assistance to a few teachers from the universities under this scheme. Prof. T.S.Sadasivan, Director, University Botany Laboratory, Madras, who attended this Congress has, while giving his impressions on the Congress, suggested that the University Grants Commission may send their own delegation of 6-8 prominent scientists in the country in different fields of science, who, apart from holding their own in the International forum will help in bringing credit to Indian Universities and Indian Science as a whole. This should be besides the assistance being provided by the Commission to individual teachers. He has also suggested that a few prominent younger Indian Scientists already working in the countries in which the Congresses are held should also be deputed by the Commission. This would not be expensive as the scientists would already be there and this would provide confidence to these young people by coming into contact with their counterparts in different countries and through taking part in the discussions etc. A copy of the note sent by Prof. Sadasivan containing his impressions on the 10th International Botanical Congress held at Edinburgh is enclosed (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Dated 2nd December 1964

IMPRESSIONS ON THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS - EDINBURGH 1964.

The tenth International Botanical Congress was held at Edinburgh from the 3rd August and was preceded by a meeting of the Nomenclature Section of the Congress from the 28th July. This Congress was marked by the attendance of a large number of delegates from India, more than 20 members. Prof. K.A. Chowdhury, Prof. P. Maheshwari, Prof. P. Parija and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan were elected Vice-Presidents of the Congress. Excepting Prof. Parija the other three attended the Congress.

In consonance with the present day trend, the scientific programme of the Congress essentially consisted of whole day symposia on current topics in which many speakers were invited to participate. The organization of Sections and Symposia largely reflected the needed bias towards experimental disciplines while still retaining the classical fields of study for discussions. The Sections were Palaeontology, Mycology, Taxonomy, General Systematics, Applied Botany, Plant Pathology, Cell Structure, Morphology, Genetics, Sociology, Experimental Ecology, Physiology. Four Symposia were presided over by Indian delegates:

The present state of algal systematics - Cyanophyta (T.V. Desikachary - 5th August 1964).

Angiosperm Reproduction - III. (P. Maheshwari - 6th August).

Toxins as factors in Plant diseases (T.S. Sadasivan - 7th August).

Criteria for Classification in the Fungi Imperfecti (C.V. Subramanian - 10th August).

A number of delegates from India were invited to present papers in the Symposia:

- Maheshwari, P. - Control of Fertilization.
- Desikachary, T.V. - Problems in the Classification of blue green algae.
- Mahabale, T.S. - The Kota Maleri Stage and the Indian Mesozoic Floras.
- Rao, R. Seshagiri - Indian Species of Commelinaceae, a recent Revision.
- Rangaswamy, N.S. - Embryo Culture.
- Mehra, P.N. - Classification and phyletic relationships in the Hepaticae.
- Subramanian, C.V. - Generic Concepts and Classification of the Hyphomycetes.
- Singh, R.N. - Induction of mutation in blue-green algae.
- Gupta, A.B. - Drought resistance in Microcoleus chthonoplastes.

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One of the very important discussions that took place at the Congress was on "The Crisis in Botany" which was initiated by a reference by the President of the Congress, Prof. H. Godwin F.R.S., in his Presidential Address to the Congress. In this discussion specially selected invitees from different countries participated: Prof. A.J. Riker and Prof. K.V. Thimann from the U.S.A., Prof. R.D. Preston F.R.S., and Prof. W.O. James F.R.S., from the U.K., and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan from India. Various views were given on the reasons for the drain of scientific talent and non-availability of proper scientific talent for Botany. Many points were discussed, particularly that of focussing the attention of Governments in many parts of the world on the dangerous consequences of giving less importance to Biological Sciences. Prof. Riker gave a History of Botany from the point of benefits accruing to the community and on the future prospects. Prof. F.O. James discussed the problems of recruitment of students, the need for proper teaching in schools and the need for adequate publicity as for instance by radio and television and the need for carefully formulated national policies. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan spoke on the need for better facilities for teaching and research at University level and the problems facing the underdeveloped countries and also spoke on the extent to which Biologists are being properly employed in the national economy. The closing invited speaker, Prof. K.V. Thimann of Harvard, dealt with the question of "Our share in the shortcomings of Botany" suggesting ways and means of improvement and closer integration of Biochemistry and Biophysics and other bits of Botany which have been allowed to splinter off. A number of speakers from among the audience from various parts of the world expressed their views during general discussion. Prominent among them was Prof. P. Maheshwari from India whose views on the Brain drain as affecting Indian Science was very much appreciated. He was particularly of the view that Indian Scientists abroad must be recalled after a few years of training or attainment of a high standard of independent scientific thinking and research.

Considering the importance of this Botanical Congress the Government delegation consisted of only two persons. Despite this, with the generous help of the U.G.C. and the Universities more than 15 were able to go. It seems that some rethinking has to be done on the matter of sending delegations particularly to International Congresses and perhaps the U.G.C. itself can step into this area and send their own delegation of 6 to 8 prominent scientists in the country in different fields of science who will not only hold their own in these International Forums but will also help in bringing credit to Indian Universities and Indian Science as a whole. In any event, financial support given to individual scientists as hitherto should be continued, by the U.G.C. It would also seem fitting to depute promising and prominent younger scientists working in the countries in which the conferences or congresses are held, say about 15 or 20 of them working in different branches of Science. This would cost less as they are already there and this would give confidence to these young people as they will have the opportunity of scientific contacts and also opportunities to take part in discussion groups and emulate leading Men of Science in general demeanour.

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Item No. 15 - To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the Utilisation of the opening balance out of the Block Grant for the period ending 31.3.1965.

The block grant for the maintenance of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the quinquennium 1958-63 was fixed at Rs. 37 lakhs per annum. At the end of the above quinquennium, the Institute had an opening balance of Rs. 14.25 lakhs left with them. In accordance with the normal practice the opening balance is to be taken into account for the payment of maintenance grant for the next block grant period. The Institute has now represented that as they were not aware of the practice, they had entered into certain urgent commitments amounting to Rs. 9.77 lakhs as detailed below, the expenditure of which is to be adjusted against the opening balance of Rs. 14.25 lakhs:

(a)	Apparatus and equipment, etc.	..	Rs. 5,77,000/-
(b)	Fencing of the Institute Grounds.	..	Rs. 2,50,000/-
(c)	Amenities to students (Improvements in the hostel and mess facilities).	..	Rs. 1,00,000/-
(d)	Provision for special lectures and symposia.	..	Rs. 50,000/-

It is proposed that the opening balance to the extent indicated above may be adjusted against the expenditure of Rs. 9.77 lakhs for which the Institute is already committed.

The Institute has further suggested that they may be allowed to utilise the remaining balance of Rs. 4.48 lakhs (Rs. 14.25 - Rs. 9.77 lakhs) towards the following schemes:

- (a) Change over of Electric Power supply system from the present 4.4 KV. to 11 KV. costing Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.
- (b) Fencing of the strip of land (11 acres and 20 guntas) obtained on lease from the Government of Mysore for the planning of the experimental transmission line costing Rs. 50,000/-.

The scheme at (a) above was considered by the University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 5th November, 1964 and it was decided that further details may be obtained from the Institute. It is, therefore, proposed that the balance of Rs. 4.48 lakhs (after meeting the commitments of Rs. 9.77 lakhs) be adjusted against the block grant likely to be paid to the Institute for the year 1964-65 and that the assistance for schemes mentioned at (a) and (b) above, as and when approved by the Commission, may be paid separately.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 16: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for development of the Department of Biochemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has submitted a proposal for financial assistance required for the development of its Department of Biochemistry during the Third Five Year Plan period. The proposal involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000/- and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 30,000/- per annum. The Institute has requested that this proposal may be considered as a "plan development project" in accordance with the suggestion made by the U.G.C. committee which, while assessing the block grant for the Institute for the Third Plan period, recommended that any programmes of expansion, reorientation, introduction of new courses etc., to be taken up by the Institute may not be considered for purposes of fixation of the block grant but may be considered separately as plan projects. In this connection it may be mentioned that the development schemes of the various Science departments of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the Third Plan period have not been assessed by a visiting committee as is generally done in the case of other universities and institutions deemed to be universities under the U.G.C. Act. Accordingly no specific grants have been allocated so far to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the development schemes to be taken up by the different Science departments. The Institute was requested to send necessary proposals for this purpose. The present proposal however relates only to the needs of the Department of Biochemistry. It is likely that the proposals for other Science departments will follow in due course.

The Division of Biochemistry in the Indian Institute of Science has been engaged in advanced training and research work in various fields of Biochemistry particularly (1) Lipid and Vitamin Metabolism (2) Study of proteins (3) Endocrine biochemistry (4) Antibiotics and chemotherapy (5) Cytogenetics (6) Sanitation biochemistry and (7) Plan Biochemistry. A regular teaching programme has also been organised in recent years with a course of lectures on general Biochemistry in the first term and a course of advanced lectures in Biochemistry during the second term to about ten students who are admitted every year for research in this Department. In addition, lectures in Statistics, demonstration of analytical techniques in Biochemistry and monthly seminars on recent advances in Biochemistry are also conducted every year. During the last two years, summer schools in Biochemistry have been held in the Department with financial assistance from the U.G.C.

During the past 15 years, the department has trained over 150 research scholars of whom three were awarded the D.Sc. degree, 65 were awarded the Ph.D. degree and 37 others received the associateships and other research Conferments. The number of publications from the division over these years is more than 600 papers published in recognised Indian and foreign scientific journals.

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The present proposal for assistance is required for strengthening, in the remaining two years of the Third Plan, the training and research activities in (a) Lipid and Vitamin Metabolism (b) Structure, function, fractionation and nutritive value of protein and (c) Endocrine Biochemistry.

The proposal involves the following non-recurring and recurring expenditure:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total estimated expenditure</u>
A. <u>Non recurring</u>	
(i) Building	Rs. 50,000
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000
	<hr/>
Total N.R.:	Rs. 3,50,000
	<hr/>
B. <u>Recurring (for staff & maintenance)</u>	
(i) Additional staff of 1 Assistant Professor, 2 Lecturers and 1 Lab. Helper	(estimated cost) Rs. 24,000 p.a.
(ii) Maintenance	Rs. 9,000 p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No: 17 : To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the establishment of an extension Library Centre at Bikaner.

...

The University Grants Commission, during the Second Five Year Plan period, accepted the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the question of establishment of extension library centres in some selected universities with the help of the funds that were available from the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. The Commission in addition to laying down certain general principles regarding the location of such centres, their relationship with the main library of the university headquarters etc., also approved the establishment of three such centres during the Second Plan period. Of these, the first extension library centre at Madurai under the auspices of the Madras University was approved in July 1956 and the second extension library centre at Ludhiana under the auspices of the Panjab University was established in the year 1959. The third extension library centre was subsequently established in the year 1960 at Udaipur under the auspices of the Rajasthan University.

The following assistance was made available to the extension library centre at Udaipur during the Second Five Year Plan period :

- (i) \$ 75,000 for Books : From Wheat Loan funds
- (ii) Rs. 50,000 for Books : From U.G.C. funds
- (iii) Rs. 25,000 for furniture : -do-
- (iv) Staff of 1 librarian, 1 Assistant Librarian
2 Library Assistants and 2 Peons
(cost to be shared on 50:50 basis)
- (v) Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Building (2/3:1/3 sharing basis).

During the Third Plan period further amounts of Rs.75,000/- each (total Rs.1,50,000/-) has been sanctioned for purchase of books and journals in Science and Humanities subjects at this extension library centre. Against this, grants amounting to Rs.40,000/- for Science and Rs.30,000/- for Humanities have been paid to the University so far.

The Rajasthan University fully utilised during the Second Plan period the grants made available for the purchase of books and furniture and for the appointment of the necessary staff at the library extension centre at Udaipur. The University could not however take up the work relating to the construction of the library building because as against a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs (to be shared on 2/3:1/3 basis) approved for this building construction the university wanted to construct a building estimated to cost nearly Rs.9 lakhs exclusive of provision for furniture which would amount to a further

Rs.1.00 lakh. This estimate prepared by the university was considered too high particularly in view of the fact that the extension library building at Madurai was constructed at a cost of Rs.3,90,000/- and that at Ludhiana was constructed at Rs.6,05,000/-. The University was therefore requested to revise its estimates so as to bring it down to the level of the cost approved by the Commission for this purpose.

In the meanwhile, consequent upon the establishment of a new university, namely, the University of Udaipur at Udaipur, 7 colleges located in that area and originally affiliated to Rajasthan University became affiliated to the new university of Udaipur from 1.7.1964. The Commission at its meeting held on 1st April 1964 while considering the question of making available grants for the development of the Udaipur University also desired that the question of transfer of the extension library centre at Udaipur and the Geology Department of Rajasthan University both located at Udaipur to the new University of Udaipur may be taken up for consideration at an appropriate time when the Udaipur University has made progress in its development. The question of transfer of the extension library centre at Udaipur from Rajasthan University to the Udaipur University was discussed with the authorities of both the universities by the Secretary and the Dy. Secretary (Science) of the U.G.C.

The Rajasthan University has now conveyed its willingness to agree to transfer the extension centre at Udaipur to the Udaipur University provided the U.G.C. agreed to assist financially the Rajasthan University to establish a similar extension library centre at Bikaner and provide for this purpose the following grants :

- (1) Rs. 8 lakhs for construction of building.
- (2) Rs. 5 lakhs for purchase of books and journals.
- (3) Assistance for the appointment of staff of one Librarian, one Assistant Librarian, two Library Assistants and two Peons.

It may be mentioned in this connection that apart from the actual question of transfer of the assets so far acquired by the Udaipur Extension Library Centre of Rajasthan University to the Udaipur University, the present proposal of the Rajasthan University implies consideration of the following points :

- (a) Whether the University Grants Commission should agree to the university making it conditional that the transfer could be made if Rajasthan University is assisted to establish another centre at Bikaner.
- (b) Whether it would be possible for the U.G.C. to provide necessary funds in the Third Plan period for helping universities to establish more extension library centres because the three centres established earlier in the Second Plan period were partly established with the help available from the India Wheat Loan Programme.
- (c) Whether there is a need for more library extension centres to be developed in the Third Plan particularly in view of the fact that another scheme of assisting the affiliated colleges to establish text book libraries of their own has also been sanctioned by the U.G.C. during the Third Plan period.

The proposal of the Rajasthan University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 18: To further reconsider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the development proposal of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University.

...

The Commission at its meetings held on 4th December 1963 (Item No. 13) and 5th February 1964 (Item No. 40) considered the proposal of the Allahabad University for financial assistance to the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science and desired that the requirements of the Institute may be assessed by an Expert Committee. The report of the Expert Committee was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1964 (Item no. 39). The item was however withdrawn since it was desired that information relating to the exact relationship and status of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science with the Allahabad University may be obtained and placed before the Commission. The university authorities were requested to indicate clearly the relationship of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science vis-a-vis the university and the reply received from the university vide their letter of 21st September 1964 was included in the Item No. 35 placed before the Commission at its meeting on 7th October 1964. The reply furnished by the University was not considered sufficient to indicate the exact relationship between the Institute and the University and accordingly the item was again desired to be withdrawn.

Subsequently the Vice-Chancellor of the University was requested to specifically clarify the position with regard to the several points as indicated in the letter placed as Annexure I and the reply received from the Vice-Chancellor is placed as Annexure II.

From the reply received from the Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, it would appear that the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science is an integral part of the Department of Chemistry, Allahabad University and all admissions, appointments of staff, budget and auditing of the accounts of the Institute are done as a part of the university itself. All properties and assets of the Institute are assets of the University. There is no special provision for governing the status of the Institute except that Dr.N.R.Dhar is its life time Director.

Accordingly the report of the Expert Committee is again placed before the Commission for consideration as Annexure III. The recommendations made by the committee would involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.3,40,000/- and a recurring expenditure of Rs.15,000/- per annum. Since the Institute is entirely engaged in post-graduate work, the grants for this purpose will have to be provided entirely by the U.G.C. in accordance with the policy of the Commission during the Third Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item 18

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dr. V.S. Patankar,
Deputy Secretary (Science)

October 19, 1964

D.O.No.F.22-17/61 (S)

My dear Vice-Chancellor,

You will kindly recall the discussions we had regarding the status of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Science in the Allahabad University set up and its relation vis-a-vis the Department of Chemistry in the University. I shall be grateful if you will kindly elucidate in this connection the following points :-

- (a) Whether the Sheila Dhar Institute is treated either as part of the University Department of Chemistry or as a separate Department of the University or as a recognised research institute or as an institute affiliated to the University.
- (b) Whether all admissions to the Institute and appointments of staff members of the Institute are made by the University in accordance with the relevant statutes or regulations and whether the staff members of the Institute are governed by the service rules applicable to teachers of the University.
- (c) Whether the day-to-day administration and maintenance of the Institute is vested with the University.
- (d) Whether the budget of the Institute forms a part of the University's budget and the accounts of the Institute are audited by the same auditors who audit the University's accounts.
- (e) Whether all properties and assets of the Institute have become a part of the University.
- (f) Whether any special provisions exist governing the status of this Institute.

An elucidation of these points is necessary for considering the University's proposal for assistance to the Sheila Dhar Institute as well as another proposal relating to the Department of Chemistry for grants required for teaching and research in Agricultural Chemistry.

Sd/-
V.S. Patankar

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Annexure II to Item 18

Copy of the letter No.D.O.VC/D.Misc.89/63, dated October 28, 1964 from Dr.Balbhadrā Prasad, D.Sc. Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, addressed to Dr.V.S. Patankar, Deputy Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi:

....

Please refer to your D.O.letter No.F.22-17/61(S) dated 22nd October, 1964 regarding the status of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science in the Allahabad University set up and its relation vis-a-vis to the Department of Chemistry in the University. The required information is given below seriatum :-

(a) The Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science is an integral part of the Chemistry Department of Allahabad University and it takes only research scholars for D.Phil. and D.Sc. degrees.

(b) (i) The admissions of research scholars to the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science is done by the University.

(ii) All the appointments of staff are made by the University in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Statute and Ordinances of the University of Allahabad.

(iii) The service rules, applicable to the teachers and other staff of the University are applicable to the teachers and other staff of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science.

(c) The day-to-day administration is vested in the Director of the Institute who has been appointed by the Executive Council.

(d) (i) The Budget of the Institute is an integral part of the University Budget.

(ii) The accounts of the Institute are audited by the same Auditors who audit the accounts of the University.

(e) All properties and assets of the Institute are assets of the University.

(f) There is no special provision for governing the status of the Institute, except that Dr.N.R. Dhar is its life-time Director.

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Annexure III to Item 18

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the development needs of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University during the Third Five Year Plan period.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members to visit Allahabad University to assess the development needs of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Department of Chemistry, Allahabad University :

1. Dr.R.V. Tamhane,
Adviser on Soil Conservation,
Ministry of Food & Agriculture,
Government of India.
2. Prof.G.Rangaswamy,
Dean,
Faculty of Agriculture,
Annamalai University.
3. Dr.D.Shankar Narayan,
Education Officer (Science)
University Grants Commission.

The members of the Committee with the exception of Dr.G. Rangaswamy visited the Institute on 1st June, 1964. The members visited the various laboratories of the Institute and held detailed discussions with the staff and the M.Sc. and Ph.D. students working in the Institute under the guidance and personal supervision of Dr.N.R. Dhar, Director of the Institute. The members later met with the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science is an integral part of the Department of Chemistry, University of Allahabad and is under the administrative and academic control of the university. The laboratories and the building of this institute have been donated to the University by Dr.N.R.Dhar for promotion of research work in Chemistry with special reference to the development of Agriculture. Dr.N.R.Dhar, according to the conditions of the endowment is its Honorary Director for his life time. Apart from this fact, the entire administration and maintenance of the Institute is with the University of Allahabad. The Institute receives grant-in-aid from the Government of U.P. The main activity of the Institute is to train research students working towards doctorate degrees in Chemistry of the Allahabad University. Some of the members of the staff participate in the teaching of the M.Sc. Chemistry at the Department of Chemistry, Allahabad University and this teaching co-ordination between the Institute and the Department of Chemistry is proposed to be strengthened considerably from the next academic year.

The Chemical and physical laboratories have been adequately equipped with the glassware, rare chemicals and instruments. However, it was felt during the discussion that if adequate space and more funds were provided then not only the outturn of research work would be accelerated but some of the fundamental problems which are at present

not being tackled due to the lack of certain specialised instruments and equipment would be handled satisfactorily if the facilities are provided.

Dr. N.R. Dhar himself is an eminent chemist and has been devoting his energy and time in investigating and solving some of the important aspects in the agricultural chemistry related to the availability of major plant nutrients like Nitrogen and Phosphorus. In addition to this research, investigations on colloids, nitrogen and phosphorus transformation and all related aspects of theoretical and physical chemistry are being investigated under his guidance. At the time of our visit there were nearly 15 to 20 scholars working under his guidance for M.Sc. and Ph.D. of the Allahabad University on different problems of Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

The Institute through the university provides to the students working in the laboratories five scholarships of the value of Rs.75/- to Rs.100/- out of the endowment funds. There are at present two scholars receiving scholarships from the Government of India and one research scholar and one junior fellowship receiving fellowships already by the University Grants Commission. Some of the schemes sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been completed.

This institute which has been functioning for more than 25 years could perhaps be considered as the first research institute of its kind devoted exclusively to the basic problem of the use of manures and fertilizers of indigenous and exotic source to find ways and means for increasing the crop production. Not only the practical aspects are being studied but both fundamental and industrial aspects are also investigated with a view to understand the physical and chemical conditions under which the maximum utilization and benefit of the manures and fertilizers could be derived.

The work on Nitrogenous material and its transformation in the form of available nitrogen in the soil through photochemical action and fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is most interesting. However, to understand the transformation of nitrogen from complex organic and inorganic source is not so simple and unless the Institute is fully equipped with the modern technology and equipment such problem will not be fully understood and solved.

Under the tropical conditions like, India, Nitrogen plays an important role in improving the fertility of soil, and therefore forms an important research subject. It is gratifying to see that the Institute is devoting its major attention to investigate this problem, has also taken up research on phosphatic fertilizers which is also another important basis study in soil fertility.

This Institute, therefore, deserved full support both in finance and equipment. As regards equipment, it is felt that 'mass spectro-scope' which is very essential instrument to understand the different stages of Nitrogen transportation should be added to this Institute as a part of its specialised instrument. In addition, it was also felt that certain aspects of plant physiology which are related to the uptake and the metabolism of plant nutrients should also be undertaken and for this it may be needed to have green-house attached to this Institute with additional specialised staff.

There is thus great need of improvement and enlargement of this Institute for the very specialised branch of research which this Institute has undertaken to investigate.

It is therefore recommended that the proposals made by the Allahabad University for financial assistance for further development of this Institute particularly for (i) construction of the first floor of the Institute (ii) laboratory equipment and research chemicals and (iii) additional staff may be considered favourably by the Commission. It is also suggested that the Director of the Institute may be requested to take up additional work of plant physiology aspects related to the up-take of nutrients and for this purpose necessary facilities like pot-culture house and field equipment may be provided. With a view to ensure a continuation of the research activities of this Institute, it is also felt desirable that a senior staff member with adequate training and research experience in agricultural chemistry and related aspects of agronomy should be appointed in this institute so that he would be able to provide the necessary leadership as and when it becomes essential. The Committee therefore recommends that the following grants may be provided to the Allahabad University for the purposes of development of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science. Since the Institute is mainly engaged in post-graduate teaching and research the grants to be made available by the Commission may be paid on 100% basis. In the case of the staff to be appointed the University should however assure that these posts would be continued to be maintained from the University's own resources or with the help of the State Government when the assistance from the Commission will cease at the end of five year :

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | <u>Non-Recurring</u> | 1. Buildings - for constructing the first floor including the cost of laboratory fittings, services and furniture | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| : | | 2. Laboratory equipment | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| | | 3. Special research chemicals | Rs. 20,000 |
| | | 4. Miscellaneous - a small experimental green house including pot-culture rooms. | Rs. 20,000 |
| II. Recurring - Staff | | | |
| | | 1 Reader and one Lecturer | Rs. 15,000
(per annum) |

Meeting:
2nd December 1964

Item No: 13 - To consider a proposal from the Agra University regarding establishment of a School of Solid State Physics in the Department of Physics of D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.

The D.S.B. Government College, Nainital sent a proposal in September, 1963 through the Agra University for starting a School of Solid State Physics at its Department of Physics at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,90,000 as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 66,000 per annum for a period of five years. The proposal was referred to the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development needs of the Colleges in Agra City for development of Post-graduate studies. The Committee expressed its inability to consider the proposal since the question of development of D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital was outside its terms of reference. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the proposal may be examined separately by an Expert Committee. But before doing this, it was felt desirable that the views of the State Government of U.P. and its willingness to provide necessary matching grants may be obtained as this college is a Government College maintained by the U.P. Government.

In the meantime, the College sent a revised proposal (enclosed as Annexure I) for setting up the aforesaid school of solid state Physics at a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,90,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 32,270/- for 1964-65, Rs. 52,440 for 1965-66 and Rs. 63,680 for 1966-67. The revised proposal was referred to the State Government of U.P. in order to ascertain their views and whether the State Government would be prepared to provide the necessary matching grant in case the scheme was considered and approved by the Commission.

The State Government have since informed vide Annexure II that they are prepared in principle to provide matching share for the implementation of the proposal on the standard pattern provided the University Grants Commission agree to give their share of grant for a period of five years from the date the scheme is put into effect.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the D.S.B. Government College, Nainital which is a Government maintained affiliated Post-graduate College of Agra University has received the normal assistance of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the Department of Physics under the U.G.C. Scheme for assisting Post-graduate Science Departments in affiliated colleges during the Third Plan period. The present proposal aims at upgrading the Department of Physics of the D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital to a School of Solid State Physics and to provide its members of staff the same scales of pay and other facilities as in a university department. The development of facilities for research for Solid State Physics in the Department of Physics of this College would appear to be somewhat on the lines of the U.G.C. scheme of setting up of Centres of Advanced Study in specific disciplines of a subject in university departments.

In accordance with the general policy of the Commission, assistance to the post-graduate departments of affiliated colleges is limited for the duration of III Five Year Plan period.

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Also the assistance to a post-graduate department of Physics is fixed up to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- as U.G.C. share (at 2/3rd in the case of existing departments and 1/2 in case of new departments) and to be utilised by the College for whatever purposes it requires the amount to be utilised. The reply from the U.P. State Government mentioned above that U.G.C. assistance should be for five years from the date this scheme is put into effect, therefore, makes it conditional before the State Government could agree to support this scheme financially.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Details of expenditure on Equipment, space, staff for the proposed 66 school of Solid State Physics, D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.

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Details of Expenses	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Remarks:
<u>Non-Recurring</u>				
(Non-recurring expenditure) U.P. Govt. share is 1/3rd of the total grant				
1:- Space				
(a) 4 additional rooms 20'x30'	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.4,000/-	Nil	1964-65 Rs.10,333/33
	4,000/-			1965-66 Rs. 1,333/33
				1966-67 Rs. Nil
	Rs.34,000/-	Rs.4,000/-		
<u>2. Equipment</u>				
(a) Additional equipment for a course of specialisation in Solid State Physics at M.Sc. stage. Neutron diffraction set conductivity and hall effect measuring units. Magnetic balance and Dielectric measuring devices will be acquired.	Estimated cost			
	Rs.50,000/-	35,000/-	Nil	Non-Recurring expenditure U.P. Govt. share will be 1/3rd of the total grant.
(b) Equipment for Research work				
Concave grating for high resolution and dispersion (Mount to be made in India) One	Rs.20,000/-	10,000/-	Nil	-do-
(c) Infrared spectrograph or N.M.R. spectrometer - One		80,000/-		
3. Electron Paramagnetic resonance spectrometer - One	Rs.40,000/-	40,000/-	Nil	-do-
4. Wide band oscilloscope for multiple measurements and calibration - One	Rs.20,000/-	---		

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Details of expenses	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Remarks
(5) Monochromators - 2	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-	--	1964-65-Rs. 51,666/67 1965-66-Rs. 61,666/67 1966-67-Rs. Nil
(6) Miscellaneous instrument, Electric components, light sources, furnaces etc.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-	Nil	
	<u>Rs. 155,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 135,000/-</u>		
<u>Non-recurrent Library</u>				
(a) Non-recurrent Books and back number journals.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-		U.P. Govt. share is 1/3rd of the total expenditure 1964-65-Rs. 3,333/33 1965-66-Rs. 1,666/67 1966-67-Rs. Nil
	<u>Rs. 10,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 5,000/-</u>		

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Year wise Summary of total equipment & staff

Details:	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Remarks:
<u>Non-recurring</u>				
A-Space	30,000/-	4,000/-		U.P.Govt. share 1964-65 Rs. 10,333/34 1965-66 Rs. 1,333/-34 1966-67 Rs. Nil
B-Equipment:-M.Sc. Equipment, Research Equipment.	1,15,000/-	1,85,000/-		U.P.Govt. share 1964-65 Rs. 51,666.67 1965-66 Rs. 61,666/67 1966-67 Rs. Nil
C-Library Non-Recurring	1,000/-	5,000/-		U.P. Government share: 1964-65 Rs. 3,333.34 1965-66 Rs. 1,666.66 1966-67 Rs. Nil
Non Total /recurring grant	1,96,000/-	1,94,000/-		1964-65 Rs. 65,333.33 1965-66 Rs. 64,666.66 1966-67 Rs. Nil
<u>2. Recurring grant</u>				
(a) Up keep of Lab.	12,000/-	12,000/-	Rs. 12,000/-	U.P.Govt. share is 6000/ Upto 65-66 and in 1966-67 it is Rs. 12,000/-
(b) Staff Professor - One Reader - Two Lecturers - four Technicians - Three	18,270/-	38,440/-	49,680/-	U.P.Govt. share 1964-65 Rs. 9,135/- 1965-66 Rs. 19,220/- 1966-67 Rs. 49,680/-
Library - Recurring	2,000/-	2,000/-	2,000/-	Rs. 1000/- up 1965-66 & after march Rs. 2000/-
Total recurring grant	32,270/-	52,440/-	63,680/-	

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Details of recurring expenditure for which U.P. Govt. share will $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total expenses involved in third plan period and it will be full after this plan

Details of expenses	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Remarks:	
1. Staff (a) Professor in the scale 1000-1500-One	8,050/- 1,150/- p.m. for seven months:	14,400/-	15,000/-	U.P. Govt. share is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total expenditure & after March 1966 will be full.	
(b) Reader in scale 700-1100-One	4,900/- for seven months:	8,880/-	9,360/-		
(c) Lecturer in the scale 400/- to 800/-	Rs. 2800/- for 7 months (One)	14,760/- (Three)	20,640/- (four)		-do-
(d) Lab. Technicians-Three in the scale 120-200.	Rs. 2,520/-	4,500/-	4,680/-		-do-
<hr/>					
2. Recurring grant on equipment, upkeep and replacements.					
(a) Laboratory upkeep	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-	U.P. Govt. share is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total expenses and after March 1966 will be full.	
(b) Workshop items	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-		
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3. For books and journals:	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-		

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Annexure II to Item N : 1)

Copy of letter No: CII/3207/XV-120(19)/1304
dated the 20th October, 1964 from the Secretary,
U.P. State Government, (Education Department)
Lucknow to the Secretary, University Grants
Commission, New Delhi.

Subject:- Development of post-graduate studies in basic
sciences - Financial assistance by the University
Grants Commission.

In continuation of State Government's telegram
of October 13, 1964, on the subject mentioned above, I am
directed to say that the State Government are prepared in
principle to provide their matching share for the scheme on
the standard pattern, provided the University Grants Commission
agree to give their share of grant for a period of 5 years
from the date the scheme is put into effect.

2. As the Budget proposals for 1965-66 are going
to be finalised soon, the State Government would be grateful
if the decision of the Commission in the matter is communicated
to them at a very early date.

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 20: To consider a note regarding the programme of Exchange of visits by younger Scientists between India and the United Kingdom.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th December 1962 (Addl. Item No. 16) considered the scheme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between U.K. and India in collaboration with the British Council and the Indian High Commissioner in London. The Commission approved the scheme, in principle, and subsequently in the year 1963, three scientists from U.K. visited India and one scientist from an Indian University proceeded to U.K. under this programme. During the year 1963, however, it became apparent that in addition to the universities, other institutions, such as the National Laboratories and research institutes desired to participate in the programme.

With a view to expanding the scope of the scheme, to put it on a planned basis and to implement it in co-operation with the other organisations interested in the programme, the University Grants Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Government of India has appointed an Advisory Committee with the Chairman, U.G.C. as Chairman of the Committee and consisting of members representing the Ministry of Education, the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, the British Council and the University Grants Commission.

The details of the programme are indicated in Annexure I.

The Advisory Committee held its first meeting on the 20th October 1964. A copy of the agenda papers and the minutes of the meeting of that committee are enclosed as Annexure II.

As per decision arrived at that meeting, nominations of scientists for participation under this programme during the year 1964-65 have been invited from all universities and other research institutions. A copy of the circular issued in this connection is attached as Annexure III.

Action is also being taken to bring out a printed booklet giving the necessary details about the programme and providing a specimen copy of the application form also for purposes of receiving the nominations.

During the year 1964-65, the British Council in London and the Indian High Commission have recommended six scientists, one each in the subjects of Physics, Botany, Geology and Electrical Engineering and two in Chemistry. The British Council has also made four alternate nominations in the same subjects in case any of the persons among the first six is unable to make the trip during this year. It would be possible for the Indian side also to send to the U.K. a corresponding number of (six) scientists for visiting institutions in the U.K. during this year.

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According to the financial arrangements agreed upon, the British Council in London meets the cost of international travel (both ways) of the U.K. scientists visiting India and the Indian side is to meet the expenditure on board and lodging, internal travel and payment of an out-of-pocket allowance at Rs.10/- per day. In the case of the Indian scientists proceeding to U.K., the Indian side is to meet the cost of the Air travel by economy class both ways and the U.K. side will provide a suitable maintenance allowance while in U.K. The estimated expenditure on each of the scientists from U.K. visiting India and the scientists to be sent from India to U.K. is expected to be on an average Rs.4,000/- per annum which may be approved. It is likely that in future years more scientists from either side may be able to participate under this programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BY YOUNGER SCIENTISTS
INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The programme agreed between the Government of India, Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research with the Indian High Commission in London and the University Grants Council in London is designed to enable younger Indian and British Universities and Institutions to have closer contacts. Suitably qualified Indian scientists are given opportunities to visit British institutions and to take part in a research projects for which funds and similar facilities will be provided in the Indian direction also.

ELIGIBILITY

Scientists between the ages of 25 and 35 years of age who hold permanent staff appointments at a University or research institute are invited to submit applications for participation in this programme.

3. VALUE OF THE AWARD

The selected scientists will be the guests of the U.K. authorities who will provide full hospitality or suitable maintenance allowance while in U.K. and the U.G.C. or the C.S.I.R. in India will meet the expenditure of the return tourist class air fare of the selected scientists.

4. CONDITIONS OF AWARD

(a) Applications must be made in triplicate on the forms prescribed for this purpose.

(b) All applications must be sponsored by the applicants Head of the Department and the University authorities with an assurance that necessary leave on full salary will be provided in the case of candidates selected to participate in the programme.

(c) Applicants are expected to spend a sufficient time at one of the institutions/universities in U.K. to carry out a satisfactory programme of work. This will normally involve a visit of three to four months but requests for attachment of six weeks and above will also be considered. The scientists will normally spend at least two-thirds of the periods at any one institution and should be prepared to participate in symposia and discussion groups and may also be asked to give a course of lectures. In addition, short visits to one or two other institutions may also be possible.

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5. The U.K. authorities will be requiring a suitable attachment bearing in mind requirements and suggestions of his respective country. Applicants should give full details of all contacts that they may have made previously with any university or institution in U.K.

6. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING APPLICATIONS

(a) Three copies of the completed application should be submitted through the candidates Head Department and the University to the Secretary, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, (Mathura Road), New Delhi.

(b) Applications must be received not later than 30th November 1964 for visits likely to take place May-July 1965 and (ii) in the case of visits likely to take place in September 1965 to February 1966, the applications must reach before 31st January 1965.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF EXCHANGE OF YOUNG
SCIENTISTS BETWEEN INDIA AND UNITED KINGDOM

Meeting:
20th October, 1964
10.30. A.M.

Items for discussion

1. To consider the objectives of the programme and its implementation during 1962-64.

The main objective of the scheme is to encourage exchange of promising young scientists between United Kingdom and India to stimulate scientific research and training. It also aims at raising the standards through discussions and personal contacts. The scheme provides an opportunity for young scientists to spend periods ranging from 6 weeks to a maximum of about 4 months in institutions of advanced research in either country. The scheme for the present will be confined to fundamental sciences only.

A beginning of this programme was made in the end of the year 1962. During the year 1963 three scientists, viz., Dr. D. M. Brown, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge University (Special field - Chemistry), Dr. Martin J. Wells, Churchill College, Cambridge University (Special field - Zoology: Marine Biology) and Dr. A. Mackay, London University (Special field - Physics) visited India for periods ranging from 3 weeks to 12 weeks. They were placed at Indian Universities carrying on research work in the field of their special interest. The programme was arranged by the U.G.C. and all expenditure connected with their visits i.e., internal travel, hospitality and out-of-pocket allowance was met by the U.G.C.

On the India to U.K. side of the programme, Dr. P. Krishna, Lecturer in Physics, Banaras Hindu University spent a period of 6 months in 1964 at the Cambridge University for work and training in Electron Microscopy. The cost of international travel of Dr. Krishna was met by the U.G.C. and his maintenance and other expenditure while in U.K. was met by the British Council.

2. To consider the mode of operation of the programme followed by the U.K. side.

The British Council, London has issued a notification to all universities and research institutions in the U.K. outlining the nature of the programme and inviting applications from candidates desirous of visiting India for short periods. A copy of this notification is enclosed. A copy of the application form designed for this purpose by the British Council in U.K. is also attached.

3. To consider the mode of operation of programme to be followed on the India side.

(A) It has been decided that the U.G.C. who first initiated this exchange programme will continue to operate this programme in collaboration with the other organisations,

namely, the Council of scientific industrial research and the Ministry of Education. Since the scientists coming from the U.K. would be placed in (i) universities as well as (ii) national and regional research laboratories coming under the purview of the C.S.I.R. and (iii) engineering and technical institutions coming under the purview of the Technical Division of the Ministry of Education, the programme as a whole will have to be operated in consultation with the organisation concerned with regard to the placement and programme of visiting scientists, selection of personnel and also sharing of the financial and other responsibility. The advice of the British Council in New Delhi will be helpful in the operation of the programme. As such the committee constituted provides for representation of the various organisations interested for this programme.

(B) According to the present financial arrangement, the British Council in London meets the cost of the international travel (both ways) of the U.K. scientists visiting India. The Indian side is to meet the expenditure on (i) board and lodging, (ii) internal travel by Air or train, (iii) payment of an out-of-pocket allowance @ Rs.10/- per day. In the case of the Indian scientists proceeding to the U.K., the Indian side is to meet the cost of international Air travel by economy class (both ways) and the U.K. side, namely, the British Council will meet the expenditure on maintenance, internal travel and payment of out-of-pocket allowance to the Indian scientists while in U.K. As indicated above, the scientists visiting from U.K. to India are likely to be placed depending upon their research interest and often previous arrangements in (1) universities coming under the purview of the U.G.C., (2) national and other laboratories coming under the purview of the C.S.I.R. and (3) other institutions coming under the purview of the Ministry of Education. Similarly the scientists to be sent to the U.K. would also be selected from all these categories of institutions. As such it would be desirable to apportion the responsibilities relating to (a) meeting of the financial obligations, (b) programme and placement of scientists, (c) selection of persons to be sent to U.K.

As regards the terms to be offered to Visiting Scientists from U.K., the following is suggested for consideration:-

- (i) Cost of internal travel by air or 1st Class train for travels as per programme approved.
- (ii) A monthly salary of Rs.1000/- in case of 'A' Class cities or Rs.750/- in case of other cities or provide free board and lodging in the university guest house, wherever it is possible to provide such hospitality.
- (iii) Rs.10/- as out-of-pocket expense allowance per day.

(C) The Advisory Committee set up for the purpose would generally lay down the guiding principles, would make selections of persons as well as accept candidates recommended by the U.K. side. The actual placement and detailed programme in respect of each scientist may be worked out by UGC/CSIR/Ministry of Education depending upon the institutions in which the scientists are to be placed in India.

(D) As regards the selection of Indian scientists to visit U.K., it may be possible to suitably adapt the application form designed for this purpose by the British Council.

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in U.K. Applications for this purpose could be either invited by the U.G.C. or by the respective organisations from institutions coming under their purview. The applications could be considered by the committee as a whole and final selections made for this purpose.

- 4. To consider the specific proposals received from U.K.

The British Council and the High Commission for India in U.K. have recommended the names of the following scientists for participation in the programme during the year 1964-65 for visiting Indian Universities and other research institutions:-

- (1) Dr. M. A. Bennet (Inorganic Chemistry)
Lecturer,
University College,
London.
- (2) Dr. D. M. Bird (Electrical Engineering),
Lecturer,
Bristol University.
- (3) Dr. F. Ashton (Cosmic Ray Physics)
Lecturer,
Durham University.
- (4) Dr. G. Kelling (Geology)
Lecturer,
University of Swansea.
- (5) Dr. K. R. Lewis (Botany)
Lecturer,
Oxford University.
- (6) Dr. F. L. Swinton (Physical Chemistry),
Lecturer,
Royal College of Science and Technology,
Glasgow.

In addition to the six scientists listed above, the British Council have placed the following four scientists on the waiting list to be considered for assignment to India if any of the above six are unable to make the trip to India during this year:-

- (1) Dr. V. J. Phillips (Electrical Engineering)
Lecturer
University College of Swansea.
- (2) Dr. T. B. Jones (Ionospheric Physics),
Lecturer
Leicester University.
- (3) Dr. T. N. Clifford (Geology)
Lecturer,
University College,
Leeds.
- (4) Dr. G. G. Bloodworth (Electronics),
Lecturer,
University of Southampton.

The nominations listed above have been accepted and Dr. F. Ashton has already arrived in India and is at present working at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

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5. To consider the specific proposals received from India side.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has forwarded to the U.G.C. the applications of 5 Scientists nominated by the Atomic Energy Establishment for being considered under this programme. These applications could perhaps be considered along with the other applications to be received after inviting applications from universities and other research institutions when the procedure for this purpose has been finalized.

Visits between Britain and India
for younger scientists

1. The Science Adviser to the Indian High Commission and the British Council have recently agreed to institute a new exchange scheme designed to help the younger scientists in universities and research institutions in Britain and India to maintain closer contact.

2. The scheme provides an opportunity for British Scientists, preferably between 27 and 35 years of age to spend from a minimum of six weeks to a maximum of about four months at an Indian Institution. The Indian Authorities will be the hosts in India and the British Council will pay the return tourist class air fare. The number of awards is very limited, and it has been agreed to invite applications from scientists in specified fields each year; the fields selected for 1964-65 are Electrical Engineering, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Physics.

3. We would be grateful if you would bring the scheme to the notice of the younger members of your staff, and we enclose some leaflets giving details of the scheme together with some application forms. You will note that applications from members of your department have to be submitted through you and we would appreciate your confidential opinion on the suitability of the candidates and of their programmes.

4. As implied by the title of the scheme, corresponding facilities will exist to enable Indian scientists to visit Britain. Scientists visiting India will be encouraged to make recommendations for return visits, but it is not intended that this should operate on a direct exchange basis. A visit to India by a member of your staff would not imply any obligation on your part to accept an Indian research worker in return. We may, however, approach you at a later date if one of the Indian applicants should have research interests closely related to those of your department and we would ask you to give such requests sympathetic consideration, although we realise that such short attachments may sometimes be difficult.

Sd/-
F.M. BEATTY
DIRECTOR
SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

VISITS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA
FOR YOUNGER SCIENTISTS

General

This scheme, agreed between the Science Adviser to the Indian High Commission and the British Council, is designed to enable younger scientists in Indian and British institutions to maintain closer contacts. Suitably qualified British Scientists will be given the opportunity to visit an Indian institution and to take part in a research project for a short period, and similar facilities will exist in the reverse direction.

2. Eligibility

Scientists between the ages of 27 and 35 years of age, and who hold staff appointments at a university or research institute, are invited to submit applications.

3. Value of Award

The scientist will be the guest of the Indian Authorities who will provide full hospitality, and the British Council will pay the return tourist class air fare.

4. Conditions of Award

- i) Applications must be made in triplicate on the forms provided.
- ii) All applications must be sponsored by the applicant's head of department.
- iii) Applicants are expected to spend a sufficient time at the Indian institution to carry out a satisfactory programme of work; this will normally involve a visit of three or four months but proposals for attachments of six weeks and upwards will be considered. They will normally spend at least two-thirds of the time at one institution and should be prepared to participate in symposia and discussion groups, and may be asked to give a course of lectures.
- iv) The Indian Authorities will be responsible for arranging a suitable attachment, bearing in mind the candidate's requirements and suggestions. Applicants should give full details of any arrangements or contacts that they may have made privately with an Indian institution.

5. Instructions for submitting applications.

- i) Three copies of the completed application form should be submitted through the candidate's head of department who is requested to forward two copies to The Director, Science Department, The British Council, 59, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.I.
- ii) Applications must be received in London by 15th February, 1964 for visits in June-Dec. 1964
1st May, 1964 for visits in September 1964-Feb. 1965.
- iii) Short-listed candidates may be asked to attend for interview in London. The Council would pay the expenses of a candidate based on the cost of a second class return rail fare to London and, if necessary, overnight accommodation.

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VISITS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA FOR YOUNGER
SCIENTISTS
APPLICATION FORM

Instruction for Completion

1. The form should be completed in triplicate
2. All three copies should be submitted through the Head of your department and not direct to the British Council.
3. If you need to alter or add to the information supplied after your application has been submitted by your department, please write direct to the Director, Science Department, The British Council, Albion House, 59, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

1.(a) Surname: _____ (b) Other Names: _____

2. Permanent Address: _____

3. Date and place of birth: _____ 4. Sex: _____ 5. Married or Single: _____

6. University: _____ 7. Present Post: _____

8. Academic qualifications and experience (with dates): Include a list of your publications and, if necessary, use a separate sheet;

9. What would you regard as the purpose of your visit to India and what kind of work would you hope to carry out?

10. Have you been in contact with any of the institutions you wish to visit?
If so, please give details.

11. Proposed length of stay (give approximate dates): _____

N.B. Applicants must normally undertake to spend at least six weeks in India).

12. Will any of your dependants be travelling with you?
(Note: the British Council is not able to cover the cost of fares for any such dependants)

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13. Have you previously visited India? If so, please give full details including dates:

Signature of Applicant:

Date:

Space for supporting statement by applicant's Head of Department:

Note:- The Head of Department sponsoring this application is requested to forward two copies to the Director, Science Department, The British Council, Albion House, 59, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. One copy should be retained for reference.

Applications must be received in London by the following dates:-

15th February, 1964 for visits in June-Dec. 1964
1st May, 1964 " " " Sept. 1964-Feb. 1965.

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Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and the United Kingdom held on 20th October, 1964.

A meeting of the committee appointed for implementation of the Programme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and the United Kingdom was held in the Office of the University Grants Commission on Tuesday the 20th October, 1964. The following were present:-

1. Dr. D. S. Kothari, - Chairman
University Grants Commission.
2. Shri G. K. Chandiramani,
Jt. Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education.
3. Shri K. L. Joshi, - Secretary
University Grants Commission.
4. Mr. R. E. Cavaliero,
British Council.
5. Shri A. K. Bose,
C.S.I.R.
6. Dr. D. D. Reid,
British Council.
7. Dr. V. S. Patankar, - Deputy Secretary (Sc)
University Grants Commission.
8. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan - Education Officer (Sc)
University Grants Commission.

The agenda notes prepared for the meeting is attached as Annexure I.

The Chairman welcomed the members to the first meeting of the committee which had been appointed with a view to facilitating the programme of exchange of younger scientists between India and U.K. on a planned basis. The objectives of the programme, namely, to encourage exchange of promising younger scientists between the two countries with a view to stimulating scientific research through personal contacts was noted with appreciation. It was also noted that although the scheme was initiated about a year ago and though 3 U.K. scientists had visited India and one Indian scientist had proceeded to U.K., it is for the first time that a committee (representing the interested organisations) had been formed to work out the details for the implementation of the programme. It was agreed that the University Grants Commission would function as the coordinating body and the committee would advise on all important matters connected with the programme.

The procedure adopted by the British Council in U.K. for implementing this programme was noted.

As regards the implementation of the programme on the India side, it was noted that as far as sharing of (a) financial responsibilities, (b) programme and placement of visiting scientists and (c) selection of persons from India to the U.K. were concerned, the University Grants Commission could be responsible for all institutions of higher education and the C.S.I.R. would be responsible for the national and other laboratories coming under their purview. It was noted that the programme on either side would work on a reciprocal basis so that an equal number of persons could be sent both from the U.K. side as well as from the Indian side. During

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the year 1964-65, the British Council in U.K. proposed to send to India six visiting scientists and as such it would be possible for the Indian side also to send six scientists to visit laboratories in U.K.

As regards the terms to be offered to the visiting scientists from U.K., the suggestions made in the note were generally accepted. It was however agreed that the terms may be kept somewhat flexible so that specific cases could be decided on merit. Wherever possible the receiving institutions may provide necessary hospitality for board and lodging purposes and the per diem allowance of Rs.10/- could be utilised for other expenses, of contingent nature.

The Committee noted the six nominations made by the British Council and High Commission for India in U.K. and that these nominations had been accepted. Tentative programmes in the case of four of them had already been forwarded and acceptance had been received in the case of Dr. B. M. Bird. The programmes could be drawn in the case of the others by mutual consultations between the U.G.C. and the C.S.I.R. The number of places to be visited by these scientists should be kept to not more than three or four institutions so that the scientist would be able to spend the maximum period at an institution engaged in the type of research work in which he is interested. The committee also noted the alternative nominations made by the British Council in U.K. It was also decided that as much information as is possible about the departments and the institutions to be visited by the U.K. scientists may be sent to the scientist concerned well in advance before he comes to India.

It was decided that the nominations received from the Atomic Energy Commission through the C.S.I.R. may be considered along with the other nominations to be received from universities and national laboratories. The Atomic Energy Commission may be informed accordingly that the final decision is likely to be taken by the end of December 1964.

The following guiding principles were laid down for effective and speedy implementation of the programme:-

The British Council in U.K. may be requested to send their nominations before 15th January in the case of visits to take place from June to October of the year. In the case of the visits likely to take place between September and February, the nominations may be sent before 15th March.

The acceptance of the nominations may be communicated to the British Council through the Indian High Commission within the month of the receipt of the nominations. The tentative programme for the scientist should be sent in the course of the next two months. The British Council may convey their final acceptance within one month of receipt of the tentative programme. Intimation about the actual date of visit by the U.K. scientists may be sent as early as possible, but at least two weeks before the actual date of arrival in India.

Copies of communications sent to the High Commission of India in London may be endorsed to the Representative of the British Council in India and also to the C.S.I.R. for information.

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Similar detolines may be fixed for purposes of nominations from India for scientists visiting U.K. In the case of persons likely to visit U.K. during May-July of the year, applications may be invited to reach the U.G.C. before end of November and the nominations finalized by the end of December. The British Council may be requested to communicate their acceptance of the nominations and also the tentative programme by the end of February. The actual date of visit and acceptance of the programme may be conveyed to the British Council in U.K. through the Indian High Commission by 15th April at the latest.

In the case of the visits by Indian Scientists likely to be between the months of October and February, the applications may be invited to reach the U.G.C. by 30th January and the nominations may be made by the end of February and sent to the British Council in London before the end of March. The acceptance of the nominations and suggestions of tentative programme from the British Council in U.K. should be received before the end of May and the final dates for visit should be communicated to U.K. by the end of July.

While the present committee would function as the Central Advisory Committee on all matters relating to the programme, the Selection Committee for purposes of making nominations of Indian Scientists to visit U.K. may include two or three experts drawn from amongst the University Professors and the Scientists from the national laboratories.

The British Council in U.K. may be informed well in advance of the subjects and specialities in which U.K. scientists may be selected to visit India in the years 1965 and 1966. This will facilitate the selection on the U.K. side.

A descriptive brochure outlining the important information relating to this programme and including the prescribed application form may be prepared and printed to be distributed to all universities and laboratories.

The meeting of the Committee ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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Annexure III to Item No. 20

Dated 2nd December 1964

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

K. L. Joshi
Secretary.

No. F. 6-14/61 (T/S)

2nd November, 1964.

To

The Vice-Chancellor/Director,
University of _____
_____ Laboratory,
_____.

Sub: Programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and the United Kingdom.

Sir,

The University Grants Commission in consultation with the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, the Indian High Commission in London and the British Council have recently agreed to institute exchange scheme to help younger scientists in universities and research institutions in India and the United Kingdom to maintain closer contacts.

The scheme provides an opportunity for Indian scientists preferably between the ages of 25 and 35 years to spend periods ranging from a minimum of 6 weeks to a maximum of about 4 months at a British University or research institution. The British authorities will be the hosts and will pay a suitable maintenance allowance while in U.K. and the Indian authorities, either the University Grants Commission or the C.S.I.R., will pay the return tourist class air fare for the journey. The number of awards to be made under this scheme is very limited and for the year 1964-65 may not exceed six in all science subjects.

It would be appreciated if you would bring this scheme to the notice of the younger members of staff in the various science departments of your university. A general note outlining the details of the scheme together with a few copies of the application form are enclosed. Applications (not more than 2(Two) from any University/Laboratory) from members of your University desirous of participating in this programme may be submitted through the Head of the Department and the University to the U.G.C.

A confidential assessment on the suitability of the candidates and their programmes by the Head of the Department concerned would be welcome.

As implied by the title of the scheme, the Indian Universities will have to provide facilities on a reciprocal basis to enable younger scientists from U.K. to visit Indian Universities and research institutions. It is, therefore, likely that the U.G.C. may approach you at a later date in this connection if one of the scientists from U.K. having research interest closely related to those of your departments desires to work in your University. We shall appreciate a sympathetic consideration by you at that time.

Applications for the visits likely to take place in the year 1964-65 may please be sent to reach the office of the U.G.C. not later than 30th November, 1964.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- K. L. Joshi
SECRETARY

B. Recurring:

I) Teaching Staff	Prof. 1 Readers - 2 Lecturers - 2	65,000
II) <u>Non-teaching Staff</u>		
	Steno-typist - 1 Office boy - 1 Mechanics - 2 Lab. Attendant - 2	11,000
III) Maintenance, Stores, Stationary etc.		30,000
IV) Books and Periodicals		3,000
V) Scholarships		90,000
<u>Total Recurring:</u>		<u>Rs. 2,06,000</u>

II. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: (Approved intake - 15)

- (a) Electrical Machinery
- (b) Power Systems.

A. Non-recurring

i) Buildings - Class rooms, design halls and Laboratories. Accommodation for Office & Departmental Library etc.	7280	1,59,600	(inclusive of services) @ Rs.20/- per sq.ft.
ii) <u>Equipment</u>			
Electrical Machinery	3.00 lakhs	5,00,000	
Power Systems	2.00 lakhs		
iii) Furnitures & fittings		9,000	
iv) Books & Periodicals		20,000	
<u>Total Non-recurring:</u>		<u>Rs. 6,88,600</u>	

B. Recurring

i) Staff teaching:		58,000
Professor - 1	0	
Readers - 2	0	
Lecturers - 2	0	
ii) <u>Staff Non-teaching</u>		
Office boy - 1	0	11,000
Steno-typist - 1	0	
Mechanics - 2	0	
Lab. Attendants - 2	0	
iii) Maintenance, Stores, Stationery etc.		36,000
iv) Library Books & Periodicals -		3,000
v) Scholarships		90,000
<u>Total Recurring:</u>		<u>Rs. 1,98,000</u>

Meeting:
2nd December 1964

- Item No: 21 - To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C. regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the College of Engineering, Waltair, Andhra University.

In June 1963 the then Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs approved the introduction of post-graduate courses with a total intake of 50 students in the following fields of engineering/technology at Andhra University:

- 1) Chemical Engineering
- 2) Civil Engineering
 - (a) Structures and Hydraulics
 - (b) Public Health Engineering
- 3) Electrical Engineering
 - (a) Electric Machines
 - (b) Power Systems.
- 4) Mechanical Engineering
 - (a) Thermodynamics and Heat Engines or
 - (b) Machines Design.

While approving the introduction of above courses, the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. asked the University to submit detailed proposals indicating the estimates of expenditure required for buildings, equipment, staff etc., for the purpose. The detailed proposals received from the University on 25th January 1964 were forwarded to the Ministry of Education on 3rd February, 1964.

Under their letter dated the 22nd October 1964 the Ministry of Education have informed that on the recommendations of the Board of Engineering Studies & Research, the Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education has approved the following estimates of expenditure for organising the post-graduate courses in the allotted fields of engineering:

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING (Approved intake 15)

- a) Structural Engineering
- b) Public Health Engineering.

A. Non-Recurring

	Area Sq. ft.plinth	Cost Rs.
(i) Buildings - Class rooms, design halls & laboratories Office & staff accommodation and Departmental Library.	8,120	1,62,400
(ii) Equipment @ Rs. 2.00 lakhs each for Structural Engg. & Public Health Engg.		4,00,000
(iii) Furniture & Fittings		9,000
(iv) Library (Books & Periodicals)		20,000
Total Non-recurring:		5,91,400

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III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING: (Approved intake - 10)

A. Machine Design

i) Buildings: Class rooms, design halls and Laboratory, Accommodation for Office and Staff Departmental Library.	6020 @ Rs.20/-per sq.ft. inclusive of services
ii) Equipment	2,00,000
iii) Furniture & Fittings	6,000
iv) Library books & back numbers of periodicals	15,000

Total Non-recurring: Rs.3,41,400

B. Recurring:

i) Staff Teaching

Professor - 1	Rs. 45,500
Reader - 1	
Lecturer - 2	

ii) Staff Non-teaching

Steno-typist - 1	
Office boy - 1	Rs. 7,500
Mechanic - 1	
Lab.Attendant- 1	

iii) Maintenance, Stores, Stationery etc.	Rs. 24,000
iv) Books & Periodicals	Rs. 3,000
v) Scholarships	Rs. 60,000

Total Recurring: Rs.1,40,000

If the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education are accepted, sanction may kindly be given to the grants of Rs. 16,21,400/- (N.R.) and Rs. 5,44,000/- (R) payable on 100% basis by the U.G.C. to Andhra University for the introduction of post-graduate courses in engineering at the College of Engineering, Waltair. The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 22: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding expansion of the training capacity and introduction of a new degree course in engineering for B.Sc.'s at the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Northern Regional Committee and the All India Council for Technical Education, the Ministry of Education has forwarded to the University Grants Commission the following estimates of expenditure to be approved for purposes of (i) Increase in intake from 175 to 310 students and (ii) Introduction of a new-year degree course in Engineering for science graduates with an intake of 60 students at the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur :-

I. INCREASE IN INTAKE FROM 175 to 310 STUDENTS:

(i) <u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>Total approved expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C.'s Share</u> Rs.
(a) Buildings (plinth area: 30,100 sft. & 6600 sft(Workshop type)	5,17,500	2,58,750
(b) Equipment, Fur- niture & Library	11,03,000	5,51,500
Total :	16,20,500	8,10,250
 (ii) <u>Recurring :</u>		
(a) Staff Salaries	8,06,400	4,03,200
(b) Maintenance Expenditure	1,35,000	67,500
Total :	9,41,400	4,70,700
 (iii) <u>Loan</u>		
(Hostel (including building furniture and mess equipment)	14,09,000	

II. INTRODUCTION OF A THREE YEARS DEGREE COURSE:

(i) <u>Non-Recurring:</u>		
(a) Buildings(Plinth area 8820 sft.)	1,32,300	66,150
(b) Equipment, fur- niture & Library	25,000	12,500
Total	1,57,300	78,650
 (ii) <u>Recurring</u>		
(a) Staff Salaries	2,09,250	1,04,625
(b) Maintenance Expenditure	36,000	18,000
Total	2,45,250	1,22,625
 (iii) <u>Loan</u>		
Hostel (including building, furniture , and mess equipment.)	4,15,800	

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III. Students amenities
(common for both
schemes)

2,55,150

1,27,575

In this connection it may be stated that the above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education resulted out of an earlier proposal made by the M.B.M. College, Jodhpur through the Government of Rajasthan for effecting an increase in admission to B.E. Degree classes from 175 to 250 only. As against this increase of 75 seats only contemplated in the III Plan period and actually implemented by the Govt. of Rajasthan and the College from the academic year 1962-63, the All India Council for Technical Education desired that the increase in admission should be from 175 to 310 students, owing to the National Emergency. Accordingly the All India Council for Technical Education made the assessments of the College's requirements for additional intake of 130 students instead of for 75 students as desired by the Govt. of Rajasthan. Meanwhile the All India Council for Technical Education also decided to introduce in this college a completely new course of 3-years duration for science graduates with an intake of sixty over and above the 310, to be admitted to the other existing course.

The matter is placed before the Commission. If the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education are accepted, sanction may kindly be given to the payment of the above non-recurring and recurring grants shown as U.G.C.'s share amounting to Rs.10,16,475(NR) & Rs.5,93,325(?) to the University of Jodhpur as and when necessary. A total loan of Rs.18,24,800/- for the construction of hostels will be recommended to the Ministry of Education.

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 23: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding increase in the annual admission capacity of the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University.

With the approval of the Madras State Government, the Annamalai University increased the admission capacity of its Department of Engineering from 120 to 180 students per annum from the academic year 1962-63. In June 1963, the Annamalai University submitted in this connection detailed proposals for providing additional facilities for accommodation, equipment, staff, etc. for the increased admission capacity of the department. These proposals were referred to the A.I.C.T.E. in August 1963. The Ministry of Education under their letter No.F.24-91/64-T.5 dated 26th October, 1964 has informed that the A.I.C.T.E. has approved the following additional facilities for the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, for the increase in intake from 120 to 180 students per annum:-

Purpose (1)	Total approved cost. (2)	U.G.C.'s share (3)
Non-Recurring		
(a) Buildings (13,775 sq.ft. for class rooms & 6,555 sq.ft. for workshop type.	Rs. 2,99,060/-	Rs. 1,49,530/-
(b) Equipment including fur- niture and library.	Rs. 4,00,000/-	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Total:-	Rs. 6,99,060	Rs. 3,49,530
Recurring (p.a.)		
Staff salaries and maintenance.	Rs. 2,90,000/-	Rs. 1,45,000/-

If the above recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. are accepted, sanction may kindly be accorded to the grants indicated as U.G.C.'s share in column 3 above to the Annamalai University. These grants will be released to the University as and when necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Item No. 24: To consider the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of grants to State Universities for the construction of hostels for engineering students.

At its meeting held on 7th August, 1963 (Item 38) (copy attached as Annexure I), the Commission considered the question of providing grants (instead of loans being given by the Ministry of Education) to State Universities for construction of hostels for engineering students and resolved as follows:

"The Commission agreed that Universities be assisted for the construction of hostels for engineering and technical students on the usual sharing basis instead of payment of loans to them provided the funds required for the purpose are made available by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The matter was referred to the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs who, it is stated, considered it, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Education vide their letter No. F.17-128/63-T.4 dated 17-10-1964 have informed that the proposal of the Commission to give grants instead of loans to State Universities for construction of hostels for engineering students, is not acceptable to the Government of India for the following reasons:

- (1) State Governments are unlikely to be in a position to find funds for their matching share from within the approved outlay for the Third Plan period.
- (2) Out of six Universities which are not empowered to borrow under their statutes, one is already amending its statutes and it might not be difficult to persuade the remaining five Universities to adopt the same step to enable them to borrow money from the Central Government.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Dated 2nd December 1964

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 7th August, 1963.

Item No. 38: To consider the question of providing grants to State Universities for construction of hostels for engineering students.

The Commission provides assistance in the form of grants to Universities for the construction of hostels for the students in arts and science faculties. As regards the construction of hostels for engineering students, assistance in the form of grants are given by the U.G.C. only to the Central Universities. In the case of State Universities the All India Council for Technical Education recommends suitable loans and after they are approved by the Commission, the Government of India in the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. are requested to sanction them to the universities concerned. In actual practice, however, it has been found that certain universities are not empowered to receive loans with the result that such universities receive neither grants nor loans and ultimately students in the Engineering faculties are put to inconvenience due to paucity of hostel accommodation. In this connection, a statement showing the present position in regard to whether a university is empowered to receive loans or not, is attached as Appendix I. As a specific case the Madras University requested a sum of Rs. 1,50,000/- (On the usual 50:50 sharing basis) for the construction of a hostel for students in the A.C. College of Technology, Madras, which is a University college. This request could not be acceded to, as in the case of State Universities, only loans are recommended to the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. as stated above. The Ministry of S.R. & C.A. were consulted in this connection and they have informed that the Ministry would not have any objection if a grant is sanctioned by the Commission to Madras University for the construction of a hostel for engineering students.

The Commission may now decide whether, in view of the position indicated above grants may be made to State Universities for putting up hostels for engineering students also. If this is approved, the Government of India in the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. will be approached to provide necessary funds or permit the Commission to utilise the funds already placed at their disposal for the development of engineering and technological education for the construction of hostels also. The grants would be made available to the Universities on the usual sharing basis of 50:50.

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Whether the University is empowered to receive loans or not.</u>
1	Andhra	The University is empowered to raise/obtain loans.
2	Arnamalai	-do-
3	Baroda	The University is empowered to receive loans.
4	Bombay	The University is not empowered to receive loans.
5	Calcutta	The University is empowered to receive loans.
6	Jadavpur	There is no specific provision in the University Act empowering it to receive loans.
7	Madras	The University is not empowered to receive loans.
8	Mysore	The University is empowered to raise/obtain loans.
9	Nagpur	The University is empowered to receive loans.
10	Osmania	-do-
11	Panjab	The University is not empowered to receive loans.
12	Patna	The University is empowered to receive loans.
13	Roorkee	The University is not empowered to receive loans but necessary amendments to Statutes are being made.
14	Saugar	The University is not empowered to get loans.
15	Utkal	The University is empowered to receive loans.
16	Sri Venkateswara	-do-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 25; To consider the recommendations of the Standards Committee of the U.G.C. regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to engineering and technological institutions in the country.

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At its meeting held on 6/7th December 1961, the Commission considered (vide item 20 enclosed as Annexure I) the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to engineering and technological institutions in the country and resolved as under :-

"It was decided that this recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. be referred to the Standards Committee of the Commission for advice."

Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Standards Committee of the Commission whose recommendation is given below :-

"The Committee was, on the whole doubtful if the Universities could be brought within the fold of common admission tests conducted by Regional Boards. Apart from its financial implications and procedural difficulties, the proposals may not be practicable in view of varying practices and standards of University examinations. But the Committee agreed that in the interest of uniformity and other considerations, this suggestion might be examined further."

The matter was again considered by the Standards Committee at its meeting held on the 23/24th October 1964 when the Committee reiterated the decision taken earlier.

/that

The Ministry of Education have also informed that the matter was also considered further by the A.I.C.T.E. at its meeting held on the 8th December 1963 when the Council decided that the question of holding a common admission examination should be pursued further in consultation with the State Governments, Universities and technical institutions. The Council also recommended that meanwhile those States had not already done so, should pool the seats available in all the institutions including Universities in their respective areas and set up a Central Selection Board to make admissions. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education have accordingly asked for the Commission's views in the matter.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
6th/7th December, 1961

Item No: 20 To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to Engineering and Technological Institutions in the Country.

...

The All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held in March 1958 considered the question of selection of candidates for admission to degree courses in Engineering and Technology and was of the view that admissions to Engineering Colleges should be made on the basis of results of common admission tests to be conducted by Regional Boards to be set up for this purpose. The Council noted that admission tests were being held at present by only a small number of institutions, each one doing this independently. Candidates wishing to be considered by more than one institution, were, therefore, subjected to the hardship of having to appear for tests and interviews held by the different colleges/institutions concerned. These recommendations of the Council were communicated to all the State Governments, the Universities and other institutions for their comments. Most of the State Governments did not agree with the idea and said that the arrangements already existing were quite suitable and that no change was considered necessary by them.

The matter was placed before the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in November 1960 and the Committee expressed the view that pending a final decision on the question of common admission examination on a regional basis, the existing position in respect of method of admission followed in different States should be improved immediately by setting up a single Selection Board for each State for selecting candidates for all institutions in the State.

The whole question of a common admission examination and mode of selection of candidates for admission to Engineering and Technological institutions was also considered at a conference of Chief Ministers of States held in New Delhi on the 15th January, 1961. The Chief Ministers agreed that in each State, there should be a common agency for selecting candidates for admission to technical institutions in that State. For this purpose, all the seats available in the institutions in a State should be pooled together and a state Selection Board should be set up for selecting candidates for admission. As regards mode of selection, the consensus of opinion was that in the interest of uniformity and other considerations, it will be helpful to have a common admission test for each State. Various details viz., the manner in which the admission test should be held, the relative weightage that should be given to the admission test and the University entrance examinations may be worked out and examined in detail. The Conference agreed that the State Governments should examine the matter and formulate proposals for holding alternative mode of selection.

Regarding All India Institutes (Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras) the suggestions made by the Council were accepted by the Conference. As regards University institutions, the Chief Ministers agreed that the Universities being autonomous, the question of including them in the common admission examination should be examined further in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

The Ministry of S.R. & C.A. therefore, requested that the question of including the University institutions in the mode of common admission examination may be examined by the Commission in the context of the above recommendations and its views may be communicated to the Ministry for further necessary action.

The letter received from the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. (attached as Annexure - I) was circulated to all the Universities having Engineering/Technology Departments in order to ascertain their views in the matter. Replies from most of the Universities have been received but none is agreeable to the proposal. A summary of the replies received is attached as Annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

No.F.19-24/61.T.5
Government of India
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

New Delhi, the 15th June, 1961

From

Shri D.V.Narashimhan,
Assistant Educational Adviser (T)

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
NEW DELHI

Subject: Method of selection of candidates for admission to
Engineering & Technological Institutions in the
country.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the question of selection of candidates for admission to degree courses in Engineering and Technology was considered by the A.I.C.T.E. at its meeting held in March, 1958. The Council made recommendations the acceptance of which would lead to a rational system capable of ensuring that the best students will be admitted and proper standards maintained in the various institutions in the country. The recommendations of the Council were communicated to all State Governments, Universities and other Institutions for their comments on the scheme of holding common admission tests as suggested by the Council. A copy of this Ministry's letter No.F.1-32/58T.2 dated 1.11.1958 in this regard is enclosed.

The comments received from all the State Governments, Universities and other Institutions were considered by the Coordinating Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. at its meeting held in November, 1960. The Committee expressed the view that pending a final decision on the question of common admission examination, the existing position in respect of method of admission followed in different States should be improved immediately. The present position in most of the States is that each institution within the State makes admission individually and where there are several institutions in a particular state, the students concerned have generally to apply to all and appear for interview before the selection Board of each institution which causes considerable hardship to the students. In addition, the standards of admission may vary widely from institution to institution within the same State. Further, the Selection Boards finalise the selections at different times which leads to various difficulties. It is, therefore, necessary that at least within a State, the selection to all institutions should be made on uniform basis at one time just before the commencement of the session.

The Co-ordinating Committee, therefore, recommended that in each state a single Selection Board should be set up for selecting candidates for all institutions. For this purpose the seats of all the institutions should be pooled and admission to them be made through the State Selection Board. The State Selection Board should include the principals or representatives of all the institutions concerned in addition to experts.

The question of a common admission examination and mode of selection of candidates to Engineering and Technological institutions was also considered at a Conference of Chief Ministers of States held on 15th January, 1961. A copy of the note submitted for consideration of the Chief Ministers is enclosed. The Chief Ministers agreed that in each State there should be a common agency for selecting candidates for admission to technical institutions in that State. For this purpose all the seats available in the institutions in the State Government should be pooled together and a State Selection Board should be set up for selecting candidates for admission. As regards mode of selection, the consensus of opinion was that in the interest of uniformity and other considerations, it will be helpful to have a common admission test for each State. Various details viz., the manner in which the admission test should be held, the relative weightage that should be given to the admission test and University entrance examination would, however, have to be examined in detail. The Conference agreed that the State Governments should examine the matter and formulate proposals for holding an admission test or any other suitable alternative mode of selection. Regarding admission to the All India Institutes, the suggestions made in the Working Paper were accepted by the Conference. As regards University institutions the Chief Ministers agreed that the Universities being autonomous, the question of including them in the common admission examination should be examined further in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The Chief Minister of Gujarat suggested that the Residential Universities be left out of the pool for the present pending a settlement of the general question.

It is requested that the question of including the University institutions in the common admission examination should be examined by the Commission in the context of the above recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee and the Conference of Chief Ministers and their views communicated to this Ministry for further necessary action.

Receipt of this letter may be kindly acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(D.V.Narasimham)
Assistant Educational Adiver(†)

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11. Sri Venkateswara Students having minimum of 50% marks in Mathematics and Physical sciences and 40% in other subjects in the Higher Secondary Examination are called for an interview before a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Principals of the University colleges and the Special Officer, College of Engineering, Tirupati. The University does not agree with the proposal but for the sake of mutuality, the university will be willing to discuss with the Union or State Govt. any modification of the existing practice.

12. Andhra All candidates who have passed the pre-university course examination in the first attempt are considered for admission. Merit is adjudged from the marks obtained in English, Mathematics and Physical sciences, special weightage being, however, given to graduates. The university feels that when an examination has already been conducted by the university from which the merit of the candidates can be assessed, no more useful purpose could be served by conducting another test.

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1	2	3	4
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Applications are invited by the Institute and on the basis of marks, etc. obtained by a candidate in the examinations passed by I.I.T., Professors make recommendations to faculties concerned. The final selection is made at joint faculty meeting and if necessary, candidates are also called for interview.	The Institute wants that the present practice should continue.
6.	Madras	Selection is made by a special selection committee consisting of the Director, I.C. College of Technology and the two Professors in Leather & Textile Technology.	The University does not agree to the new proposals.
7.	Calcutta	Admissions are made strictly on the basis of merit judged from the marks obtained by a candidate in his B.Sc. Examination.	
8.	Annamalai		The University does not favour the proposal for establishment of a common selection board.
9.	Aligarh	The University was previously holding an admission test but that has been discontinued from 1960-61. At present the admissions are made on the basis of marks obtained by a student in his High School (150 marks) Qualifying or Higher Secondary (250 marks) and Interview (50 marks).	The University does not desire any change in the existing practice.
10.	Baroda	Admissions are made on the basis of a competitive test and on interview.	The university is not agreeable to the formation of a single selection Board for the states for the reasons that different universities in the Gujarat State have different types of courses and for reservation of seats for various categories including backward classes.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Statement showing replies received from various Universities regarding Method of selection of candidates for admission to Engineering and Technical institutions.

S.No.	Name of the University	Present practice	Whether the University agrees to the new system or not
1.	2	3	4
1.	Nagpur	Students are admitted on the basis of merit as revealed by the percentage of marks in science subjects in the qualifying inter-science/pre-professional examination, minimum marks being 50%	The present practice should continue
2.	Mysore	A committee for selecting candidates to all the technical institutions affiliated to Mysore university is formed and the selections are based on the performance of a candidate in the pre-university course examination or any other previous examination the candidate has passed together with his performance at the interview.	The present practice is considered to be satisfactory
3.	Sagar	Admissions are based mainly on merit of the candidate as indicated by the marks secured by him in the I.Sc. or equivalent examination. Due consideration is also given to extra-curricular activities like sports and debating qualities.	
4.	Roorkee	The university is holding two extra examinations : (i) for admission to 1st year of the 4-year degree course for those who have passed I.Sc. and (ii) to 2nd year of the 4-year course for those who have passed B.Sc. candidates are admitted according to their merit in the tests.	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting - - - - -
2nd December 1964.

Item No: 26 - To consider the proposal of the Panjab University for providing facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages and history

The U.G.C. approved a grant of Rs. 5,000/- (non-recurring) to Panjab University for the purchase of equipment for language laboratory for the teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages and history on the usual sharing basis of 50:50 during the Third Five Year Plan. The University proposes to make provision of 5 listening booths and one sound-recording cabin in the language laboratory. The cost on this account is estimated to be Rs. 14,505/-, which exceeds the approved amount for the purpose by Rs. 9,505/-. The University has requested for an additional grant of Rs. 9,505/- for the language laboratory. The University will not be able to adjust this amount within the Third Five Year Plan allocations.

2. As the Panjab University has got nucleus staff and laboratory arrangement for the teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages, etc., the equipment now requested will help them to develop this subject further. The total cost on this account will be Rs. 14,500/-, of which Rs. 5,000/- has already been approved. The net amount necessary for approval now is Rs. 9,500/-, of which the Commission's share will be Rs. 4,750/-.

3. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 27: To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for preparation of bilingual dictionaries in the Dravidian languages.

The Annamalai University has approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for compilation of Bilingual Dictionaries in the Dravidian Languages with English as the link language. The University Department of Linguistics has undertaken the project. In all there will be 12 dictionaries (1) Tamil to Telugu, (2) Tamil to Kannada, (3) Tamil to Malayalam, (4) Telugu To Tamil, (5) Telugu to Malayalam, (6) Telugu to Kannada, (7) Malayalam to Tamil, (8) Malayalam to Telugu, (9) Malayalam to Kannada, (10) Kannada to Tamil, (11) Kannada to Telugu and (12) Kannada to Malayalam.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.72,000(R) and Rs.85,240(NR) for a period of three years. The details of the estimated expenditure involved in the implementation of the proposed scheme are :-

Non-Recurring

Cost of cards (one lakh) @ Rs.20 per thousand.	Rs. 2,000
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Furniture

steel tables 8 Nos.	Rs. 2,400
steel chairs 8 "	Rs. 640
A big table (steel)	Rs. 700
Almirahs 2 Nos.	Rs. 500
Index Cabinets 4 Nos	Rs. 2,000
Printing Cost	Rs.72,000
Miscellaneous (Contingencies)	Rs. 5,000

Total : Rs.85,240(NR)

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Recurring:

Average cost for 3 years

4 Lecturers for Tamil,
Telugu, Malayalam &
Kannada in the grade of
Rs. 250-20-490-10-500
for three years.

Rs. 54,000 (R)

4 Typists for Tamil,
English, Malayalam-English,
Kannada-English and Telugu
English in the grade of
Rs. 90-4-110-5-140 plus
D.A. for 3 years.

Rs. 18,000 (R)

Total ₹

Rs. 72,000 (R)

Grand total Non-Recurring
& Recurring :

Rs. 1,57,240

The university will not be able to adjust the expenditure within the Third Plan allocation and desires a cent per cent grant for the project.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd December, 1964.

Item No. 28: To consider the request of the Ravishankar University, Raipur, for financial assistance towards the development of post-graduate studies.

.....

The Vice-Chancellor, Ravishankar University, Raipur in his letter dated 16.10.1964 (copy attached: Annexure I) has submitted proposals for the establishment of five teaching departments viz Anthropology, Sociology, Geography, Psychology and Linguistics, construction of post-graduate, Arts Block, library and Vice Chancellor's lodge at a total estimated cost of Rs.1,04,000 (R) and Rs.16,66,000 (NR) during the III five Year Plan. The details of the schemes are given in the statement attached (Annexure II).

2. The Commission at its meeting held on 5.3.1964 (Item No.9), noted that the naming of Ravishankar University, Raipur by the State Government after an individual was not in accordance with the advice of the U.G.C. The Commission desired that the State Government be requested to reconsider the question of naming of the University. A reply from the State Government in this regard is still awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I

Copy of letter No.V.C.206/64 dated 16th October, 1964 from the Vice-Chancellor, Ravishankar University to the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

I enclose herewith a copy of the proposals that we have sent to the Commission for the development of this University. As I told you I have practically started on scratch. While the other new Universities of the State viz., Indore and Gwalior have some buildings and ample funds at their disposal we have no buildings and no collected funds. In the circumstances, this University depends totally on the grants from the State as well as from the Centre. The need for the development of post-graduate studies and research is immediate and we have to take up the work as early as possible. I should, therefore, request you to be kind enough to appoint the Visiting Committee at your earliest convenience for the purpose of studying the situation here and making its recommendations to the Commission. I particularly wish that the work of construction of the buildings for the Library, the Faculty of Arts and the Vice-Chancellor's residence should start early next year and the new departments of post-graduate teaching and research should start functioning from July, 1965. I am sure you will be pleased to help me in this.

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Annexure II

RAVISHANKAR UNIVERSITY - RAIPUR

Scheme for implementation during 1964-65 & 1965-66.

A. Establishment of Five-Teaching Departments:

The University proposes to take immediate steps to provide facilities for postgraduate education in five subjects - Anthropology, Sociology, Geography, Psychology and Linguistics. None of the twenty-eight Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to the University runs postgraduate classes in these subjects. The estimated expenditure on these five departments during 1965-66 will be as under:

- a. Staff - Rs.1,04,000
- b. Non-recurring Expenditure - Rs. 90,000

B. Post-graduate Arts Block:-

It is necessary to have a Post-graduate Arts Block. This will house the five new departments mentioned in para (1) above and also the other teaching departments of the University which are proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The estimated expenditure on the construction of the post-graduate Arts Block is Rs.10,80,000/-. A sum of Rs.1,08,000/- is to be spent on furniture for the Arts Block. The total expenditure under this scheme during 1964-65 and 1965-66, thus, is estimated at Rs.11,88,000/-

C. Library:-

To provide library facilities to the students of the university, a good library has to be built-up. The library building which is proposed to be constructed is to lodge 1,00,000 books. The total expenditure on the library building is estimated at Rs.3,22,000 of which Rs.2,22,000/- are to be spent during 1964-65 and 1965-66. Besides, it is proposed to spend Rs.45,000/- on library, furniture and Rs.50,000/- on the purchase of books and journals during these two years of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

D. Vice-Chancellor's Lodge:

It is proposed to spend Rs.65,000/- on the construction of the Lodge and to provide for an expenditure of Rs.6,000/- for furniture during 1964-65 & 1965-66.

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RAVISHANKAR UNIVERSITY - RAIPUR
Estimated Plan expenditure 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(A) Building Programme: (1964-65 & 1965-66)

SCHEME	Estimated total cost in Rupees.
1. Arts Block (72,000 sq.ft.) @ Rs:15/-per sq.ft.	10,80,000
2. Vice-Chancellor's Lodge	65,000
3. Library Building (to be continued in the 4th Five Year Plan)	<u>2,22,000</u>
Total:	Rs. <u>13,67,000</u>

(B) New Departments in 1965-66:

	<u>Total cost in Rupees.</u>
i) Anthropology:	
a) Staff: 1. Professor,	
2 Reader &	20,000
2 Lecturers	
b) Museum	10,000
c) Books & Journals	10,000
ii) Sociology:	
a) Staff: 1 Professor,	
1 Readers &	20,000
2 Lecturers	
b) Books and Journals	10,000
iii) Geography:	
a) Staff: 1 Professor	
1 Reader	20,000
2 Lecturers	
b) Books and Journals	10,000
c) Laboratory	15,000
iv) Psychology :	
a) Staff: 1 Professor	
1 Reader	20,000
2 Lecturers	
b) Books and Journals	10,000
c) Laboratory	15,000
v) Linguistics:	
a) Staff: 1 Reader	12,000
2 Lecturers	
b) Books and Journals	10,000
vi) Other Staff:	<u>12,000</u>
	Total Rs. <u>1,94,000</u>

Non-Recurring (1965-66)

Item	Total cost in Rupees
i) Furniture for Arts Block	1,08,000
ii) Furniture for V.C.'s Lodge	6,000
iii) Furniture for Library	45,000
iv) Books and Journals for library	<u>50,000</u>
Total :	<u>2,09,000</u>

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December '64

Item No. 29: To consider a proposal of Barahseni College, Aligarh for a grant for the expansion of Science Education.

The following grants have so far been sanctioned to Barahseni College, Aligarh, against the Commission's normal ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college:

1. Construction of library building.	..	Rs. 91,672
2. Purchase of library books.	..	Rs. 22,000
3. Non-Resident Students Centre.	..	Rs. 35,000
4. Expansion of Science Education.	..	Rs. 25,000

Total: Rs. 1,73,672

A grant of Rs. 23,672 beyond the ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, was paid to this college as a special case.

The college has now sent a proposal for the construction of Science laboratories at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,85,000. If the proposal is approved, the U.G.C. share at 50% will amount to Rs. 1,42,500/-. The proposal has been recommended by the Vice-Chancellor of Agra University.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Item No. 30: To consider the progress of various development schemes sponsored by the Commission in respect of colleges during II and III Plans.

...

A review of the progress of various schemes sponsored by the Commission for the development of affiliated colleges is attached.

A REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SPONSORED BY THE COMMISSION IN RESPECT OF COLLEGES DURING THE SECOND AND THIRD PLANS.

1. The University Grants Commission Report, 1962-63, observed that "the quality of university education in India will largely depend on the standards maintained by colleges and unless it is made possible for them to improve their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and other facilities, no real improvement of university education will be possible." Central to the question of maintaining and improving standards of higher education in India is the improvement of affiliated colleges. Right from its inception, the U.G.C. has concerned itself increasingly with the development of affiliated colleges. Several schemes have been initiated by the Commission for assisting selected colleges to improve physical and academic facilities and the standard of instruction imparted by them.

2. Place of Colleges in Higher Education

At present 38 of our universities are of the affiliating type and over 85 per cent of the total number of students receiving higher education in the country are enrolled in affiliated colleges. During 1963-64, the total enrolment in the universities and colleges (excluding institutions affiliated to the Boards of Intermediate Education) was 11,84,697 of which only 1,71,665 were enrolled in university teaching departments and university colleges and 10,13,032 in affiliated colleges. The average annual increase of college enrolment during the Third Plan period has been of the order of about one lakh students. Besides, there was an estimated enrolment of 2 lakh students in 1963-64 in Intermediate classes of over 1100 colleges affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in U.P.

The number of colleges has been increasing rapidly. In 1960-61 there were 1438 affiliated colleges in the country. The number of affiliated colleges rose to 1676 in 1961-62, 1805 in 1962-63 and 1983 in 1963-64.

Enrolment in colleges increased about three-fold from 1950-51 to 1960-61; from 3.73 lakhs in 1950-51, it increased to 6.34 lakhs in 1955-56, and to about 9 lakhs in 1960-61. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 13 lakh students are estimated to be enrolled in colleges in India. In all likelihood, this rate of growth will continue and may even rise as secondary education reaches more and more students.

The assistance that the Commission has made available to the Colleges during the II and III Plan periods has to be measured and judged in relation to their rapidly expanding college enrolment and the increasing number of colleges.

3. During the II and III Plan periods, the Commission has actively associated itself with the development of affiliated colleges. The schemes sponsored by the Commission during the period under review are :

- a) Rs.1.5 lakh schemes : Hostels, libraries, laboratories, N.R.S. Centres, hobby workshops and staff quarters;
- b) Three Year Degree Course;

- c) Revision of Salary Scale of teachers;
- d) Establishment of Text-Book Libraries;
- e) Development of post-graduate departments;
- f) Water Coolers;
- g) Centenary Grants;

Assistance provided by the Commission in respect of these schemes is given in tabular form in the annexures(attached).

4. Grants sanctioned to the Colleges during II and III Plans (Annexure I)

During the II and III Plan periods, an amount of Rs.21,71,54,520 was sanctioned to colleges towards the development schemes mentioned above. Of this, an amount of Rs.13,96,25,986 has already been paid. This is exclusive of assistance received by the colleges towards the establishment of Students Aid Fund for which an amount of Rs.20,98,000 was released during 1961-64.

5. Grants sanctioned to colleges, State-wise during II and III Plans (Annexure II).

Colleges in West Bengal have received the largest amount of money (Rs.3,62,35,396) with colleges in Madras (Rs.2,36,94,034), Punjab (Rs.2,12,02,284), Kerala (Rs.1,91,38,237) and Maharashtra (Rs.1,72,83,696) coming close behind. Colleges in Jammu & Kashmir have been sanctioned only Rs.1,49,020 which is 1/243 of the amount sanctioned to colleges in West Bengal. This disparity becomes more glaring against the ratio between the number of colleges in these two States which is only about 1:8. Orissa, Rajasthan and Assam are the other States where affiliated colleges have benefitted relatively little from the Commission's assistance.

6. Grants sanctioned to colleges University-wise during II and III Plans (Annexure III).

Colleges affiliated to Calcutta University have received the largest assistance (Rs.2,51,80,447). Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras (Rs.2,36,94,034) Punjab (Rs.2,08,67,284), Kerala (Rs.1,91,38,237) and Agra (Rs.1,17,49,582/) are other beneficiaries in that order. Here again, colleges affiliated to the Universities of Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Gauhati have benefitted the least.

7. Grants sanctioned to colleges, State-wise and University-wise during II and III Plans towards various schemes.

Rs.1.5 lakh schemes (Annexure IV)

Of the total amount of Rs.21,71,35,979 sanctioned to colleges during II and III Plans, a sum of Rs.4,74,86,188 was sanctioned on account of hostels, libraries and laboratories, N.R.S. Centres, hobby workshops and staff quarters. Colleges in U.P. got the largest amount (Rs.86,53,658). Next in order are colleges in West Bengal (Rs.60,48,824), Madras (Rs.55,51,076), Maharashtra (Rs.53,38,698) and Punjab (Rs.42,67,003). Colleges in Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa come at the bottom of the scale with Rs.89,020 and Rs.1,16,666 respectively. It will be observed that the colleges in U.P. have received about 100 times more than those in Jammu and Kashmir State.

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Among the universities, colleges affiliated to Agra University have received the largest assistance (Rs.64,12,660). Close behind follow colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras (Rs.55,51,076) Punjab (Rs.42,67,003) and Kerala (Rs.42,61,002). Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Vikram, Delhi Indore and Utkal have received between 1 to 2 lakhs. Colleges of Patna University have received the least which is Rs.70,000.

The largest number of schemes (151) has been sanctioned to the colleges in U.P. which are 180 in number. The other States which follow are Madras (96/99), Punjab (91/129) and Kerala (78/76) (The denominator indicates the number of colleges in the States). Although U.P. has the largest number of schemes, it is Kerala which has the highest number of schemes per college.

University-wise, the number of schemes is the highest (103) in the affiliated colleges of Agra University (109). In colleges affiliated to other universities, the position, in order, is as follows: Madras - 96/99, Punjab - 91/124 and Kerala 78/76. It will be observed that the largest number of schemes per college is in the colleges affiliated to Kerala University. It will also be observed that the colleges affiliated to Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa have only 2 to 3 schemes respectively which gives them a scheme of 1/12 and 1/16 per college as against 1 plus in Kerala.

The number of projects sanctioned under Rs.1.5 lakh scheme is as follows: Libraries and Laboratories : 263, Hostels: 251, N.R.S. Centres: 204, Hobby Workshops: 65 and Staff Quarters: 12.

Although the figures given here indicate the popularity of the library and laboratory projects, it is really the hostels which are popular with the colleges. For one thing, the library and laboratory projects are a compound of two projects and for another, the laboratories have gained precedence because of the assistance towards expansion of science facilities made available to the colleges by the States, particularly in U.P. The colleges have not given much priority to staff quarters probably because of the requirement of the matching share. Most of the hobby workshops were established during the II Plan - when the colleges did not have to execute their schemes in order of priorities which are now to be adjusted within the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs. There is, therefore, no appreciable demand for hobby-workshops.

The largest number of library and laboratory projects has been executed in U.P. (92/180). Colleges in the Punjab and Madras which are next in order trail behind with 29/124 and 27/99 respectively.

The largest number of hostels has been constructed in West Bengal (48/185). Colleges in Maharashtra (30/159), Punjab (29/124) Madras (29/99) and Kerala (26/76) follow close behind. Here again colleges in Kerala lead with a U.G.C. hostel in one out of about every three colleges.

Colleges in Madras have built the largest number of N.R.S. Centres (31/99); those in Punjab, U.P. and Kerala follow with 27/124, 26/180 and 23/76 respectively.

Kerala leads other States, in absolute and relative terms, in respect of college hobby-workshops for it has about 1/5th of the total number of hobby workshops constructed with the assistance of the Commission.

A study of Annexure I will reveal that the amount sanctioned to colleges under Rs.1.5 lakhs quota schemes during 3½ years of the III Plan is less than the amount sanctioned in the last two years of the II Plan period during which the scheme was initiated. This is contrary to normal expectations. The reasons for the relatively slow progress of the scheme during the Third Plan may be (1) the limiting conditions laid down by the Commission for eligibility for the Commission's assistance and (2) requirement in respect of the matching share.

8. Assistance given towards the Three-Year Degree Course, State-wise and University-wise during II and III Plans (Annexure V).

Of the total amount of Rs.21,71,35,979 sanctioned to colleges, an amount of Rs.11,88,46,000 or nearly half is accounted for by assistance given to colleges under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Colleges in West Bengal have been sanctioned the largest grant (Rs.1,97,18,000). Next come colleges in Punjab (Rs.1,48,77,000), Bihar (Rs.1,16,63,000) Madras (Rs.1,15,63,000) and M.P. (Rs.1,14,67,000). Colleges affiliated to Punjab University have been sanctioned the highest amount (Rs.1,45,67,000); colleges affiliated to Universities of Calcutta and Madras follow close behind with Rs.1,25,51,000 and Rs.1,15,63,000 respectively.

The amount sanctioned to colleges towards the introduction of the 3-year degree course does not indicate any measure of initiative or resourcefulness on the part of the colleges, for grants under this scheme are given to every eligible college on the basis of a definite formula. The fact remains, however, that assistance given to 723 colleges of 40 Universities has enabled them to employ additional staff, to build class rooms, libraries, laboratories and to increase various other physical facilities. Colleges affiliated to the State Universities in U.P. and the University of Bombay have gone without this assistance because of the non-implementation of the Three Year Degree Course. Colleges affiliated to Jammu and Kashmir University, which introduced the Three Year Degree Course do not receive any assistance under the scheme because the State Government and the University have not yet finalized the assessment of colleges even after three years of the introduction of this course - and inspite of repeated requests from the Commission to expedite the matter.

9. Assistance given to Colleges for the revision of salary scales of teachers during II and III Plans (Annexure VI)

During the II and III Plans the Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs.2,67,73,784 towards the improvement of salary scales of teachers in 518 colleges. The largest number of colleges (120) to benefit from this scheme was in West Bengal and the next in order are colleges in Maharashtra (84), Punjab (64) and Andhra Pradesh (56). In terms of grants sanctioned, colleges in West Bengal top the list with Rs.86,51,783. It is significant that Kerala which has only 44 colleges receiving assistance under the scheme has received Rs.52,20,396 which is 1½ times the assistance received by Maharashtra (Rs.35,77,150) with approximately twice the number of colleges in Kerala.

Among the universities, colleges affiliated to Calcutta University received the largest sanction (Rs.79,44,028). Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Kerala (Rs.52,20,396),

(411)

(99)

"Madras" (Rs. 26,49,602) and Andhra (Rs. 18,29,407) trail way behind.

On the whole, colleges affiliated to Southern Universities have taken maximum advantage of the scheme of improvement of salary scales of teachers. Approximately half of the total amount sanctioned on account of this scheme has gone to the colleges in the South.

As in the case of the Three Year Degree Course, colleges in U.P. have not benefitted by this scheme. The colleges in U.P. have received only an amount of Rs. 8,976. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,277 has since been refunded; the balance was utilised for revision of librarians. This is understandable because the existing pay-scales in U.P. are better than those recommended by the U.G.C. But this is not as clear in the case of colleges in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa which have received no assistance under this scheme.

10. Assistance given to colleges for Text Book Libraries during II and III Plans (Annexure VII)

A sum of Rs. 63,93,000 has been sanctioned to 546 colleges (representing all the States in the country) towards the establishment of text-book libraries. This scheme was introduced in 1963-64 and progress might be considered good, considering the number of colleges covered by the scheme. But the coverage of so many colleges may be due more to the cent percent assistance available under this scheme than to the popularity of the scheme. The scheme would have covered all the colleges in India if the enrolment limit of 500 had not been enforced. In all the States the range of colleges benefitted by the scheme is between 1/2 and 1/3 of the total number of colleges in each State. Here again, Jammu and Kashmir State/University is the exception. Only 6 of the 24 colleges have received assistance under this scheme. Since no matching share is involved, the reason for poor implementation of the scheme may be lack of local initiative for which colleges are responsible and/or lack of adequate information which could have been supplied by the university.

Colleges which have received the largest assistance under the scheme are in West Bengal (Rs. 9,50,000). Then follow colleges in U.P. (Rs. 8,15,000) and Maharashtra (Rs. 7,55,000). At the bottom are colleges in Jammu and Kashmir State (Rs. 60,000) and in Orissa (Rs. 85,000).

11. Assistance given to colleges for Post-graduate Studies during II and III Plans (Annexure VIII)

The scheme of assistance to Post-graduate departments in the colleges was started in the II Plan in respect of science subjects and in the III Plan in respect of arts subjects. Assistance under the scheme is available only to affiliated colleges. The quantum of assistance varies according to the needs indicated by the colleges. An amount of Rs. 1,36,67,692 has been sanctioned on this account. Of this sum a sum of Rs. 95,76,038 is distributed among 180 post-graduate science departments of 93 postgraduate colleges (23 in II Plan and 70 in III Plan) and an amount of Rs. 40,91,554 among 60 postgraduate departments in humanities and the social sciences. Colleges of Agra, Madras and Kerala Universities lead, in that order, colleges of other universities in the amount of assistance sanctioned to post-graduate departments. No college in West Bengal has received assistance for its post-graduate departments in science and only an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned to one post-

graduate department in humanities. This may be because post-graduate teaching is centralised in West Bengal at the University headquarters.

The range of assistance under this scheme varies considerably. While grants sanctioned to post-graduate science departments of U.P. Colleges amount to Rs.29,81,153, assistance for such departments in West Bengal is nil, in Punjab Rs.30,000 and in Orissa 33,800. Similarly there is wide disparity in the quantum of assistance provided to post-graduate departments in humanities and the social sciences in the various affiliated colleges.

12. Assistance given to Colleges for Water Cooler during II and III Plans (Annexure II).

An amount of Rs.2,87,956 has been sanctioned for installation of Water-Coolers in 126 colleges. The progress of this scheme will be limited by the capacity of the colleges to produce their matching share for a scheme which may be considered by many of them to be a semi-luxury.

13. Assistance given to Colleges during II and III Plans on account of Centenary Grants (Annexure II)

An amount of Rs.37,00,000 was sanctioned to 37 colleges at the rate of Rs.1 lakh per college during the II and III Plans. Of these 17 colleges are in Madras, 8 in West Bengal and 7 in U.P.

14. Summary of Observations:

Of the total plan allocation of Rs.56,279 Crores for the U.G.C. during II and III Plans, an amount of Rs.21,71,35,979 has been sanctioned for development schemes in the colleges. This is a significant portion of the total funds available to the Commission for development schemes in the universities and colleges. The common belief that the Commission has ignored or neglected the development of affiliated colleges does not appear to be sound. However, the position is not so re-assuring when it is remembered that 85% of the total student population in institutions of higher learning in India is concentrated in affiliated colleges. There seems to be a case for considerable enhancement of allocation for the development of the affiliated colleges from now on an especially during the Fourth plan.

2. The Commission has actively associated itself with the development of affiliated colleges during the last two Plans and sanctioned Rs.21,71,54,520 on this account. But whether the standards have really improved and whether the Commission's assistance has been put to effective use by the colleges are questions to which there is no firm and definite answer. If the Commission continues its quantum of present assistance and increases it during the Fourth Plan, a definite need is indicated for assessing the results of the Commission's investment in affiliated colleges.

3. In some States, particularly Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Assam most of the colleges have remained practically untouched and are perhaps unaware of the Commission's assistance available to affiliated colleges. It is a matter which could be discussed with the concerned State Governments and the Universities.

4. There are certain schemes which are more favoured by the colleges, for example, hostels, libraries and laboratories. Other schemes, though equally important and rewarding (e.g. hobby workshops and staff quarters), are not as popular. This indicates a need for reviewing the present pattern of assistance available for less popular schemes.

5. Colleges, particularly in U.P., have been able to make the most of the Commission's assistance when the State Governments provide the matching share. The question of matching share might be raised with the State Governments in order to facilitate the colleges to execute their projects with efficiency and speed.

6. For the Fourth Plan, the Commission might consider drawing up a core programme for the development schemes in colleges for which assistance could be made available on cent percent basis.

7. It might be fruitful to investigate why colleges in Kerala have made the best use of the Commission's assistance even without the availability of the matching share from the State Government of Kerala.

8. It may be worthwhile to study the factors which have led to the slow implementation of the Rs.1.5 lakh schemes during the III Plan as compared to the tempo of their implementation during the later of the II Plan.

9. The availability of the Commission's financial assistance to colleges should not encourage them to rely solely on financial help to effect reforms and improve standards. Quite a few colleges have received substantial assistance from the Commission under various schemes reviewed above. It might be worthwhile to stimulate these colleges to demonstrate to others how the assistance received from the Commission could be helpful in generating a climate of hard and serious work, of intimate and intensive contact among the members of the college community, of self-help and mutual help, of dignity of labour in college workshops and in the community and finally a climate in which the pursuit of excellence is zealously fostered and preserved. A machinery could be set up by the Commission to help and guide some selected colleges in achieving and demonstrating these goals. Perhaps the Committee on Colleges could be helpful in this regard. In this connection, the Commission may consider the possibility of selecting some good colleges for intensive aid in order to make them as catalytic agents for improving the quality and standards of higher education in the colleges.

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ANNEXURE I

SUMMARY OF GRANTS SANCTIONED AND PAID TO COLLEGES .
DURING II AND III PLAN PERIODS (UPTO SEPTEMBER, 1964)

SUMMARY

Items	IIInd Plan		IIIrd Plan	
	Sanctioned	Paidd	Sanctioned	Paidd
On 1.5 lakhs scheme	2,87,73,783	2,51,65,319*	1,87,12,400	82,16,304
On other Items	10,64,86,196	6,98,05,534*	6,31,82,136	364,38,829
Total :	13,52,59,984	9,49,70,853*	8,18,94,536	446,55,133
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

Grand Total A + C
Sanctioned II and III
Plan

Rs.21,71,54,520

Grand Total B + D
Paid IInd & IIIrd Plan

Rs.13,96,25,986

*Includes grants disbursed to the Colleges
during IIIrd Plan period against the projects
sanctioned during IInd Plan period.

Annexure II to Item No. 30
dated 2.12.1964

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Sl. No.	Sanctioned	Paid
1	1,36,74,135	1,15,55,997
2	65,07,934	29,12,213
3	1,43,15,531	75,11,473
4	23,53,000	5,70,270
5	6,00,000	3,11,750
6	1,00,22,937	44,84,075
7	1,40,020	51,000
8	1,91,38,237	1,50,00,000
9	2,35,54,034	1,65,21,250
10	1,72,83,666	1,30,53,209
11	1,49,36,750	49,55,954
12	1,05,54,152	70,15,540
13	41,67,092	18,75,926
14	2,12,02,284	1,44,85,073
15	59,52,498	40,81,246
16	1,63,67,084	95,24,208
17	3,62,35,396	2,50,93,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,71,54,520	13,96,25,986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	<u>Mysore</u>		<u>90</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	-	<u>3</u>
	Karntak		37	1	6	6	-	-
	Mysore		53	5	5	-	-	3
13.	<u>Orissa</u>		<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-
	Uttal		47	-	2	1	-	-
14.	<u>Panjab</u>		<u>133</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	-
	Panjab		124	29	29	27	6	-
	Panjabi		9	-	-	-	-	-
15.	<u>Rajasthan</u>		<u>74</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	Rajasthan		13	7	12	5	1	1
	Jodhpur		1	-	-	-	-	-
16.	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>		<u>130</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	-
	Agra		109	17	66	22	8	-
	Aligarh		4	-	-	-	-	-
	Aliahabad		6	1	4	2	-	-
	Fatahar		17	-	2	-	-	-
	Gorakhpur		28	3	12	2	2	-
	Iucknow		16	2	8	-	-	-
17.	<u>West Bengal</u>		<u>185</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	Burdwan		34	15	4	1	1	-
	Calcutta		127	25	3	9	1	1
	N. Bengal		15	8	-	-	-	-
	W. Bherati		5	-	-	-	-	-
	Kaljarai		4	-	-	-	-	-

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>1</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,05,54,582</u>	<u>70,15,540</u>
1	26	21	1	1	2	15	63,33,726	42,38,594
-	15	10	-	-	-	20	42,20,856	27,76,946
<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>41,67,092</u>	<u>18,75,926</u>
1	18	8	-	1	1	4	41,67,092	18,75,926
-	87	46	20	4	1	64	2,12,02,284	1,44,86,073
-	84	44	20	4	1	64	2,08,67,284	1,43,44,573
-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3,35,000	1,41,500
<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>59,52,498</u>	<u>40,81,246</u>
1	23*	10	5	2	4	5	59,52,498	48,81,246
<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,63,67,084</u>	<u>99,24,208</u>
4	-	45	18	22	17	-	1,17,49,582	66,68,307
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5,40,000	4,23,000
1	-	2	1	-	-	-	5,82,281	4,07,228
-	5	1	1	-	-	-	14,00,533	12,48,833
1	-	9	4	-	-	-	12,03,014	6,91,620
1	-	6	2	-	-	-	8,91,674	4,85,220
<u>8</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>3,62,35,396</u>	<u>2,50,93,066</u>
3	27	20	2	-	-	26	79,54,408	51,13,409
5	81	68	5	1	-	85	2,51,80,447	1,81,05,116
-	11	7	-	-	-	9	29,25,541	17,72,541
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,75,000	1,02,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							<u>Sanctioned</u>	<u>Paid</u>
							21,71,54,520	13,96,25,986
							Grand Total	

* Includes Jodhpur University also

Annexure III to Item 30
dated 2.12.1964

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PAID TO COLLEGES DURING II AND III PLAN PERIOD (UP TO SEPTEMBER 1964)
- STATE-WISE, UNIVERSITY-WISE AND SCHEME-WISE

Three Year Degree Course	Text Book Lib.	Water Cooler	Humanities	Sciences	Salary Scale	Sanctioned	Paid
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>43</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	-	-	<u>56</u>	<u>1,36,74,135</u>	<u>1,15,55,997</u>
25	17	-	-	-	30	76,86,121	57,70,088
14	3	3	-	-	17	33,58,266	25,75,741
9	4	-	-	-	9	26,11,740	22,00,248
<u>31</u>	<u>21</u>	-	-	-	<u>14</u>	<u>65,07,934</u>	<u>29,12,213</u>
31	21	-	-	-	14	65,07,934	29,12,213
<u>74</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-	<u>1,43,15,831</u>	<u>75,61,473</u>
20	14	-	-	-	-	36,70,339	15,00,515
21	9	-	1	-	-	44,85,257	25,16,000
17	9	-	-	-	-	29,16,027	17,31,000
6	-	-	-	-	-	11,48,000	4,75,000
10	6	3	-	-	-	20,85,208	12,35,958
-	-	-	-	-	-	23,53,000	6,70,000
-	<u>25</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>6,00,000</u>	<u>3,19,760</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1,20,22,937</u>	<u>44,01,076</u>
54	25	21	4	5	24	0,69,978	37,09,598
3	4	-	-	1	4	6,90,958	1,47,476
3	-	-	-	-	-	2,62,000	2,27,000
-	<u>6</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>1,49,020</u>	<u>91,000</u>
-	6	-	-	-	-	1,49,020	91,000
<u>41</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>1,91,38,237</u>	<u>1,50,20,985</u>
41	38	12	10	15	44	1,91,38,237	1,50,00,985
<u>55</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1,36,94,034</u>	<u>1,65,21,250</u>
55	44	9	9	19	54	2,46,94,034	1,65,21,250
<u>48</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1,72,83,696</u>	<u>1,30,23,209</u>
-	14	4	1	12	27	48,10,035	30,90,021
4	2	-	-	-	6	11,25,803	8,31,422
14	15	1	-	1	14	25,45,729	25,14,204
23 *	9	3	3	1	26	11,16,110	52,79,022
7	-	3	-	-	5	6,34,224	5,64,055
-	11	-	-	-	2	1,22,005	7,13,685
<u>61</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,10,35,750</u>	<u>49,59,964</u>
-	-	-	2	2	5	19,75,747	10,59,805
9	3	1	2	1	6	39,40,951	13,43,777
* 23	2	2	-	-	-	3,40,850	2,97,270
20	11	5	1	3	-	61,20,875	22,05,100
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,27,100	30,404
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	600

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Annexure IV to Item No. 30

Dated 2nd December 1964

Grants sanctioned to Colleges under 1.5 lakh scheme during II and III Plans (upto September, 1964)

State	Colleges affiliated to the University of	Grants sanctioned to the Colleges of	
		Universities	State
Andhra			25,01,241
	Andhra	14,76,714	
	Osmania	6,82,987	
	Sri Venkateswara	3,41,540	
Assam	Gauhati	13,43,721	13,43,721
Bihar			21,67,206
	Bhagalpur	3,72,339	
	Bihar	6,96,257	
	Magadh	5,49,027	
	Patna	70,000	
	Ranchi	4,79,583	
Delhi	Delhi	1,70,000	1,70,000
Gujarat			26,43,173
	Gujarat	23,09,292	
	S.V. Vidyapeeth	3,33,881	
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	89,020	89,020
Kerala	Kerala	42,61,002	42,61,002
Madras	Madras	55,51,076	55,51,076
Maharashtra			53,38,698
	Bombay	11,43,652	
	Marathwada	4,37,771	
	Nagpur	10,26,995	
	Poona	16,80,934	
	S. N. D. T.	2,59,659	
	Shivaji	7,89,687	
			13,21,569
Madhya Pradesh			
	Jabalpur	3,58,090	
	Sau	2,92,988	
	B	3,48,858	

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	Vikram	1,94,133	
	Indore	1,27,500	
Mysore			16,15,871
	Karnatak	9,20,410	
	Mysore	6,95,461	
Orissa	Utkal	1,16,666	1,16,666
Panjab	Panjab	42,67,003	42,67,003
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	13,97,460	13,97,460
Uttar Pradesh			86,53,658
	Agra	64,12,660	
	Allahabad	4,59,781	
	Banaras	58,533	
	Gorakhpur	9,95,662	
	Lucknow	7,27,022	
West Bengal			60,48,824
	Budrwan	18,35,607	
	Calcutta	34,43,217	
	North Bengal	7,70,000	
	Total	<u>4,74,86,188</u>	<u>4,74,86,188</u>

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Annexure V to Item No. 30

Dated 2nd December 1964

Grants sanctioned to Colleges towards 3-Year Degree Course during II & III Plans (upto September, 1964):

State	Affiliated colleges of Universities.	Grants sanctioned to affiliated Colleges of	
		<u>Universities</u>	<u>State</u>
Andhra	Andhra	39,15,000	76,37,000
	Osmania	21,52,000	
	Sri Venkateswara	15,70,000	
Assam	Gauhati	47,73,000	47,73,000
Bihar			1,16,63,000
	Bhagalpur	31,58,000	
	Bihar	35,99,000	
	Magadh	22,77,000	
	Patna	10,79,000	
	Ranchi	15,50,000	
Centrally administered area		23,53,000	23,53,000
Delhi	Delhi	-	-
Gujarat	Gujarat	59,50,000	64,65,000
	S.V. Vidyapeeth	2,53,000	
	Baroda	2,62,000	
Jammu & Kashmir		-	-
Kerala	Kerala	72,23,000	72,23,000
Madras	Madras	1,15,63,000	1,15,63,000
Maharashtra			60,37,000
	Marathwada	6,10,000	
	Nagpur	15,85,000	
	Poona) Shivaji)	32,67,000	
	S. N. D. T.	5,75,000	
Madhya Pradesh			1,14,67,000
	Jabalpur	11,90,000	
	Saugar & Raipur	32,77,000	
	Vikram, Indore & Gwalior	70,00,000	

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Mysore			61,72,000
	Karnatak	24,20,000	
	Mysore	37,52,000	
Orissa	Utkal	36,00,000	36,00,000
Panjab	Panjab & Punjabi.	1,48,77,000	1,48,77,000
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	34,28,000	34,28,000
Uttar Pradesh			18,70,000
	Aligarh	5,40,000	
	Banaras	13,30,000	
West Bengal			1,97,18,000
	Burdwan	49,25,000	
	Calcutta	1,25,51,000	
	North Bengal	20,67,000	
	Visva-Bharati	1,75,000	
	Total	11,88,46,000	11,88,46,000

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Annexure VI to Item No. 30

Dated 2nd December 1964

Grants sanctioned to Colleges towards Revision of Salary Scales during II & III Plans (upto March 1964)

States	Colleges affiliated to Universities of	Grants sanctioned to colleges of	
		<u>Universities</u>	<u>States</u>
Andhra			29,84,856
	Andhra	18,29,407	
	Osmania	4,88,241	
	Sri Venkateswara	6,67,208	
Assam	Gauhati	1,81,213	1,81,213
Gujarat			1,51,377
	Gujarat	1,15,399	
	S. V. Vidyapeeth	35,978	
Kerala	Kerala	52,20,396	52,20,396
Madras	Madras	26,49,602	26,49,602
Maharashtra			35,77,150
	Bombay	17,41,217	
	Marathwada	57,822	
	Nagpur	4,74,234	
	Poona	12,03,204	
	S. N. D. T. Women's	93,355	
	Shivaji	7,318	
Madhya Pradesh.			1,73,692
	Jabalpur	81,715	
	Saugar	91,947	
Mysore			17,28,516
	Karnatak	7,75,446	
	Mysore	9,53,070	
Orissa	Utkal	1,65,426	1,65,426
Panjab	Panjab	12,26,962	12,26,962
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	53,830	53,830
Uttar Pradesh			8,976
	Agra	699	
	Gorakhpur	8,277	
West Bengal			86,51,788
	North Bengal	18,541	
	Calcutta	79,44,028	
	Burdwan	6,89,219	
	Total	2,67,73,784	2,67,73,784

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Annexure VII to Item No. 30

Dated 2nd December 1964 .

Grants sanctioned to Colleges towards Text Book Libraries during III Plan (upto September, 1964).

State	Affiliated Colleges of University of.	Grants sanctioned to affiliated Colleges of,	
		Universities	States
Andhra	Andhra	1,75,000	2,45,000
	Osmania	30,000	
	Sri Venkateswara	40,000	
Assam	Gauhati	2,10,000	2,10,000
Bihar			3,80,000
	Bhagalpur	1,40,000	
	Bihar	90,000	
	Magadh	90,000	
	Ranchi	60,000	
Delhi	Delhi	3,30,000	3,30,000
Gujarat			3,65,000
	Gujarat	3,25,000	
	S.V. Vidyapeeth	40,000	
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	60,000
Kerala	Kerala	4,60,000	4,60,000
Madras	Madras	5,45,000	5,45,000
Maharashtra			7,55,000
	Bombay	2,10,000	
	Marathwada	20,000	
	Nagpur	2,85,000	
	Poona	1,15,000	
	Shivaji	1,25,000	
Madhya Pradesh			2,03,000
	Jabalpur	45,000	
	Saugar	30,000	
	Vikram	1,28,000	
Mysore			3,20,000
	Karnatak	1,05,000	

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	Mysore	2,15,000	
Orissa	Utkal	85,000	85,000
Panjab	Panjab	5,05,000	5,30,000
	Panjabi(Patiala)	25,000	
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1,40,000	1,40,000
Uttar Pradesh.	Agra	6,35,000.	8,15,000
	Allahabad	20,000	
	Banaras	10,000	
	Gorakhpur	90,000	
	Lucknow	60,000	
West Bengal.			9,50,000
	Burdwan	2,00,000	
	Calcutta	6,80,000.	
	North Bengal	70,000	
	Total	<u>63,93,000.</u>	<u>63,93,000</u>

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Annexure VIII(a) to Item No. 30

Dated 2nd December 1964

Grants sanctioned to Post-graduate Departments
(Humanities etc.) of Colleges during III Plan
(upto September 1964)

State	Affiliated colleges of Universities of	Grants sanctioned to affiliated colleges of	
		Universities	States
Bihar	Bihar	1,00,000	1,00,000
Gujarat	Gujarat	1,68,700	1,68,700
Kerala	Kerala	6,64,398	6,64,398
Madhya Pradesh.	Jabalpur	1,73,475	4,23,383
	Saugar	1,14,241	
	Vikram	35,667	
	Indore	1,00,000	
Madras	Madras	7,26,651	7,26,651
Maharashtra			1,54,909
	Bombay	78,909	
	Poona	76,000	
Mysore	Mysore	66,665	66,665
Orissa	Utkal	66,200	66,200
Panjab.	Panjab	2,24,772	2,24,772
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1,66,666	1,66,666
Uttar Pradesh.	Agra	12,79,210	12,79,210
West Bengal.	Calcutta	50,000	50,000
	Total:-	Rs. 40,91,554	Rs. 40,91,554

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Annexure VIII(b) to Item No. 30

dated 2nd December 1964

Grants sanctioned to Post-graduate Departments
(Science) of Colleges during II & III Plans
(upto September 1964).

State	Affiliated Colleges of University of.	Grants sanctioned to affiliated Colleges of Universities	States
Gujarat			1,80,500
	Gujarat	1,52,400	
	S. V. Vidyapeeth	28,100	
Kerala	Kerala	11,81,700	11,81,700
Madras	Madras	15,36,750	15,36,750
Maharashtra			11,97,135
	Bombay	9,57,035	
	Nagpur	1,72,000	
	Poona	68,100	
Madhya Pradesh			12,30,000
	Jabalpur	3,25,000	
	Saugar	1,50,000	
	Vikram	7,55,000	
Mysore	Mysore	5,50,000	5,50,000
Orissa	Utkal	33,800	33,800
Panjab	Panjab	30,000	30,000
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6,55,000	6,55,000
Uttar Pradesh.	Agra	29,81,153	29,81,153
	Total	Rs. 95,76,038	Rs. 95,76,038

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964.

Item No. 31: To consider the proposal for the institution of National Scholarships for Post-graduate Studies in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission while considering the proposal for the institution of National Scholarships for post-graduate studies at its meeting held on the 6th May, 1964 desired that more information regarding similar schemes of the Ministry of Education be obtained to avoid overlapping.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, initiated the National Scholarships Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan for the award of merit scholarships for Post-matriculation education. Awards under this scheme are made on the basis of the results of examinations ranging from school leaving to the first degree stage.

During the Third Plan period the Ministry decided to make 2400 awards, 200 of which were to be available for post-graduate studies leading to the Master's Degree on the results of the first degree examination.

These scholarships of the Ministry of Education, known as National Scholarships, have been distributed among the various States and Union territories on the basis of enrolment figures of students in each State at different stages of education. The National Scholarships of the Ministry are being awarded to candidates who obtain a First Class (with not less than 60% marks in aggregate) in the examinations at the first degree level and who come on the top of the merit lists in the respective States within the quota allotted to them.

The selected scholars are free to follow any course of study in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. in any recognised institution in India.

The rates of scholarships:

The rates of National Scholarships for Post-graduate Studies as awarded by the Ministry of Education are as below:

Number of scholar-ships.	Stage of scholar-ships.	Rate of scholarship per month	
		Day Scholar	In Residence
200	Post-Graduate	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 110/-

The Ministry of Education administers in addition the scheme of National Loan Scholarships at all stages of education ranging from school leaving to post M.A./M.Sc. stage.

Rules and Regulations as placed before the Commission at its meeting held in May, 1964 for the institution of a National Scholarship Scheme by the U.G.C. may kindly be seen at Appendix I.

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While the Ministry of Education permits the awardees to utilise their scholarships at any university including their own it is proposed that the U.G.C. scheme of National Scholarships may offer assistance to good students to pursue their post-graduate studies in universities/institutions other than the university from where they obtained their first degree thus also promoting national integration. It is also proposed that the value of the U.G.C.-Scholarships may be Rs. 120/- p.m. and in addition a sum of Rs. 300/- may be provided to each scholar to meet the cost of books etc., as well as IInd Class railway fare from residence to the place of study.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix-I to Item. 31.

Dated :-2nd December, 1964

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES IN SCIENCE & HUMANITIES (INCLUDING SOCIAL SCIENCES)

1. Purpose of the Award:

The purpose of the award is to enable outstanding graduates to undertake post-graduate studies leading to a Master's Degree in Humanities or Science at places considered most suitable by them in terms of proper academic guidance, facilities for work etc., with a view to encouraging mobility of students and thus promote National Integration by bringing university students of different regions together.

2. Eligibility

Outstanding graduates from the University both from the Faculties of Arts (including Social Sciences and Commerce) and Science, shall be eligible for the award provided they undertake their postgraduate studies at any University other than the University of their graduation.

3. Value of the Scholarship:

The value of the scholarship is Rs.120/-per month. In addition a sum of Rs.200/- per annum for the purchase of books and a travel grant to cover actual second class fare for journey from the Centre of Study to the place of residence and back once a year will be paid to each scholar. Besides, each scholar will be entitled to a sum of Rs.100/-initially to cover his incidental expenditure. Necessary funds for this purpose will be placed in advance at the disposal of the Universities/Institutions where the postgraduate studies are undertaken at the beginning of each academic year for disbursement to the holders of the National Scholarships. The scholarship amount shall be paid to the candidates in the first week of every month.

4. Duration of the Scholarship.

The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of 2 academic years.

5. Centre of Study

The scholars are free to select and arrange for admission to any University/recognised Institution in India with facilities for studies for Master's Degree.

6. The scholar shall not draw any stipend from any other source during the tenure of the award.

7. Selections.

The University concerned shall select as per allocation outstanding graduates in arts and science who are eligible for the award of National Scholarship immediately after the declaration of the results and shall furnish such names to the Commission mentioning the marks and rank obtained by them in the degree examination, the centre and subject of the postgraduate studies and their permanent postal address.

8. If it should appear at any time to the Commission that the progress or conduct of a scholar has not been satisfactory, his scholarship may be suspended or withdrawn.

Meeting:

Dated, 2nd December 1964

Item No. 32: To consider a proposal for the institution of Nehru Fellowships/Visiting Professorships for outstanding Indian Scientists working abroad.

As stressed by the late Prime Minister on several occasions, an effort may be made to attract to India most of our outstanding young scientists working in foreign countries. A large proportion of the young scientists are eager to return to India in case reasonable facilities for work and climate conducive to serious and sustained study and research are made available to them in the country.

It is suggested, that we establish 100 Fellowships to be called Nehru Fellowships for outstanding young Indian scientists working abroad.

A brief outline of the proposed scheme is indicated below:-

- (i) With a view to attracting young Indian scientists working at present in foreign countries and utilising their services in India, a scheme of special Visiting Fellowships may be instituted under the auspices of a suitable Central Organisation, which may be located in the U.G.C. or in accordance with the decision of the Government.
- (ii) To begin with provision may be made for the award of about 100 Fellowships.
- (iii) These Fellowships may carry a value of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1500/- p.m. In exceptional cases it should be open to the organisation concerned to offer a fellow up to Rs. 2,000/- p.m. depending on his qualifications and merit. In addition the Fellows may be entitled to T.A./D.A. on International travel and for travels within India.
- (iv) The awards may be made, in the first instance for a period of 5 years but long term appointments may also be considered in special cases.
- (v) Under the award, it should also be possible for a fellow to spend a year once every three years for study and research abroad, to familiarise himself with current developments in his specialised field and to have the benefit of personal discussions and exchange of ideas with top scientists.
- (vi) The fellows may be assigned to particular Universities/Research Institutions where they may deliver a series of lectures, conduct seminars or help in guiding research in their specialities.

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(vii) The fellows, will, however, be free to move from one university to another depending on the nature of the specialities and the interest taken by the universities concerned.

(viii) The fellowships may be known as Jawahar Lal Nehru Fellowships.

(ix) Provision may also be made under this scheme for inviting to India distinguished Indian scientists working abroad as Visiting Professors for a period of about one year on sabbatical leave. These Professors may deliver a series of lectures, conduct seminars, or help in guiding research in selected universities/research institutions.

(x) A provision of Rs. 15/- lakhs per year may be made for the implementation of the scheme. Some foreign exchange may also be provided for meeting the expenditure connected with the visits of fellows abroad. The details of the scheme may be worked out later in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964.

Item No.33: To nominate a representative of the University Grants Commission on the society of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have requested the University Grants Commission to nominate a representative on the Society of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla in terms of Rule 3(a)(iv) of the rules and regulations of the Society. Rule 3 of the rules and regulations of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society dealing with the memberships of the Society is reproduced below:

"The Society shall consist of the following members:

- (i) Educational Adviser to the Government of India (ex-officio);
- (ii) Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance, Government of India (ex-officio);
- (iii) Director General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (ex-officio);
- (iv) A representative of the University Grants Commission to be nominated by the Commission;
- (v) Five Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (vi) A number, not less than fifteen and not exceeding twenty five, of Professors, Educationists and representatives of learned bodies to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (vii) Five other persons to be nominated by the Central Government; and
- (viii) The Director of the Institute."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd December '64

Item 34: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the UGC for the development of Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities.

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The Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposals of universities for development of studies in linguistics consisted of the following:-

1. Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Calcutta
2. Prof. B. P. Saksena, Raipur
3. Prof. S. M. Katre, Poona
4. Prof. K. L. Joshi, Secretary, UGC
5. Prof. T. P. Meenakshisundaram.
6. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, UGC
7. Dr. G. S. Maasukhani, UGC

The report of the committee is attached (Annexure I).

2. At its last meeting held on 26.9.1964 to examine the proposals of studies in linguistics received from the universities during the III Five Year Plan the committee recommended the provision of facilities for 16 universities as noted against each.

Name of the University

Recommendations

1. Agra

- (a) A sum of Rs. 25,000/- (NR) may be given to the university towards the purchase of library books and journals.
- (b) The university may be requested to send a progress report on the implementation of the schemes for the Third Five-Year Plan.

2. Aligarh

As the Commission approved the appointment of some teachers for the development of Linguistics in the university under the Third Five Year Plan, the request of the University for some funds for books and laboratory requirements may be approved. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 25,000/- may be placed at the disposal of the university during the Third Plan.

3. Andhra

Necessary action may be taken on receipt of information from the university about

(a) the organisation and development of Linguistics for post-graduate study and research in the university; and

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Name of the
University

Recommendations

3. Audhra
Cont'd
- (b) the present position of the scheme for the completion of the Telugu Etymological Dictionary, which was left half finished.
4. Annamalai
- A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be earmarked for books and journals in Linguistics.
5. Banaras
- The following teaching and research staff may be made available to the university to form the nucleus of the department of Linguistics-
- (i) One Reader
(ii) Two Lecturers
- One of the Lecturers should be a trained scholar in Linguistics with special knowledge of Hindi.
6. Calcutta
- (a) The request of the university for a Lecturer in Germanic Philology may be approved;
- (b) The university may select two scholars for training in Linguistics in India and abroad. The selection may be made by a special committee competent to deal with the subject.
7. Delhi
- The university may be provided with books and journals worth Rs.25,000/- and equipment worth Rs. 15,000/-.
8. Gauhati
- The Committee noted the facilities provided by the university under the Third Five-Year Plan.
9. Kurukshetra
- A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
10. Lucknow
- There should be a separate department of Linguistics with the following staff -
- Readers - 2: One specialist in Hindi and the other specialist in English.
- Research -2 (in the Lecturer's scale).
11. Baroda
- A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
12. Mysore
- A sum of Rs.5,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
- 12(a) Madras
- A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.

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13. Osmania

(a) The university may be requested to forward concrete and detailed proposals for the development of Linguistics as a department and the type of students expected in the department.

(b) A copy of Dr. Gordon H. Fairbanks' report may be sent to the University.

14. Punjabi
(Patiala)

The university may be provided with some funds for books and journals, etc., when they make a definite request.

15. Ranchi

The university may be requested to build up a library of books in Linguistics with special reference to the Munda and Oraon languages and to forward to the Commission a definite scheme for the development of Linguistics in the Fourth Plan.

16. Sri Venkateswara

The University may send to the Commission a scheme for the development of Linguistics during the Fourth Plan mentioning the requirements for library and nucleus staff.

3. The financial implications of the recommendations of the committee for the remaining part of the III Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs.75,000/- recurring and Rs.1,35,000/- non-recurring. Among the other recommendations of the committee, mention may be made of the following:-

- (i) Provision to be made for teaching and research in South East Asian languages in some Indian universities e.g. Andhra, Calcutta, Madras and Kerala.
- (ii) The specifications for laboratory equipment as given by Prof. Katra at the request of the committee to be circulated to the universities. These specifications are listed in annexure II attached.
- (iii) Training of suitable personnel, familiar with the Indian background, in the principles of modern linguistics both in theory and application.
- (iv) Exchange of visiting professors and scholars in modern linguistics between India and some countries in Europe and America.

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(v) Encouragement for the compilation of descriptive grammar on accepted lines in different languages and dialects in India without ignoring the traditional and indigenous methods pursued by old Indian scholars in this field.

(vi) Selection by the UGC of some universities for advanced work in linguistics and coordination and collaboration of work among these institutions for the promotion of particular aspects of general linguistics combined with the study of languages of a particular speech family.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Report of the meeting of the Committee on Linguistics
held on 26 September 1964 at the UGC Office.

A meeting of the Committee on Linguistics was held at the office of the UGC on 26 September 1964. The following were present -

Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterjee - Chairman
Prof. B.R. Saksena
Professor S.M. Katre
Professor K.L. Joshi
Professor T.P. Meenakshisundaram
Dr. S. Bhattacharya
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani.

Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman of the UGC, attended the meeting for some time.

2. The Committee at the outset held discussions on different aspects of the study of linguistics in India. The following points were made -

(i) The staff which is trained at one university shifts from that university to another university for better prospects. This creates difficulties in the teaching departments of many universities.

(ii) Linguistics is not yet a popular subject, and, as such, methods should be devised to attract young men to the study of the subject and to making teaching of linguistics a career.

(iii) The study of linguistics in India should combine the best of the various systems. The historical approach to linguistics should be supplemented by the new approach of structural linguistics.

3. The first item of the agenda, namely, the progress of teaching and research in Indian universities, was taken up for consideration. There is at the present moment a great awareness for the need of study of linguistics - not only its historical aspect which has so long been the primary interest in India, but also the development of linguistics as a scientific study and the teaching of languages and the acquisition of lesser known and uncharted languages as a practical proposition. But owing to a number of adverse circumstances which are of an economic character and also because of the fact that linguistics is not a bread-and-butter subject, the required number of students who would study linguistics has not been encouraging.

4. In order to bring about further development and improvement in the study of linguistics, the following points deserve consideration -

(a) The tradition in India has been for the study of historical linguistics and the need for a thorough grounding

in phonetics has generally been admitted. This gives us a very narrow and prescribed orbit for the study in India. It must be broad-based so as to include a proper grounding in descriptive and structural linguistics. The ordinary old-fashioned methods of verbal description based on tradition and imperfect personal observation is not enough. In this matter, help from other sciences and techniques connected with the use of instruments wherever required, should also be accepted and taken advantage of. While the older generations in India have done good work in historical linguistics, the crying need is to adopt present-day modern methods of linguistics approach and analysis which are being followed in the West.

(b) Considering that Indian linguistics entered the modern age in the last quarter of the 19th century, it has been linked up with the European (the German-French-English) tradition in language studies. It may be fruitful in India to consider how this tradition which has developed in Germany, France and England is trying to accommodate itself to modern method. Our Indian tradition should not be divorced from recent advances made in linguistics in the West.

5. In order to improve the standard of linguistic studies in India the following measures may be adopted -

(i) The training of suitable personnel, familiar with the Indian background, in the principles of modern linguistics both in theory and application. In this line, we have already a number of competent scholars and a few scholars of earlier generations, and they should be enabled to complete their knowledge in the fields of the study in which they are deficient particularly in the different aspects of structural linguistics. So long as we do not have a good number of scholars who have such a competence and assurance and who can demonstrate the scientific and practical utility of the modern methods, our study is bound to limp on rather than march forward.

(ii) Some of the universities which can be recommended as centres of advanced study in the future should be able to train their staff in modern methods, and generous inducement should be offered to suitable young scholars for training in linguistics both in Europe and in America.

(iii) It would be advantageous to have a number of competent teachers in modern linguistics who could be invited as Visiting Professors both from Europe and America in order to give instruction of different centres. It may be borne in mind that promising scholars who have had the benefit of the instruction from Visiting Professors may be sent abroad for further training.

(iv) The old method - that of historical study - for which there are many persons in the field should not be ignored but encouragement should be given to the compilation of full descriptive grammars on accepted lines of as many languages and dialects of India as possible, particularly of those which have not been described properly, in order that historical and comparative studies of these languages may be pursued.

(v) The number of institutions all over India taking up serious linguistic studies cannot be too large. The UGC may select some universities where advanced work in the subject may be undertaken. There must be perfect co-ordination

and collaboration between these institutions, as for example, a particular aspect of general linguistics may be combined with the study of languages of a particular speech family -

(vi) It was also suggested that the following priorities may be borne in mind:-

(a) Providing library facilities in all the minor and major departments of linguistics;

(b) Suitable encouragement may be offered to students taking up linguistics at the undergraduate level;

(c) It would be advisable to have a linguistics department in place of teachers for linguistics distributed in different language departments;

(d) Research programmes in linguistics should be introduced only after post-graduate course in linguistics has been established in a university. Laboratory equipment may be provided to such post-graduate centres;

(e) Where there is post-graduate teaching in a language a teacher trained in linguistics should be in charge of the linguistics of that language;

(f) Special foreign exchange facilities must be provided by Government for purchase of books and equipment for linguistics at various levels.

(g) A basic knowledge of general linguistics should form part of the necessary equipment of a teacher of any language.

6. With regard to the requirements of the universities for the development of linguistics during the Third Five Year Plan, the Committee recommended as under -

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Recommendations:</u>
1. Agra	(a) A sum of Rs.25,000/- (NR) may be given to the university towards the purchase of library books and journals. (b) The university may be requested to send the progress report of the implementation of the schemes for the Third Five Year Plan.
2. Aligarh	As the Commission approved the appointment of some teachers for the development of linguistics in the university under the Third Five Year Plan, the request of the University for some funds for books and laboratory requirements may be approved. For this purpose a sum of Rs.25,000/- may be placed at the disposal of the university during the Third Plan.
3. Andhra	Necessary action may be taken on receipt of information from the university about

(a) the organisation and development of linguistics for post-graduate study and research in the university; and

(b) the present position of the scheme for the completion of the Telugu Etymological Dictionary, which was left half finished.

4. Annamalai (a) The university may be requested to report about the position of the advanced centre in relation to the normal linguistics department of the university for post-graduate teaching and research.
- (b) A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be earmarked for books and journals in linguistics.
5. Banaras The following teaching and research staff may be made available to the university to form the nucleus of the department of linguistics -
- (i) One Reader
(ii) Two Lecturers
- One of the Lecturers should be a trained scholar in linguistics with special knowledge of Hindi.
6. Calcutta (a) The request of the university for a Lecturer in Germanic Philosophy may be approved;
- (b) The University may select two scholars for training in linguistics in India and abroad. The selection may be made by a special committee competent to deal with the subject.
7. Delhi The university may be provided with books and journals worth Rs.25,000/- and equipment worth Rs.15,000/-.
8. Gauhati The Committee noted the facilities provided by the university under the Third Five Year Plan.
9. Kuruksetra A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
10. Lucknow There should be a separate department of linguistics with the following staff -

Readers -2 : One specialist in Hindi and the other specialist in English.

Research - 2 (in the Lecturer's scale)
Assistants

- 11. Baroda A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
- 12. Mysore A sum of Rs.5,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
- 12(a) Madras A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be provided for books and journals.
- 13. Osmania (a) The university may be requested to forward concrete and detailed proposals for the development of linguistics as a department and the type of students expected in the department.
(b) A copy of Dr.Gorden H.Fairbanks report may be sent to the university.
- 14. Punjabi The university may be provided with some funds for books and journals, etc., when they make a definite request.
- 15. Ranchi The university may be requested to build up a library of books in linguistics with special reference to the Munda and Oran languages and to forward to the Commission a definite scheme for the development linguistics in the Fourth Plan.
- 16. Sri Venkateswara The University may send to the Commission a scheme for the development of linguistics during the Fourth Plan mentioning the requirements for library and nucleus staff.

The Committee considered that special efforts may be made for teaching and research in South East Asian languages and for this purpose schemes may be invited from the universities of Andhra, Calcutta, Madras and Kerala.

Professor S.M. Katre may be requested to send to the Commission a statement of specifications for the development of language laboratories in universities for teaching and research in linguistics.

7. The Committee considered the item relating to the report dated 14 April 1964 on Applied Linguistics by Professor Gordon H.Fairbanks, Consultant in Applied Linguistics in the Ford Foundation. The Committee agreed by and large with the report and placed on record its appreciation of the helpful character of the report and requested the U.G.C. to implement the recommendations as far as practicable.

8. The Committee considered Dr.S.M.Katre's letter dated 16 September 1964 (copy attached) regarding the summer schools in linguistics and agreed that the ceiling grant for the summer schools in linguistics may be fixed at Rs.25,000/-

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ANNEXURE II
to Item No. 34

A note on the Laboratory Equipment for
Departments of Linguistics.

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The type of equipment which a department of Linguistics either in a College or a University may require naturally depends upon the nature of the work the department intends to do. What is attempted here is a mere indication of what the normal equipment should be on the supposition that such a department will be engaged in activities like the teaching of Linguistics to B.A. and M.A. classes, undertake the teaching of foreign languages in intensive courses and do some amount of elementary work in phonetics. If the department wants to do some specialised work in the field of experimental phonetics, acoustics or other aspects of speech the equipment needed for it will naturally far more specialised and can be ascertained by persons engaged in such research.

A. For teaching linguistics and in particular phonetics the usual equipment will include,

- (a) models of the vocal organs, of the chest and abdomen, of the ear and of the brain
- (b) wall charts of these organs
- (c) wall charts of the phonetic symbols
- (d) kymograph with accessories
- (e) equipment for photographing latograms and plates
- (f) record player
- (g) a projector
- (h) single and double tract tape-recorder

B. For advanced work in phonetics the following equipment may be required:

- (a) high fidelity recorder
- (b) speech stretcher
- (c) sonograph
- (d) oscillograph and camera
- (d) repeater

C. For the purpose of teaching languages with the help of laboratory equipment a language laboratory may be set up with the required number of booths, a central console and double channel tape recorders for each booth. If work is to be done with individual students then a number of double channel recorders may be required. In addition it may need a bulk eraser, a good microphone and two good tape-recorders which can be coupled together for preparing the master tapes and duplication.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Date: 2nd December, 1964.
Time: 10.00 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi.

Supplementary Agenda

- Addl. Item 1. To receive the inaugural address of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission to the IInd Personal Contact Programme organised by the Directorate, Correspondence Courses, Delhi University. p.1-7
- Addl. Item 2. To receive the proceedings of the tenth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education held on September 5, 1964. p.8-11
- Addl. Item 3. To consider a proposal of the Jabalpur University for fixing the salaries of some of the teachers with effect from 1.4.1964, after giving them the notional benefit but without retrospective payment of arrears. p.12
- Addl. Item 4. To consider the request of the U.P. Government for financial assistance towards the salary revision of certain categories of teachers in private affiliated colleges. p.13
- Addl. Item 5. To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in Engineering/Technology at the Osmania University, Hyderabad. p.14-17
- Addl. Item 6. To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of post-graduate courses in Engineering at the Jadavpur University. p.18-21
- Addl. Item 7. To consider a proposal of St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam for additional grant for expansion of laboratory facilities. p.22
- Addl. Item 8. To consider a proposal received from Feroze Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly for a grant for the expansion of Science education. p.23
- Addl. Item 9. To consider a proposal received from Balwant Rajput College, Agra for remodelling the existing block of class rooms and auditorium in its Agra campus to convert it into a library block and for constructing a separate building for class rooms and auditorium so displaced. p.24
- Addl. Item 10. To consider the question of holding Summer Institutes for talented under-graduate students in Science and Mathematics. p.25-29
- Addl. Item 11. To consider a proposal for the institution of foreign scholarships for sending talented Indian teachers/scientists abroad in pursuit of advanced study and research. p.30-31
- Addl. Item 12. To consider further the proposal of the Delhi University for creation of an additional post of Reader in the Department of History. p.32-35

- Addl. Item 13. To consider a proposal of the Allahabad University for the purchase of a built up house to be used as Vice-Chancellor's residence. p.36
- Addl. Item 14. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of courses in general education. p.37-43
- Addl. Item 15. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies for a building. p.44-47
- Addl. Item 16. To consider the suggestion from Shri B. Shiva Rao, Member, U.G.C. to have a Bureau of Personnel in the U.G.C. p.48
- Addl. Item 17. To receive a note on the progressive use of Hindi for the Union official purposes and the recommendations made by the Karyakari Dal for its popularisation. p.49

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting
Dated 2nd December 1964.

Addl. Item No.1 - To receive the inaugural address of Professor V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission to the IInd Personal Contact Programme organised by the Directorate, Correspondence Courses, Delhi University.

A copy of the inaugural address by Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission on the occasion of the Second Personal Contact Programme organised by the Directorate of Correspondence Course of the Delhi University is enclosed as Appendix I for information.

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Dated 2nd December 1964

Prof. Ram Behari and friends,

1. I am very grateful to my old friend and colleague Prof. Ram Behari for the very generous and warm sentiments with which he has welcomed me to this meeting. I would like to congratulate him and his colleagues on the excellent work they have done during the last two years in organising correspondence courses.

2. I am particularly getting interested in this subject because we in this country do not know much about correspondence courses. You know this is a conservative country. The very idea that degrees or even diplomas could be conferred without full time and collegiate instruction was considered in respectable academic circles to be beyond the pale of acceptable academic practice. This is why it took us so long in India even to go in for a pilot project in correspondence courses, when instruction by correspondence has had a history of more than 50 years in the world and included many of the advanced countries within its range. The method of supervised correspondence study is now widely used in several countries of the world such as the U.K., the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Scandinavia, Netherlands, West Germany, Newzealand, Ethiopia, South Africa, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and several countries in the Commonwealth. In the U.S.A. alone there are today 56 universities or institutions which are imparting education through correspondence to several million students every year.

More persons enroll in correspondence courses every year than those who join the first year of all colleges and universities combined. Similarly, in the U.K., 98% of all chartered accountants prepare for their examination by correspondence. The Soviet Union which has achieved a remarkable break-through in education, as in other fields, has used this method for training a very large number of engineers and scientists and teachers for her vast educational expansion programmes. Thus something like 40% of the 22 lakhs of students in the Soviet Union undertaking higher education are getting their instruction through correspondence courses. Even in the United Kingdom there are a large number of students undergoing non-formal education, something like 138,000 students, in science, in technology, in teacher training as well as in arts and social sciences. Other countries like Japan, Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia have also gone in for correspondence courses on a large scale.

3. We in India have to see that the maximum possible effort is undertaken for the expansion and for the improvement of educational facilities in the country but this has to be done within the broad framework of our limited resources. We are, therefore, interested in this whole question of correspondence and of part-time courses. I am, therefore, glad that the Planning Commission put forward before the country the idea of correspondence courses in the Third Plan. I am also very glad that the University of Delhi and its then Vice-Chancellor, Prof. N.K. Sidhanta accepted the invitation of the Government of India to start correspondence courses for the B.A. degree on a pilot basis and on the lines of the recommendations made by the Committee over which Dr. Kothari presided.

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4. It is not necessary for me to point out that we have no dearth of students for whom educational facilities have to be provided. Besides population explosion, people are talking of the educational explosion in India by which they mean that there is a terrific increase in the demand for education in the country. If you take the country as a whole in 1950-51, we had 4 lakhs of students studying in various courses at the post-Matriculation stage, but in 1961-62, the number increased to 11.6 lakhs (about 200% increase) - a rate of growth much higher than the rate of growth of national income during that period which was only about 45 per cent. By the end of the Third Plan period we may reach something 16-17 lakhs of students compared to about 4 lakhs in 1950-51. In other words, in a period of about 15 years, our college going population would have increased by something like 300 per cent, and the expectations are that every year there will be at least a 10% rate of growth in the enrolment of students in colleges. If this increase continues, by 1970-71, we may have about 25 lakhs of students in all courses in this country. Of course some people would say that it is 'wonderful'. But when this is said we forget a number of things. First of all, the colleges, as you know, with exceptions here and there, are very overcrowded. The staff-pupil ratio is steadily going down and the quality of those who teach is certainly not showing any improvement. Normally, 50 per cent of the students fail. Of the remaining 50 per cent who pass, about 70 per cent get a third class. During the period of the Fourth Plan, 8 lakhs of additional students will ask for enrolment and these would have to be provided accommodation. If Rs. 2000 is taken as the capital cost per student, it would amount to about Rs. 160 crores. Obviously, it is not going to be possible for this country to find the money for buildings, improvement of staff-pupil ratio and the provision of proper equipment, libraries, laboratories and so on for this increasing number of students, quite apart from the problem of making up the backlog in respect of these items. If we still persist in going on with additional enrolment at this vast scale, the result is that quality gets diluted. The education we offer, therefore, becomes an adulterated product. Even milk cannot afford more than a certain admixture of water without losing its basic quality. The quality of education cannot stand more than a certain measure of deterioration in standards without losing its basic ingredients. At the same time, we just cannot face the task of finding the enormous physical and financial resources that are needed for the

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construction and other capital costs of giving full time and formal education to this increasing flow of numbers seeking enrolment in our colleges and institutions of higher learning. Nor can we afford any further dilution in standards or deterioration in quality in our higher education.

5. On the other hand we cannot deny education to people who want it. We are a democratic country. We call ourselves a nation which believes in a socialist society. We cannot but satisfy this great hunger for education. At the same time, we cannot satisfy hunger by giving water instead of milk. I think that the way out of this dilemma is through non-formal education. Correspondence courses and all other non-formal educational techniques, which have been used in other countries, will have to be thought of in this country in order to meet this rising demand for higher education. We must give, therefore, a more important place to non-formal education in our educational planning than we have done so far. This has been done on a big scale even in countries with larger per capita resources like the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, etc. Therefore, in India we have to be less conservative and become more practical. If we can have colleges for all the students with all the needed facilities of equipment, libraries and staff, then I would not really bother to ask for correspondence courses and informal education. But even in affluent countries, with all the immensely larger resources they have, it has been found difficult to provide full-time education because many students want to earn while they learn.

6. The cost of education, through correspondence courses, we are told, is less than half the cost of regular education. Actually, this is an understatement of the position because the student who goes to a full-time college cannot earn, while a student who takes correspondence course or a part-time course can earn and learn at the same time. In the last few years a great deal of literature has been published on the economics of education. While teachers' salaries and other recurring expenditure is taken into account when working out the cost of education, the earnings that are foregone by the students who go in for formal education should also be reckoned. That is why in the most advanced countries even when they could afford to have colleges for every student, they have part-time and correspondence courses because the students want to start earning at the age of 16 or 17 and cannot therefore afford to join a regular college. We in this country have the additional argument of not being able to afford the cost of formal education if we want to satisfy the real and growing demand for higher education by our young people. We should, therefore, look upon this whole subject of informal education with much more sympathy and understanding than we have done

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so far. I will earnestly appeal to the educationist, my many friends in the universities, that they make a special study of non-formal education and educate our public opinion about what has been done in the Soviet Union, the U.K. and the U.S.A. where thousands and thousands of even engineers are being trained in this manner, engineers, not just students of economics, or of history, or of literature. As a matter of fact, I wish some of our enterprising journalists will go round the world and write stories about the correspondence courses and other institutions and techniques in the field of informal education they see even in the advanced countries, so that public opinion in India could get educated and people could get to know about it. I think it is v ry v ry important that our country should get educated about the existence, the effectiveness and the particular relevance of non-formal education in the context of the Indian economic situation on the one hand and the enormous hunger for higher education on the other.

7. Dr. Kothari's report on Correspondence Courses has stated that it would be advisable to introduce the subject of science as early as possible in the scheme. Dr. Kothari, speaking in the Personal Contact Programme last year, made it clear that, as Chairman of the U.G.C., he himself hoped that very soon science also will be added to the course of instruction. Now two years have passed since this correspondence course started and we should not wait till we assess the results of the pilot project. I do not think the results of the correspondence course are going to be worse than the regular courses. As a matter of fact I do not really see why, when we have B.A. courses in history, economics, mathematics, etc. in the correspondence courses, we should not start B.A. Course in Education, as well because the greatest need today is of teachers' training. The most important reason of deterioration in the quality of our education is that there is such a large proportion of untrained teachers in primary and secondary schools, their number running into 4 to 5 lakhs. In the Soviet Union 70% of the enrolment in correspondence courses is for teachers' training. This is also true of Japan, as well as of Indonesia and Malaysia, where the teachers' training programme in the correspondence courses is being used to clear the backlog of untrained teachers. Japan has used correspondence instruction for the training of several thousands of teachers who were badly needed after World War.

8. I am glad to know that a Working Group has now been appointed by the Ministry of Education to work out the details of a correspondence course in teacher training. If we want to produce a large number of teachers and scientists during the IV Plan period - and we must - we should be in a position to expand facilities for non-formal education both in teacher training and in science.

I would also like to suggest that correspondence courses should be extended to more universities at least one or two in each of the 5 regions in which the Census has classified our territory. It would also be possible to arrange contact programme more intensively if the courses are run in different regions. Moreover, it is essential that we much solve the problem of books for the correspondence course students. Spending Rs. 75,000 and keeping the books in the library of the directorate does not solve the problem of correspondence course students who come from far-off places. It only solves the problems of those who reside in Delhi. We should have a massive programme to send the books to the correspondence course students wherever they are. I would, therefore, suggest that we start with a network of libraries of university status all over the country, if not in every district at least one in each of a group of 5 to 6 districts. These libraries can then be used not only by the students who are near about, but also by the students who are not able to come to the libraries themselves by a suitable method of lending by post and by mobile book vans. It is worth investigation to find out what would be the cost of libraries which could thus serve the purpose of correspondence courses. I am not thinking in terms of arts and commerce only. I am also thinking in terms of science, technology and engineering. The sooner we do this the easier and quicker it would be to extend correspondence courses and also make them more effective.

9. I would also suggest that in order to provide a certain academic attractiveness to the correspondence courses, we may award scholarships for post-graduate formal education to those students who do exceptionally well in undergraduate correspondence courses. It is not enough to exempt them from paying fees; it is also important to have a special scholarship programme. We have to prove to India, which is a conservative country, that correspondence course students can do as well as full-time students. The best proof of this would be when the correspondence course students sit in the M.A. or M.Sc. Classes side by side with the students educated through regular institutions and then find how the two set of students fare in their examination and subsequently also in their careers.

10. Television and radio is being most effectively used in non-formal education if they are properly organised. We have to think about these programmes also and use them as soon as we are technically and financially in a position to do so.

11. One word more. Before I make up my mind as a planner to go out in a big way to advocate the place of non-formal education in our educational planning, I would like to know something about the difficulties and problems experienced by those who have actually undergone through the correspondence courses. I shall be very glad, therefore, to receive in the Planning Commission two batches of 30 students each, drawn on a random sample basis from those who are attending the Personal Contact Programme and talk with them about their difficulties and problems. It will help me to understand the practical problems involved and then really stretch my neck out and take up a bold position in regard to strengthening the place of non-formal education in Indian educational planning.

12. My young friends, I have come to the conclusion of my address. I would have liked to come to the university campus

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and spend some time among you all. But unfortunately, it is not possible for me to do so. But I shall certainly give time to meeting some of you in order to learn from you about the working of the correspondence course and about your difficulties.

13. Ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely happy to be here this evening. Looking around you gives me a great feeling of encouragement. I am glad to have got a chance of meeting you and expressing my views. It gives me pleasure especially because while you are not formal students, there is nothing to distinguish you from the students who go in for formal education. If anything, you strike me as a keener group more intent on getting the best out of higher education. Believe me, when I have met you, talked to you and looked around, I feel more hopeful about the future of the country. I have great pleasure in declaring this programme inaugurated.

Post-script

As indicated in my talk, I took the opportunity of meeting two batches (of 30 students each) of the correspondence course students in the Planning Commission on 16th May 1964 and discussed with them various aspects of the problem connected with correspondence education. This has strengthened my conviction about the usefulness of correspondence courses, as also my opinion about the need for making library facilities available to their students on a dispersed basis. The one additional thing I learnt from this meeting was the need for strengthening the personal contact programme. Personal contact has to be secured at the level of local educational institutions in the neighbourhood and not centralised at the headquarter of the university which runs the correspondence courses. This need for extension of the personal contact programme should be taken into account when planning the future of Correspondence Courses in India.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, '64

Addl. Item No. 2 To receive the proceedings of the tenth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education held on September 5, 1964.

The tenth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education of the University Grants Commission was held on September 5, 1964 at 10.00 A.M. in the U.G.C. Building. The following were present:

1. Shri G.D. Parikh,
Rector,
Bombay University.
2. Shri K.S. Murty,
Head of the Department of Philosophy,
Andhra University.
3. Dr. D.G. Moses,
Principal,
Hislop College, Nagpur.
4. Prof. Moonis Raza,
Regional Engineering College,
Srinagar.
5. Shri K.S. Yajnik,
Head of the Department of General Education,
M.S. University of Baroda.
6. Prof. B.N. Ganguli,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.
7. Dr. Hans Simons,
Consultant on General Education,
University Grants Commission.
8. Dr. R.C. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Secretariat

Shri Y.D. Sharma,
Assistant Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Shri S. Govindarajulu, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University and Dr. P.J. Philip, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission also attended the meeting. Shri S. Govindarajulu presided.

Dr. P.K. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Dr. P.K. Kalkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Shri S. Mathai, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University earlier intimated their inability to attend.

Narrating the impressions of his recent visit to the U.S.A., Prof. B.N. Ganguli said that there was considerable

rethinking regarding general education in that country. The approach towards general education was generally flexible. Broadly speaking there were three perceptible trends in thought and practice: i.e.,

- (i) general education should develop within each area of specialisation;
- (ii) general education courses should be adapted to the requirements of each discipline; and
- (iii) general education should not be conceived merely as a bridge between 'the two cultures.'

Referring to courses at undergraduate and postgraduate stages in Indian universities, Dr. Ganguli pointed out that the course under each paper was taught in isolation and that little attention was being paid to the underlying interrelationships among various papers of a course. He emphasised that the sense of unity in undergraduate courses in Economics, or History or Political Science and other subjects should be recognised and the courses should be redrafted keeping in view the interdisciplinary approach.

Shri G.D. Parikh stated that general education has come to stay in the United States, but as a result of spectacular technological progress, the attitude in respect of general education in the United States was undergoing continuous modifications. Dr. Hans Simons mentioned that the rethinking in the field of general education was due to a significant improvement of the standards of education at the secondary stage. The problems which general education was supposed to meet in the U.S.A. could not be compared with those in India, because students were freer to combine from one to another even at the postgraduate level, while in India a student had to choose science or arts at the P.U.C., and even within limited combinations.

*different disciplines and to move.

Dr. Hans Simons who made a study trip to the U.S.S.R. recently, reported that education in the Soviet Union was a function of society in the traditional as well as in the mathematical use of the term. Its object was both to confirm a definite image of society, and to produce the people competent to serve the needs of this society as its "functionaries" at every level. This was the aim clearly stated in the educational reform started in 1958. Formal education of the children began at the age of 7 and education was compulsory for the first eight years. Pre-school establishments viz. nurseries, creches, day-care centres and kindergarten institutions covered the age group up to 7. The total period of schooling up to the end of secondary stage was 11 years (only after his return again reduced to 10 years). Higher education was provided by the Universities and specialised institutes as a rule only to students who had 2 years of paid practical employment after finishing high school. Universities were concerned primarily with academic and fundamental subjects while professional training was the main responsibility of the specialised institutes. Professional education of all kinds and at all levels through correspondence and extension courses and through evening institutions was available on such a scale that practically every need and every capability could be satisfied.

The Committee was apprised of the progress made in

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regard to the preparation of bibliography for general education purposes and the proposal for the broadcasting of talks having a bearing on general education by the A.I.R.

It was agreed that the bibliography as compiled should be put into proper shape by Delhi University. Kerala University also could be requested to assist in this work. (Reading material on general education prepared by the Aligarh Muslim University should be included). The resulting list may then be circulated to universities and colleges stating clearly that it was a purely suggestive list and by no means exhaustive or exclusive of other desirable titles. Grants for the purchase of books by the universities and colleges either selected from this list or outside it but suitable for general education purposes, should be made available. Details regarding procedure and appropriate amounts for college, as well as the selection and number of colleges to be assisted, were left to the office of the U.G.C. to work out.

Shri Moonis Raza was requested to prepare a paper on the introduction of general education programme in technical and professional institutions. He agreed to do so.

Dr. P.J. Philin apprised the committee of the recent thinking in regard to general education. He stated that the Commission was of the view that the purpose of general education was not often properly understood. General education should not be treated as a new or additional subject divorced from other subjects but as involving an "integrated approach" as distinct from narrow specialization which should permeate the study of all subjects. Steps have to be taken by the Universities to give the correct orientation to this concept and reorganise the courses of study at the undergraduate level so that the objectives of general education could be served. He emphasized that the idea of general education ought to be permanently enshrined in courses of study at the undergraduate stage; this really involved the modernization and rationalization of undergraduate education keeping in view the objectives of general education. It was necessary to make our students 'value and science conscious' whatever their particular specialization might be. He further stated that from the information available regarding the implementation of the general education programmes in various universities, it was clear that steps had been taken which may not contribute to the improvement of standards. The Commission was keenly interested in the improvement of standards at the undergraduate stage. General education has however posed certain critical questions: viz. whether the present education is adequate? Whether it meets the requirements of the undergraduates in modern India? Whether it is an ally of good education? Etc. These are vital and important questions and the Commission could provide a platform for the discussion of such issues and necessary assistance for encouraging worthwhile experiments. The Commission was not committed to general education as such. The universities themselves had to decide matters relating to courses of study. The Commission was, however, interested in ensuring that the general education,

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programme was conducive to an improvement in standards at the under-graduate stage. Dr. Philip further stated that the Commission was assisting the organization of Summer Institutes for college teachers in various disciplines in Natural and Biological Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. It might be useful if a limited number of teachers in the Humanities and Social Sciences were also invited to attend Summer Institutes in Science and Vice Versa.

It was agreed that a review of the results of the conference of Coordinators in General Education held at New Delhi on September 3 and 4, 1964 could be taken up at a later stage.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

The proceedings are put up to the Commission for information.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Addl. Item No. 3 To consider a proposal of the Jabalpur University for fixing the salaries of some of the teachers with effect from 1.4.1964 after giving them the notional benefit but without retrospective payment of arrears.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 20th March, 1961 agreed to assist the universities for introducing central university scales of pay for different categories of university teachers. The Commission decided that the university appointed teachers may be placed in the revised scales with effect from 1.4.1961 on condition that the State Government/ University contributed 20% of the increased expenditure. The Jabalpur University agreed to implement the above scales of pay w.e.f. 1.4.1961 and assured the teachers that they would be paid the revised grades from 1.4.1961 as soon as the grant was received from the Commission. The University also appointed new staff in the revised scales of pay.

The Jabalpur University could not, however, furnish its claim for the University Grants Commission's share at 80% of the increased expenditure, as the implementation of the revised grades required some changes in the University statutes. Because of legal difficulties the required modifications in the statutes could not be introduced during the year 1963. The University later approached the Commission for necessary assistance for revising the scales of pay of its teachers w.e.f. 1.4.1961. Since the Commission does not favour the implementation of the scheme with retrospective effect, no grant was paid to the University on this account.

The University again requested the Commission to approve its proposal for the payment of arrears of pay as per revised grades for the period 1.4.1961 to 31.3.1964. The request of the University was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September, 1964 (Item-59). The Commission did not accept the proposal of the University and the University was informed accordingly.

The Jabalpur University has again approached the Commission for granting its approval to the introduction of the revised scales of pay from 1.4.1961, but has suggested that the Commission may make available its assistance only w.e.f. 1.4.1964. It is felt by the University that the acceptance of the above proposal would help them in securing necessary financial assistance from the State Government towards the arrears of salaries of teachers for the first three years of the current Plan. The Commission is, however, being requested only for approval of notional benefit of pay fixation without the payment of arrears with retrospective effect. If the proposal of the University is accepted, the Commission's share of the additional-expenditure for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 would be about Rs. 22,500/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Add. Item No. 4 To consider the request of the U.P. Government for financial assistance towards the salary revision of certain categories of teachers in private affiliated colleges.

During the Second Plan the Commission agreed to assist the private affiliated colleges towards the salary revision of their teachers on a sharing basis of 50:50 in the case of Men's Colleges and 75:25 in the case of Women's Colleges. During the Third Plan the Commission did not undertake any further upward revision of the salary of college teachers, but decided to assist those colleges which could not adopt the revised scales during the Second Plan.

The colleges in U.P. did not take advantage of the scheme during the Second Plan. The U.P. Government has now expressed its desire to implement the revised scales of pay for the Heads of the Departments, Assistant Professors and Lecturers of Degree Colleges in the State and have requested the Commission to give financial assistance on the usual sharing basis for a period of 5 years from the date of implementation. The existing scales of pay in the Degree Colleges of U.P. and the U.G.C.'s scales for the corresponding categories are as follows:-

Categories	Scales of pay of Degree Colleges in U.P.	U.G.C. Scales
1. Principal	Rs. 650-40-850-EB-50-900	Rs. 600-40-800
2. Head of the Department.	Rs. 300-20-500-EB-25-600	Rs. 400-25-700
3. Asstt. Prof./ Senior Lecturer.	Rs. 275-15-410-EB-20-550	Rs. 300-25-600
4. Lecturer	Rs. 225-15-360-EB-15-450	Rs. 200-15-320-20-500.

If the request of the U.P. Government is accepted, the additional expenditure for 5 years, is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 26 lakhs of which the Commission's share would be about Rs. 13 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Addl. Item No. 5 To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding introduction of Post-graduate courses in Engineering/Technology at the Osmania University, Hyderabad.

In June, 1963, the A.I.C.T.E. on the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate Engineering Studies and Research selected Osmania University as a Centre for post-graduate courses with a total intake of 50 students in the following branches of Engineering/Technology:-

- 1) Civil Engineering;
- 2) Mechanical Engineering;
- 3) Electrical Engineering;
- 4) Tele-communication Engineering;
- 5) Chemical Engineering;
- 6) Chemical Technology.

The University accordingly was requested to submit detailed proposals indicating the estimates of expenditure required for buildings, equipment, staff etc. for the purpose. The detailed proposals received from the University on 28th July, 1964 were forwarded to the Ministry of Education on 1st August, 1964.

Under their letter dated 12th November, 1964, the Ministry of Education have informed that the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended the following expenditure for organising Post-graduate courses in the allotted fields of Engineering/Technology at the Osmania University:

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING (Approved annual intake 8)

- (a) Hydraulics
- (b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
- (c) Structures

A. Non-Recurring

	Area sq.ft. Plinth.	Estimated-Cost in lakhs (Rs.)
i) Buildings - Laboratories, Design Hall, Class Rooms, Office & Staff accommodation & Departmental Library.	7360	Rs. 1,47,200
ii) Equipment		Rs. 2,80,000
iii) Furniture & Fittings		Rs. 4,800
iv) Library Books & Periodicals		Rs. 15,000
Total (N.R.)		Rs. 4,47,000

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- i) Teaching staff: Professor -1) Rs. 36,000
Reader -1)
Lecturer -1)

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ii) <u>Non-teaching Staff</u>	Rs..	8,000
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs.	19,000
iv) Library Books and Periodicals	Rs.	3,000
v) Scholarships	Rs.	48,000
<u>Total (Recurring)</u>		<u>Rs. 1,14,000</u>

II. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Approved annual intake 8)

- (a) Machine Design
- (b) Production Engineering

A. Non-Recurring

i) Buildings: Laboratory, Design Hall Class Rooms, Office & Staff accommodation & Departmental Library	7360 sq.ft.	Rs.	1,47,200
ii) Equipment		Rs.	2,00,000
iii) Furniture & Fittings		Rs.	4,800
iv) Library Books & Periodicals back numbers.		Rs.	15,000
<u>Total (N.R.)</u>		<u>Rs.</u>	<u>3,67,000</u>

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching staff: Professor - 1) Reader - 1) Lecturer - 1)		Rs.	36,000
ii) Non-teaching staff		Rs.	8,000
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.		Rs.	19,000
iv) Library books and Periodicals		Rs.	3,000
v) Scholarships		Rs.	48,000
<u>Total (Recurring)</u>		<u>Rs.</u>	<u>1,14,000</u>

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- (a) Electrical Machines (Approved annual intake - 8)

A. Non-recurring

i) Buildings: Laboratories, Design Hall, Class rooms, 7360 Office & Staff ac- commodation & Depart- mental library.	sq.ft.	Rs.	1,47,200
ii) Equipment		Rs.	1,25,000
iii) Furniture & Fittings		Rs.	4,800
iv) Library Books and Periodicals (back numbers)		Rs.	15,000
<u>Total (N.R.)</u>		<u>Rs.</u>	<u>2,92,000</u>

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching Staff: Professor - 1) Reader - 1) Lecturer - 1)		Rs.	36,000
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ii) Non-teaching Staff	Rs.	8,000
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.	Rs.	19,000
iv) Library books and Periodicals	Rs.	3,000
v) Scholarships	Rs.	48,000

Total (Recurring) Rs. 1,14,000

IV. ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING (Approved annual intake - 8)

- (a) Control Systems
(b) Electronic Devices

A. Non-recurring

f) Buildings: Laboratory, Design Hall, Class Rooms, Office & Staff accommodation, Departmental Library.	9500 sq.ft.	Rs.	1,70,000
ii) Equipment (Control Systems - 2.00 lakhs) Electronic Devices - 2.50 "			4,50,000
iii) Furniture and Fittings		Rs.	4,800
iv) Library Books & Periodicals (back numbers)		Rs.	15,000
Total (N.R.)		Rs.	6,39,800
		or say	6,40,000

B. Recurring (p.a.)

i) Teaching staff: Professor -1) Reader -1) Lecturer -1)		Rs.	36,000
ii) Non-teaching staff		Rs.	9,000
iii) Maintenance, stores etc.		Rs.	19,000
iv) Library books and Periodicals (back numbers)		Rs.	3,000
v) Scholarships		Rs.	48,000
Total (R.)		Rs.	1,15,000

V. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (Approved annual intake - 8)

- (a) Transfer Process Stream
(b) Plant Design

A. Non-recurring

i) Buildings: Laboratory, Design Hall, Class Rooms, Office & Staff accommodation, Departmental Library for both Chemical Engg. and Chemical Technology.	7560 sq.ft.	Rs.	1,51,200
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- ii) Equipment: Rs. 1,25,000
- iii) Furniture & Fittings Rs. 4,800
- iv) Library books and Periodicals (back numbers) Rs. 15,000

Total (NR) Rs. 2,96,000

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- i) Teaching Staff: Professor - 1) Rs. 41,000
Readers - 2) Rs. 8,000
- ii) Non-teaching staff Rs. 19,000
- iii) Maintenance, stores etc. Rs. 3,000
- iv) Library books and Periodicals Rs. 48,000
- v) Scholarships

Total (Recurring) Rs. 1,19,000

VI CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

(Approved annual intake - 10)

- (a) Oil Technology
- (b) Ceramic Technology

A. Non-recurring

- i) Buildings: Laboratory & 1400 s.ft. 28,000
Class Rooms etc.
- ii) Equipment Rs. 1,00,000

Total (Non-recurring) Rs. 1,28,000

B. Recurring (p.a.)

- i) Teaching Staff: ~~Professor - 1~~ Rs. 13,000
Reader 1
- ii) Non-teaching staff Rs. 2,000
- iii) Maintenance, stores etc. Rs. 24,000
- iv) Scholarships Rs. 60,000

Total (Recurring) Rs. 99,000

If the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the grants of Rs. 21.70 lakhs (N.R.) & Rs. 6.75 lakhs (R) payable on 100% basis by the University Grants Commission to the Osmania University for the introduction of Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology. The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 6 : To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of Post-graduate courses in Engineering at the Jadavpur University.

...

Studies In June, 1963 the AICTE on the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate Engineering and Research selected Jadavpur University as a centre for post-graduate courses with a total annual intake of 100 students, in the following branches of Engineering :

- 1) Civil Engineering
- 2) Mechanical Engineering
- 3) ~~Electrical~~ Engineering
- 4) Tele-communication Engineering.
- 5) Chemical Engineering.

The University was accordingly, requested to submit detailed proposals indicating the estimates of expenditure required for buildings, equipment, staff etc. for the purpose. The detailed proposals were sent to the then Ministry of S.R. & C.A. by the University on 18th September, 1963.

The Ministry of Education vide their letter No.F.9-2/61-T.5 dated the 13th November, 1964 have informed that the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended the following expenditure for organising Post-graduate courses in the allotted fields of Engineering at the Jadavpur University :

1. Civil Engineering (Approved annual intake - 20)

- (a) Structures
- (b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
- (c) Public Health Engineering.

A. Non-Recurring

<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Estimated cost in rupees</u>
i) Buildings: Class rooms, Design Hall Laboratory, Office and staff accommodation and Departmental Library. (Area 11,000 Sq.Ft. plinth)	2,42,000
ii) Equipment	1,00,000
iii) Furniture & Fittings	12,000
iv) Library books and back number of periodicals.	15,000
Total Non-Recurring	3,69,000

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B. Recurring

i)	Staff (teaching)	Professor	1	
		Readers	2	70,000
		Lecturers	3	
ii)	Staff (Non-teaching)			17,000
iii)	Maintenance, stores etc.			48,000
iv)	Library books and journals			3,000
v)	Scholarships			1,20,000
Total Recurring				<u>2,58,000</u>

2. Mechanical Engineering (Approved annual intake 20)

- (a) Production Engineering
- (b) Applied Mechanics
- (c) Fluid Mechanics
- (d) Steam Power Engineering.

A. Non-Recurring

Purpose

i)	Buildings. Class rooms, Design Hall Laboratory, office and staff accommodation and Departmental Libraries			
	(Area 15,000 sq.ft. plinth)		3,30,000	
ii)	Equipment (including installation and services).		1,65,000	
iii)	Furniture and Fittings		12,000	
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals		15,000	
Total Non-Recurring				<u>5,22,000</u>

B. Recurring

i)	Staff (teaching)	Professor	1	
		Readers	2	79,000
		Lecturers	4	
ii)	Staff (nonteaching)			17,000
iii)	Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.			48,000
iv)	Library books and periodicals			3,000
v)	Scholarships			1,20,000
Total Recurring				<u>2,67,000</u>

3. Electrical Engineering: (Approved annual intake 20)

- (a) Electrical Power System
- (b) Electrical Machines.
- (c) High Voltage Engineering
- (d) Servomechanism

A. Non-recurring.

Purpose.

i)	Buildings Class rooms, Design Hall Laboratory, office and staff accommodation and Departmental Libraries		
	(Area 12,000 sq.ft. plinth)		2,64,000

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ii)	Equipment	2,50,000
iii)	Furniture and Fittings	12,000
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals	15,000
	Total Non-recurring	<u>5,41,000</u>

B. Recurring

i)	Staff (teaching)	Professor 1	
		Readers 2	
		Lecturers 3	70,000
ii)	Staff (non-teaching)		17,000
iii)	Maintenance, stores and stationery etc.		48,000
iv)	Library books and periodicals		3,000
v)	Scholarships		1,20,000
	Total Recurring		<u>2,58,000</u>

4. Tele-communication Engineering (Approved annual intake 20)

- (a) Micro-Wave
- (b) Physical Electronics
- (c) Electrical Devices
- (d) Computer Technology and Control Engineering:

A. Non-Recurring

Purpose

i)	Buildings. Class rooms, Design Hall, Laboratory, office and staff accommodation, Departmental Libraries. (Area 12,000 sq.ft. plinth)	2,64,000
ii)	Equipment	4,00,000
iii)	Furniture and Fittings.	12,000
iv)	Library books and back numbers of periodicals	15,000
	Total Non-recurring	<u>6,91,000</u>

B. Recurring

i)	Staff (teaching)	Professor 1	
		Readers 2	
		Lecturers 3	70,000
ii)	Staff (non-teaching)		20,000
iii)	Maintenance, stores etc.		48,000
iv)	Library books and journals		3,000
v)	Scholarships		1,20,000
	Total Recurring		<u>2,61,000</u>

5. Chemical Engineering (Approved annual intake 20)

- (a) Energy and Mass Transfer
- (b) Process Engineering
- (c) Combustion Engineering

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A. Non-recurring

Purpose

i)	Buildings	Class rooms, Design Hall, Laboratory, Office and Staff Accommodation, Departmental Libraries.	
		(Area 11,000 sq.ft.plinth)	2,42,000
ii)	Equipment	(including installation and services charges)	1,65,000
iii)	Furniture and Fittings		12,000
iv)	Library books and back number of periodicals		15,000
		Total Non-Recurring	<u>4,34,000</u>

B. Recurring.

i)	Staff (teaching)	Professor	1	
		Readers	2	
		Lecturers	3	70,000
ii)	Staff (Non-teaching)			20,000
iii)	Maintenance, stores etc.			48,000
iv)	Library books and periodicals			3,000
v)	Scholarships			1,20,000
		Total Recurring		<u>2,61,000</u>

GENERAL

A. Non-Recurring

Purpose

i)	Buildings	Class rooms, Design Hall, Laboratory, Staff and Office accommodation and Departmental Libraries	
		(Area 1,600 sq.ft. plinth)	35,200
ii)	Equipment		50,000
		Total Non-Recurring.	<u>85,200</u>

B. Recurring

i)	Teaching Staff (Readers 4)	50,000
ii)	Visiting and Part-time teaching <i>Staff</i>	3,000
	Total Recurring	<u>53,000</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the grants amounting to Rs. 26,42,200.00 (Non-recurring) and Rs. 13,53,000.00 (Recurring) per annum (ceiling) payable on 100% basis by the University Grants Commission, to the Jadavpur University. The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 7 : To consider a proposal of St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam for additional grant for expansion of laboratory facilities.

...

The Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University has strongly recommended a proposal of St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam for the extension of its laboratory building and purchase of equipment. The Vice-Chancellor has stated in this connection that "the College is in urgent need of additional space. Situated in a crowded city, it is now in a very cramped position." The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2,17,500/- of which the Commission's share of expenditure at $\frac{2}{3}$ would amount to Rs. 1,45,000/-.

St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam has already been assisted by the Commission to the extent of Rs. 2,33,495/- as under during the Second and Third Plan periods :

Women's Hostel	Rs. 1,31,500.00
Laboratory building	Rs. 26,385.00
Laboratory equipment	Rs. 40,610.00
Non-Resident Students Centre	Rs. 35,000.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,33,495.00

The present proposal, if approved, will raise the total grant to this college to Rs. 3,78,495/- i.e. Rs. 2,28,495/- beyond the prescribed ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college during the II and III Five Year Plans. The Commission has assisted 20 other colleges beyond Rs. 1.5 lakhs on the recommendation of the concerned Vice-Chancellors.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964.

Addl. Item No. 8 : To consider a proposal received from Feroze Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly for a grant for the expansion of Science Education.

In January, 1962 U.P. State Government approved an expenditure of Rs.2,40,000/- towards the expansion of Science Education in the Feroze Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly and recommended the college for a grant of Rs.1,20,000/- against this expenditure. The case of the college could not be considered as the number of students on its rolls at that time was only 107. Again, in December, 1962, the college requested the Commission for assistance to the extent of Rs.11,52,000/- for the construction of arts and science blocks, college building, books and furniture for the library and an auditorium. The Commission could not consider this scheme for the following reasons: (1) The assistance asked for was far in excess of the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs per college which is normally given by the Commission for development schemes to affiliated colleges, (2) Commission's assistance is not available for building class rooms and auditoria; and (3) the grants given by the Commission are available only for development purposes and may not be used for starting new courses or for fulfilling conditions of affiliation.

On a reference to the Agra University, it was understood that the college had not fulfilled the various conditions of recognition in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics upto B.Sc. standard, that the college had been asked to fulfil these conditions by April 30, 1964 failing which provisional affiliation could not be extended. Accordingly, the college was informed that its proposals would be taken up only when the college got permanent affiliation after fulfilling all conditions of affiliation.

Recently, the college approached the Prime Minister for a grant of Rs.10 lakhs for a Kennedy Memorial Library and also requested that the Commission's grants for the development of the college may be released. These papers were sent to the Commission for comments by the Ministry of Education. Thereupon, a reference was made again to the University on October 20, 1964, enquiring as to whether the college had fulfilled the important conditions of affiliation and if so whether the University would consider assistance being given by the Commission desirable for its proper development.

In reply the University stated that the college had been given permanent affiliation in some arts subjects and provisional affiliation upto B.Sc. standard. It was further stated that except for institutions of the endowment fund and construction of necessary building for teaching science, the college had fulfilled all other important conditions of affiliation. The University, therefore, recommended that it would be desirable to assist the college in its proper development. The State Government also, it is understood, is keen to assist the development of this college. In view of the above, it is for consideration whether the Commission may make available to the college a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs towards its development.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Meeting:
Dated 2nd December, 1964.

Adtl. Item No. 9 : To consider a proposal received from Balwant Rajput College, Agra for re-modelling the existing block of class rooms and auditorium in its Agra campus to convert it into a library block and for constructing a separate building for class rooms and auditorium so displaced.

Balwant Rajput College maintains two campuses - one at Bichpuri and the other at Agra - separated by a distance of 7 or 8 miles. It has shifted Science and Agriculture Faculties to Bichpuri and wishes to run its Arts and Commerce sections at Agra. The college has approached the Commission for re-modelling the central block of the college building having a plinth area of 11,700 sq.ft. as a library, construction of a separate building for class rooms and an auditorium. The estimated cost is as follows:-

1. Adtl. block for class rooms and auditorium.	Rs. 1,98,000
2. Remodelling the central block	Rs. 10,000
3. Furniture and equipment	Rs. 8,000
	Rs. 2,16,800

In the normal course this unit of Balwant Rajput College, Agra, with an enrolment of 1213 students, would be allowed an area of 4178 sq.ft. for the library. Even if an allowance is made for a further increase in enrolment, the admissible area for the library for 1800 students would be 4880 sq.ft. against 11,700 sq.ft. available in the central block.

The following grants have so far been sanctioned to the Balwant Rajput College, Agra against the Commission's normal ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs per college:-

1. Construction of library building at Bichpuri campus.	Rs.1,20,700
2. Purchase of library books	Rs. 12,000
3. Construction of a Women's hostel	Rs. 65,400
4. Construction of a boundary wall for women's hostel and a servant's quarter for women's hostel	Rs. 13,108
	Total Rs.2,11,208

The college has also received from the Commission a sum of Rs.4,50,000/- towards the development of postgraduate studies in Science, Humanities and the Social Sciences.

The Commission does not usually pay for the construction of class rooms and auditoria. If, however, the present proposal is accepted, the Commission will have to give a further sum of Rs.1,44,532/- at 2/3rd of the estimated cost of the project, thus raising the total payments to this college to Rs.3.55 lakhs (approximately) against the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs available to colleges for specific purposes.

The Vice-Chancellor, Agra University has recommended the request of the college for a fresh grant.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Addl. Item No. 10 To consider the question of holding Summer Institutes for talented under-graduate students in Science and Mathematics.

With the rapid scientific and technological developments, it is being increasingly realised that there is urgent need to discover talent among the students and to provide encouragement and support to gifted students for pursuing higher studies in basic and Applied Sciences. New and better ways are being sought in other advanced countries for providing exceptionally good educational opportunities for students of high quality. The need for an early identification of the ability and aptitude of the student is even greater in our country which is making a planned effort to take rapid strides in the fields of Science and Technology. It is, therefore, necessary on the part of the educational authorities to take positive steps to identify talented students, arrange for their advanced instruction and provide facilities to bring them in contact with senior professors and outstanding research workers from whom they could receive inspiration and guidance.

The objectives of the Institutes and other relevant details are given in the brochure which is attached. The Commission may consider the desirability of holding, as a pilot project, 4 Summer Institutes, one each in Biology, Chemistry, Physics & Mathematics for gifted students in Science and Mathematics. It would be advantageous to locate these Institutes at some of the Centres of Advanced Study in the respective subjects. The following locations are suggested for Commission's approval:-

Biology	-	Madras University
Physics	-	Delhi University
Chemistry	-	Osmania University
Mathematics-		Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

As in the case of other Institutes, it is suggested that the cost of operation of these Institutes may be met by the Commission on 100% basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR
TALENTED
STUDENTS IN
SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS
1965

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

INTRODUCTION

The University Grants Commission, through its Summer Institutes for Talented Students, desires to make available to the under-graduate students of high ability in the Universities and Colleges, educational experiences designed to accelerate their scholarly development. The Institutes are intended to provide encouragement and support to bright students - potential scientists of the country - for pursuing higher studies in basic and applied sciences. The Institute will extend facilities to the talented students for coming in close contact with senior Professors and outstanding research workers in the Universities from whom they could receive inspiration and guidance. It is hoped that the programme will help in the identification of talent at the undergraduate level and through providing special attention to them would help in building up a body of future scientists dedicated to the advancement of the nation in scientific fields. As a pilot project, it is proposed to organise four Institutes in summer 1965, one each in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Biology, in cooperation with the Universities and under the guidance of the Directors of Centres of Advanced Study in these subjects.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify at the undergraduate level superior students who possess potential creative abilities in scientific fields and to upgrade their scientific knowledge.

- 2. To stimulate their interests in the processes of scientific enquiry and research.
- 3. To provide opportunities for finding inspiration and stimulation through personal contact with prominent scientists and enthusiastic teachers in science subjects.
- 4. To provide instruction in science content and method at a higher level than that normally available in their classes through specially designed courses.
- 5. To motivate promising undergraduates in sciences for taking up a career in scientific fields.

DURATION

The Directors of the Institutes and the sponsoring Universities will determine the duration of the Institutes - the Institutes will normally be of 3 - 4 weeks' duration.

PARTICIPANTS

Each Institute will enrol about 30 undergraduate students from all over the country. Preference will be given to students who have been awarded scholarships under the Science Talent Search Examination conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

ELIGIBILITY

Undergraduate students with outstanding academic records studying in the B.Sc. and B.Sc. Honours classes will be eligible for admission to the Institute. The selection of the candidates for Institute attendance will be made by the Director of the Institute according to the criteria to be laid down by him in consultation with the University

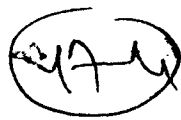
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Grants Commission...

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The cost of operation of the Institutes will be borne by the University Grants Commission. The selected candidates will be given second class railway fare or bus fare, as the case may be, and Rs. 6/- per diem as incidental expenses for every 24 hours or fraction thereof during the period of travel. Board and lodging will be provided by the University free of cost. The candidates will also be given an allowance of Rs. 1.50 per day to meet their out of pocket expenses.



University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 64

Addl. Item No. 11 To consider a proposal for the institution of foreign scholarships for sending talented Indian teachers/scientists abroad in pursuit of advanced study and research.

There is in India an acute shortage of well qualified personnel in certain specific areas of Mathematics, Sciences, Humanities and Technology. The Government of India have been utilizing in this connection offers of assistance from other countries and from international agencies like the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Nuffield Foundation, Unesco, W.H.O. etc. for sending promising Indian scientists/scholars abroad for higher training and research in these specialised fields. However, aid given by these bodies in the form of scholarships etc., falls far short of our requirements in this regard.

It is, therefore, proposed that a scheme of scholarships for helping promising Indian teachers and research workers in basic Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences for further training abroad may be instituted. An outline of the proposed scheme is indicated below:

1. With a view to providing an opportunity for the best possible post-graduate training/research facilities to promising Indian teachers/research workers in foreign countries, a scheme of scholarships may be instituted under the auspices of a suitable central organization, like the University Grants Commission.
2. To begin with provision may be made for the award of about 50 scholarships.
3. These scholarships may carry a value of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1500/- per month. Besides, the selected scholars may be entitled to free passage both ways, tuition and examination fees, medical care, out of pocket allowances, annual book grant and lump grants towards travel expenses incurred in connection with their work during their stay abroad.
4. The scholarships may be tenable for a period of two years extendable by another year, if required.
5. Selections may be made after inviting applications once a year, on an all India basis, on the recommendations of an Experts Committee specially constituted for the purpose.
6. Applications may be forwarded through proper channels with a certificate from the employing authority to the effect that the selected scholars/teachers will be absorbed into their parent posts on return from abroad.

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7. Candidates to be selected should have had a brilliant academic career and, ordinarily should have taken a Ph.D. degree in India in the specialised field of their work.
8. The selected scholars may be free to choose their centre of study abroad and arrangements for admission, passport/visa etc., may be made by the scholars themselves with assistance from the Commission, if necessary.
9. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh per year may be made for the implementation of the scheme during the remaining period of Third Five-Year Plan including requisite foreign exchange.
10. The scheme may be brought into operation w.e.f. 1965-66 session.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Four special papers at the post-graduate stage in the Medieval Indian History are as follows :-

Paper V	History of India	1000-1526
Paper VI	History of India	1526-1712
Paper VII	Political and Social Institutions in Medieval India.	
Paper VIII	Any of the following :	
i)	Concept and Method of History	
ii)	Economic conditions in Medieval India.	
iii)	Impact of Islam on Western & Central Asia upto 13th Century.	

4. The amount required on account of the salaries of a Reader and other staff mentioned above for the rest of the IIIrd Five Year Plan will amount to Rs.25,800/-. The University has agreed to meet the expenditure out of the Third plan allocations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure to agenda Item No.12

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

1. Teaching load of each member of the staff of History Department :

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Research guidance.</u>
Dr.Bisheshwar Prasad	6 periods in a week	14 scholars
Dr.K.S. Lal	-do-	6 "
Dr.Dasharatha Sharma	-do-	8 "
Dr.P.S. Gupta	-do-	nil
Dr.Romila Thapar	3 periods in a week	4 scholars
Dr.Amba Prasad	on leave	5 scholars

2. The areas of specialisation of teachers teaching M.A. Classes :

Dr.Bisheshwar Prasad	- Modern Indian History
Dr.Dasharatha Sharma	- Ancient Indian History
Dr. K.S. Lal	- Medieval Indian History
Dr.P.S. Gupta	- European History
Dr.Romila Thapar	- Ancient Indian History
Dr.Amba Prasad (on leave)	- Modern Indian History

3. Academic assistance given by the teachers of the Institute of P.G.(Evening) Studies and constituent Colleges:-

Dr.Fauja Singh, Reader in History is assisting in Modern Indian History. Shri B.R. Grover and Dr.U.N.Day are assisting in Medieval Indian History. Assistance rendered by these teachers to the History Department during the day time is in addition to their normal load of work in the Institute of P.G.(Evening) Studies and the Institute is not always willing to permit such cooperation by the members of their staff.

From the constituent colleges we get assistance from the following :-

Dr. Om. Prakash, Kirorimal College and Dr.H.S.Kotyal, Hindu College in Ancient Indian History; Dr.Mohd.Amin, St.Stephen's College and Dr.Radhey Shyam, Hindu College give some lectures in Medieval Indian History. Both of these teachers give a few lectures each in one paper of Medieval Indian History. They do not teach any whole paper as such. Dr.V.P. Singh, K.M. College and Dr.Bipin Chandra, Hindu College, take part of one paper in Modern Indian

History. Shri E.R. Kapadia, St.Stephen's College, Shri R.T. Shankland, St.Stephen's College, Shri Randhir Singh, Delhi College and Dr.S.S. Gandhi, Correspondence Courses take a paper each in the first year of M.A. and deal with Political Thought, History of England, History of Europe or History of China & Japan. In addition to these the Department gets assistance from Dr.S.N.Verma & Shri K.B.Bajpai of the Department of African Studies for papers relating to Political Thought, African History and American History.

4. Justification for the creation of an additional Readership.-

There are four papers dealing with Medieval Indian History for the M.A. One Reader in the Department is not in a position to cover all these four papers. The help from the Institute of P.G.(Evening) Studies which has been utilised so far to teach some of the papers cannot be depended upon. One Reader can cover at the most two papers and part of the work can be done by two teachers from the Colleges. But neither of them is experienced enough to be entrusted with a paper as a whole. In the constituent Colleges, there are not many teachers of Medieval Indian History and it is not possible to recruit any experienced teacher for some time in any of these colleges. Therefore, even for teaching purposes of the M.A. Classes, there is need for an additional Reader in the Department. Moreover, the number of research scholars is growing in the Department. One Reader is not permitted to have more than 10 scholars under him. Even this number is fairly large for effective guidance by one person. The existing Reader has six or seven scholars at present under him. We are not in a position to assign any of the research scholars to any member of the staff of the constituent colleges in view of the fact that no teacher there is yet mature enough to guide research. Therefore, for effective guidance of scholars and for meeting the requirements of research in the Department it is necessary to increase the staff by at least one/project of research in Medieval Indian History for which we require additional staff. Hence the need for adding one more Reader in Medieval Indian History to the Department is urgent. It may be mentioned that there are two Readers in Ancient Indian History and that for Modern Indian History, one Professor and one Reader are available for guiding research. In Medieval Indian History there is only one Reader in the Department at present.

Reader the Department has already planned to carry out the

5. The number of M.A. students and research scholars pursuing Medieval Indian History.

- M.A. (Final) - 8 students
- Research - 18 Scholars

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 13 To consider a proposal from Allahabad University for the purchase of a built-up House to be used as Vice-Chancellor's residence.

The University of Allahabad has come up with a proposal to purchase a house situated near the University for being used as residence for the Vice-Chancellor. At present, the university has no house for the Vice-Chancellor and has been feeling the necessity of having one for a long time. There is no land in the vicinity of the University where the university could build a house for the Vice-Chancellor. The building and the land referred to above have been assessed by the State P.W.D. at Rs. 75,000/- and Rs. 40,000/- respectively. The house requires re-wiring and change from D.C. to A.C. current. Besides the compound wall of the house also requires some repairs. These repairs as well as change from D.C. to A.C. current etc. are estimated to cost Rs. 15,000/-. The university has requested that a grant to cover 50% of the cost of the building and repairs, i.e. Rs. 45,000/- (Rs. 75,000 + Rs. 15,000) may be paid to the University as a special case. They propose to meet the expenditure on account of the cost of land and the remaining portion of building cost and repairs through a grant from the State Government or from their own funds.

The Commission provides financial assistance to the universities for the construction of Vice-Chancellors' Bungalows on 50:50 basis subject to the ceiling of a plinth area of 3425 sq. ft. The university has been requested to intimate the total built up area of the building proposed to be purchased and also to clarify whether it would be possible for them to meet the proposed expenditure from out of the allocation approved by the Commission for the Third Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 64

Addl. Item No. 14 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of courses in general education.

A Committee was appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of courses in general education with the following members:

1. Shri S. Govindarajulu,
Ex-Vice-Chancellor,
Sri Venkateswara University.
2. Dr. B. Kuppaswamy,
Jt. Director,
India International Centre,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. Hans Simons,
Consultant on General Education,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
4. Dr. R. C. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

2. The Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on 28th August, 1964 and discussed the programme of general education with the University authorities. The report of the Committee is attached as Appendix I.

3. The following are the main observations and recommendations of the Visiting Committee.

(A) Observations

(i) The Committee felt that it may be desirable to modify the existing courses of study in various subjects in the light of the concept of General Education as an approach and a new orientation to the teaching of normal courses of study in a wider context. As such it should permeate the study of various subjects.

(ii) The introduction of special courses in General Education by the University is not a very suitable system of achieving the objectives of General Education. Until a more appropriate programme can be worked out, it is to be ensured that such courses as are now being prescribed do not add to the normal load of work of students and teachers. This could be achieved by limiting the areas covered in the existing syllabuses through proper selection so that the number of lectures in various subjects can be reduced.

(iii) The Committee disapproved in principle the idea of giving special remuneration to teachers for delivering lectures under General Education programme. For such special lectures

due allowance may be made in the normal routine or work-load of the teachers concerned. The Committee did not favour the establishment of a separate faculty of General Education. For purposes of administration and coordination, however, the university may have a Centre with a small nucleus staff required for the purpose.

B) Recommendations	Financial estimates for the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.
<hr/>	
1. Creation of Additional posts:	
(a) <u>Teaching</u>	
Reader ... 1)	Rs. 31,500 (From January '65)
Lecturer... 3)	
(b) <u>Secretarial</u>	
Stenographer 1)	Rs. 7,500 (From January '65)
Typist 2)	
2. Printing and cyclostyling of lectures and editing of reading materials @ Rs. 2000 each for the faculties of arts, science and technology.	Rs. 6,000
3. Organisation of seminars and Group discussions.	Rs. 1,000
4. Purchase of library books and steel racks.	Rs. 15,000
5. Honorarium to outside experts for delivery of special lectures under general education programmes.	Rs. 5,000
6. (a) Establishment of film library.	Rs. 5,000
(b) Purchase of equipment (steel racks and store- walls).	Rs. 1,000
(c) Purchase of Air-conditioner for store-room.	Rs. 3,000
7. Stationery	Rs. 1,000
Total	<hr/> Rs. 76,000 <hr/>

The Committee also recommended that the following items may be approved and estimates called from the university.

- (a) Construction of 16 rooms (8 each in the Women's College and the College of Engineering) containing a floor area of 300 sq.ft. each room.
- (b) Audio-Visual Equipment viz., one sound film projector, one 16 mm camera, one epidiroscope with a slide and film strip projector and a tape-recorder.

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4. The report was circulated to the members of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education. All the members of the Committee are in general agreement with the recommendations. Dr. P. Parija has, however, offered some comments which are reproduced at Appendix II.

The recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Dated 2nd December 1964

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ASSESS THE PROPOSALS
OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMES
OF GENERAL EDUCATION

A Committee consisting of the following was appointed to assess the proposals of Banaras Hindu University relating to the programme of General Education.

1. Shri S. Govindarajulu,
Ex. Vice-Chancellor,
Sri. Venkateswara University.
2. Dr. B. Kuppaswamy,
Joint Director,
India International Centre,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. Hans Simons,
Consultant on General Education,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
4. Dr. R.C. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on 28th August 1964 and discussed the programme of general education and the proposals for financial assistance with the Vice-Chancellor, Principals of the University Colleges and the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology.

The University has introduced compulsory general education courses, which are a subject of examination, for the pre-university classes, the Three Year Degree Course in Arts, Science and Commerce and the first 2 years of the integrated courses in professional subjects. The Committee was generally appreciative of the effort made by the university in introducing general education. However it was felt that the academic programme undertaken by the university was open to some objections and had to be modified. The syllabus prescribed in general education covers wide areas of knowledge under a series of topics which may not be conducive to an adequate study of the subjects concerned. For example, the General Science course for Arts students at the pre-university level consists of 8 lectures each in Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Biology. Similarly the course in Humanities for Science students at the pre-university level consists of 20 lectures covering the entire range of Indian History and 12 lectures on social, political and economic organisation and outlines of Sanskrit literature and Modern Indian Languages. For Part I of B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc.Ag., B.Com. and the first year of the integrated course in Technology and the pre-Medical Course there is one paper dealing with almost all aspects of Indian life as well as modern ideologies and institutions in various parts of the world. For Part II of B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. there is a paper covering wide fields of physical and scientific phenomena. For Part III of B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. there is a paper on appreciation of Art and Literature which includes an introduction to painting, architecture, philosophy and psychology. For the second year of the integrated course in Technology the general education paper consists of Astronomy, Metereology and the forms, sources and uses of energy.

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The committee offers the following suggestions and comments on the teaching programme:-

1. The compressing of vast areas of knowledge in a small series of lectures will offer little scope for pursuing any subject or topic to a sufficient depth. It might even lead to superficiality in treatment and understanding.
2. It may be desirable to modify the existing syllabi in order to provide a selective and well-integrated course of study with a limited coverage. This should allow scope for a sufficiently thorough study of the subjects concerned. Some flexibility could be achieved by providing optional subjects which a student could select according to his interest and aptitude.
3. It may be desirable to revise the existing courses of study in various subjects in the light of the concept of general education as previously pointed out by the Standing Advisory Committee. General education is largely a question of approach to subject matter, its organisation and presentation in a wider context. As such it should permeate the study of various subjects.
4. The introduction of special courses in general education by the university is not a very suitable system of achieving the objectives of general education. Until a more appropriate programme can be worked out, it is to be ensured that such courses as are now being prescribed do at least not add to the normal load of work of students and teachers. This could be achieved by limiting the areas covered in the existing syllabus through proper selection so that the number of lectures in various subjects can be reduced.
5. The university is at present inviting teachers from several faculties to lecture on selected topics in the general education programme. The Committee does not favour this system. Among its many disadvantages the most obvious is that it deprives the students of continuing or sustained contact with their teachers.
6. In addition to these academic objections the committee disapprove on principle of giving special remuneration to teachers for delivering lectures under the general education programme. For such special lectures due allowance may be made in the normal routine or work-load of the teachers concerned.
7. The committee does not favour the establishment of a separate department or faculty of General Education. For purposes of administration and coordination, however, the university may have a centre with a small nucleus staff required for the purpose.

The committee examined the proposals for financial assistance and made the following observations:

1. It was represented that the various university colleges, particularly Women's College and the College of Technology were short of accommodation, since the intake of these institutions had been considerably increased and new courses started without a corresponding increase in the accommodation. The committee believes that the needs of the colleges for building accommodation in view of the expansion of numbers cannot be met from the funds provided for general education

purposes, but ought to form part of the general development plans of the university. However, for general education methods of teaching small discussion groups are necessary and for this purpose 8 small rooms each with a floor area of 300 sq.ft. should be provided in the Women's College. Eight such rooms may also be provided in the College of Technology.

2. The General Education Centre in Banaras Hindu University may have a Coordinator in the reader's grade assisted by 3 lecturers in various disciplines. The reader and the 3 lecturers would belong to their respective departments and may be deputed for general education work for a fixed period of time. When they revert to their departments others may take their places. The additional staff recommended above would strengthen some departments so that the personnel for the General Education Centre could be spared by rotation.

3. A grant of Rs. 6,000/- may be allowed for printing and cyclostyling of lectures and editing of reading material (Rs. 2,000/- for each of the 3 Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology).

4. The following office assistance may be provided for the rest of the Plan period:-

Typists	2
Stenographer	...	1

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- for stationery may also be allowed.

5. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- may be provided for the organisation of seminars and group discussions in the colleges.

6. For the purchase of books and steel racks a sum of Rs. 15,000/- may be provided. The books to be purchased should be characterised by a general education approach. Dependent on the programme to be introduced, it may be necessary to buy multiple copies of important books.

7. The university and its colleges seem to be lacking audio-visual equipment. Such teaching aids are needed anyway; but they are indispensable for a general education programme. The committee recommends suitable grants for a sound film projector (16 mm) a 16 mm camera, one epidiascope with a slide and film strip projector and a tape-recorder. An amount of Rs. 5,000/- may be provided for a film library. For steel racks and store-wells an amount of Rs. 1,000/- may be provided and for an air-conditioner for the store room a grant of Rs. 3,000/- may be given.

8. For special lectures by outside experts as an extension of the general education programme the committee recommends a grant of Rs. 5,000/-.

9. As regards building accommodation and audio-visual equipment for which grants have been recommended above, firm estimates may be obtained from the university.

10. The committee recommends these expenditures having in mind that both the additions to the staff and improved equipment will benefit the university as a whole and be available for use outside the general education programmes, while at the same time they are necessary for the proposed modifications of that programme which in turn, if more satisfactorily executed, will become an important academic asset for the university.

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Appendix II to Addl. Item 12

Dated 2nd December 1964

Comments of Dr. P. Parija on the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of Banaras Hindu University for the purpose of general education.

"I generally agree with the suggestions made by the Committee excepting on certain points, particularly in paragraph 4 where the Committee says " the introduction of special courses in general education by the University is not a very suitable system of achieving the objectives of general education".

"My own idea is that we might expand the pre-university course over two years, devote one year to general education and the other year in preparing students for their specialisation."

"The Committee has suggested in paragraph 2 to modify the existing syllabi in order to provide a selective and well-integrated course of study with a limited coverage. This in implementation might dilute the general education scheme. It may be limited only to one subject and its impact on other disciplines may be affected. I hope you will agree that this is not the idea of general education."

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 2nd December, 1964.

Addl. Item No.15: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies for a building.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies for the construction of a building for the School consisted of the following:-

- (i) Dr. A.C. Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- (ii) Shri B. Shiva Rao.
- (iii) Shri P.N. Kirpal,
Secretary,
Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- (iv) Prof. B.N. Ganguli,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.
- (v) Shri K.L. Joshi,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
- (vi) Dr. S. Bhattacharya,
Deputy Secretary (Humanities),
University Grants Commission.
- (vii) Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Deputy Secretary (Admn.),
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the School on 6th October, 1964. The detailed recommendations regarding the essential building accommodation for the Indian School of International Studies are given in the report of the Committee annexed to this note.

The total built up area for the administrative and academic block and the library (first phase) recommended by the Committee is 64,000 sq.ft. as per details given in the annexure. It has been also recommended that the School may, in addition, provide an assembly hall to accommodate 350-400 persons, two garages, four servants' quarters and a caretaker's flat.

lakhs The Committee has suggested that the library building be planned and constructed in 2 stages to provide a stacking space for 1.25 lakhs volumes at each stage. In the second phase, the School may provide an additional carpet area of 10,000 sq. ft. for stacking space and 3,200 sq.ft. for cubicles.

The estimated cost of the buildings (including the first phase of the library) will be Rs.16.00 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Report of the Visiting Committee to examine the building scheme of the Indian School of International Studies.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies for the construction of a building for the School consisted of the following members :-

- (i) Dr. A.C. Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- (ii) Shri B. Shiva Rao.
- (iii) Shri P.N. Kirpal,
Secretary,
Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- (iv) Prof. B.N. Ganguli,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.
- (v) Shri K.L. Joshi,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
- (vi) Dr. S. Bhattacharya,
Deputy Secretary (Humanities),
University Grants Commission.
- (vii) Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Deputy Secretary (Admn.),
University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the School on 6th October, 1964 and had a discussion with the Director and some officers of the School about their requirements for the building. The School is exclusively a research centre specialising in the study of International Affairs and allied subjects, e.g., Political Science, Economics, History, International Law, etc. It offers special facilities for research in the History of East Asia, South East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, America and the Commonwealth. The School conducts classes for language training as it has to devote considerable attention to the linguistic equipment of a student so as to enable him to use the original source material of the areas coming within the scope of his study. It has under consideration a scheme for the provision of M.A. courses in the field of International affairs, international relations and allied subjects which could not be started so far for want of accommodation. The School receives scholars from different places in India and distinguished scholars from abroad who spend in the School several weeks or months at a time in connection with their research work. The School appoints as Visiting Professors some of the highest authorities in the world to deliver series of lectures and to conduct seminars on important fields of study. It is thus not merely an institution of an all-India character, but it has also established a reputation as a leading centre for study and research in subjects of international interest. In 1963-64, 135 scholars utilised the facilities provided by the School. It organises all-India seminars and functions also as a training centre for probationers in the Indian foreign service.

3. In 1961 the School was recognised as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The number of students on the rolls is now above 100 and the number of members of the teaching staff is 77 including research fellows and research assistants. About 30 posts still remain unfilled partly for want of adequate accommodation and partly due to the dearth of qualified scholars. The School, however, hopes that all the posts will be filled up in course of the next two years. While determining accommodation requirements, it has been taken into consideration that there would be about 100 Ph.D. scholars at any given time and 20 students in each of the M.A. courses.

4. The pivotal position in the School is occupied by its library, which has so long been working in close collaboration with the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs with its rich collections of books and documents on international relations and regional studies. The research requirements of the School, however, have out-grown the facilities available in the library of Indian Council of World Affairs and its own library situated at Sapru House; and it has been found necessary for the School to develop a separate library of its own on a systematic basis for acquiring books, journals and research materials and to offer services needed by teachers, students and visiting research scholars.

5. The accommodation available at the Sapru House has proved insufficient for the growing requirements of an institution like the Indian School of International Studies, and the foundation stone of the new School building was laid on 7th October, 1964 by the President of India at a new site allotted to the School by the Government of India on Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

6. The requirements of an advanced institution for teaching and research like the Indian School of International Studies are not to be judged merely by the number of students or teachers working in the School. Quality work in such an institution will not be possible without adequate facilities for quiet study and facilities for research work. There will be need for lectures' rooms, staff rooms, research cubicles, seminar rooms, etc., apart from the administrative and office rooms and an assembly hall. The room of the Professor may be so designed that it may contain a number of books frequently required during the discussion meetings with students.

7. The library, which will form the main centre for study and research in the School, now has got 40,000 volumes written in different languages. The School proposes to acquire 25,000 volumes annually and to build up a library of 2.50 lakhs of volumes in the next 10-15 years. It will also require a micro-film room, a periodical reading room, a newspaper reading room and a map room in addition to the general reading room. There will be need for a number of cubicles attached to the library. It is suggested that the library building be planned and constructed in two stages to provide for stacking 1.25 lakhs volumes at each stage.

8. The total area required for the School building for different purposes will be as under :-

<u>Administrative & Academic Block.</u>	<u>Total coverage in sq. ft. (carpet area)</u>
President, Board of Governors and other Honorary Officers.	250
Director	300
P.A.	100

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Administrative &
Academic Block. (Contd.)

Total coverage in sq.
ft. (carpet area)

Deputy Director	200
P.A.	100
Professors (12)	2400
Visiting Professors (2)	400
Language Teachers (2)	400
Readers (17)	2550
Lecturers (11)	1100
Instructors (2)	200
Research Assistants (6)	600
Class Rooms (4)	1800
Seminar Rooms	800
Committee Room	500
Senior Common Room	300
Junior Common Room	600
Registrar (1)	200
P.A.	100
Deputy Registrar (1)	150
Assistant Registrars (3)	450
Office, including reception, P.B.X. room and Record	2400
Canteen	1200
<u>Library</u>	
Librarian	250
Deputy Librarian	200
Staff (Technical, Professional juniors), Lounge, Book-binding Counter, etc.	3500
Microfilm reading room	600
Catalogue Room	2000
Reading Hall	2800
Stacks with reading hall	400
Periodicals with stack	2400
Stacks	10000 (1st phase)
Cubicles	3200 -do-
Total Carpet Area	<u>42,450 sq.ft.</u>
Total Built up area	63,675 sq.ft.
(say)	64,000 sq.ft.

The School may also provide for an Assembly Hall accommodating 350-400 persons, two garages, four servants' quarters for essential staff and a caretaker's flat.

While planning the building, the School may provide for an additional carpet area of 10,000 sq.ft. for stacks and 3,200 sq.ft. for cubicles to be constructed in the second phase when necessary.

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University Grants Commission
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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 16 - To consider the suggestion from Shri B. Shiva Rao, Member, U.G.C. to have a Bureau of Personnel in the U.G.C.

In one of his letters to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, extracts of which are reproduced below, Shri B. Shiva Rao, has suggested that the University Grants Commission may have a Bureau of Personnel:

"..... There are in America and Europe today hundreds of competent Indians, well-trained in their respective disciplines and eager for adequate opportunities to do teaching and research in India if suitable openings can be found for them in our Universities, Centres of Advanced Study, Research Institutes, etc. The bureau can have a list of such available young men and bring to the notice of an institution in search of first-class talent the possibility of utilising their services. Some of our Embassies abroad can serve, if the Ministry of External Affairs will actively co-operate, as clearing houses of information. The bureau can advise them on the posts that are vacant or may be created in a new department, with details of the qualifications required, the salaries that may be fixed, etc."

The Commission has (under item No. 64 of the meeting held on 2nd September, 1964) already approved the creation of an Information Section for the U.G.C. and the formation of a Bureau of Personnel may be entrusted to this Section when created.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 17: To receive a note on the progressive use of Hindi for the Union Official Purposes and the recommendations made by the Karyakari Dal for its popularisation.

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The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a sub-committee of the Karyakari Dal on the progressive use of Hindi for the Union Official purposes. The sub-committee in their meeting held on 7th August, 1964 have made the following recommendations:

- (1) All the Ministries should be requested to send special reports to the Home Ministry indicating the steps so far taken by them for promoting the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union and the arrangements they proposed to make in future. They may also indicate what steps they propose to take for promoting the use of Hindi after 26th January, 1965, when Hindi becomes in law the official language of the Union.
- (2) All forms, etc. to be used for Union official purposes after the 26th January, 1965, should contain headings both in Hindi and English (Hindi heading first and then English). It will be desirable to introduce a few such printed forms before 26th January, 1965. This will create the necessary psychological atmosphere.
- (3) On 27th January, 1965, all Ministries should issue some communications in Hindi to the Hindi-speaking States so that people may come to know that Hindi has become the official language of the Union. As far as possible, communications to the local offices of the Central Government Departments situated in Hindi-speaking States should also be sent in Hindi.
- (4) In Delhi, the Capital of the Central Government, it is necessary that traffic signals should be in Hindi, in addition to English. During the course of discussion it was pointed out that a traffic constable keeps a plate in his hand on which the word 'stop' is written. It was considered that the word 'stop' should henceforth be discontinued.
- (5) Very few statistical reports issued by the Central Ministries are published in Hindi. It was essential that all such reports should be published in Hindi, in addition to English after 26th January, 1965. The numerals used in the reports should be the international form of numerals.
- (6) During the course of discussion, it was suggested that all Ministries should be requested to submit quarterly reports on certain items of the programme for assessing how far the Hindi work has progressed in the various Ministries.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration of recommendations at Item 2 and 5 above, as far as it relates to UGC.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date:
Time:
Place:

Meeting
2nd December, 1964
10.00 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

Supplementary Agenda II

- Addl. Item No.18 - To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendations made by the Sapru Committee on Higher Education. p.50
- Addl. Item No.19 - To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for raising the value of the Scholarship to research students in the Engineering Faculty from Rs.250 p.m. to Rs.400 p.m. p.51
- Addl. Item No.20 - To consider the proposal of Marathwada University for the construction of a Faculty Club-cum-Gest House. p.52
- Addl. Item No.21 - To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of a post of Director of Physical Education. p.53
- Addl. Item No.22 - To consider a proposal of Women's Christian College, Madras for a grant for the extension of library facilities. p.54
- Addl. Item No.23 - To receive a note regarding the visit of the Secretary, University Grants Commission and Deputy Secretary (Humanities) to the Centres of Advanced Study at the Universities of Poona and Bombay. p.55-60
- Addl. Item No.24 - To receive a report of the Conference of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with the Vice-Chancellors and Educationists on collegiate and secondary education held in October, 1964. p.61-67
- Addl. Item No.25 - To consider a note on the development of secondary education. p.68-89

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Addl. Item No. 18: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendations made by the Sapru Committee on Higher Education.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education set up a committee with the following members to (a) examine the provisions of the constitution regarding the responsibility of the Central Government in the field of Higher Education with a view to finding out the extent to which the Centre could assume greater responsibility in this field and (b) suggest appropriate steps to be taken for this purpose:

1. Shri P.N. Sapru (Chairman)
2. Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya
3. Shri M.P. Bhargava
4. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
5. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad
6. Shri P. Muthiah
7. Shri Satya Charan
8. Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair

A copy of the report of the Committee is enclosed. The Government of India have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the recommendations made in paras 2, 4 to 7, 11, 12, and 14 to 16 of Chapter X of the Report.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 19: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for raising the value of the Scholarship to research students in the Engineering Faculty from Rs. 250/- p.m. to 400/- p.m.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have come up with a proposal that they may be allowed to raise the value of the scholarships being awarded to the scholars in the Faculty of Engineering who hold a Master's Degree in Engineering and are pursuing research work for their Ph.D. Degree from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- per month. At present the Institute has 5 such scholars. The additional expenditure is proposed to be met from out of the existing block grant. In support of their plea the Institute has stated that the students pursuing research work for doctorate degree in the Engineering in the Indian Institutes of Technology are given scholarship of Rs. 400/- p.m. Many candidates holding M.E. Degree do not pursue further research work at the I.I.Sc. because the Institute has no scholarship of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. and they can get scholarship of this amount in other institutions. The Institute is desirous of encouraging good scholars who complete their Master's Degree in Engineering from the Institute to further pursue a research career by completing Ph.D. But on account of the lower value of the scholarship, the Institute cannot achieve the desired object.

On the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission had instituted 30 Research-Fellowships in Engineering & Technology of the value of Rs. 400/- for those holding a Master's Degree in Engineering & Technology and pursuing research work for a doctorate degree. Recently, this number has been raised to 60. The Government of India, Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. have also instituted a research fellowship of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. each in Engineering & Technology for scholars in the non-university institutions. Those who are holding a Master's degree in Engineering & Technology and have registered for Ph.D. at these institutions are eligible for the fellowship.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December, 1964

Addl. Item No. 20: To consider the proposal of Marathwada University for the construction of a Faculty Club-cum-Guest House.

The Marathwada University has come up with a proposal for assistance to the extent of Rs. 3.0 lakhs for the construction of a Guest House in the University with a plinth area of 12000 sq.ft. At present the Marathwada University has no Guest House and the University is feeling great difficulty in accommodating visiting Professors and guests. The University is receiving offers from foreign Foundations and cultural organisations in India for assignment of Professors and experts for Post-graduate teaching and therefore the need for a suitable Guest House has become all the more urgent. The Visiting Committee which assessed the development needs of the University for the Third Plan period did not recommend a Guest House for the University.

The Commission usually assists universities towards construction of a Staff Club-cum-Guest House with a built up area of 12000 sq.ft. on a sharing basis of $\frac{2}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ - Commission's share being limited to Rs. 1.0 lakh.

The Commission in their meeting held on 5th November 1964 (Item 25) were apprised of the communication received from the Government of India with regard to economy in expenditure regarding new constructions. The Commission agreed that every possible economy should be exercised in the construction of buildings. The proposal of the University is therefore placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd December 1964

Addl. Item No. 21: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of a post of Director of Physical Education.

The Aligarh Muslim University has approached the Commission for the creation of a post of Director of Physical Education in the grade of a Reader i.e. Rs. 700-40-1100 to be in over-all charge of the facilities for sports provided in the University and also to help in creating the right atmosphere and balance between physical Education and intellectual instruction. The University intends eventually to create the post of a Head of the Department of Physical Education in the grade of a Professor as in the case of Panjab University, when the activities of the Department have developed sufficiently and regular courses of Physical Education have been started. The duties assigned to the Director of Physical Education in Panjab University are as under:-

- (a) Instruction in Physical Education to the Post-graduate classes;
- (b) Coaching and training in different games and sports to students at the Campus as also selected students from the affiliated Colleges;
- (c) Organisation of Inter-Collegiate tournaments;
- (d) Raising and training teams and their participation in the Inter-University tournaments.

The existing strength of the staff for Physical Education in the Aligarh Muslim University is shown in the enclosed statement (Appendix I)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Appendix I to

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE STAFF FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Additional Item 21.

	Name	Date of appointment	Designation	Scale	Present Pay	
<u>Physical Education</u> (Games Committee)	1. Mr. Yawar Husain	1948	Games	Rs.400-800	Rs.510/-	
	2. Mr. Husain Ali Kazmi	28-12-1954	Physical	-do-	Rs.510/-	
<u>Non-Teaching Staff</u> Instructors-8	3. Vacant		Cricket	-do-	-	
	4. Vacant		Swimming	Rs.300-625	-	
	5. Mr. Nawabuddin	17.7.1952	Tennis	Rs.200-320	Rs.250/-	
	6. Mr. Nazakat Husain	1.4.1958	Riding	Rs.200-320	Rs.210/-	
	7. Mr. Mohd. Rafiq	1.4.1958	Wrestling	Rs.130-5-180	Rs.150/-	
	8. Vacant		Gymnastic	Rs.300/- fixed	-	
	Coaches- 5.	1. Vacant		Athletic	Rs.100/- fixed for three months.	
		2. Vacant		Hockey		
3. Vacant			Football			
4. Vacant			Cricket			
5. Vacant			Swimming			
<u>Deptt. of Education</u>						
Physical Instructor	1. Mr. Mohd. Abid	10.12.1956	Phy. Instructor	Rs.400-800	Rs.510/-	
<u>Women's College</u>						
Phy. Directress	1. Mrs. Meera Basir	1.4.1949	Phy. Directress	Rs.400-800	Rs.610/-	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd December, 1964.

Additional Item 22: To consider a proposal of Women's Christian College, Madras for a grant for the extension of library facilities.

A grant of Rs. one lakh was paid to the Women's Christian College, Madras for the construction of a women's hostel, against the Commission's normal ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs per college. The college has now sent a proposal for the construction of a library building (including purchase of books and furniture) at an estimated cost of Rs.4 lakhs. The Vice-Chancellor, Madras University has stated that the college is doing very good work and will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee in December 1964 or January 1965, and has strongly recommended the case of this college. If the proposal is approved by the U.G.C., the Commission's share at 66 2/3% of the cost will amount to Rs.2,66,667 and the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs will be exceeded by about Rs.2.17 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd December, 1964.

Additional Item No.23 - To receive a note regarding the visit of the Secretary, University Grants Commission and Deputy Secretary (Humanities) to the Centres of Advanced Study at the Universities of Poona and Bombay.

The Secretary, University Grants Commission and Deputy Secretary (Humanities) visited the following Centres of Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences at the Universities of Bombay and Poona:

a) Poona University :

- 1) Centre of Advanced Study, Linguistics
- 2) Centre of Advanced Study in Agricultural Economics.
- 3) Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit.

Bombay University:

- 1) Centre of Advanced Study in Public Finance and Industrial Economics.

A note on their visit is placed before the Commission for information.

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A note on the visit of the Secretary, University Grants Commission and of the Deputy Secretary (Humanities) to the centres of advanced study in Linguistics, Agricultural Economics and Sanskrit at Poona University and in Industrial Economics at Bombay University.

In order to have first hand information and to note the progress of work in the centres of advanced studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and also to discuss the difficulties experienced by the centres in their working, we visited the universities of Poona and Bombay on 10-11 August, 1964.

2. On August 10 we were at Poona and had a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Directors and Professors in charge of the centres of advanced study in Linguistics, Agricultural Economics and Sanskrit. The Secretary, U.G.C., in his introductory remarks pointed out the interest of the Commission in the future development of the three centres of advanced study in Humanities and Social Sciences. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. N.V. Gadgil, gave a historical background of the development of the Poona University and stressed the importance given in the University to the development of learning specially in subjects relating to Humanities. This, he said, was due to the initiative of private enterprise through the institutions like the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the Deccan College and the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. It was noted that teaching and research in Science had not received the same importance in the University of Poona because of the lack of larger resources required for the purpose.

3. It was explained that the establishment of the centres in Humanities at Poona was largely a recognition of the past contribution of the University in these subjects and that every effort is to be made with the help of additional facilities in respect of staff and research material to be provided by the U.G.C. under the scheme of advanced centres to improve the standard. This should result in improvement of standards in teaching and research. The centres of advanced studies were also to co-operate with other universities by holding seminars, having guest-scholars and teachers, etc.

Centre of Sanskrit:

4. It was also pointed out that the centres, particularly the centre for advanced studies in Sanskrit, were rather slow in implementing the scheme. We were assured that the Sanskrit Centre would now be developed in right earnest and that the University had already taken steps to proceed with the construction of a building adjacent to the Arts Faculty building to accommodate the advanced centre in Sanskrit. One of the reasons for the slow progress for the centre in Sanskrit was that the phased programme for the development of this centre was approved rather late. The University, however, has already adopted measures to appoint one Professor, three Readers, Research Fellows and Research Associates. The scheme of research will be finalised as soon as the appointments are made. Pending the

construction of the building, work in connection with this centre has been started in the Department of Sanskrit in the Arts Faculty building and at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. A specialised library of books and manuscripts for the centre is being built up. So far the University had received the sanction of Rs.60,000/- from the Commission towards the expenditure on account of books and academic staff, out of a total provision of Rs. 5.47 lakhs for the Third Plan.

Centre of Agricultural Economics:

5. We visited the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics on August 10, 1964 in the afternoon and had a discussion with Professor D.R. Gadgil, Director of the Centre and with Professor V.M. Dandekar, who has been placed in charge of the research schemes of the centre. A nucleus staff of one Reader and two Lecturers of the Gokhale Institute have been specially deputed to work for the research centre. The centre has already started working, and in March 1964 three members of its staff were engaged in finalising the report on the Effects of P.L. 480 Title I Sales on Indian Economy. This group of research staff has undertaken work on the following subjects :

- (i) Study of prices of foodgrains during the last decade, and
- (ii) working of regulated markets and allied institutional agencies based on the data collected by the Institute at Ghoti Regulated Market in Nasik District, Maharashtra State.

6. One Lecturer is writing a thesis on "The Behaviour of Prices of Groundnut (Pods) in some Regulated Markets in Maharashtra" and another Reader is exploring the possibilities of carrying out research in problems of mechanisation in Agriculture in India as well as a study of Agricultural Policy in some of the European countries.

7. Two Technical Assistants (Research Assistants) appointed in July 1964 are currently engaged on planning projects to be undertaken during the next six months. At present the research staff are dealing with the following problems :

- (i) Demand and Price Structure arising out of P.L. 480 Studies in India.
- (ii) Statistical Study of Crop Patterns in India.
- (iii) Finalising Price Studies for Publication.
- (iv) Planning a Study to review Agricultural Policy in India during the last 15 years.

The prices study is expected to be finalised for publication by December 1964. The marketing studies and the study of the regulated markets may also be completed about that time. A study regarding cropping pattern has started. The study of agricultural policy (i) in India and (ii) in some of the European countries has been planned.

8. Senior Fellowships of Rs.500/- p.m. are usually given to teachers of colleges with at least five years' standing. The centre will require three more Fellows on Rs.200/- p.m. each to enable them to proceed with their work immediately. The expenditure on this account can be adjusted with total allocations for the Third Plan. The studies on marketing and prices of crops and commodities and live-stock are expected to be completed during the Third Plan.

9. There was some discussion with regard to the award of a Senior Fellowship of Rs.700/- p.m. for one year in the first instance to Shri Ved P. Gandhi, who is now abroad and is soon expected to return to India. He had a brilliant career in M.A. in Economics in Delhi University with Statistics as a special subject and has a Ph.D. in Economics at Harvard University, Cambridge, where he worked on "Tax Burden on Indian Agriculture". As the usual emoluments of a Senior Fellow is Rs.500/- p.m., the designation to be given to him is now under consideration. In order to avoid any discrimination with other Science Fellows, it was proposed that in view of the special academic excellence of Shri Gandhi, he might be called a Visiting Fellow or Research Associate or a Reader as the University might find it convenient.

10. We were told that the centre was making joint arrangement with the College of Agriculture at Poona for training of scholars in M.Sc. and higher examinations. This would improve the standard of knowledge in Agricultural Economics. The employment prospect of the students completing their studies in the centre was considered to be very bright. Apart from Agricultural colleges and University Departments there was the prospect of employment in business firms, panchayats, fertilizer organisations, etc.

11. The centre proposes to organise at least one seminar in a year.

It had some difficulties in getting books on account of the regulations of foreign exchange and made a special request for having microfilms from abroad.

12. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics also received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation for their research projects and have started a stabilization grant with a view to linking finance with planning.

13. The centre would require more accommodation for staff and for senior students and particularly for Visiting Professors. They would soon furnish to the Commission a scheme for having a building which would be used as a guest house to accommodate visiting teachers and scholars.

14. So far this centre has received from the Commission a sum of Rs.1,04,000/-. The estimated expenditure in 1963-64 was Rs.25,300/- against which a sum of Rs.25,514.04 has been actually utilised. It was stated that they would be able to utilize the provision of Rs.6.44 lakhs for the Centre in the Third Plan.

Professor Gadgil, Director of the Centre, will soon be sending the names of experts from the U.K., who may be invited to help the centre under the programme proposed by the British Council.

Centre for Linguistics:

15. The progress of work of the centre of advanced studies in Linguistics at the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute of the Poona University was discussed both in the meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and the Directors of the Centres as also in the Deccan College itself. This centre has made progress towards the implementation of the schemes they have in view. Out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs.8,84,000/- for this centre, a sum of Rs.2,17,500/- has already been released. The

following staff has been approved :

Professor	-	1
Reader	-	1
Senior Research Fellows	-	3
Junior Research Fellows	-	2
Research Associates-		2

Of these the Professor, Reader and one Research Associate have already joined their posts, while Senior and Junior Research Fellows have been selected and are expected to join their duties some time this month. The centre proposes to institute 10 Studentships of Rs.60/- p.m. for those pursuing Linguistics (major) at the M.A. stage and 10 Scholarships of Rs.100/- p.m. for students who want to take up M.A. by research and Ph.D. in Linguistics. This will not entail any extra budget provision and can be met out of the approved allocation.

16. The main question which is now engaging the attention of the centre of Linguistics at the Deccan College is the extension of the library building at a cost of Rs.6,81,000/-, of which Rs.4,00,000/- has already been sanctioned by the Commission. As regards the remaining Rs.2,81,000/-, it was proposed that Rs.1,00,000/- of this amount could be approved by the Commission to mark the centenary of the Deccan College building and the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Research Institute in the year 1964. A sum of Rs.1,81,000/- towards the extension of the library building can be adjusted with the total sum of Rs.8,84,000/- approved by the Commission for the centre of Linguistics in the Deccan College. The University and the Deccan College authorities agreed to examine this proposal.

17. The centre has taken in hand a number of research schemes including the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles, which was sponsored by the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. Its target of research for five years includes preparation of Comparative Grammar on the following languages :-

- (i) Indo-European
- (ii) Dravidian
- (iii) Austro-Asiatic
- (iv) Tibeto-Burman

It also proposes to have a survey of Indian language and undertake research work on Historical Grammar of Marathi, History of the Marathi Language, Linguistic History of India, etc. One of the proposals is to write a text-book on Historical Linguistics.

18. We met the teachers and Research Fellows of this centre and also visited one of their practical classes fitted with equipment for training. The centre has a proposal to publish 100 monographs on Linguistics and allied subjects written by distinguished alumni of the Deccan College.

Public Finance & Industrial Economics:
Centre of Advanced Studies in Bombay University.

19. On August 11, 1964 we visited the University of Bombay to study the progress of the centre of advanced studies in Public Finance and Industrial Economics established in the University and had a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Registrar and Professor D.T. Lakrawala, who is in charge of the centre. Professor M.L. Dantwala, Director of the Centre, could not be present as he had a meeting in Delhi on that day. The approved estimated expenditure for this centre

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is Rs.2,40,000/- (non-recurring) and Rs.2,65,000/-(recurring). So far the following staff has been appointed exclusively for this centre :

Professor - Dr. R.K. Hazari (2.5.1964) for Industrial Economics.
Readers - 2 - Dr. Ashok Desai (Wages)
Dr. S.K. Nath (Welfare Economics)

One Senior Research Assistant and two Junior Research Fellows have also been appointed.

A beginning has been made in the work of the centre on the schemes which they have in view, viz.,

- (a) Projection of Company Finance for the Fourth Plan
- (b) Analysis of Income Tax Data
- (c) Survey of Indian Business Executives
- (d) Studies of Market Structure.

20. The centre proposes to hold special seminars on Industrial Economics in 1964-65. It has got a building programme, plans and estimates for which are ready. The building will be constructed as soon as land is available for the University. It appears that the work in the centre could not be undertaken up till now because of various practical difficulties of getting suitable men and providing them with accommodation. The University has been so far paid Rs.44,000/- against the estimated expenditure of Rs.61,804/- during the year 1963-64 as proposed by them. But no expenditure could actually be incurred in the year 1963-64 due to the difficulties stated above. It is hoped, and we were assured, that the work of the centre will now proceed in right earnest.

21. During our visit to Poona we were invited to the Council for the Marathi Encyclopaedia of Philosophy, which is a registered society. It plans to bring out an Encyclopaedia of philosophical theories and writings. The scheme is directed by Professor D.D. Vadekar, who is an awardee under the UGC scheme for the utilisation of services of retired teachers. But as this scheme is not sponsored by a university, we pointed out the inability of the Commission to make any grant towards the implementation of the scheme.

Sd.
K.L. Joshi

Sd.
S. Bhattacharya
14.8.64.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated 2nd December, 1964.

Adcl. To receive a report of the Conference of
Item 24: the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with
the Vice-Chancellors and Educationists on
Collegiate and Secondary Education held in
October, 1964.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh convened a Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in Andhra Pradesh and prominent educationists in Hyderabad on 23rd and ^{24th} October, 1964. This Conference was also attended by the Secretary, University Grants Commission. A copy of the report of the Conference is enclosed as Appendix I for information.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF CHIEF MINISTER OF
ANDHRA PRADESH WITH THE VICE-CHANCELLORS AND
EDUCATIONISTS ON COLLEGIATE AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

In June 1962, Sri F.V.G. Raju, Minister for Education, Andhra Pradesh, while convening the first meeting of the Vice-Chancellors in the State expressed the desire that such meetings should be a regular feature and should be held at least twice in a year, in order to enable them to discuss issues of common interest to all the three Universities in the State and the Government. He further suggested during his discussion with Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member (Education) of the Planning Commission, that it would be useful if the Members of the Planning Commission would visit our State and address the Legislators (M.L.As and M.L.Cs.) interested in Educational matters with a view to giving them an opportunity to understand properly the problems and other plans. Dr. Rao said that when he was in charge of Social Welfare, he had arranged a Seminar and found it very useful. He hoped that a discussion with M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. as proposed by the Education Minister might also prove effective and useful. The Education Minister, therefore, mooted early this year the idea of convening an Educational Seminar for discussing some of the major problems of Education particularly in the Secondary and Collegiate levels. This idea, however, had to be put off all these months owing to the unfortunate car accident in which he was involved during his tour of Chandigarh in May 1964. The Chief Minister who has since then held charge of the portfolio of Education realised the wisdom of the idea of convening a Conference of Vice-Chancellors in the State, Members of Legislature interested in Education and other eminent Educationists Officials of the University Grants Commission and the State Government to consider some of the major educational problems confronting the State. During the course of his experience with the Department during the last few months, he felt it quite necessary to have a conference of this kind to consider some of the major problems and to recommend suitable suggestions. This Conference was accordingly convened on the 23rd and 24th October, 1964.

2) Among others the important persons who were invited to this conference were Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, Dr. S. Bhagavantham, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law, Shri M.R. Appa Rao, Minister for Cultural Affairs and the four Vice-Chancellors of the State. But owing to other pre-occupations, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Dr. S. Bhagavantham and Dr. D.S. Kothari, could not attend the conference. However, Shri K.L. Joshi, Secretary, University Grants Commission attended the conference on behalf of the University Grants Commission. Sri K. Brahmaananda Reddi, the Chief Minister, Dr. D.S. Reddi, Dr. A.L. Narayana, Sri O. Pulla Reddi (Chief Secretary - Retired) and Dr. V.C. Vaman Rao, the Vice-Chancellors of the four Universities in the State, Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law and Sri M.R. Apparao, Minister for Cultural Affairs, high officials of Education, Finance and Planning Departments attended the conference. Prominent among the non-officials who attended the conference were Sri P. Sundarayya, M.L.A., Sri T. Viswanatham, M.L.A., Sri S.B.P. Pattabhi Ramarao, M.L.A., Sri C.D. Naidu, M.L.A., Sri Hayagrivachari, M.L.A., Sri V.P. Raghavachari, M.L.C., Sri P. Sri ramamurthy, M.L.C.,

and Dr. G.S. Melkote, M.P., Smt. C.Ammanna Raja, M.P., and Sri Mamidipudi Venkatarangayya. The names of the participants of the conference are given in Annexure 'A'.

3) The two-day conference which was called to discuss certain important issues pertaining to educational system in the State was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 23rd October, 1964 at 10 A.M. in the Secretariat Committee Hall and was followed by general discussion. The Chief Minister in his inaugural speech dealt with problems confronting the State today particularly in the field of Collegiate and Secondary Education. He said that the Universities, the Government, the Legislators and the Educationists have all a common aim and he wished that this conference at which all interests were represented will evolve programmes to make Education in our country a reality and an activity for human endeavour and collective progress (Copy of speech is given in Annexure 'B'). During the general discussion views expressed were mostly confined to University Education and the amendments to be made in the University Enactments. Views were expressed on "Democratisation" of the University administration, composition of University authorities and the medium of instruction in Colleges.

4) A summary of the views expressed by the participants in the opening session are reproduced in Annexure 'C'.

5) The subjects on the agenda (Appendix -I) were broken into three sub-heads and entrusted to three sub groups to deal with as shown below:-

- a) Matters relating to Universities and Collegiate Education;
- b) Framing of common rules for admission to professional colleges including holding of a common entrance examination; and
- c) Matters relating to Secondary Education.

6) The sub-groups met in the afternoon of 23rd and in the forenoon of 24th October, 1964 and finalised their reports, (Reports of the three sub-groups are given in Annexures 'D', 'E' and 'F').

7) The concluding Session of the Conference was held on 24th afternoon to consider the recommendations of the sub-groups and to arrive at final recommendations. The Chief Minister presided over the conference.

8) The recommendations of the sub-groups were considered and adopted. The conclusions arrived at after ascertaining the views of the participants are summarised as follows:-

(i) COMPOSITION OF SENATES AND SYNDICATES OF UNIVERSITIES

The conference recommended that the Senates of the Universities in the State should be composed of on more or less uniform pattern, the strength being roughly about 120 for each Senate. It was recommended that about 50% of the Members of the Senate should be from teaching profession.

It was recommended that provision should be made for appointment by the method of rotation on the Senate, composed of 20 Principals of University and affiliated Colleges, 20 University Professors, Ten Professors of affiliated colleges and ten from amongst other teachers. Representation of Legislators on the Senates was proposed to be raised from 8 to 15 consisting of 9 M.L.As., and 3 M.L.Cs., 2 for Lok Sabha Members and 1 for Rajya Sabha Member from Andhra Pradesh. The strength of Representatives of Registered Graduates is proposed to be increased to 25. Similarly, the conference recommended that from amongst the persons elected from the Senate to the Syndicate at least one should be from amongst M.L.As., M.L.Cs., or M.Ps., from Andhra Pradesh and one seat be added to the existing number of Members to be elected to the Syndicate from the Senate. Provision has also been proposed on the lines of provision in the Osmania University Act of nomination by Chancellor of two Principals of University and affiliated Colleges on the Syndicates of Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities within the existing nominations.

The conference recommended that the Universities should not levy any fees for registration of graduates.

The conference recommended that provision relating to representation of Municipalities, Panchayats etc., on the Senate including nominations from these categories by the Chancellor should be deleted.

The conference recommended that in the Sri Venkateswara University Act, provision for nomination by the Chancellor of seven members to represent languages and by Vice-Chancellor of six persons from teachers of the University should be deleted.

Sri P. Sundarayya expressed the view that representation to Municipalities and Panchayats should not be deleted but they should be one unit for each University area and the representatives should be elected by proportional representation. Sri Sundarayya suggested that the election from Senate and Academic Council to the Syndicate also should be by proportional representation.

(ii) APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLORS The Conference recommended that the appointment of Vice-Chancellors should be made by the Chancellor for a term of five years and that no person should be continued as Vice-Chancellor for more than two terms.

Sri Sundarayya suggested that the tenure of Office of the Vice-Chancellor should be of three years and that Vice-Chancellor can continue for 2 or 3 terms. Dr. D. S. Reddi was also of the same opinion.

(iii) The conference also recommended that a Business Advisory Committee should be set up for each Senate to draw up programme of Senate meetings.

Sri Sundarayya did not agree to the proposal to constitute a Business Advisory Committee.

(iv) POST-GRADUATE CENTRES: The conference recommended that some Post-Graduate Centres should be started outside University campuses and that they should fulfil the criteria laid down by the universities.

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(v) SHIFT SYSTEM TO INCREASE FACILITIES FOR SCIENCE COURSES AND ADMISSION TO EVENING COLLEGES

The conference recommended that full use should be made of the existing accommodation, laboratory and other facilities in the existing colleges and enrolment should be increased wherever there is demand by staggering working hours if necessary. The existing rule of admission to evening colleges should be liberalised to enable all eligible students seeking admission to secure admission.

(vi) TELUGU AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: (a) The conference is of the view that the All India policy with regard to the method of recruitment to the All India Services should be ascertained. In order to ensure adequate representation to candidates from States who switch over to adoption of regional languages as medium of instruction for collegiate education either (1) there should be reservation of quotas in the All India Service on population basis and (2) use of regional languages for answer papers in All India Competitive Examinations should be permitted.

(b) The conference recommended that preparatory steps should be taken towards introduction of regional languages as medium of instruction such as (1) production of standard books for use at Collegiate level (2) publication of journals in regional languages covering subjects in all fields of knowledge, (3) extension lectures in regional languages and (4) training of teachers in the use of regional languages as medium of instruction.

(c) The conference recommended that teaching of English and Hindi at the school and college level should be strengthened to enable students to carry on advanced studies in science and technology in English and Hindi.

(vii) The conference recommended that in order to attract better type of science teachers incentives should be provided like higher rate of stipends during training and better scales of pay for first or second class science graduates working as science teachers.

(viii) The conference recommended that the Universities should provide liberal provisions for migration of students from one University to another during the middle of the course.

(ix) The conference recommended that degrees and diplomas awarded by a University within the State should be recognised as equivalent degrees and diplomas by other Universities within the State

(x) COMMON RULES OF ADMISSION TO PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES INCLUDING COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION:

The conference generally agreed that for admission to professional colleges, entrance examination should be conducted by a Joint Board consisting of the representatives of the four Universities and the concerned Heads of Departments. The details will be worked out by this Board. This should be tried on an experimental basis for a period of two years.

(xi) The Vice-Chancellors agreed that to ascertain the correct position about the complaints of overliberal marking 100 scripts from each of the four Universities (50 Physical sciences and 50 Biological sciences) of top students may be sent for revaluation to some examiners outside the State. The Director of Public Instruction may take suitable action in consultation with the Universities and to submit his findings to Government and the Universities.

(xii) UNIFORMITY IN THE MATTER OF SYLLABUS FOR
MATRICULATION P.U.C. AND THE THREE YEAR DEGREE
COURSE AND FUTURE SET UP OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The conference recommended that the pattern of education upto first degree in the State should be elementary education of seven years, Secondary education of three years, Higher Secondary Education of two years and degree course of three years. The terminal stages should be at the end of VII, X, and XII classes. The standard of a Pass in X class must be more or less equivalent to a pass in the present XI class. The standard of a pass in XII class must be more or less equivalent to the standard of old Intermediate. There should be a public examination at the end of Class X. At the end of Class XII, there should be a common examination conducted by an independent Board consisting of representatives of the Universities and Education Department. The XI and XII classes which constitute Higher Secondary stage in the proposed pattern may be conducted either in colleges or in schools.

(xiii) The conference recommended that it should be made possible for children to branch off to technical schools and vocational or semi-vocational schools and also to qualify themselves for higher education (general or technical through evening courses or part-time courses. For this purpose, provision should be made for evening and part-time courses in all types of schools upto the end of Secondary Education stage

(xiv) SYLLABUS - The conference agreed that the (1) syllabus of Secondary Education must include three languages as at present and the following other subjects;

Mathematics (inclusive of Algebra, Geometry etc.)
Science (Physical and Biological) Social studies.

(2) Workshops must be attached to each high school with provision for wood-work, smithy, wiring, home science, laundry etc.,

(3) Syllabus for Social Studies should be re-examined by an expert committee to strengthen the teaching in history and geography.

(4) In the curriculum for 11th and 12th classes, the following should be included:

i) Compulsory - English and Regional language or mother tongue;

ii) Optional subjects - Any three subjects under Sciences or Humanities.

(5) The syllabus of the Multipurpose schools must be fitted into the proposed pattern by providing for Engineering,

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Agriculture or Commercial practice groups in place of optional subjects.

(6) The recommendations of the UNESCO Commission should be kept in view in framing the syllabus for Mathematics and Science.

(7) The Higher Elementary Grade Training Course should be abolished.

(8) The Headmaster of a School with provision upto VII class should be a trained graduate.

(xv) *load* THE WORK LOAD OF TEACHERS: The conference recommended that the Universities and Education Department should discuss between themselves and decide upon uniform work load and qualifications for teaching staff working in University, Government and other affiliated colleges.

The conference further recommended that the work load and qualifications and scales of pay for the teaching staff for class XI and Class XII of Secondary Education should be the same as in the P.U.C. as at present.

(xvi) EXPERT COMMITTEE: The conference agreed that an expert committee to be appointed by the Government should evolve further details in respect of Secondary Education on the light of the recommendations of the conference regarding the set up and syllabus etc.

(xvii) UNIVERSITY ACTS: The conference recommended that immediate steps should be taken by Government to amend the University Acts in the light of the recommendations made by the conference.

(xviii) The conference recommended that recommendations for holding of an entrance examination for admission to professional colleges should be implemented for admission to the academic year 1965-66.

L. N. GUPTA,
Special Secretary to Government
Education Department

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: December 2, 1964.

Additional Item -25: To consider a note on the development of secondary education.

...

At its meeting held on February 5, 1964, the Commission noted the resolutions adopted at the State Education Ministers' Conference held in November, 1963, and desired that a paper relating to the development of secondary education which has an important bearing on the maintenance of standards for the university education be prepared and brought up again before the Commission (Item No. 27). This is attached at appendix I for consideration of the Commission.

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Appendix I to
Additional Item No. 25
Meeting: Dec. 2, 1964.

A NOTE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION

Introduction:

In any sound, well planned educational system the three stages of education - primary, secondary, and higher - are organically related to one another so as to form an integral whole. Primary education is the foundation on which secondary education rests. Again though higher education has functions of its own which demand methods of study and instruction different from those that are associated with secondary education, the learning experiences provided at both these stages aim, in appropriate ways, at widening the student's mental horizon and preparing him for life and for active citizenship. Moreover, the standards of education in the university depend to a considerable extent on the quality of teaching imparted in the secondary schools, while the quality of that teaching is, in its turn largely determined by the efficiency of the teachers who graduate from, and receive their special training in, the university. Secondary education and university education, therefore, continually act and react on each other.¹

II

THE HISTORICAL RETROSPECT

2. The recommendations of the various Commissions and Committees which went into the question of secondary education during the present century are summarised below:

2.1 THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION (1917-19)

2.1.1 The Calcutta University Commission (1919), under the Chairmanship of Sir Michael Sadler, made the first serious attempt to study the problem of secondary and university education in all its aspects. Though the Commission was appointed to enquire into the conditions of the Calcutta University, it went into the question of secondary education also and held the view that the improvement of secondary education was a pre-requisite for the improvement of university education. Surveying the conditions as then obtaining in the Calcutta University, the Commission stated that 'the intermediate classes do not rightly belong to the university stage. They are preparatory to it, and in a more fully organised system would find their place in the sphere of higher secondary education'.² The Commission further recommended that 'because it is one of the necessary conditions of the right delimitation between school and university work, admission for a degree should in future take place at a level of what is now called the intermediate examination'.³

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1. The Year Book of Education: 1959: Higher Education Section V, Chapter III, page 484.
 2. The Calcutta University Commission (1917-19), Report, Vol. IV, p. 10.
 3. Ibid, p.26.

2.1.2 The Commission regarded the institution of intermediate colleges as the 'very pivot of the whole scheme of reform'.⁴ The report stated that the intermediate college was to 'correspond to the Realschule or Gymnasium of Germany in which sound and liberal training was imparted to the students and in which opportunities of higher secondary education were adapted to the needs of industry, commerce and agriculture as well as medicine and engineering in all its branches. The aim of these colleges would be to meet a variety of needs of our youngmen by giving a vocational bias to their courses while retaining at the same time their value in a system of sound general education as a preparation for university courses'.⁵ The Commission envisaged a good deal of flexibility in the organisation of the intermediate college, e.g., a 4-year intermediate college, the intermediate sections attached to the high school and even to the degree colleges during the transitional period.

2.1.3 The Sadler Commission recognised two distinct stages in the proposed structural pattern, viz., (i) the high school examination as a school-leaving (matriculation) examination for those who want to enter different occupations in life, and (ii) the intermediate examination in arts, science, commerce etc. for those going up for different faculties in the universities and certain occupations requiring that qualification for advanced training courses.

2.1.4 The other main recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission were:

(a) The high school and the intermediate examinations should be controlled by a board of secondary and intermediate education and not by a university.⁶

(b) The duration of the first degree course should be 3 years after the intermediate stage.⁷

2.1.5 So far as school education was concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, accented the recommendation and established a Board of High School and Intermediate Education at Allahabad. The State Government did not, however, introduce the three-year degree course after the intermediate stage.

2.2 THE HARTOG COMMITTEE (1929)

The Hartog Committee appointed as an auxiliary committee to the Indian Statutory Commission in 1929, opined that the Matriculation of the University still dominated the whole of the secondary courses and recommended that 'a large number of pupils intending to follow certain avocations should stop at the middle stage' and pleaded for 'more diversified curricula in the schools'. The Committee also recommended diversion of more boys to industrial and commercial careers at the end of the middle stage, preparatory to special instruction in technical and industrial schools'.⁸

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4. Ibid p. 95.

5. Ibid p. 91.

6. Ibid pp. 52 and 55.

7. Ibid p. 257.

8. Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), Report, p.13.

2.3. The Sargent Report (1944)

2.3.1 The Report by the Central Advisory Board of education on the Post-War Educational Development in India (January 1944), popularly known as the Sargent Report, observed that 'the high school education should on no account be considered mainly as a preliminary to university education, but as a stage complete in itself.'⁹ It also stated that 'the universities have been gravely handicapped by the fact that the education given in most high schools has been a very inadequate preparation for a university career'.¹⁰ The main recommendations in the report may be summarised below:

- (1) 'The high school course (Class VI-XI) should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven.'¹¹
- (2) 'High Schools should be of two main types, (a) Academic, and (b) Technical. The objective of both should be to provide a good all-round education combined with some preparation in the later stages for the careers which pupils will enter on leaving school'.¹¹
- (3) 'The present intermediate course should be abolished. Ultimately the whole of this course should be covered in the high school but as an immediate step the first year of the course should be transferred to high schools and the second to the universities'.¹²
- (4) 'The minimum length of a university degree should be three years'.¹²

2.3.2. The report expressed that 'the intermediate course of studies does not mark any definite stage in education and has for all practical purposes amounted to no more than an extension of the high school without any of the practical advantages which might be expected to accrue, if it actually formed a part of the high school'; and further observed in support of their argument for the abolition of intermediate stage as an 'urgent and essential reform' that the 'Sadler Commission rightly recommended the abolition of this stage and the addition of one year to the high school course and the other to the university'.¹³

2.3.3. In this connection it may be pointed out that at no stage the Sadler Commission seemed to have advocated for the addition of one year of the intermediate classes to the high school course and the other to the university. On the contrary, the Calcutta University Commission considered intermediate colleges as 'the pivot of the whole scheme of reform'¹⁴, and envisaged a distinct entity for such intermediate colleges as a precursor of the university education and stated that 'admission to a degree should in future take place at the level of what is now called the intermediate examination'.¹⁵

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9. Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education: Post-War Educational Development in India: January 1944 p.21.

10. Ibid p.29.

11. Ibid p.26.

12. Ibid p.35.

13. Ibid p.31.

14. Calcutta University Commission Report. (1919), Vol.IV., p.95.

15. Ibid p:26.

2.4. THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION (1948-49)

2.4.1. The University Education Commission (1948-49), popularly known as Radhakrishnan Commission, complained of 'low academic standard of the average university entrant',¹⁶ and attributed it to the fact that 'large majority of students come to the university so ill-prepared as to make it difficult for them to take advantage of university education'.¹⁷ The Commission was convinced that "our secondary education remains the weakest link in our educational machinery and needs urgent reform"¹⁸ and expressed that the no reconstruction of university education was possible without remodelling secondary education. It stated emphatically that 'it was unfortunate that the vital importance of intermediate colleges in our educational system had not been adequately realised either by the public or by the governments of the provinces and the States,¹⁹ ... and that 'we have already lost 30 years by neglecting to raise the standard of our high schools and intermediate colleges as recommended by the Calcutta University Commission.²⁰ It stated categorically that 'a real, strong, well-staffed '4-year intermediate college, as envisaged by the Calcutta University Commission, hardly existed anywhere in India, although they recommended that there should be one such institution in each district'.²¹

2.4.2. On the analogy of systems prevailing in the U.K., U.S.A., and most European countries like Germany, France and Switzerland where at least 12 years of schooling was necessary before a student entered the university and seldom before the age of 18 years, the Commission recommended that 'the standard of admission, to the universities should be the present intermediate examination, to be taken by a student after completing full 12 years of study at a school and at an intermediate college, normally at the age of eighteen'.²² Mature students, having received the essentials of a good general education and adequately equipped to benefit by the university education will thus be admitted to the first degree, the duration of which they recommended as 3 years.

2.4.3. The recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission differed from these of the Sadler Commission only in respect of the administration of intermediate colleges. The Radhakrishnan Commission 'did not insist on a uniform pattern of institutions for the high school and the intermediate colleges and would even allow intermediate class to continue in the degree colleges as in the South India', but thought that 'there should be only one public examination and that at the intermediate examination stage'.

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16. University Education Commission (1949), Report, page 85.

17. Ibid page 85.

18. Ibid page 93.

19. Ibid page 93.

20. University Education Commission (1949), p.93

21. Ibid page 92.

22. Ibid page 89.

2.5. The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)

2.5.1. The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), also known as Mudaliar Commission, inter alia, pointed out that our existing secondary education system was 'unilateral' and 'narrow' and 'completely divorced from life'.²³ 'The aim of secondary education', according to the Commission, 'is to train the youth of the country to be good citizens, who will be competent to play their part effectively in the social reconstruction and economic development of their country'.²⁴ It laid stress on the fundamental principle "that secondary education is a complete unit by itself and not merely a preparatory stage; that at the end of the period the student should be in a position, if he wishes, to enter on the responsibilities of life and take up some useful vocation". Accordingly, it recommended the following organisational pattern for secondary education:

- (1) The period of secondary education should cover the age group 11-17.
- (2) Under the new organisational structure, education should commence after four or five years' period of primary or Junior Basic education and should include (a) the Middle or Senior Basic or Junior Secondary stage of 3 years, and (b) the Higher Secondary stage of 4 years.
- (3) The present Intermediate stage should be replaced by the Higher Secondary stage which should be of four years' duration, one-year of the present intermediate being included in it.
- (4) As a consequence of the preceding recommendations the first degree course in the university should be of three years' duration.
- (5) For those who pass out of the high school there should be provision for a pre-university course of one year, during which period the scheme of studies should be planned with due regard to the needs of the degree or the professional course to be taken by the students and special emphasis should be placed on the quickening of intellectual interests, training in method of study at college and the study of English so long as it continues to be the medium of instruction at the university.
- (6) Admission to professional colleges should be open to those who have completed the higher secondary course, or have taken the one years' pre-university course.
- (7) In the professional colleges, a pre-professional course of one year should be provided for the students, preferably in the professional colleges themselves, but, as a transitory measure, they may be given in the degree colleges where facilities exist, till professional colleges are able to provide for such courses.

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23. Secondary Education Commission (1953), Report, pages 20-22.

24. Ibid. page 5.

- (8) Multi-purpose schools should be established wherever possible to provide varied courses of interest to students with diverse aims, aptitudes and abilities.
- (9) Those who have successfully completed such courses should be given opportunities to take up higher specialised courses in polytechnics or technological institutions.
- (10) All States should provide special facilities for agricultural education in rural schools and such courses should include Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Cottage Industry.
- (11) Technical schools should be started in large numbers either separately or as part of multipurpose schools.

2.5.2 A careful study of the report of the Secondary Education Commission reveals the following:

(1) The report agreed with the pattern suggested by the Sargent Report (1944) and recommended a three-year degree course after 11-year school course.

(2) The report stated that the University Education Commission (1949) recommended that 'the standard of admission to university courses should correspond to that of the present intermediate examination i.e. after 12 years of study at school and intermediate college' (page 16). Later on page 31, it emphatically stated, "we have, therefore, come to the conclusion - which also tallies with the view of the University Education Commission in this connection - that it is desirable to abolish the present intermediate stage, to increase the period of secondary education by one year and to plan a three-year degree course at the university stage' (page 31). It is obvious that this view does not tally with the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission or the Sadler Commission.

(3) While it gave a fair analysis of the problems of secondary education and suggested certain remedies for them, it left the question of the duration of the secondary stage undecided. On the one hand, it suggested an increase of one year in the secondary stage meaning thereby that the total duration of schooling at the pre-university stage will be 11 years (in the States where the School Leaving Certificate is now taken at the end of ten years) and probably 12 years where the School Leaving Certificate course was of 11 years duration (as in Southern States including the erstwhile Bombay State).

2.5.3. The report of the Study by an International Team (1954) which was meant to make suggestions in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission stated at pages 58-59 after examining the pattern of organisation in different countries that it was desirable to keep the organisation flexible and "wherever possible high schools should be encouraged to convert themselves into higher secondary schools, as four-year secondary education will provide a more complete secondary education and prepare students for university education."

2.5.4. The final pattern, as emerged from the deliberations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Chairmen of Boards of Secondary Education on 8th January, 1955, the Central Advisory Board of Education on 12th to 14th January, 1955, and the Inter-University Board at its meeting held at Patna on 25th January 1955; was:

- (a) the degree course should be of three years and 17 plus should be the minimum age for entry into universities;
- (b) the end of secondary education at 17 plus 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; and
- (c) the last class in the secondary stage should be called the 11th class and may be reached after schooling of not less than 10 years, the actual duration of the school system in the various States to be determined by the State Government concerned.

2.6. The Panel on Education (1960)

The Coordination Committee of the Panel on Education of Planning Commission which met in August, 1960 recommended setting up of an Expert Committee to be appointed by the Ministry of Education to examine and review the position of the pattern of secondary education. They pointed out that the 12 year course was recommended by the Sadler Commission and the University Education Commission and that the 11 year course of school education introduced during the last 7 years had been accepted as an "ill-considered compromise".

2.7. All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation

The All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation convened a Seminar to review the working of the structural pattern of secondary education in the country at Calcutta in May 1962, which resolved as under:

"The Seminar was unanimously of the opinion that Eleven Class Higher Secondary School Scheme has failed. It, therefore, recommends the pattern of 5 plus 3 plus 4 meaning five years of Primary education, followed by 3 years of Junior or Lower Secondary and 4 years of Higher Secondary stage. The four-year Higher Secondary stage is to be sub-divided into two stages of 2 years each. The first stage will be basically the continuation of General Education pursued in the Junior High School stage with an attempt at exploration of the individual interests, abilities and aptitudes of children. There will be then terminal points in course of the entire course of Secondary Education - the first one at the end of the Lower Secondary Stage, the second one at the end of the 1st half of the Higher Secondary stage and the third one at the end of the Higher Secondary Stage. For students leaving schools at the first terminal point, there should be some occupational courses

of training for 2 years in the schools where there are arrangements for teaching technical, agricultural or commercial subjects at higher stages. For those who will finish their general education at the next terminal point, i.e. at the end of class X, there should similarly be 2 years' of training in various vocational subjects. This training should be so devised as to equip the students with enough skill for employments. For students pursuing occupational courses, technical, commercial and agricultural, there should be one added year to round off their training in the subjects to equip them with necessary skill and knowledge to make them employable as skilled workers in various fields of life. For example, students taking up technical subjects must grow into competent draughtsmen or overseers; of Home Science groups into competent nurses, and Gram Sevikas; of agricultural groups into competent farm managers. This one additional year is therefore meant only for those who would not like to go in for higher education at the colleges and the universities."

2.8. The Committee on Emotional Integration (1962)

The Sampurnanand Committee on Emotional Integration (1962) discussed at length the pattern and duration of education at the secondary stage and made the following observations and recommendations:

(1) "The duration of the secondary stage varies from 2 to 4 years ... We consider that in the over-all interest of our student population to whom education, apart from its training for citizenship, is also a means of gainful employment, there should be a common pattern of education in the country which will minimise confusion and co-ordinate and maintain standards. Similar opportunities for education should be made available in all parts of the country. It is also necessary that as far as possible, the standards of attainments at the various terminal stages in schools and colleges should be more or less the same."25.

(2) "Secondary education should be defined as all types of education for pupils beyond the 8-year primary stage up to the age of 18 or the time of joining an institution of higher learning. Secondary education, according to this definition will include all education (a) at the high school stage (Standard IX-X), and (b) at the higher secondary stage (standard XI-XII)".26.

(3) "It is necessary that there should be more terminal stages in the pattern of secondary education which should be planned in a comprehensive manner recognising:

(a) that education should be provided for different types of aptitudes and abilities;

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25. The Emotional Integration Committee Report (1962):

p.36, para 4.11.

26. Ibid p.68, para 6-22.

(b) that pupils should branch off at different terminal stages, to enter different walks of life; and

(c) that at the terminal stages, there should be provision for vocational and semi-vocational training for those who leave school".27.

(4) "There are other additional reasons which point to the desirability of making the end of the high school a terminal stage in secondary education:

(a) There are many pupils among those who want secondary education who, however, do not need and may not benefit from an additional year of the same kind of scholastic education;

(b) at the end of the 8-year integrated primary course, it is desirable to have two stages -

(i) the high school stage of general education without much specialisation, followed by

(ii) the higher secondary stage with provision for specialisation.

It may be noted that the multipurpose courses recommended by the Secondary Education Commission are only general education courses with a practical bias which, in our opinion, should be only at the high school stage. The higher secondary stage should include vocational and semi-vocational courses in which the students can specialise on the experience gained at high school".28.

(5) The one-year pre-university class has not proved satisfactory as, in effect, it is only for about eight months. Students take several months out of this short period for adjusting themselves in the new institutions, for adapting themselves to methods of instruction different from what they have been accustomed to in schools and, in the case of some students, to a new medium of instruction. The pre-university year is thus made rather an ineffective period of study.29.

(6) "Our 11-year pattern is inadequate preparation for the degree courses".30

(7) "A high school stage at the end of ten years is a necessity; 12 years of education before the degree course is equally a necessity. The two-year classes following the high school stage will either be attached to the schools and called the higher secondary classes, or attached to degree colleges as pre-university classes. These two classes may also be an independent unit called the junior college which can be controlled and recognized by the State Education Department or the university, or

27. Ibid p.38-39, para 4-15.

28. Ibid p.39 para 4-20.

29. Ibid pp.39-40 para 4-21.

30. Ibid p.40 para 4-22.

both. Students successfully completing the higher secondary, pre-university and junior college courses may be awarded a diploma to establish their qualification for entry into the different avenues of employment available to them".³¹

(8) "Higher secondary and junior college classes should be planned as multipurpose or comprehensive institutions providing (a) preparatory courses for students proceeding to college; (b) all-round terminal education for a vocation. Students from higher secondary courses and junior colleges should be competent to enter many of the public services now open only to those with university degrees."³¹

(9) "The technical courses provided in higher secondary classes and junior colleges should be planned in coordination with those in polytechnics."³¹

(10) "Junior colleges should serve the local community by providing evening continuation courses of different kinds and different durations for cultural enrichment and professional improvement".³¹

2.9 The Conference of Vice-Chancellors (1962)

2.9.1 The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in October 1962, considered the problem of the duration of the secondary education vis-a-vis the university education and observed as under:

"In regard to the total span of education opinion was unanimous in favour of a total span of 15 years for the first degree and 16 years or even 17 for a Technological Degree. The 15 years would be made up of 10 in high schools, 2 in higher secondary school or Junior college and 3 for the degree, whereas in Bombay the total school period was 11 or where conversion of High School into Higher Secondary School had taken place, there should be 1 preparatory year before the Three-Year Degree Course. Opinion was divided in regard to whether the intermediate 2 year should be part of school or college."

"The Three-Year Degree Course was an improvement on the previous system of confining undergraduate education to a two-year degree course. It was, however, felt that the period of school and college study required for the first degree should be 15 years and not 14 years as at present. This period could be combined in different ways, for example 10 years of school education plus a two-year intermediate course plus a three-year degree course or 11-year school course plus one-year pre-university course plus a three-year degree course or a 12-year school course plus a three-year degree course. It was, however, felt that a 10-year school course plus two-year intermediate course plus a three-year degree course had certain distinct advantages, as the two-year intermediate course could be devoted to a proper preparation for the university education."³²

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31. Ibid p.141.

32. Conference of Vice-Chancellors (1962), Report p. 70.

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2.9.2. The University Grants Commission considered the above recommendation of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors at their meeting held on February 5, 1963 and made the following recommendations (Item 7):

"The Commission agreed with the view that the minimum period for this purpose should be 15 years and that these 15 years might consist of 12 years of school and three years of university; or 11 years of school, one year of pre-university and 3 years of degree course; or 10 years of school, 2 years of intermediate or pre-university and three years of the degree course. The Commission agreed that the degree course should in no case be less than three years".

2.10 The All-India Council for Secondary Education

The All-India Council for Secondary Education at their meeting held in October, 1963 had detailed discussion on the pattern of secondary education on the basis of experiences in various States and Union Territories and the current thinking on the subject among the educationists, universities and public leaders and recommended unanimously as under:

1. The national pattern of secondary education should have an underlying uniformity throughout the country.
2. The desirable national pattern is as under:
 - (a) A total schooling of 12 years should be given to students admitted at the age of 6 plus in class I.
 - (b) The last 4 years should constitute the secondary stage of education;
 - (c) An examination called higher secondary part I should be provided at the end of the first two years of the secondary stage in order to enable students to take up specialised and diversified courses at the secondary stage;
 - (d) The examination at the end of the secondary stage should be called the higher secondary part II examination; and
 - (e) The standard to be attained at the end of the secondary stage should approximate to the old Intermediate standard and make the student eligible for admission to the 3 Year Degree Course without the necessity of having to go through any other preparatory course like the PUC.

The transition to the desirable pattern may take place in one step or in two stages - (i) by the addition of one year at the end of the 10-year course and (ii) by the addition of another year to the 11-year course.

2.11 Conference of State Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors and Eminent Educationists (1963)

The Conference of State Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors and Eminent Educationists held at New Delhi in November, 1963 recommended a 12-year course for Secondary education as an ultimate goal.

2.12 Conference of State Education Ministers (1964)

The Conference of State Education Ministers held at New Delhi in April 1964 made the following recommendations for the reorganisation of secondary education:

- (1) Schools in all States should conform to a Uniform school leaving standard;
- (2) The standard to be so achieved at the end of the secondary stage should be at least the intermediate level of the former 4-year colleges, with provision for appropriate diversified courses.
- (3) A 12-year course of schooling before admission to the degree course is the goal towards which the country must work, even though considerations of finance and manpower may not make it possible to implement such a scheme for all States in the immediate future.
- (4) The entire education at the secondary stage should be done in the schools; classes such as the P.U.C. started in Universities as a temporary measure, should be transferred to the schools as soon as possible in accordance with a phased programme.
- (5) The new schools should be started in accordance with the accepted uniform pattern.

2.13 The Conference of Principals on Undergraduate Education 1964

The Conference of Principals on Undergraduate Education convened under the auspices of the University Grants Commission also considered the problem and passed the following resolution:

"There was general concurrence in the Conference that the first degree should be awarded after a 15-year period of study, the first 12 years being split up in a way convenient to each university and the remaining three years constituting the first degree course. The Conference was also of the view that the product coming out of the present pre-university course did not have effective or sufficient training to make the PUC course as a take off point nor was it a terminal course by

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itself. It was felt that the pre-university course wherever it was to be retained should extend over two years after the 10 year high school examination. These two years could be provided in the high school as a part of school education or separately in a college providing for a self-contained course by itself leading the students to not only for courses in humanities and sciences but also to professional courses. The pattern being adopted in Kerala University was cited in this connection".

2.14. The Indian Parliamentary and Scientific Committee

The Indian Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in their report on the "Science Education in Schools" (May 1964) observed that 'our attention was drawn to the difficulties created by structural changes in secondary education certain recent thinking has made the problem singularly important, as the whole question of introduction of science courses at different levels of schooling is linked up with the structure of secondary education.'³³ The Committee concurred with the recommendation made of the Emotional Integration Committee (mentioned earlier) regarding the reorganisation of the pattern of secondary education and observed that 'the 12 years of schooling should have 2 stages or 3 stages, but there should be a stage after 10 years of schooling when students are able to go to trade schools, polytechnics, defence and railway services etc, and various other occupations according to their attitude. This will not necessitate students spending one more year in a Higher Secondary School or 2 more years for the Intermediate Course'.³⁴ The Committee emphasised that 'during the next 15 years a proper direction has to be given to this pattern so that prescription of syllabus in science and other courses at different stages could be facilitated and migration of students from one State to another will have not many difficulties of placement in proper schools which they face today'.³⁵ Keeping in view the improvement of science education in schools, the Committee felt 'that unless structure is uniform, stages at which science courses should be introduced, with the gradually rising content of knowledge and practical experiments, cannot be easily visualised to apply to all parts of the country.

33. The Indian Parliamentary and Scientific Committee: Report: Science Education in Schools (May 1964): Chapter III, p. 20.
34. Ibid p. 21.
35. Ibid p. 21.
36. Ibid p. 23.

3.00 CONCLUSION

3.1 The Universities are concerned with the quality of students to be admitted to universities and the Conference of Vice-Chancellors 1962 made it clear that there should be a schooling of 10 years followed by a pre-university course of two years. They indicated that the 15 years would be made up of 10 in high schools, 2 in higher secondary schools or junior colleges and 3 for the degree course. The existing practices in different states could be easily adjusted with this pattern if generally it is considered that a school course from the age of 6 to 16 or 5 to 16 whether it is 10 years or 11 years ends in a uniform pattern for all the 22500 secondary schools in the country so that the content of courses with necessary internal modifications for local preferences of State Governments will be by and large uniform. After this course students could take up courses in polytechnics and industrial trade schools, teacher training schools (or junior teachers colleges), and commercial courses of stenography and accounting and various other forms of training in relation to employment opportunities the nature of which is changing with our developing economy.

3.2. These courses will have to be constantly reviewed and brought up to date in relation to the demands of time and social requirements. Good many of these training courses can be fitted into a pattern of Junior Colleges as in the U.S.A. or Japan. Along with these courses the Junior College or the pre-university courses could have a 2-year course which will be known as pre-university, pre-degree, intermediate or junior college course preparatory to the three-year degree course. This will enable the students to have more of general knowledge or general education courses and better equipment to undertake responsibilities of a three-year degree course. At this stage there can be diversification into courses in arts, science, commerce, and in science there can be different options in relation to admission to engineering, medical or agricultural courses.

3.3. This approach will be, therefore, flexible in relation to the aptitudes of the students and the one advantage of this will be that a student at the age of 16 or 17 would be mature enough to know what courses he should take up, whether he should go into the short term courses in relation to employment opportunities or whether he should take up those courses in general disciplines in universities leading to degrees in arts, science, commerce, engineering, medicine, agriculture etc.

3.4. The main advantage of this is to have scope for the aptitudes of the students at a mature age for choices in their career. This may be done through the institutions of junior colleges or modern intermediate colleges. The pattern in which such institutions could fall would be a matter of expert consideration, once such a pattern of education has been acceptable to all concerned and is kept flexible.

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3.5 The other advantage of this reorganisation would be that the three-year degree course will include now some of the specialised courses of the first year of M.A. course so that every discipline will be enriched in its content and our graduates could be comparable with those of the U.K. and U.S.A. Universities when they have completed B.A. or B.Sc. degrees. Further M.A. courses could be enriched for preparing for research or Ph.D. with more general knowledge content and basic courses. In fact this was the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission and this would ensure a uniform pattern all over the country both in relation to secondary education and university degree courses in different disciplines. It will have within this pattern plenty of scope for experimentation and introduction of inter-disciplinary courses and various devices of modern teaching, learning, and research. It will ensure exchange of teachers and migration of students more easily and contribute to the national integration.

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SYSTEM OF SCHOOL CLASSES IN INDIA AS ON 31.3.64

3.1 The number of classes constituting the various stages of school education and the age of admission to the first class of the primary stage in the States and Union Territories as on 31.3.64 are shown in the Annexure II. The system of classes at various stages differ from State to State. High schools and higher secondary schools as also the one-year pre-university course run concurrently in all the States except Madhya Pradesh. The duration of high school course was 10 years in the States of (1) Andhra Pradesh (reorganised pattern to be completed in 1965-66) (2) Jammu and Kashmir, (3) Kerala, (4) Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra (5) Mysore, (6) Punjab (7) Rajasthan (8) Uttar Pradesh (9) West Bengal (10) Himachal Pradesh (11) L.M. & A. Islands (12) Pondicherry and (13) Tripura; while it took 11 years to take the high school examination in (1) Andhra Pradesh (Present pattern, (2) Bihar, (3) Gujarat, (4) Madras, (5) Maharashtra (Western), (6) Orissa, (7) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and (8) Goa, Daman and Diu. In (1) Assam, (2) Nagaland, (3) Manipur, and (4) N.E.F.A. the high school course was of 12 years' duration. In Madhya Pradesh, A. & N. Islands and Delhi, there were no high schools; all having been upg. aded to higher secondary schools.

The duration of higher secondary course, again, was not uniform. It differed from 11 years to 13 years as under:

Duration of Higher Secondary Course.	S T A T E
(a) 11 years	(1) Andhra Pradesh (reorganised pattern to be completed in 1965-66) (2) Jammu & Kashmir, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra (5) Mysore, (6) Punjab, (7) Rajasthan, (8) West Bengal, (9) A. & N. Islands, (10) Delhi, (11) Himachal Pradesh, and (12) Tripura.
(b) 12 years	(1) Andhra Pradesh (present pattern), (2) Bihar, and (3) Orissa.
(c) 13 years	Assam, Manipur and N.E.F.A.

By 31st March, 1964 the higher secondary course was not introduced in the States of (1) Gujarat, (2) Kerala, (3) Madras, (4) Maharashtra (Western Region), (5) Nagaland, (6) Uttar Pradesh, (7) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (8) Goa, Daman and Diu, (9) L.M. & A. Islands and (10) Pondicherry.

3.2 The minimum age of entry into the 1st class of the primary stage was 6 plus in all the States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands, N.E.F.A., and Tripura, while in Kerala a child with 5½ plus age was admitted to the first primary class. In the remaining States and Union Territories, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra (Western), Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Manipur and Pondicherry, the age of admission to 1st class was 5 plus.

3.3 Statistics of high/higher secondary schools in the various States and Union Territories in 1962-63 are given in Annexure III. Out of the 21,364 secondary schools, the number of higher secondary schools, the number of higher secondary schools was 4,392 (excluding

intermediate colleges of U.P) only ; i.e. 20.6% of the total schools at this stage. Keeping in view the slow pace of conversion of high school to the higher secondary pattern, the States (excepting Madhya Pradesh) in which the universities have implemented the three-year degree course the introduction of the pre-university course was considered necessary. In this connection, the Estimates Committee of the parliament pointed out recently that 'at the present rate of development, it might take approximately 50 years to establish the higher secondary education system in the country'. The conversion has involved many difficulties of adequately trained and qualified staff and equipment and the Southern States are having second thoughts about the whole scheme. The Kerala University has introduced 2-year pre-degree course after 10 year secondary school system.

3.4 The rate of reorganisation to the higher secondary pattern has been uneven in the different parts of the country. In Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and A. & N. Islands all the schools are on the view pattern; West Bengal and Rajasthan have upgraded half of their schools to the higher secondary pattern.

3.5 Taking into consideration that one-year pre-university course also falls into the fold of secondary stage, the various patterns as obtaining at this stage and the first degree level are:

(i) 10 + 1 + 3, (ii) 11 + 1 + 3, (iii) 12 + 1 + 3, (iv) 11 + 3, (v) 12 + 3, (vi) 13 + 3, (vii) 10 + 2 + 2 and (viii) 11 + 2 + 2. This has made the inter-state migration of students difficult.

ANNEXURE II TO ADDL. ITEM
NO. 25

SYSTEM OF SCHOOL CLASSES IN STATES IN INDIA AS ON 31.3.1964

Sl. No.	State	Number of Classes (in years) at different stages				Total duration (in years) upto		Age of entry at the 1st class of Primary stage.
		Primary or Junior Basic etc.	Middle Upper Primary or Lower Secondary.	High Secondary	Higher Secondary	High School stage	Higher Secondary stage	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Present)	5	3	3	4	11	12	5 +
	(Reorganised)	7*	-	3	4	10	11	
2.	Assam	5**	3	4	5	12	13	6 +
3.	Bihar	5	2	4	5	11	12	5 +
4.	Gujarat	7 *	-	4	-	11	-	5 +
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	2	3	10	11	6 +
6.	Kerala	4	3	3	4	10	-	5 +
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3	-	3	-	11	6 +
8.	Madras	5	3	3	-	11	-	5 +
9.	Maharashtra (Western)	7*	-	4	-	11	-	5 +
	(Vidarbha)	4	4	2	3	10	11	6 +
	(Marathwada)	4	3	3	4	10	11	6 +
10.	Mysore	4	3	3	4	10	11	6 +
11.	Nagaland	4	4	4	-	12	-	5 +
12.	Orissa	5	2	4	5	11	12	6 +
13.	Punjab	5	3	2	3	10	11	5 +
14.	Rajasthan	5	3	2	3	10	11	5 +
15.	U.P.	5	3	2	-	10	-	6 +
16.	West Bengal	5	3	2	3	10	11	6 +
17.	A & N. Island	5	3	-	3	-	11	6 +
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	3	4	-	11	-	5 +
19.	Delhi	5	3	-	3	11	11	5 +
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5	3	3	-	11	-	6 +
21.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	2	3	10	11	6 +
22.	L. M & A. Islands	4	3	3	-	10	-	6 +
23.	Manipur	4 **	4	4	5	12	13	5+
24.	N.E.F.A.	5 **	3	4	5	12	13	6 +
25.	Pondicherry							
*	(English Schools)	5	3	3	-	11	-	5 +
26.	Tripura	5	3	2	3	10	11	6 +

* Integrated Elementary stage

** Including Classes A and B.

Source: DEPSE (National Council of Educational Research and Training): Educational Structure in the States.

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ANNEXURE III TO ADDL.
ITEM NO.25

NUMBER OF HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS* IN 1962-63

Sl. No.	State	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools.	Total	Percentage of Higher Secondary Schools to Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,415	235	1,650	14.2%
2.	Assam	709	45	754	6.0%
3.	Bihar	1,448	336	1,784	18.8%
4.	Gujarat	1,284	-	1,284	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	316	42	358	11.7%
6.	Kerala	1,011	-	1,011	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1,056	1,056	100%
8.	Madras	1,712	-	1,712	-
9.	Maharashtra	2,741	112	2,853	3.9%
10.	Mysore	791	231	1,022	22.6%
11.	Orissa	655	13	668	19.5%
12.	Punjab	1,092	467	1,559	30.0%
13.	Rajasthan	340	319	659	48.4%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	915	1,074 +	1,989	+
15.	West Bengal	1,127	1,137	2,264	50.2%
16.	Nagaland	27	-	27	-
17.	A & N Islands	-	3	3	100%
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	-	2	-
19.	Delhi	-	337	337	100%
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	63	-	63	-
21.	Himachal Pradesh	67	41	108	38.0%
22.	L.M. & A. Islands	2	-	2	-
23.	Manipur	115	-	115	-
24.	N.E.F.A.	6	-	6	-
25.	Pondicherry	34	-	34	-
26.	Tripura	25	19	44	43.2%
Total		15,897	5,467	21,364	20.6% **

* Including multipurpose high/higher secondary schools

+ Intermediate colleges.

++ This has been arrived at excluding intermediate colleges in Uttar Pradesh.

Source: Ministry of Education, Selected Educational Statistics, 1962-63 (Provisional): 1964-

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SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FOREIGN LANDS.

4.1 The number of years of schooling required before passing the secondary stage in different countries is shown as under:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Duration upto Secondary stage</u>	
U.S.A.	8 + 4 or 6 + 3 + 3 or 6	6 = 12 years
U.S.S.R.	8 + 3	= 11 years
Japan	6 + 3 + 3	= 12 years
Yugoslavia	4 + 8 or 4 + 4 + 4	= 12 years 37
U.K.	5 + 5 + 2 or 3	= 12 years or 13
	Sixth Form	years
China(People's)	6 + 3 + 3	= 12 years 38
France	5 + 2 + 5 (Cycle d' Observation)	= 12 years
Sweden	9 + 3	= 12 years
Federal Republic of Germany	4 + 9	= 13 years

4.2 This problem was examined very thoroughly in the Report of the Pakistan Commission on National Education (1959) and they recommended that the duration of the secondary education should be of 12 years and its stages should be; five classes I to V being primary education, VI to VIII middle, IX to X secondary and XI to XII intermediate or higher secondary.

4.3 In the U.K. the normal time to take ordinary level ('O' level) papers (at least in 3 subjects is at the age of 16(39), and it takes not less than 2 to 3 years for the Sixth Form '40 to obtain advance level ('A' level) certificate in at least 2 subjects which is equivalent to our intermediate examination. The children come at 11 plus to high school and spend 5 years in the preparation to the Sixth Form which is a very significant stage. This close link with the university is one of the essential marks of a Sixth Form. But it is still true that the Sixth Form has to concern itself with a proportion of boys and girls who will not wish to go to a university or any place of higher education. The education it gives is good in its own right, and not only as a preparation for the next stage'.41

4.4 Ideally, there are five marks that distinguish the Sixth Form or the Sixth Former. These are:-

- (a) A close link with the university, even though not all the Sixth Formers are going there;
- (b) Concentration on the study in depth of a relatively restricted range of subjects;

37. World Survey of Education: III Secondary Education, Unesco: 1961 p.1467- 1469-

38. Secondary Education in Foreign Lands: p.43 and opcit. p.358-367.

39. Central Advisory Council for Education- England: 15 to 18, (Crowther Committee); Report, Vol.I Chapter 20, The Approach to Sixth Form: page 206.

40. The Function of the University Today- Expanding University Report by Nebbett 1962.

41. OpCit. Chapter 21, The Marks of a Sixth Form p.223.

- (c) Provision for a greatly increased amount of independent work;
- (d) An intimate relationship between pupil and teacher, best described as 'intellectual discipleship';
- (e) The growth of social responsibility.⁴²

'At present over 80% of the students have at least 3 passes at the 'A' level meaning thereby spending 3 years at the 'Sixth Form' 43 Mature students of 18 or 19 thus join the university. There are apprenticeship courses, technical courses, technical colleges, county colleges and various other forms of vocational training for those who do not secure or want to secure admission to the University.

42. Ibid page 458.

43. Committee on Higher Education, 1961-63, (Robbins Committee), Report (October 1963): Chapter 3, The Growth of Higher Education in Great Britain p.17.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

2nd December, 1964.

Addl. Item No: 26 To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for financial assistance required for the Computer Centre in the Delhi School of Economics.

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal for financial assistance required in connection with the establishment of a Computer Centre in the Delhi School of Economics. An IBM 1620 Computer is being obtained by the University as a donation by the Ford Foundation. The financial implications of the proposal as furnished by the University require a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- for purposes of installation of the Computer, Rs. 20,000/- for special steel furniture for the centre and a sum of Rs. 85,700/- per annum as recurring expenditure on the staff and maintenance for the centre. To the recurring expenditure on staff and maintenance estimated by the university, contributions are likely to be made by other organisations, such as, the Institute of Economic Growth, the Institute of Manpower Research, Institute of Family Planning and the Institute of Public Administration all of which would be making use of this Computer facilities at the Delhi School of Economics.

The details of the recurring expenditure as furnished by the University are as follows:

A. Staff		<u>Per month</u>	<u>Per annum</u>
(i) Part-time Incharge of the Centre (Two Senior teachers at Rs.200 p.m.)	200x2	Rs.400/-	
(ii) Programmer (one)	700	Rs.700/-	
(iii) Console Operators (two)	500x2	Rs.1,000/-	
(iv) Supervisor-Machine Section (one)	450	Rs.450/-	
(v) Supervisor Punching Section (one)	350	Rs.350/-	
(vi) Machine Operators (four)	300x4	Rs.1,200/-	
(vii) Punching Operators (ten)	250x10	Rs.1,250/-	
(viii) Librarian(one)	250	Rs.250/-	
(ix) Control Clerk(one)	200	Rs.200/-	
(x) Peon(one)	100	Rs.100/-	
		&	
		<u>Rs.7,150</u>	85,800/-
B. Cost of Cards (estimated annual consumption of 2 million at Rs.12.50 per 1000)			25,000/-

C. Maintenance Charges	3,000/-	36,000/-
D. Miscellaneous-Stationery, electricity etc.		<u>25,000/-</u>
	Total	<u>1,71,800/-</u>
	i.e.	1,72,000/-

Since the Department of Economics and other University Departments would be utilising only about 60% of the time, their share of the recurring expenditure comes to Rs. 1,03,200/- and the balance of Rs.68,800/- is to be met by other participating institutions. Of this estimated expenditure of Rs.1,03,200/-, the University is able to meet part of the expenditure by transferring to the Computer Centre the present staff of the statistical workshop attached to the Department of Economics. The additional grant requested is therefore Rs.85,700/- per annum.

The proposal of the Delhi University particularly with regard to the staff requirements for the Computer Centre was discussed with the IBM World Trade Corporation. It was understood that the staff pattern indicated would be the ultimate requirement of the Centre so as to ensure the maximum utilisation of the machine and to work it full time. However in the initial stages, the Centre could manage with some skeleton staff which would be in a position to carry on the work and put into use the various components of the Computer system to be installed at Delhi University. Reinforcement by additional staff could be made in course of time as the need arises and in the light of the experience of the working of the centre over a period of six months to a year. It is, therefore, suggested that to begin with the Centre may have the following staff:

- (i) Programmer (One) in Reader's scale (700-40-1100)
- (ii) Console Operator (one) in the Lecturer's scale (400-30-640-40-800)
- (iii) Supervisor one each for machine section and punching section in the scale of Rs.350-25-600.
- (iv) Machine Operators - two - in the scale of Rs.250-25-500.
- (v) Punching Operators - five - in the scale of Rs.200-20-400.
- (vi) Librarian-cum-Control Clerk - Rs.200-20-400.
- (vii) Peon.

The estimated cost on the salaries of this staff for the remaining four months in the year 1964-65 will be Rs.20,000 and for the year 1965-66, Rs.58,000/-.

The other items of recurring expenditure include the following:-

- (a) Payment of maintenance charges to the IBM at Rs. 3,000/- per month, or 36,000 per annum.
- (b) Cost of Cards @ Rs.12.50 per thousand - for one million cards per year - Rs.12,500/-
- (c) Miscellaneous stationery - Rs.2,500/-

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In addition to the above recurring expenditure, the Centre would require non-recurring grants amounting to Rs.35,000/- for initial installation of the Computer including air-conditioning etc. and Rs. 15,000/- for purchase of special furniture required for the Computer Centre.

Thus the summary of the financial requirements would be:-

(I)	(a)	Non-recurring expenditure for installation	Rs.35,000/-
	(b)	Non-recurring expenditure for special furniture.....	<u>Rs.15,000/-</u>
		N.R.Total	<u>Rs.50,000/-</u>
(II)	(c)	Recurring expenditure for staff	Rs.58,000/-per annum
	(d)	Recurring expenditure for maintenance - Rs.3,000/-	Rs.36,000/-per annum
	(e)	Recurring expenditure for cards @ one million cards at Rs.12.50 per thousand	Rs.12,500/-per annum
	(f)	Recurring expenditure for miscellaneous stationery	Rs. 2,500/-per annum
		R.Total	<u>Rs.1,09,000/-per annum</u>
	*	Grant at 60% for Delhi University	Rs.65,400/-per annum

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1963-64

Presented to the Government of India in compliance
with Section 18 of the UGC Act 1956

NEW DELHI

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1963-64

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* joined as Secretary to the Commission with effect from October 16, 1963.

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NOTE

Figures given in the report have been rounded up. The expressions 'lakh' and 'crore' signify 1,00,000 and 100,00,000 respectively.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 1963 to MARCH 1964

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) we have the honour to present to the Government of India a report on the work of the Commission during the year 1963-64 to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

CURRENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

In 1963-64 the student enrolment in our universities and colleges went up by 1,12,031 and thus rose to 13,84,697*. The number of universities has risen from 55 to 61 and of institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act from 6 to 9. The number of colleges functioning in the country in 1963-64 was 2,111 as against 1,938 in 1962-63. There was thus a significant expansion in the field of higher education during the year which necessitated extension of the existing facilities along with the improvement of quality.

The Commission's views and policy regarding the establishment of new universities were stated in the reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63. Before any new universities are established, it would be desirable for the State Governments concerned to prepare in consultation with the UGC a perspective plan for the next 5 or 10 years taking into account the available resources and facilities and the needs for further development and expansion of higher education. As regards the naming of universities after eminent individuals, the Commission was of the opinion that the best way to commemorate the achievements and ideals of great men would be to set up specialised institutions in their fields of interest and work, and to recognise them as institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act if they were able to maintain the required standards in teaching and research.

* Inclusive of the estimated enrolment of 2,00,000 in institutions and classes under the jurisdiction of Boards of Intermediate Education.

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The Commission continued to provide grants to universities and colleges for strengthening their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and other facilities. As in previous years financial assistance was also given for the provision of essential physical facilities such as hostels, staff quarters, non-resident students centres etc. In 1963-64 the Commission approved a scheme for helping colleges to provide standard textbooks on long term loans to needy and deserving students. The Commission increased its contribution to the students aid fund and accepted a proposal for setting up students homes in the universities which are expected to function as day-hostels and provide library facilities, reading rooms, and facilities for rest and relaxation.

The various aspects of the problem of improving quality and raising the standard of achievement in the field of higher education have been examined by a number of expert committees. The Commission has taken concrete steps and initiated several schemes in pursuance of these objectives. Some of the review committees appointed to examine the existing syllabi of teaching and research in various subjects of study and make suggestions for their improvement and modernisation have completed their work. The committee appointed to make an objective study of academic standards and suggest improvements is expected to produce its report by the end of 1964. The programme of seminars and summer schools sponsored by the Commission in order to acquaint teachers with new developments in their respective fields of work and to provide opportunities for mutual discussions and exchange of ideas yielded gratifying results. It was decided to develop 26 university departments as centres of advanced study in order to encourage 'the pursuit of excellence', and to improve quality and raise standards at the post-graduate and research levels. Some of these centres have started functioning and the necessary grants were sanctioned to them for the recruitment of additional teaching/research

staff, purchase of library books and journals and science equipment, construction of additional laboratories and provision of other essential academic facilities. Some assistance for these centres was secured under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Reasonable salaries as well as the essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession are an important factor for the maintenance of proper standards of education. Besides upgrading the salaries of university and college teachers the Commission approved other measures for teachers' welfare. The Commission decided to extend financial assistance to universities to enable them to invite distinguished teachers and experts in various fields of academic work. Assistance is being given to teachers in universities and colleges for research or learned work. The services of selected teachers are being utilised after their superannuation for teaching/research under a scheme approved by the Commission. Travel grants are being made available to teachers and research workers to enable them to visit and work at centres of research or advanced studies in the country and for attending conferences abroad. Grants are being given to universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters. In order to encourage the universities to provide adequate residential accommodation for teachers, the Commission has now decided to assist each university for the construction of two teachers' hostels.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

For the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research, the Commission has been authorised under Section 12 of the UGC Act (Act No. 3 of 1956) to allocate and disburse grants to Central and State universities for development or for any other general or specified purpose. Though the Commission is concerned with all aspects of university education, development programmes in the field of medicine,

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agriculture, engineering and technology are being promoted essentially by the Union Ministries and State Departments concerned. For engineering and technological institutions or departments run and maintained by the universities only the necessary funds are placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Ministry of Education.

As in the past the Commission continued to give high priority to the development schemes of the universities and the provision of necessary assistance to them for improving the quality and strength of the teaching staff, purchase of books and scientific equipment, extension of library and laboratory facilities, construction of hostels and staff quarters etc. The total grants paid to the Central and State Universities including institutions deemed to be universities during 1963-64 are indicated in the following statement:

<u>Plan Projects</u>	<u>Grants Paid</u> (in rupees)
1. Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research	1,52,52,577
2. Development of Humanities and Social Sciences	95,99,122
3. Development of Engineering and Technological Education	1,13,89,631
4. Miscellaneous schemes, for example, revision of salary scales, construction of hostels, library buildings and staff quarters, provision of student amenities etc.	3,37,48,942
Total:	<u>7,59,90,272</u>

Visiting Committees

The development proposals of all the universities and institutions deemed to be universities which are within the purview of the Commission (excluding those established recently) have been assessed by visiting committees appointed for the purpose. Of the total grants amounting to nearly Rs. 29.76 crores sanctioned to the universities concerned, the sum earmarked for the development of science departments is Rs. 13.34 crores. The total grants paid during 1963-64 for higher scientific

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education and research amounted to Rs. 1.53 crores. Payments for the purchase of science equipment amounted to Rs. 59.34 lakhs and for the construction of laboratory buildings to Rs. 43.98 lakhs. For the purchase of library books in science subjects an amount of Rs. 17.47 lakhs was released to the universities. Grants for additional staff required for teaching and research and for maintenance amounted to Rs. 22.88 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.86 lakhs was paid for centres of advanced study in science subjects.

Of the total allocation of nearly Rs. 29.76 crores to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities for the Third Plan period, an amount of Rs. 8.47 crores was earmarked for the development of teaching and research in humanities and social sciences. This amount sanctioned on the recommendation of the visiting committees, as accepted by the Commission, is meant for the construction of academic buildings, purchase of books and journals and appointment of additional staff for teaching and research. The total grants released on this account/during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 95.99 lakhs. Of this an amount of Rs. 76.69 lakhs was paid for the development of teaching and research departments. Payments for library books in humanities and social sciences amounted to Rs. 17.50 lakhs and for centres of advanced study in these subjects to Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 7.95 crores was allocated to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities for the Third Plan period for hostels, staff quarters, guest houses, non-resident students centres, hobby workshops, health centres and printing presses. Payments in respect of these miscellaneous schemes (including grants for the revision of salary scales of teaching staff, introduction of the three-year degree course and construction of library buildings) amounted to Rs. 3.97 crores. For the construction of hostels an amount of Rs. 46.99 lakhs was paid to the universities during

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1963-64. For the construction of library buildings the total payments amounted to Rs. 22.17 lakhs. For staff quarters and guest houses payments amounted to Rs. 25.04 lakhs and Rs.3.42 lakhs respectively. Details of payments made in respect of the development of teaching and research in science subjects and humanities and some of the important miscellaneous schemes are given in appendices I,II & III.

The Commission had suggested to the universities in 1962-63 that 70 per cent of the allocations made to them during the Third Plan period would for the time being be available to them. After reviewing the pace of development in the various universities and the expenditure incurred by them upto 1962-63, the Commission decided to permit the universities to incur expenditure beyond the 70 per cent limit as and when necessary within the approved allocations.

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Engineering & Technological Education

Against the provision of Rs. 6.50 crores for the Third Plan made for the development of engineering and technological education in the universities and the institutions maintained by them, the Commission has so far sanctioned development grants amounting to Rs. 3.29 crores for the current Plan period (Rs. 1.78 crores for buildings, equipment, books etc., and Rs. 1.50 crores for staff and maintenance). In addition to the grants mentioned above there was a spill-over of about Rs.3.35 crores in respect of the schemes approved during the Second Plan but carried over to the next Plan period. Thus the total commitment amounts to Rs. 6.63 crores.

Grants actually paid out to the universities for the development of engineering and technological education during the first three years of the current Plan period were as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grants Paid</u> (in rupees)
1961-62	1,17,72,399*
1962-63	97,44,744*
1963-64	1,13,89,631*
Total:	Rs. <u>3,29,06,774</u>

The release of grants sanctioned is phased according to the progress in the implementation of the approved projects. The details of the grants released in 1963-64 are given in appendix IV. Grants are provided by the Commission for the development of engineering and technological education to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for undergraduate courses and on a cent per cent basis for postgraduate studies.

During the year under review there were 118 institutions in the country conducting courses in engineering and technology for the first degree of which 30 institutions/ departments run and maintained by the universities were under

*These figures are inclusive of grants paid for upgrading salary scales of technical teachers, construction of hostels for engineering students and award of fellowships in engineering & technology.

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the purview of the Commission. Several steps were taken in these institutions and departments to meet the emergency needs of the country for graduate engineers.

At 9 university institutions the intake in the existing undergraduate courses was increased by 517. New undergraduate courses were started in metallurgy and chemical engineering at Roorkee University, in pharmacy at Jadavpur University and in chemical engineering at M.S. University, Baroda. Special degree courses of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years' duration for science graduates were started in civil and tele-communication engineering at Roorkee University with an intake of 60 and 30 respectively. Similarly courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and tele-communication engineering for science graduates were also started at Osmania University with a total intake of 100, and in civil engineering at Andhra University with an intake of 30. A part-time degree course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' duration has been started at Osmania University for the benefit of diploma holders in engineering. The present intake of this course is 80.

As a result of the recommendations of the Thacker Committee, as accepted by the Government of India, postgraduate courses of two years' duration have been introduced at various universities as per details given in appendix V.

The Commission extended assistance to the engineering/technological institutions and departments maintained by universities for the provision of essential amenities for the student community such as water coolers, canteens, common rooms, dispensaries, cycle sheds, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.88 lakhs were sanctioned for this purpose during 1963-64. The Commission also decided to give grants to the universities concerned for the construction of staff quarters.

During 1963-64 the Commission awarded 378 junior fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 250 per month, to students of various postgraduate courses in engineering and technology.

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An amount of Rs. 6.62 lakhs was paid on this account. Thirty fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 per month, were awarded during the year for advanced studies and research in engineering and technology after the postgraduate degree.

Agricultural Education

Six agricultural universities, constituted by Acts of State Legislatures, are at present functioning in the country. Their names and the years in which they were established are given below:-

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Year of Establishment</u>
1. U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar	1960
2. Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	1961
3. Udaipur University, Udaipur*	1962
4. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar.	1962
5. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.	1964
6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore.	1964

Besides these, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi recognised as an institution deemed to be a university, has been functioning since 1904. Facilities for education in agriculture also existed in 68 colleges during 1963-64.

An amount of Rs. 17 crores has been made available to the Central Ministry and State Departments of Agriculture in the Third Plan for education in agriculture and veterinary science at the university level. The Commission has emphasised the need for taking immediate and effective steps to improve the quality of agricultural education. The recommendations of the committee appointed by the Commission to examine the question of the establishment of agricultural universities were given in the report for 1962-63.

*This has since become a multi-faculty university.

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In consultation with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture the UGC appointed a review committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, to examine problems relating to the improvement of agricultural education. This committee has been requested

- a) to appraise qualitatively and quantitatively the existing facilities for teaching and research at undergraduate and postgraduate levels and to assess the extent to which research and teaching and extension work could be integrated,
- b) to lay down norms regarding staff, equipment etc.,
- c) to examine the syllabi of all the universities in so far as they relate to agricultural education, in terms of the model syllabus already prepared by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, and to find out whether and how far it has been adopted by the various universities, and further to elicit the reasons in case it has not been adopted and effectively implemented, and
- d) to recommend measures for improvement in regard to curricula, teaching, examination, research and extension work.

The committee has issued a questionnaire to the universities and colleges to ascertain their views on various issues.

On a reference from the Central Ministry of Education, the Commission appointed a committee to examine the scope and standard of education imparted in Institutes of Rural Higher Education.

IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH

One of the important functions of the Commission is to take such steps as it deems fit for the co-ordination and improvement of standards of teaching and research in our universities. The various aspects of the problem of improving quality and raising the standard of achievement in the field of higher education have been examined by a number of expert committees. The Commission has taken concrete steps and initiated several schemes in pursuance of these objectives.

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Centres of Advanced Study

The Commission earlier decided to give special assistance to some promising departments in the universities, carefully selected on the basis of their reputation, existing facilities, quality of work and potentiality for further development as centres of advanced study. On the advice of a committee consisting of some eminent educationists and scientists, 26 university departments were selected in the first instance for development as centres of advanced study in specific fields during the Third Plan period. These centres are intended to encourage 'the pursuit of excellence', and to improve quality and raise standards at the postgraduate and research levels. They will provide adequate facilities to scholars of outstanding ability for advanced study and research and will function on an all-India basis, and wherever practicable, in close collaboration with the national laboratories and other similar institutions. In addition to a nucleus of permanent staff they will have a substantial number of outstanding workers on deputation from other universities and some visiting scholars from abroad. Each such department or centre will be a part of the university where it is located.

The Commission has provided a sum of about Rs. 2 crores for the development of such centres during the Third Plan period. Grants amounting to Rs. 1.91 crores were allocated to 26 university departments proposed to be developed as centres of advanced study. In addition to the grants provided by the Commission, assistance amounting to nearly \$ 6,00,000 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has been earmarked for a few selected centres for the training of Indian teachers in the USSR, obtaining the services of Soviet experts, and purchase of specialised equipment. The possibility of procuring additional funds for these centres under other foreign aid programmes is being explored.

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A number of eminent Soviet Scientists including Academician N.V. Belov, Institute of Crystallography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician N.A. Krasilnikov, Institute of Micro-biology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician N.K. Kochetkov, Institute of Natural Compound Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor Y.V. Novozhilov, Vice-Chancellor and Head of the Department of Nuclear Theory and Elementary Particle Theory, University of Leningrad and Professor I.I. Gurvich, Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute visited some of the centres, and participated in their programmes. This is a continuing programme and more scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences are expected to ^{visit and} work at the centres upto the end of the biennium 1965-66.

A number of teachers from our universities have already been selected for training in the USSR for the biennium 1963-64 and more are likely to be sent for training during the biennium 1965-66. A part of the scientific equipment from the USSR has already arrived and the rest is expected to be supplied before long. The UNESCO have also provided the services of Dr. A.N. Kholodilin as Adviser to the UGC for the implementation of this project.

The centres of advanced study in Radiophysics and Electronics (Calcutta University) has received aid under the Colombo Plan. Sir Lawrence Bragg, F.R.S., Royal Institution, London, along with a number of scientists from abroad attended the seminar organised by the Physics Department, Madras University which is the centre of advanced study in Crystallography and Biophysics. During the year 1963-64, Prof. J.E.G. Raymont, Head of the Department of Oceanography and Marine Biology, Southampton University, U.K., worked at the Marine Biology Centre at Annamalai University and Prof. C. Velyachich, Professor of Philosophy, Zagreb University, Yugoslavia, was associated with the centre for Philosophy at the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. A number of teachers, scholars, research workers

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from USA, Japan, Belgium, U.K. etc., worked for short periods at the two centres for Linguistics at the Poona and Annamalai Universities.

The British Council is considering the question of giving aid for a few other centres and in this connection Sir Charles Morris, Chairman of the University Secondment Committee, U.K. visited India in February 1964. It is understood the British Treasury has given its approval in principle to this aid programme and arrangements for implementing it are expected to be finalised shortly.

The Asia Foundation, USA, has a proposal to provide assistance of \$ 30,000 for meeting urgent foreign exchange needs of a few centres in Social Sciences and is considering the question of providing \$ 100,000 per year for three years commencing from August 1964. The aid is to be earmarked for centres of advanced study in Sociology, Linguistics, History, Political Science, Psychology, Law etc.

A statement showing the grants so far allocated to the various centres of advanced study for the current plan period is at appendix VI.

Review Committees

We have already reported that a number of review committees were appointed by the Commission to examine the existing syllabi and facilities for teaching and research in various subjects of study, and make suggestions for their improvement and modernisation in order to raise the general level of academic attainment in the universities. The reports of the review committees dealing with Mathematics and Biochemistry were published in 1962-63. During the year under review the reports of the review committees concerned with Chemistry and Botany were published. These committees have recommended model syllabi for undergraduate and postgraduate studies and have made other suggestions. The reports have been circulated to the universities.

The review committees dealing with English, Social Work, Education and Library Science have finalised their reports and these will soon be printed and sent to the universities.

Committee on Standards

The Commission had earlier appointed a committee to make a systematic and objective study of the academic standards prevailing in our universities and to make the necessary suggestions for their improvement. The committee circulated a questionnaire to the universities for collecting the necessary information and also visited some selected universities for discussions and an on-the-spot study of the issues relating to standards. The report of the committee is being finalised and is likely to be available before the end of 1964.

Summer Schools and Seminars

In November 1961 the Commission decided that suitable grants should be given to the universities for organising summer schools, seminars and conferences in order to provide opportunities to teachers to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in their respective fields of knowledge and modern curricula and techniques of instruction. Such meetings have proved to be very fruitful and have provided a stimulus to the participants to improve their professional competence. During 1963-64, 22 seminars, 4 refresher courses and 20 summer schools were organised with the Commission's assistance and a sum of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was paid to the universities for this purpose.

Four summer institutes for secondary school teachers in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics were organised during the summer of 1963-64 in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Council of Education Research and Training, Ministry of Education. The main objectives of these institutes were (a) to establish channels of communication between schools and universities, (b) to improve the competence of the participating

teachers by acquainting them with recent developments in their subjects, (c) to strengthen the capacity of teachers to inculcate the spirit of critical enquiry among their students, and (d) to give an opportunity to the participants for close intellectual association with outstanding men in their fields of study. The response to the summer institutes for secondary school teachers was extremely encouraging and it has been decided to expand this programme. In pursuance of this decision, 16 summer institutes for secondary school teachers were organised during the summer vacation of 1964, four in each region of the country, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Council for Educational Research and Training.

It was also decided to hold 16 summer institutes for university and college teachers of science subjects during 1964, four in each region of the country, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development. These institutes were intended to deal with specialised fields in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology and it was agreed that 16 scientists from the U.S.A. should be associated with the academic staff of these institutes. The objectives of this programme were (a) to provide supplementary in-service training to college and university teachers in science subjects, (b) to enable the participants to keep abreast of the latest advances in their respective fields of work, (c) to acquaint them with modern concepts and ideas, and (d) to provide means and opportunities for discussions and exchange of ideas.

The summer schools and institutes sponsored by the University Grants Commission have evoked an enthusiastic response from the universities and colleges and have yielded gratifying results.

General Education

It was stated in our report for 1962-63 that the concept of general education is a fruitful idea in the light

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of which the undergraduate courses of study could be reorganised so that students might have a clear understanding of a wide range of problems relating to present-day life and environment and an adequate acquaintance with important areas of knowledge outside the field of their special studies. General Education essentially implies a re-drafting and modernising of the existing syllabi.

Grants for the preparation of suitable reading material were sanctioned to Aligarh, Andhra, Baroda, Bombay, Marathwada and Osmania Universities. Seminars for the orientation of teachers in general education were held in the universities of Banaras, Bombay, Gujarat, Nagpur, Panjab and S.N.D.T. An attempt is being made to compile a suggestive bibliography for the use of teachers and students. Four issues of the quarterly journal on general education started by the Bombay University with assistance from the Commission have so far been published. Grants were sanctioned to the universities of Aligarh, Annamalai, Marathwada, Poona, Rajasthan and S.N.D.T. for holding seminars, preparation of reading material, purchase of books etc.

The standing advisory committee on general education appointed by the UGC for reviewing applications for assistance and the progress of significant experiments in general education was re-constituted. On the recommendation of the committee universities were requested to designate senior members of their staff as co-ordinators for liaison between the universities and the advisory committee in all matters pertaining to general education. Coordinators in general education have been designated by 42 universities. It was decided to convene a conference of these coordinators to discuss problems relating to the implementation of the general education programme.*

Examination Reform

The Commission provided assistance to the universities of Aligarh, Baroda and Gauhati for setting up examination

* The conference was held on September 3 and 4, 1964

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reform units. A report on the investigations undertaken and results achieved by the Aligarh Muslim University is under preparation. The Commission has agreed to continue assistance to the examination unit of the Baroda University up to 31st March 1965. The examination reform unit of the Gauhati University started functioning with effect from 1st June, 1963. The Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 14,400 and a recurring grant of Rs. 26,000 per annum for 3 years for this unit. The Delhi University sought assistance for its examination reform project. The proposal is under consideration.

Committee on Area Studies

A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri B. Shiva Rao to examine the question of the development of area studies, i.e., studies in respect of the history, culture, language etc., of different countries and regions particularly far eastern, middle Asian and African and Latin American countries. The Committee has recommended that:

- i. It is desirable to introduce regional studies at the university stage and there is need for Indian scholars who are adequately acquainted with the history, social and economic background of particular regions.
- ii. Centres of area studies might be set up in selected universities and members of the teaching staff of appropriate departments might participate in the programme.
- iii. Scholars might be selected for deputation in specific areas for a limited period to undertake intensive studies of the problems of the regions concerned.

The Commission generally accepted the suggestions made by the committee on area studies. Detailed proposals in this connection are being worked out for the consideration of the Commission.

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NEW UNIVERSITIES.

The type, location, size and pattern of a new university need detailed and careful consideration. It may, however, be stated that generally speaking it costs less to expand facilities in the existing universities than to set up new universities. Apart from this the establishment of a new university can be considered only in terms of the coordination and maintenance of standards, the need for expansion of facilities for higher education, and the availability of competent teachers and adequate financial resources. It may be stated that as the funds available with the Commission for disbursement to the universities for their development schemes are limited and have to be allocated, in an order of priority, it may be difficult and may even not be possible to provide financial assistance to the new universities set up in the States without reference to the Commission.

The number of universities rose to 61 by September 1964. The Statewise distribution of universities is given below:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of universities</u>
Andhra	4
Assam	1
Bihar	6
Gujarat	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	7
Madras	2
Maharashtra	6
Mysore	4
Orissa	2
Panjab	4
Rajasthan	3
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	7
Delhi	1
Total:	<u>61</u>

The new universities that have recently come into existence are Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajindra Nagar (Hyderabad), University of Bangalore, Indore University,

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Jiwaji University, Gwalior, Ravi Shankar University, Raipur and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal (Bangalore).

On the recommendation of the committee appointed to examine the question of setting up new universities, the Commission approved in principle the establishment of a second university in Assam during the Fourth Plan period. The Commission also recognised the need for establishing a university each in Goa and Pondicherry during the Fourth Plan period and expressed the opinion that these universities might develop certain features in conformity with the special requirements of the areas concerned.

Institutions deemed as Universities

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that "the Central Govt. may on the advice of the University Grants Commission declare by notification in the official gazette that any institution for higher education other than a university shall be deemed to be a university for the purposes of this Act." Under this statutory provision the Commission generally on a reference made to it may recommend to the Government of India that an institution be deemed to be a university if it has an independent autonomous status and is doing academic work of a high standard or specialised nature.

The following institutions were declared as institutions deemed to be universities by the Government of India on the advice of the Commission up to 1963-64:

- (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (iii) Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.
- (iv) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.
- (v) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
- (vi) Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
- (vii) Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.

The Commission has since recommended to the Government of India that the Tata Institute of Social Sciences*, Bombay, and the Birla Institute of Science and Technology*, Pilani, may be brought within the purview of Section 3 of the UGC Act.

*Since declared as an institution deemed to be a university by the Government of India.

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MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

Under Section 12 of the UGC Act one of the functions of the Commission is to 'allocate and disburse grants to universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such universities or for any other general or specified purpose. In pursuance of this grants are being provided to the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi and to Visva-Bharati for maintenance as well as development. Maintenance grants are also being provided to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. The Commission meets 90% of the approved deficit of the constituent colleges of Delhi University and 50% of the approved expenditure incurred by them on the construction of college buildings.

The Commission agreed that the Banaras Hindu University might accept assistance from the State Government for the establishment of an extension wing at the college of agriculture. The committed expenditure after 1965-66 would be paid by the Commission as maintenance grant.

On a reference from the Visva-Bharati and the Union Ministry of Education, the Commission decided that the Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan, which was affiliated to the National Council of Rural Higher Education, might be integrated with the university. The Commission agreed to provide the necessary recurring and non-recurring grants to the Visva-Bharati for the maintenance of the institute renamed as Palli Shiksha Sadna

Details of the maintenance grants paid to the Central Universities and institutions deemed to be universities during 1963-64 are given in appendix VII.

Recommendations of Vice-Chancellors
of Central Universities

The Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities discussed certain problems of mutual interest in their meetings on 5th April 1963 and 30th March 1964 held at Banaras and Delhi

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respectively. The following suggestions were made:-

- a) Admissions to various courses in the Central Universities should be determined on merit and made on an all-India basis to the extent possible.
- b) Assistance should be provided to the universities for better hostel facilities. It was pointed out that the physical fitness of students (both resident and non-resident) was far from satisfactory. It was agreed that a sample survey regarding the physical fitness of students should be conducted in a few colleges of the Central Universities.
- c) Much of the administrative work in the central offices and departments could be reduced if powers and work were suitably delegated. Non-academic work should be done outside the departments and the administrative burden ought to be reduced to the minimum. It was suggested that the heads of departments should work out arrangements for delegation of such work and responsibility.

Campus Development

The Commission has been providing grants to Central Universities for schemes relating to the improvement of university campuses, construction of administrative buildings and the provision of essential services. Grants amounting to Rs. 12.65 lakhs were paid to the four Central Universities for campus development as indicated below:

Aligarh Muslim University	Rs. 2,25,000
Banaras Hindu University	Rs. 5,48,300
Delhi University	Rs. 1,60,000
Visva-Bharati	Rs. 3,32,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 12,65,300</u>

Proposals were received from Aligarh and Delhi Universities for the acquisition of private land and properties located within or near the university campuses. The Commission considered these proposals and desired that a comprehensive plan in this regard relating to all the four Central Universities should be prepared and examined.

The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction and improvement of roads estimated to cost Rs. 6.74 lakhs was approved subject to the condition that the cost of the project would be accommodated within the financial provision for campus development during the Third Plan period.

The Aligarh Muslim University and the Visva-Bharati approached the Commission for assistance for the provision of

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proper sewage arrangements in their campuses as such facilities were not provided by the local municipal authorities. The Commission decided that the State Governments concerned be requested to conduct the necessary survey and prepare detailed schemes for consideration and to meet a part of the expenditure on the projects.

The Commission agreed to give a grant to the Visva-Bharati for the construction of a tubewell provided the expenditure on this account was accommodated within the allocation to the university for campus development during the Third Plan period. The Commission also approved the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the improvement of roads in the university campus and decided that the first phase of the project estimated to cost Rs. 6.29 Lakhs might be taken in hand by the university.

Medical Colleges of Aligarh & Banaras

The Commission accepted the following recommendations of a committee appointed to assess the requirements of the medical college in Aligarh Muslim University:

- i) The number of admissions to the medical college should be progressively increased from 40 to 70 depending upon the facilities available. The intake could be increased to 100 at a later stage.
- ii) The duration of the course should be 4½ years for preclinical and clinical studies and one-year for compulsory housemanship before permanent registration.
- iii) Immediate steps should be taken to build and equip the hospital in the campus of university for which a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was already available with the university.
- iv) The scales of pay for the teaching staff should be the same as already decided by the Commission and the qualifications for the recruitment of the academic staff should be in conformity with those laid down by the All India Medical Council. The scales of pay of the other staff would be the same as for the corresponding staff in the other departments of the university.
- v) The estimated expenditure would be as follows:-

<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Rupees in lakhs</u>
College building	45
Laboratory furniture	8
Staff quarters	50
Hostel	20
Equipment	27
Books & journals	3
	Total: Rs. <u>153 lakhs</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BY YOUNGER SCIENTISTS
INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The programme agreed between the Government of India, Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research with the Indian High Commission in London and the British Council in London is designed to enable younger Indian and British Universities and Institutions to have closer contacts. Suitably qualified Indian scientists are given opportunities to visit British institutions and to take part in a research projects for which funds and similar facilities will be provided in the Indian direction also.

ELIGIBILITY

Scientists between the ages of 25 and 35 years of age who hold permanent staff appointments at a University or research institute are invited to submit applications for participation in this programme.

3. VALUE OF THE AWARD

The selected scientists will be the guests of the U.K. authorities who will provide full hospitality or suitable maintenance allowance while in U.K. and the U.G.C. or the C.S.I.R. in India will meet the expenditure of the return tourist class air fare of the selected scientists.

4. CONDITIONS OF AWARD

(a) Applications must be made in triplicate on the forms prescribed for this purpose.

(b) All applications must be sponsored by the applicants Head of the Department and the University authorities with an assurance that necessary leave on full salary will be provided in the case of candidates selected to participate in the programme.

(c) Applicants are expected to spend a sufficient time at one of the institutions/universities in U.K. to carry out a satisfactory programme of work. This will normally involve a visit of three to four months but requests for attachment of six weeks and above will also be considered. The scientists will normally spend at least two-thirds of the periods at any one institution and should be prepared to participate in symposia and discussion groups and may also be asked to give a course of lectures. In addition, short visits to one or two other institutions may also be possible.

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(Figures shown below do not include university teaching departments)

Course of Study	University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total 1963-64	Total 1962-63
Arts, Science & Commerce.	68	1,350	1,418	1,283
Engineering, Technology & Architecture	14	79	93	90
Medicine	5	79	84	74
Pharmacy [@]	-	3	3	2
Ayurveda	-	9	9	8
Dental	-	8	8	7
Nursing	-	5	5	4
Law [%]	11	50	61	54
Agriculture [%]	8	40	48	47
Veterinary Science	5	14	19	18
Oriental Learning	3	160	163 [£]	168
Physical Education	-	5	5	5
Music and Fine Arts	6	33	38	32
Education [%]	9	148	157	146
Total	128	1,983	2,111	1,938

* Institute of technology, university teaching departments and colleges of pharmacy have been excluded. Inclusive of these the figure is 118.

@ During 1963-64 one new college of pharmacy was set up at Goa, raising the total from two to three. Facilities for instruction in pharmacy at degree level exist in 8 other institutions which include 3 university departments (not shown here) and five colleges of technology/medicine/science which have been shown under the relevant heads of the above table.

% Certain arts, science and commerce colleges also have facilities for instruction in professional subjects, like law; agriculture and teachers' training. During 1963-64, 50 such colleges had facilities for teachers' training, 44 for law and 18 for agriculture. Including university teaching departments and the colleges referred to here, the total number of centres was 220 for teachers' training, 68 for agriculture and 119 for law.

£ Twenty oriental colleges under Osmania university have been excluded since, as reported, they have not been given the status of affiliated colleges.

/at degree level

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During 1963-64, 135 new arts, science and commerce colleges were established and the number of women's colleges rose from 235 in 1962-63 to 254 in 1963-64.

The distribution of 1707 affiliated colleges (which furnished the relevant information) according to the size of enrolment is indicated in the following table:-

Enrolment	No. of colleges	Percentage of the Total Number
Less than 100	232	16.5
Between 100 and 500	714	41.8
500 and above but less than 1000	397	23.2
1000 and above but less than 2000	268	15.7
2000 and above	46	2.8
	<u>1707</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The Commission has initiated several schemes for assisting colleges to improve academic and physical facilities. Grants are available to colleges which have been brought under Section 2(f) read with Section 26(1) of the U.G.C. Act and which are eligible for assistance under the approved terms and conditions relating to each scheme. A statement of development grants paid to colleges for various purposes during 1963-64 is given in Appendix VIII.

Committee on Collegiate Education

In September 1962 the Commission appointed a committee to recommend the measures necessary for improving collegiate education and to make suggestions regarding the effective utilisation of the resources available for the purpose. The committee held four meetings and made the following recommendations:

- 1) No college should be granted affiliation by a university unless the basic requirements relating to staff, library and laboratory facilities etc., are provided at the very outset.

It would be necessary to adhere to some minimum standards and requirements which every college seeking affiliation should fulfil.

ii) Tutorial instruction should be provided at the undergraduate stage, if necessary by reducing the number of formal lectures. Seminars ought to be provided for honours and postgraduate students.

iii) A system of internal assessment or evaluation of tutorial and seminar work and periodical tests would be very useful. It would be desirable to insist on a certain minimum percentage of marks to be obtained in the internal evaluation in order to determine the eligibility of a student to take the university examination.

iv) Every college should aim at providing reading room facilities for about 25 per cent of the students on rolls.

v) Wherever possible cooperative teaching should be introduced at the postgraduate level among affiliated colleges situated in the same town. This would enable the colleges to pool their resources and improve the standards of instruction. Cooperative teaching would eliminate duplication of lecture work in individual colleges and the time, effort and labour thus saved could be utilised for regular tutorial and seminar work.

vi) Affiliation in postgraduate courses should be given with discrimination and in doing so the possibility of cooperative teaching amongst the colleges in the same area should be taken into account.

vii) There is need for a further improvement in the salary scales of college teachers. Assistance from public funds for upgrading salaries in colleges and the necessary matching share required for the purpose should be available from one central agency i.e. the University Grants Commission.

The committee on collegiate education was reconstituted.

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The committee has been requested to suggest the steps necessary for the development of collegiate education in arts, science, commerce and teachers' training courses during the Fourth Plan period.

Postgraduate Studies

In 1963-64 there were 270 colleges affiliated to various universities which provided facilities for postgraduate courses in arts, science, commerce, education and law. The total enrolment for M.A. during the year was 43,282, of which 43.2% i.e. 18,692 were enrolled in affiliated colleges. The enrolment for M.Sc. in colleges was 7176. This was 42.2% of the total enrolment of 17,000.

For the development of postgraduate studies in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects financial assistance is being provided to selected colleges subject to the prescribed ceilings on a sharing basis. The Commission's policy in this regard and the grants available were indicated in the report for 1962-63.

During the current Plan period grants amounting to Rs.78.13 lakhs (representing the Commission's share of the approved expenditure) have so far been sanctioned to 66 post-graduate colleges for the development of 165 science departments as per details given below:-

Subject	Number of Departments	Grants sanctioned (in rupees)
Physics	26	16,98,000
Chemistry & Biochemistry	39	23,24,000
Mathematics & Statistics	35	8,84,500
Botany	21	9,87,500
Zoology	24	11,80,667
Geology	4	1,38,000
Geography	9	2,45,500
Home Science	6	3,35,000
Microbiology	1	20,000
Total:	165	Rs.78,13,167

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During 1963-64 the proposals of 24 colleges were assessed and an amount of Rs.27.05 lakhs was sanctioned for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects. An amount of Rs.21.70 lakhs was released to the colleges concerned during the year. Payments are released in suitable instalments according to the progress in the implementation of the projects approved by the Commission.

Grants were sanctioned to 45 colleges for the development of postgraduate departments in the humanities (including social sciences). The total approved cost of the projects sanctioned was Rs.64.24 lakhs against which the Commission's share of expenditure amounted to Rs.32.91 lakhs. An amount of Rs.2.88 lakhs was paid to the colleges concerned on this account during 1963-64.

The payments released to the colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in the humanities and science subjects during 1963-64 are shown in the statement at appendix XI.

Three-Year Degree Course

In accordance with the principles and procedure enunciated by the three-year degree course estimate committee, the Commission is providing 50 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred by the universities/colleges concerned on approved items within the prescribed ceilings. The grants made available are expected to enable the institutions concerned to provide the necessary physical and academic facilities for the three-year degree course and to bring about an improvement in the quality of undergraduate education. In the case of Central universities and Government colleges of centrally administered areas grants are paid on a cent per cent basis.

Up to 1963-64 the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs.23.41 crores for the implementation of the three-year degree course scheme in 36 universities and 723 colleges. The



Commission's share of this expenditure is estimated to be Rs.11.91 crores (Rs.6.60 crores - non-recurring, and Rs.5.31 crores - recurring).

The universities of Gujarat and Rabindra Bharati introduced the three-year degree course during the year under review. The three-year degree course is now the accepted pattern of undergraduate education almost everywhere in the country except at the university of Bombay and the State universities in U.P. The universities providing courses in professional/technical education are outside the purview of the scheme. While the Bombay University intended to have a two-year general degree course and a three-year honours course after the Intermediate examination in science, arts and commerce, it has now introduced a university examination after the first year of the Intermediate course and one after the second year of the Intermediate course. The pattern, therefore, is 1 + 1 + 2 which approximates to the three year degree course pattern of 1 + 3. The re-organisation of the pattern of undergraduate education was considered by the university education committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1961, under the chairmanship of Acharya Jugal Kishore, then Minister for Education in Uttar Pradesh. The main recommendations of the Committee are:-

- (a) 12 + 3 pattern should be the ultimate aim,
- (b) pending its adoption the present 12 + 2 pattern should continue and be sufficiently strengthened at the secondary and university levels, and
- (c) 11 + 3 pattern is not a practical proposition in the present educational set up of Uttar Pradesh.

The Committee has emphasised that when funds are forthcoming and the three-year degree course scheme implemented both the honours and the pass courses should be of 3 years duration.

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs.5.04 crores and recurring grants totalling Rs.1.67 crores were disbursed to the universities up to 31.3.1964 for the implementation of the scheme in the universities and colleges concerned. During the year 1963-64, an amount of Rs.1.44 crores (Rs.0.75 crores

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for non-recurring and Rs.0.69 crores for recurring expenditure) was paid under the scheme*. A statement of grants released during the Second and Third plan periods is given below:-

	<u>Non-recurring</u> (Rupees in crores)	<u>Recurring</u> (Rupees in crores)	<u>Total</u>
(A) Second Plan	2.85	0.13	2.98
(B) Third Plan:			
1961-62	0.81	0.36	1.17
1962-63	0.63	0.49	1.12
1963-64	0.75	0.69	1.4
Total	<u>5.04</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>6.71</u>

Recurring grants under the scheme are available for a period of 4 years only from the year of introduction of the three-year degree course in the university. Owing to the difficulties experienced by the universities and colleges concerned in the utilisation of the non-recurring grants available under the scheme, the Commission decided that the admissible non-recurring grants might be utilised by the end of the Third Plan period.

Miscellaneous Projects

The Commission has been assisting colleges which have the prescribed minimum enrolment and fulfil the required conditions on the recommendations of the universities concerned for the projects mentioned below subject

* vide statement of disbursement, appendix X..

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to an overall ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs per college during the Second and Third Plan periods:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Commission's grant</u>
(i) Extension of library buildings and purchase of books & furniture.	2/3rd of the approved cost
(ii) Extension of laboratories and purchase of science equipment and furniture.	"
(iii) Women's hostel	75% of the approved expenditure
(iv) Men's hostel	50% of the approved cost
(v) Staff quarters	"
(vi) Non-resident students centre.	Rs.35,000
(vii) Hobby Workshop	Building - Rs.10,000 Equipment - Rs.10,000 Staff & - Rs. 2,500 p.a. contingencies for 5 years.

The conditions relating to the minimum enrolment and the prescribed ceiling may be relaxed in exceptional cases on merits. The Commission's grants are of a developmental character and are normally not available for the establishment of new colleges or to enable colleges to fulfil the conditions of affiliation prescribed by the universities concerned. Grants paid in respect of the schemes mentioned above during 1963-64 have been indicated in appendix VIII.

Centenary Grants

Centenary grants have so far been sanctioned to 53 colleges for various projects such as the construction of college buildings, hostels, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, auditoria and sports pavilions.

During 1963-64 the proposals of Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, and Government Law College, Bombay, for the admissible centenary grants were approved. A sum of Rs.1.91 lakhs was paid under the scheme to the colleges concerned during the year. Payments are regulated in accordance with the progress in the implementation of the approved projects.

TEACHERS

It need hardly be stated that the success of all plans of development largely depends on the ability and devotion of teachers. The provision of reasonable salaries and the essential amenities and incentives to the teaching profession are an important factor in the maintenance of proper standards of education. Everything possible should be done to make the teaching profession really attractive so that a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability may join this profession. Besides upgrading the salaries of university and college teachers the Commission has approved other measures for teachers' welfare.

Revision of Salaries of University Teachers.

As stated in our report for 1962-63, the Commission's assistance is available to universities for the introduction of the following scales of pay for their teaching staff:-

Professors	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Readers	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturers	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Instructors*	Rs. 300-25-350

The Commission shares 80% of the additional expenditure required for the introduction of these pay scales provided the universities or State Governments concerned pay the balance and give an assurance that the revised scales of pay will be maintained after the Commission's assistance ceases. Assistance to Central universities is provided on a cent per cent basis.

* Instructors may be recruited as an interim measure if persons with requisite qualifications are not available for appointment as lecturers.

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The following 33 universities have so far introduced the above mentioned pay scales:-

Agra	Delhi	Kurukshetra	Poona
Aligarh	Gauhati	Lucknow	Rajasthan
Allahabad	Gorakhpur	Madras	Roorkee
Andhra	Jadavpur	Marathwada	Saugar
Banaras	Jodhpur	Mysore	S. N. D. T. Women's
Bombay	Kalyani	Nagpur	Sri Venkateswara
Burdwan	Karnatak	Osmania	U. P. Agricultural
Calcutta	Kerala	Panjab	Varanaseya Sanskrit

and Visva-Bharati.

About 4000 university teachers have received the benefit of the enhanced scales of pay so far during the Third Plan period.

The Commission considered the question of upgrading salaries in the agricultural universities and expressed the opinion that these should be the same as in other universities, but funds for this purpose should come from the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Ministry agreed to meet the expenditure consequent upon the revision of salaries of teachers in the agricultural universities as per scales of pay recommended by the Commission. For upgrading salaries in the departments of agriculture maintained by other universities, the Commission agreed to provide assistance on the usual sharing basis.

Revision of Salaries of Teachers in Engineering and Technological Departments

The Commission upgraded the salaries of technical teachers in engineering and technological departments/institutions maintained by the universities as per recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education with effect from 1st April, 1960. Assistance is being provided by the Commission for this purpose on a cent per cent basis for a period of 5 years. So far 14 universities, viz., Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Patna, Sri Venkateswara and Utkal have received grants under scheme.

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The Commission decided that the scales of pay of different categories of teachers in Central universities should be the same in all faculties including teachers in technical departments or institutions. This decision might also be applied to the State universities which desire to introduce uniform scales of pay for teachers in all faculties. In exceptional cases a small number of selection posts in the scale of Rs. 1600-1800 (or a higher scale) may be created with the prior approval of the Commission.

Revision of Salary Scales
of College Teachers

In order to improve the salaries of teachers in affiliated colleges, the Commission decided to provide assistance to the colleges for introducing the following scales of pay during the Second Plan period:-

Principals	-	Rs. 600-40-800
Professors/Heads of Departments.	-	Rs. 400-25-700
Senior Lecturers	-	Rs. 300-25-600
Lecturers	-	Rs. 200-15-320-25-500
Demonstrators/ Tutors	-	Rs. 150-10-200

The Commission decided to share 50 per cent of the additional expenditure required for introducing the revised scales in men's colleges and 75 per cent in women's colleges, provided the requisite matching share was available from the State Government or the institutions concerned. The Commission's assistance can be availed of for a period of 5 years. This benefit can be extended for one more year beyond the 5-year period on condition that the colleges give an undertaking that the revised scales would be maintained after the Commission's assistance ceases. So far about 14,000 teachers working in 461 colleges affiliated to 23 universities have received the benefit of the above-mentioned scales of pay.

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The Commission extended its assistance for the revision of salary scales to teachers in government colleges with effect from 1961-62. During 1963-64 grants were released under the scheme to the Government colleges of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras. About 1266 teachers working in 42 Government colleges are likely to be benefitted by the Commission's assistance.

The Commission decided that the salary scales of professionally qualified library staff might also be revised to bring them at par with those of teachers working in universities and colleges. Physical directors and instructors who possess the required qualifications might also be brought within the /purview of this scheme.

The question of continuing the revised scales on a permanent basis deserves the sympathetic consideration of State Governments since the private colleges concerned do not generally have adequate resources to meet the entire additional expenditure involved. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have agreed to provide the requisite assistance to the colleges to maintain the revised pay scales after the period for which the Commission's grants are payable.

The question of improving the salary scales available to college teachers was examined by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr.D.S.Kothari and by the committee dealing with collegiate education. The need for a further revision of these pay scales was reiterated. The following scales of pay were recommended:-

Principals	-	Rs. 700-40-1100
Headsof Departments/ Senior Lecturers	-	Rs. 500-30-900
Lecturers	-	Rs. 300-20-600

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The Committees referred to above were of the view that on account of the existing disparity between the salary scales in university departments and those in affiliated colleges, it generally became difficult for colleges to recruit and retain qualified staff*. The Commission accepted the recommendation regarding further revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges in principle and decided that the possibility of introducing these scales might be explored during the Fourth Plan period.

The grants paid for the revision of salary scales of teachers in universities and colleges are shown in the statement at appendix XI..

Exchange of Teachers

The Commission decided to extend financial assistance to universities with effect from the academic session 1964-65 to enable them to invite distinguished teachers and experts in various fields of academic work. The broad objectives of the scheme are

- (a) to utilise the services of talented personnel in our universities and other centres of learning as widely as possible, and
- (b) to provide opportunities for staff and students engaged in advanced studies to come into living and fruitful contact with people who have distinguished themselves in various fields of knowledge, and to make expert advice and guidance available to research workers.

Under the scheme the Commission provides an annual lump grant of Rs. 10,000 to each university for meeting the expenditure on the exchange of teacher for short periods in accordance with the rules that may be framed by the universities in this regard.

* This was also stressed by the conference of principals convened by the University Grants Commission on May 8 & 9, 1964.

Assistance for Research
or Learned Work.

The Commission extends financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects. Teachers are sometimes severely handicapped in carrying on such work in the absence of indispensable equipment and literature. The maximum assistance admissible under the scheme is Rs. 5,000 per annum to a teacher for assisting him to purchase books, chemicals, equipment etc., which are not normally provided by the institution concerned and for helping him to meet the travel expenses required for the furtherance of his research project.

By 1963-64, 84 teachers in universities and colleges received benefits under the scheme. The total grant released during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 59,675.

Utilisation of the Services
of Retired Teachers.

In 1961-62 the Commission instituted a scheme to enable the universities and colleges to utilise the services of selected teachers after their superannuation. The scheme provided for payment of an honorarium of Rs. 4,000 per annum and an annual grant of Rs. 1000 for contingent expenses.

The Commission agreed to raise the honorarium payable to a teacher under the scheme from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum with effect from 1st July, 1964. It was also decided that the teachers concerned might be allowed to accept the honorarium or other facilities provided by the universities or colleges up to a maximum value of Rs. 4,000 per annum after obtaining the approval of the Commission.

During 1963-64, 49 teachers in the universities and 19 in colleges, were brought under the purview of the scheme. Grants released to the universities and colleges during the period for implementation of the scheme amounted to Rs. 2.94 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries has risen to 135.

Travel Grants

Travel grants are made available to teachers and research workers to enable them to visit and work at centres of research or advanced studies in the country. According to the revised procedure a lump amount is placed at the disposal of each university for awarding travel grants. A sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was placed at the disposal of 37 universities for this purpose during 1963-64.

The Commission has been giving grants to teachers for foreign travel to attend international conferences abroad. These grants are available to teachers who have been invited to preside over conferences or their sections or specially selected to contribute papers, provided the sponsoring universities are willing to share 50 per cent of the expenditure. During 1963-64 the Commission assisted 29 teachers for this purpose, and a grant of Rs. 21,000 was released on this account.

Guest Houses cum Staff Clubs and Staff Quarters

During the year under report proposals for the construction of staff quarters in 20 universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.48 crores were approved, the Commission's contribution being limited to Rs. 93 lakhs. The grants paid to the universities on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 25.04 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3.42 lakhs was paid for the construction of guest houses. The construction of staff quarters was approved in 4 colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 76,600 was paid to the colleges during the year on this account.

In order to encourage the universities to provide residential accommodation for teachers, the Commission decided to assist each of them including institutions deemed to be universities for the construction of 2 teachers' hostels, each accommodating about 20 to 24 teachers and estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs. The Commission agreed to share 75 per cent of the approved expenditure for the two hostels for alternatively the entire approved expenditure for the first hostel and 50 per cent of the expenditure for the second hostel. The Building Advisory Committee of the UGC

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worked out the norms and standards for the construction of teachers hostels and these were intimated to the universities for their guidance.

STUDENTS

Enrolment

There was a considerable increase in the enrolment of students in our universities and colleges during the year under review. The enrolment trends over the last decade are indicated in the following table:-

Year	Total * enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1953-54	5,80,218		
1954-55	6,51,479	71,261	12.3
1955-56	7,12,697	61,218	9.4
1956-57	7,69,468	56,771	8.0
1957-58	8,27,341	57,873	7.5
1958-59	9,28,622	1,01,281	12.2
1959-60	9,97,137	68,515	7.4
1960-61	10,34,934	37,797	3.8
1961-62	11,55,380	1,20,446	11.6
1962-63	12,72,666	1,17,286	10.2
1963-64	13,84,697	1,12,031	8.8

The enrolment rose from 5,80,218 in 1953-54 to 13,84,697 in 1963-64. During 1963-64 the enrolment went up by 1,12,031.

* Inclusive of the enrolment in institutions under Boards of Intermediate Education.

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The trends in the faculty-wise enrolment over the last 3 years are indicated in the following table:-

S.No.	Faculty	1961-62	Percentage of total	1962-63	Percentage of total	1963-64	Percentage of total
1.	Arts including Oriental Learning	511940	44.3	535231	42.1	579049	41.8
2.	Science	336722	29.2	390174	30.7	435925	31.5
3.	Commerce	125142	10.8	121971	9.6	130578	9.4
4.	Education	21718	1.9	25638	2.0	26727	1.9
5.	Engineering and Technology	58168	5.0	68589	5.4	73015	5.3
6.	Medicine	39569	3.4	49546	3.9	54708	4.0
7.	Agriculture	24794	2.1	38837	3.0	41116	3.0
8.	Veterinary Science	5214	0.5	5524	0.4	5624	0.4
9.	Law	29401	2.6	28944	2.3	29571	2.1
10.	Others	2712	0.2	8152	0.6	8384	0.6
Total:		1155380	100.0	1272666	100.0	1384697	100.0

In 1963-64 there was an increase in the percentage enrolment in science and a decline in arts, commerce and law. Of the total enrolment of 13.84 lakhs, 2.58 lakhs were women. Women students thus constituted 18.7% of the total enrolment as against 17.6% in 1962-63. The following table shows the increase in enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels:

Faculty	POSTGRADUATE			RESEARCH		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Arts	40265	42136	43908	2934	2529	2862
Science	14511	15292	17000	1876	2025	2251
Commerce	6604	6460	7027	160	224	229
Education	1184	954	1361	129	81	135
Engineering & Technology	661	1223	1386	46	195	178
Medicine	1841	2372	2267	46	126	68
Veterinary Science	191	240	274	-	13	22
Agriculture	1411	1698	2204	41	59	60
Law	916	687	1214	17	37	64
Others	26	35	44	-	8	26
Total:	67610	71297	76685	5249	5297	5895

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The enrolment for research increased significantly from 5249 in 1961-62 to 5895 in 1963-64. There was a welcome increase in research enrolment in science, commerce, engineering and technology, medicine and agriculture.

The total number of teachers (including tutors and demonstrators) in the universities and colleges during 1963-64 was 68,634 as against the total student enrolment of 11,84,697*. This gives an over-all teacher-pupil ratio of 1:17.3. The corresponding ratio for 1962-63 was 1:16.3. The staff strength in the university colleges and teaching departments during 1963-64 was 11,522 for a total student enrolment of 1,71,665. This gives a staff-student ratio of 1:14.9. In the affiliated colleges there were 57112 teachers for a student enrolment of 10,13,032. The staff-student ratio in the affiliated colleges works out to 1:17.7.

The Commission's views regarding admissions to universities and colleges and the measures necessary to relieve the pressure of numbers were indicated in the report for 1962-63.

Student Welfare

The Commission has initiated several schemes for providing the necessary amenities to the student community in universities and colleges. The conditions in which students live and work significantly affect the general academic atmosphere with the rapid increase in the enrolment the need for adequate amenities for students in colleges and universities has become greater and more pressing.

Halls of Residence

The provision of suitable hostel accommodation for students is one of the measures conducive to an improvement in the quality of higher education in the country. A large majority of our students living in their own homes or in rented accommodation have little privacy and convenience for serious studies. The Commission has, therefore, been laying special emphasis on

*Exclusive of enrolment in institutions under the Boards of Intermediate Education.

the construction of hostels in universities and colleges and has appointed a committee to examine the problem of residential accommodation for students and teachers.

Of the total enrolment of 11,84,697 in universities and colleges (exclusive of institutions under Boards of Intermediate Education), the number of students residing in hostels was 2,19,263. This showed an increase of 22,805 over the figure for 1962-63 which was 1,96,458. The percentage of resident scholars to the total enrolment in 1962-63 was 18.1. This rose to 18.5 during the year under review. The distribution of students residing in hostels in universities and colleges during 1963-64 is indicated below:-

	Total enrolment	No. of students residing in hostels	Percentage of resident scholars to total enrolment
University departments/ University Colleges	1,71,665	42,563	24.8
Affiliated Colleges	10,13,030	1,76,700	17.4

Of the 2,19,263 students residing in hostels in 1963-64, 1,86,289 were men and 32,974 women.

The Commission shares the total approved cost of construction to the extent of 50 per cent in the case of men's hostels and 75% in the case of women's hostels. During 1963-64 the construction of hostels in 29 universities was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.28 crores, the Commission's share of expenditure being limited to Rs. 1.38 crores. This included approval for women's hostels in 9 universities at an estimated cost of Rs.33.3 lakhs against which the Commission's share of expenditure would amount to Rs. 25.1 lakhs. The total grants paid to the universities during 1963-64 for the construction of hostels was Rs. 46.99 lakhs.

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During the year under review the construction of hostels in 26 colleges was approved. Of these 15 are for men students and 11 for women students. The total estimated cost of these hostels is Rs. 45.47 lakhs of which the Commission's share of expenditure would be Rs. 23.37 lakhs on the usual sharing basis. These hostels when completed would provide accommodation to 1564 students. The total amount paid to colleges during 1963-64 for the construction of hostels was Rs. 22.64 lakhs. Up to March 1964 the Commission helped in the construction of 216 hostels in colleges with a capacity for nearly 15,000 students.

Non-resident Students Centres

In order to provide facilities for rest, recreation and private study to day-scholars the Commission has been assisting colleges and universities to establish non-residents students centres. Up to 31st March 1964 the Commission assisted 21 universities for this purpose. During 1963-64 the proposals of 2 universities were accepted and a grant of Rs. 95,000 sanctioned to them. An amount of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was paid to the universities for the construction of non-resident students centres during the year. The total number of such centres in colleges so far approved is 103. During 1963-64, the construction of 11 such centres was approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5.79 lakhs, the Commission's share of expenditure being limited to Rs. 4.49 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6.47 lakhs was paid to the colleges during the year under review.

Students Homes

Since the provision of hostel accommodation adequate to our needs may not be immediately feasible in view of the limited resources presently available and many students may not be able to meet the expenses of hostel life, the Commission accepted the proposal of setting up day-students homes in the universities, particularly in big cities. These homes are expected to function as day hostels and provide library facilities, reading rooms, meals at cheap rates and facilities for rest and

relaxation. The Commission was of the view that if possible at least 25 per cent of the students in the universities and colleges should be provided with 'reading seats' by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Health Centres

As stated in our report for the year 1962-63 grants are being given to universities for establishing health centres which are intended to provide facilities for medical examination and treatment of simple ailments. The Commission has so far approved the establishment of health centres in 32 universities. During 1963-64 grants amounting to Rs. 1.78 lakhs were paid to the universities on this account. A survey conducted by the University Grants Commission revealed that many universities did not have proper facilities for medical treatment. The Commission was of the opinion that it would be desirable to introduce a health service scheme in the universities for their staff and students, and appointed a committee with Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, as chairman to examine the matter and formulate specific proposals in this regard.

Students Aid Fund

The Commission contributes to the students aid fund in universities and colleges wherefrom needy students are assisted to pay their tuition or examination fees, purchase books or meet other expenses relating to their studies. The contribution to the students aid fund in a university every year is equal to the total amount subscribed by the students and collected from other sources, if any, subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per annum.

Under the revised rules for colleges the Commission's contribution to the students aid fund is being given in the shape of basic and incentive grants. The basic grant is determined on the basis of the students enrolled on 1st October of the year preceding the one to which the grant relates as per details

given below:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Basic Grant</u>
Upto 500	Rs. 500
Between 501 and 750	Rs. 750
Between 751 to 1000	Rs.1250
Between 1001 to 1250	Rs.1500
1251 and above	Rs.2000

The incentive grant would be equal to the amount raised by the college concerned for the students aid fund during the previous year subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000. The colleges have been allowed to give limited assistance to poor students to meet their hostel or mess expenses as well as necessary expenditure on medicines and clothing. Interest free loans may also be granted to deserving students from the students aid fund.

During 1962-63, 1028 colleges and 19 universities received grants under this scheme amounting to Rs. 9.54 lakhs and approximately 53000 students were benefitted. During the year under review grants amounting to Rs. 13.37 lakhs were paid to the students aid fund in 1112 colleges and 20 universities.

Hobby Workshops

During the year under review the Commission sanctioned the establishment of hobby workshops in 2 universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs against which the Commission's share of expenditure would amount to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. During this period a grant of Rs. 32,500 was sanctioned to one college for a hobby workshop to be established at a total estimated cost of Rs. 52,667. Assistance has so far been given for the establishment of 15 workshops in universities and 69 colleges. During 1963-64 the grants paid on this account amounted to Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

Textbook Libraries

Good textbooks are generally expensive and beyond the means of a large majority of our students. The assistance provided to needy students from the students aid fund is not sufficient to enable them to buy the necessary textbooks. The Commission has therefore decided to sanction grants on a cent per cent basis to selected arts, science and commerce colleges

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having the prescribed minimum enrolment for establishing textbook libraries to enable deserving students to obtain textbooks for study on long-term loans. Under this scheme a grant of Rs.10,000 is given to a college providing undergraduate education and Rs. 15,000 to a college running postgraduate courses for purchasing multiple copies of standard textbooks. The Commission has agreed to assist 400 to 500 colleges for this purpose in the first instance. The Commission has since decided to extend the scheme to all arts, science and commerce colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act which have the prescribed enrolment. Grants were made available to 511 colleges under this scheme by 31.7.1964.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Commission has instituted scholarships and fellowships in order to promote advanced studies and research in various fields of knowledge.

Research Scholarships

250 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 200 p.m. are provided every year for promoting advanced study and research in humanities and science subjects. These were hitherto awarded directly by the Commission on the basis of the recommendations of selection committees. It was decided to allocate these scholarships to the universities with effect from the academic year 1963-64 on the basis of the number of research scholars on the rolls, the number of postgraduate teaching departments and the research facilities available in each university. The allocations made might be reviewed after a period of 2 years and the scholarships reallocated if necessary. The universities have been allowed to distribute the awards among different subjects or disciplines according to their requirements. The scholarships would be awarded by each university on the basis of academic merit to the best available candidate from within or outside the university.

34 universities availed of the scholarships allocated to them and selected 238 scholars in science subjects and humanities (including social sciences). A sum of Rs. 7.68 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the universities concerned for disbursement to their respective scholars.

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During 1963-64 grants to universities for research scholarships in science subjects and humanities (including social sciences) amounted to Rs. 2.32 lakhs and Rs. 5.36 lakhs respectively.

Fellowships

The Commission has instituted 60 senior and 120 junior research fellowships in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences) to enable deserving scholars to undertake advanced study and research. The junior research fellowship is of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. and the senior fellowship of Rs. 500/- p.m. Each fellowship junior or senior, carries a grant of Rs. 1000 p.a. for expenditure on contingencies related to the research work undertaken. The Commission decided that a further sum of Rs. 1000 p.a. would be made available with each fellowship with effect from the academic session 1963-64 to enable the scholars concerned to publish their research work and meet the necessary expenses on field work undertaken in furtherance of their research projects.

During 1963-64, 25 senior fellowships in humanities (including social sciences) and 26 in science subjects were awarded by the Commission. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.07 lakhs and Rs. 59,391 were paid to the universities for these fellowships in humanities and science subjects respectively during the year under review.

69 junior research fellowships were awarded in science subjects and 53 in the humanities (including social sciences) during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 4.97 lakhs were paid to the universities for junior fellowships in humanities and Rs. 2.74 lakhs for those in science subjects.

As in previous years the Commission awarded 30 research fellowships in engineering and technology during 1963-64, each of the value of Rs. 400 per month. These fellowships also carry a grant of Rs. 1000 per annum each for expenditure on contingencies relating to the research undertaken. The total grants paid to

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universities during the year for these fellowships was Rs.1.88 lakhs. With effect from academic session 1964-65 the research fellows in engineering and technology may be paid a further sum of Rs. 1000 per annum each for the publication of their research work and for meeting the necessary expenditure on field work.

Research scholarships and fellowships of different values are offered by various Central agencies and this results in duplication and unnecessary movement of scholars between the agencies concerned. The Commission reviewed the situation and suggested such scholarships and fellowships should normally be operated by one agency and it might be desirable to have the UGC as the co-ordinating agency for the purpose.

OTHER SCHEMES

Apart from assistance under the schemes mentioned in the foregoing portions of this report, the Commission has been providing grants to colleges and universities for miscellaneous projects and activities. Information about such grants is furnished below:-

(a) Publication Grants

Grants are available to universities for the publication of research works including doctoral theses in science subjects and the humanities. A sum of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is placed at the disposal of each university at the beginning of each year for expenditure on printing and publication of research works and doctoral theses. The selection of works and theses to be published has to be made by the universities themselves. During 1963-64 grants amounting to Rs. 1.93 lakhs were paid to the universities on this account.

Approval has so far been given for the publication of about 250 titles and 67 of them have so far been printed. The Commission approved a proposal of the Calcutta University for the publication of a Dictionary of Indian History at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 and agreed to share 50% of the expenditure. The Madras University sought financial assistance for the

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publication of a catalogue catalogorum of manuscripts. One volume of this work has been published and the material for the remaining 11 volumes is ready. The Commission agreed to share 2/3rd of the expenditure on publication and the staff required. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1.47 lakhs. The Commission decided to contribute Rs. 15,000 towards the cost of the editorial processing of an edition of Chanakya Niti Text proposed to be published by the V.V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

(b) Printing Presses

The Commission provides grants to universities for establishing or improving their printing presses. The Commission's share of non-recurring expenditure is limited to 2/3rd of the approved cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on staff, contingencies etc., for running the press has to be met by the University concerned. During 1963-64, the Commission approved the establishment/improvement of printing presses at the Poona and Shivaji Universities, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya and Gurukul Kangri. A sum of Rs. 5.33 lakhs was paid during the year to various universities on this account.

(c) Extension Lectures

Grants are provided to universities for organising extension lectures by university or college teachers. The Commission's assistance to a university is limited to Rs. 5,000 per annum. No matching grant is necessary. Extension work has to be conducted by teachers of the university or colleges affiliated to it and no permanent staff is to be exclusively employed for this work. A total grant of Rs. 82,591 was released to 28 universities for this purpose during 1963-64.

(d) Museology

The Commission had earlier agreed to assist the universities of Baroda and Calcutta for the introduction of a diploma course in museology. A committee appointed to examine the progress made in this direction recommended closer

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coordination between the diploma course in museology and related branches of study, and suggested that the aptitude of candidates should be carefully tested to ensure that only suitable students were admitted to the course. On the recommendations of the committee, the Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 28,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 47,000 per annum to the Calcutta and Baroda Universities. The Commission agreed to avail of the services of an expert in museography to be made available by the UNESCO*.

(e) Ancient History and Archaeology

The recommendations of the scrutiny committee appointed to examine the progress made in the development of the study of ancient history and archaeology at the Universities of Allahabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras, Patna and Poona were stated in our report for the year 1962-63. The Commission accepted the suggestion of the committee that a topographical list of inscriptions should be prepared as it would be of great value and significance for the study of ancient history and archaeology. The work is to be undertaken by the Universities of Calcutta, Mysore, Madras and Nagpur. The recurring grants required for the purpose were sanctioned to these universities.

A recurring grant of Rs. 75,000 per annum and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs were sanctioned to each of the universities of Allahabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras, Patna and Poona for the development of the departments of ancient history and archaeology. Recurring and non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 9.44 lakhs were paid to these universities on this account during 1963-64.

The Commission decided to hold a seminar on postgraduate teaching and research in history to which prominent historians in the country and some foreign experts were invited. The seminar was held in January 1964 and a report on its deliberations has been published.

*Dr. P.S. Rawson has since joined the Commission as adviser in museography.

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(f) Linguistics

The Commission has been assisting various universities for the development of courses of study in Linguistics. In 1963-64 the development proposals of the universities of Baroda, Delhi, Gauhati, Kurukshetra and Rajasthan, and of the V.V. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University) were approved and the necessary grants for additional staff and equipment were sanctioned. During the year recurring and non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1.13 lakhs were paid to various universities for the development of studies in Linguistics.

(g) Preservation of Manuscripts

The scheme relating to the preservation of manuscripts is being implemented in 11 universities. Assistance is being given for the purchase of microfilm readers and provision of fumigation chambers. The total amount paid to the universities in 1963-64 on this account was Rs. 58,900.

(h) Chairs in Comparative Religion

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Sri Prakasa Committee relating to the institution of Chairs in the field of comparative religion, ethics and moral philosophy. It was decided that the precise designation and subject of specialisation of such Chairs might be left to the universities and each proposal should be considered on merits. It was agreed to provide assistance to selected universities for this purpose for a period of five years in the first instance. Such Chairs are to be instituted in the universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Bombay, Calcutta, Kurukshetra, Madras, Magadh, Osmania, Poona, Rajasthan and Visva-Bharati.

(i) Sports Coaches

The Commission agreed to provide 50% of the expenditure to the universities during the current Plan period for the appointment of coaches trained by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The pay scale of Rs. 250-10-350-EB-15-500 was approved for such coaches. It was decided that not more than

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three such trained coaches might be appointed by a university in the first instance and this number could be increased to five in due course, if necessary.

(j) Shooting Ranges

It was stated in the report for 1962-63 that the universities had expanded their N.C.C. training programme with a view to making it compulsory for all male students. It was decided to construct 1000 shooting ranges in the universities and colleges throughout the country for firing practice by the N.C.C. cadets. The Commission has so far released grants amounting to Rs. 14.64 lakhs for the construction of 798 shooting ranges. The grant for a shooting range is limited to Rs. 2,400. For the construction of a classification range at a university or college where the number of cadets is large, the Commission may provide a sum of Rs. 10,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Commission continued to help universities and colleges with foreign exchange required for importing science equipment, books, journals and other articles required for teaching and research. During 1963-64 foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 20.50 lakhs was made available to the Commission which was distributed to the various universities and their affiliated colleges on a planned basis. Apart from this foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 10 lakhs was made available to the Commission during the year for imports from East European countries on rupee payment basis. Of this, exchange worth Rs. 9.39 lakhs was released to the universities and colleges.

As desired by the Commission the Government of India agreed to authorise the universities to incur foreign exchange expenditure during every licensing period up to Rs. 500 in each individual case for directly importing small items of equipment and the technical literature urgently required by them for research, subject to an overall ceiling for each university.

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In 1963-64 foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided to the universities for direct utilisation by them through blanket licences in order to meet their urgent requirements in respect of small items of equipment, spare parts, books and journals.

FOREIGN AID PROGRAMMES

As in previous years the Commission provided assistance to various universities under programmes for which funds were made available by the UNESCO and some foreign countries. Such assistance is governed by the agreements entered into by the Government of India with the agencies concerned. Foreign aid programmes for the benefit of the universities are being operated in collaboration with the Union Ministries concerned.

UNESCO Programme of Technical Assistance

Financial assistance has been provided by the UNESCO under their Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the development of centres of advanced study. During 1963-64 the assistance available was earmarked for the following centres:

- | | | | |
|------|--|----|---------------------|
| i) | Applied Mathematics | .. | Calcutta University |
| ii) | Chemistry of Natural Products | .. | Delhi University |
| iii) | Theoretical Physics and Astro-Physics | .. | Delhi University |
| iv) | Plant Physiology, Mycology and Plant Pathology | .. | Madras University |
| v) | Biophysics, Crystallography | .. | Madras University |

Assistance is also being given under the programme for the development of the department of Geology and Geophysics, Osmania University. The allocations are being used for importing scientific equipment, inviting experts from the U.S.S.R., and for providing training facilities in that country for Indian scientists.

During 1963-64 the UNESCO provisionally accepted the proposal for sending 8 teachers of Indian Universities

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recommended by the various centres of advanced study to the Soviet Union for further training. During 1962-63 a list of specialised equipment required by the various centres of advanced study, estimated to cost \$ 3,00,687, was forwarded to the UNESCO. Orders were placed for the purchase of this equipment and some of the items were received and despatched to the centres concerned. Other items of equipment are expected to be shipped from the USSR during 1964-65.

Assistance for training abroad
and visits of foreign experts

In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and the Ministries of Health, Food & Agriculture, the Commission selected Indian personnel for training abroad, invited foreign specialists to Indian universities, and obtained ancillary equipment. During 1963-64 proposals for inviting 16 foreign scientists and for sending 21 Indian scientists for training abroad were accepted under foreign aid programmes. The services of two experts in Radio-physics and Physical Metallurgy were made available under the Colombo Plan. Some ancillary equipment was also provided. The proposals of the following universities were sponsored by the Commission for obtaining the services of foreign experts in various fields under the Colombo Plan:-

- i) Banaras Hindu University .. a) Solid State Physics including X-ray and electron diffusion and electron microscopy.
- b) Electrical machine design
- c) Biochemistry
- ii) Osmania University .. a) Instrumentation and Technical Optics
- b) Biochemistry

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| iii) Panjab University | Geophysics |
| iv) Roorkee University | ... a) Radio Chemistry |
| | b) Electrical Machine Design |
| v) Saugar University | Instrumentation and Technical Optics |

Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme.

Three Soviet scientists viz., Prof. A.S. Sadykov, Rector, Tashkent State University, Prof. M.M. Miriniashvili, Vice-Rector, Tbilisi State University and Prof. M.M. Muratov, Moscow Mining Institute visited Indian Universities for a period of three weeks under this programme during 1963-64. They gave lectures on special topics and discussed problems with our teachers and research workers. Six Indian scientists were selected during the year to visit the Soviet Union under this programme.

United States P.L. 480 Programme

The Commission collaborates with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in operating this programme of financing research projects related to agricultural sciences. During the period October 1959 to May 1963, 153 proposals for research relating to agricultural sciences were approved and financed under the United States P.L. 480 Programme. Of these 77 projects were received from the science departments of various universities and these were processed by the Commission. Thirty two schemes are under implementation in different university departments and the agreements for grants under the P.L. 480 Programme have been signed. Agreements in respect of the remaining 45 proposals are expected to be finalised soon. During 1963-64 the Commission received 56 proposals from the universities.

During the year a new scheme under the P.L.480 programme was started in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development, the National Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Deptt. of Commerce,

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U.S.A., relating to assistance for research projects in Physical and Biological Sciences. Some research projects under this scheme were approved in 1963-64.

Exchange of Scientists between the United Kingdom and India

In our report for the year 1962-63 we stated that the Commission had sponsored a scheme in collaboration with the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom and the British Council for exchange of scientists between India and Britain. During the year under review one scientist from the United Kingdom visited some Indian Universities. One Indian scientist went to United Kingdom for advanced training in Electron Microscopy.

FUNDS OF THE COMMISSION

A sum of Rs. 12.86 crores was available to the Commission for plan and non-plan purposes for 1963-64. This included the opening balance of Rs. 99.98 lakhs, grants-in-aid received from the Government of India, refund of unspent balance of grants paid in previous years, miscellaneous receipts, deposits and recoveries. A statement showing the broad outlines of the grants released to the universities, institutions deemed to be universitie., and colleges under different heads is given in appendix XII.

CONCLUSION

The mid-plan appraisal of the development schemes undertaken by the Commission revealed that the available allocations under the Third Plan would not be commensurate with the basic developmental needs of universities and colleges. An analysis of the expenditure on individual schemes revealed that by and large the progress was encouraging. In some cases, the financial targets were exceeded by a considerable margin. While it might be possible to make some adjustments of the expenditure in such cases with that on other schemes, progress in respect of which is comparatively slow, it was felt that it might be difficult

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to carry out the full development programmes of the Commission within the available Plan provisions. Additional funds might be required for the centres of advanced study and the development of postgraduate studies and research in science. The increase in the number of universities, institutions deemed to be universities and colleges, and the rising student enrolment put a strain on the meagre resources of the Commission. In spite of the economy measures adopted by the Commission, the available Plan provisions might not be adequate for the increasing developmental needs of the universities and colleges, and the rising tempo in the implementation of the projects undertaken by them.

The expansion of postgraduate teaching and research in science subjects and the development of the centres of advanced study have, to some extent, been hampered by the paucity of adequate foreign exchange needed for importing specialised equipment which cannot for the present be procured or fabricated within the country. The exchange made available to the Commission has fallen short of the requirements of the universities and colleges which have been roughly estimated to be of the value of Rs. 1 crore annually. Another difficulty has been the continuing shortage of qualified teachers needed for filling up the senior posts in the universities. Apart from this, some State Governments have found it difficult to assure the universities and the U.G.C. of the availability of matching grants for certain developmental projects.

During the year under review grants amounting to Rs. 1.91 crores were earmarked for 26 university departments proposed to be developed as centres of advanced study. Assistance was also secured under foreign aid programmes for these centres, some of which have already started functioning. The programme of seminars, conferences and summer schools for the benefit of teachers sponsored by the Commission yielded gratifying results. It has already been decided to expand this programme which is expected to make

a significant impact on the standards of teaching and provide the necessary encouragement and stimulus to teachers. Within the limits of available resources, assistance was given to the universities and colleges for providing the essential amenities and incentives to the teaching profession. Special attention was given to the problem of residential accommodation for students and teachers and the Commission approved a new scheme for the construction of teachers' hostels. A number of other measures, e.g., the establishment of students homes and small textbook libraries have also been approved for the benefit of students.

Finally it may be stated that though the Commission is concerned with all sectors of university education, development programmes in the fields of medicine, agriculture, engineering and technology are being largely promoted by the Central Ministries and State departments concerned, and the U.G.C. makes only limited grants for these purposes to some universities.

In conclusion we take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the universities and colleges for their continued cooperation, and to the many distinguished teachers and educationists who worked as members of our various committees. We would also like to place on record our appreciation of the assistance and cooperation extended to us by the State Governments, various Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission.

K.L. Joshi
Secretary
2nd December 1964

D.S. Kothari
S.R. Das
V.T. Dehejia
A.C. Joshi
P.N. Kirpal
H.N. Kunzru
D.C. Pavate
B. Shiva Rao
A.R. Wadia

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APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO CENTRAL AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS
DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH DURING THE YEAR 1963-64

(Figures in rupees)

S.No	Name of the University	Equipments	Laboratory Buildings	Library Books	Additional Staff and Maintenance	Centres of Advanced study	Total
1.	Agra	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
2.	Aligarh	2,00,000	53,000	50,000	70,481	-	3,73,481
3.	Allahabad	-	4,616	75,000	-	-	79,616
4.	Andhra	87,333	50,000	-	59,495	-	1,96,828
5.	Annamalai	1,15,000	1,77,000	45,000	32,706	58,700	4,28,406
6.	Banaras	4,67,000	42,251	-	24,800	-	5,34,051
7.	Baroda	1,90,000	1,36,667	50,000	50,480	-	4,27,147
8.	Bihar	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	80,000
9.	Bombay	-	-	20,000	16,985	45,715	82,700
10.	Calcutta	75,000	-	25,000	1,29,095	70,825	3,08,920
11.	Delhi	4,89,337	2,05,000	-	51,379	2,13,537	10,59,253
12.	Gauhati	1,57,500	2,00,000	-	57,837	-	4,15,337
13.	Gorakhpur	1,62,250	-	30,000	20,000	-	2,12,250
14.	Gujarat	1,25,000	1,52,000	40,000	50,000	-	3,67,000
15.	Gurukul Kangri	50,000	-	60,000	-	-	1,10,000
16.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	10,000	-	-	414	-	10,414

17.	Jabalpur	-	1,00,000	30,000	13,000	-	1,43,000
18.	Jadavpur	80,000	50,000	50,000	20,816	-	2,00,816
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	40,000	-	10,000	19,000	-	69,000
20.	Jodhpur	2,25,000	-	1,79,880	-	-	4,04,880
21.	Kalyani	2,00,000	1,48,000	55,000	75,000	-	4,78,000
22.	Karnatak	1,76,646	3,18,000	30,000	1,29,094	-	6,53,740
23.	Kerala	-	2,00,000	50,000	52,173	-	3,02,173
24.	Kuruksetra	1,25,000	-	-	85,000	-	2,10,000
25.	Lucknow	1,10,000	1,10,000	45,000	-	-	2,65,000
26.	Madras	16,667	-	10,000	47,394	1,88,000	2,62,061
27.	Marathwada	2,40,000	2,05,000	35,000	75,000	-	5,55,000
28.	Mysore	1,55,000	2,50,000	30,000	95,800	-	5,30,800
29.	Nagpur	-	25,000	20,000	24,106	-	69,106
30.	North Bengal	2,25,000	-	50,000	-	-	2,75,000
31.	Osmania	2,55,064	1,96,467	82,333	9,482	-	5,43,346
32.	Panjab	2,80,000	7,25,000	50,000	3,09,195	1,60,000	15,24,195
33.	Panjabi	50,000	-	75,000	24,640	-	1,49,640
34.	Patna	1,81,667	88,319	70,000	8,130	-	3,48,116
35.	Poona	1,90,000	8,540	25,000	1,20,613	-	3,44,153
36.	Rajasthan	4,00,000	50,000	1,25,000	1,29,523	-	7,04,523
37.	Ranchi	1,85,000	-	-	8,000	-	1,93,000
38.	Roorkee	45,000	1,20,000	60,000	1,07,500	-	3,32,500
39.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	50,000	2,51,313	30,000	42,710	-	3,74,023

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S.No.	Name of the University	Equipments	Laboratory Buildings	Library Books	Additional Staff and Maintenance	Centres of Advanced Study	Total
40.	Saugar	1,65,000	28,000	30,000	58,055	40,000	3,21,055
41.	Shivaji	50,000	-	25,000	-	-	75,000
42.	S.N.D.T.	-	-	-	50,780	-	50,780
43.	Sri Venkateswara	1,70,167	-	40,000	35,000	-	2,45,167
44.	Utkal	-	60,000	25,000	20,000	-	1,05,000
45.	Vikram	95,000	3,39,000	20,000	64,100	-	5,18,100
46.	Visvabharati	85,000	1,05,000	40,000	1,00,000	-	3,00,000
GRAND TOTAL		59,33,631	43,98,173	17,47,213	22,87,783	8,85,777	1,52,52,577

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APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO CENTRAL AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR HUMANITIES DURING THE YEAR 1963-64

S.No.	Name of the University	Teaching & Research Departments	Library Books	Centres of Advanced study	Total
					(in rupees)
1.	Agra	62,246	35,000	-	97,246
2.	Aligarh	6,33,475	40,000	-	6,73,475
3.	Allahabad	-	40,000	-	40,000
4.	Andhra	38,000	000,00	-	38,000
5.	Annamalai	98,620	40,000	40,000	1,78,620
6.	Banaras	4,91,910	-	-	4,91,910
7.	Baroda	1,71,983	14,670	-	1,86,653
8.	Bihar	1,000	45,000	-	46,000
9.	Bombay	72,400	20,000	25,000	1,17,400
10.	Burdwan	2,95,000	50,000	-	3,45,000
11.	Calcutta	2,32,023	25,000	5,000	2,62,023
12.	Delhi	2,61,869	64,000	36,680	3,62,549
13.	Gorakhpur	1,17,900	50,000	-	1,67,900
14.	Gujarat	20,000	20,000	-	40,000
15.	Gurukul Kangri	16,000	50,000	-	66,000
16.	Indian School of International Studies	3,500	-	-	3,500
17.	Jabalpur	2,47,000	47,200	-	2,94,200
18.	Jadavpur	5,08,000	33,000	-	5,41,000
19.	Jamia Millia Islamia	10,000	30,000	-	40,000
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	65,000	-	-	65,000
21.	Jodhpur	5,000	90,000	-	95,000
22.	Kalyani	-	20,000	-	20,000
23.	Karnatak	1,53,000	40,000	-	1,93,000
24.	Kerala	20,000	-	-	20,000

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S.No.	Name of the University	Teaching & Research Departments	Library Books	Centres Advanced Study	Total
					(in rupees)
25.	Kurukshetra	3,12,500	-	-	3,12,500
26.	Lucknow	81,501	75,000	-	1,59,501
27.	Madras	3,63,716	-	-	3,63,716
28.	Magadh	21,000	30,000	-	51,000
29.	Marathwada	62,000	25,000	-	87,000
30.	Mysore	2,37,000	44,000	-	2,81,000
31.	Nagpur	50,000	-	-	50,000
32.	North Bengal	-	50,000	-	50,000
33.	Osmania	45,200	1,28,000	-	1,73,200
34.	Panjab	14,09,524	1,25,400	-	15,34,924
35.	Panjabi	29,000	30,000	-	59,000
36.	Patna	4,08,569	50,000	-	4,58,569
37.	Poona	3,48,939	38,700	73,500	4,61,139
38.	Rabindra Bharati	-	11,000	-	11,000
39.	Rajasthan	62,200	80,000	-	1,42,200
40.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	40,714	50,000	-	90,714
41.	Saugar	43,400	15,000	-	58,400
42.	S.N.D.T.	3,00,413	35,000	-	3,35,413
43.	sri Venkateswara	-	9,100	-	9,100
44.	Utkal	-	40,000	-	40,000
45.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	-	20,000	-	20,000
46.	Vikram	66,000	60,000	-	1,26,000
47.	Visva-Bharati	2,60,270	80,000	-	3,40,270
	GRAND TOTAL	76,68,872	17,50,070	1,80,180	95,99,122

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APPENDIX

III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID DURING 1963-64 TO THE UNITS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND STAFF

S.No.	Name of the University	Hostels	Library Buildings	Staff Quarters
1.	Agra	9,000	-	-
2.	Aligarh	3,66,849	75,000	60,000
3.	Allahabad	30,000	2,00,000	25,000
4.	Andhra	-	-	1,00,000
5.	AnnaMalai	2,66,772	-	1,00,000
6.	Banaras	7,36,500	1,00,000	3,82,050
7.	Baroda	50,000	-	2,64,373
8.	Bihar	50,000	-	-
9.	Burdwan	48,393	-	60,000
10.	Calcutta	1,28,000	1,70,000	-
11.	Delhi	-	-	85,000
12.	Gauhati	85,000	-	1,00,000
13.	Gorakhpur	-	1,41,500	-
14.	Gujarat	2,90,000	-	10,000
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	-	4,71,000	-
16.	Jabalpur	-	50,000	-
17.	Jadavpur	4,000	30,000	21,361
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,000	-	-
19.	Kannatak	70,000	10,000	1,55,000
20.	Kerala	2,30,000	-	-
21.	Kuruksetra	1,50,000	-	1,30,000
22.	Lucknow	1,25,000	10,000	40,000
23.	Marathwada	-	1,20,000	-
24.	Mysore	2,65,000	3,21,000	50,000
25.	Nagpur	1,20,000	5,000	-
26.	Osmania	63,500	29,000	50,000
27.	Panjab	2,73,093	13,500	-
28.	Patna	30,000	97,000	-
29.	Poona	1,00,000	-	-
30.	Punjabi	60,000	-	-
31.	Rajasthan	8,951	15,000	60,000
32.	Roorkee	1,00,000	45,000	-
33.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	1,90,000	1,48,500	1,10,000
34.	Saugar	40,000	-	25,000
35.	S.N.D.T. Women's	1,89,922	-	10,000
36.	Sri Venkateswara	-	-	1,21,400
37.	Utkal	1,64,000	90,000	75,000
38.	Varnaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	50,000	30,000	-
39.	Vikram	1,00,000	46,000	-
40.	Visva Bharati	3,00,000	-	4,70,000
TOTAL		46,98,989	22,17,500	25,04,184

ITEMS
QUARTERS

(Figures in rupees)

<u>Y</u>	<u>Total</u>
	9,000
	5,01,849
	2,55,000
	1,00,000
	3,66,772
	12,18,550
	3,14,373
	50,000
	1,08,593
	2,98,000
	85,000
	1,85,000
	1,41,500
	3,00,000
	4,71,000
	50,000
	55,361
	5,000
	2,35,000
	2,30,000
	2,80,000
	1,75,000
	1,20,000
	6,36,000
	1,25,000
	1,42,500
	2,86,599
	1,27,000
	1,00,000
	60,000
	83,952
	1,45,000
	2,48,000
	65,000
	1,99,922
	1,21,400
	3,29,000
	30,000
	1,41,000
	7,70,000

94,20,673

APPENDIX IV

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STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID* FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION DURING 1963-64

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1.	Aligarh Muslim	19,65,240.71
2.	Andhra	3,56,616.32
3.	Annamalai	6,41,877.29
4.	Banaras Hindu	15,40,116.31
5.	Bombay	3,79,267.09
6.	Calcutta	3,39,390.86
7.	Delhi	89,908.34
8.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	5,98,619.08
9.	Jadavpur	14,50,699.68
10.	Jodhpur	2,42,000.00
11.	Kerala	25,000.00
12.	M.S. University of Baroda	1,36,786.67
13.	Madras	1,30,366.09**
14.	Mysore	3,54,633.67
15.	Nagpur	1,28,450.00
16.	Osmania	4,19,994.85
17.	Panjab	2,30,927.92
18.	Patna	2,79,467.44
19.	Panjabi	3,106.67
20.	Roorkee	10,24,507.79
21.	Saugar	70,899.76
22.	Sri Venkateswara	9,18,407.35
23.	Utkal	63,347.00
		<hr/>
		1,13,89,630.89
		<hr/>

* Inclusive of payments made for the revision of salary scales of technical teachers, construction of hostels for engineering students and award of fellowships in engineering and technology and provision of students amenities.

** Includes an amount of Rs. 2600/- paid to P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

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APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE POSTGRADUATE COURSES OF TWO YEARS' DURATION IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES.

Name of the University	Postgraduate Courses	Total intake	
Andhra	i. <u>Chemical Engineering</u>	50	
	ii. <u>Civil Engineering</u> (Structures and Hydraulics, Public Health Engineering)		
	iii. <u>Electrical Engineering</u> Electric Machines, Power Systems.		
	iv. <u>Mechanical Engineering</u> Thermodynamics and Heat engines or Machine Design.		
Banaras	i. <u>Chemical Engineering & Chemical Technology</u>	60	
	ii. <u>Civil Engineering</u> Hydraulics Soil Mechanics Structures.		
	iii. <u>Mechanical Engineering</u> Machine Design		
	iv. <u>Electrical Engineering</u> Power Systems Applied Electronics		
	v. <u>Metallurgy</u> Process Metallurgy Physical Metallurgy		
Bombay	<u>Chemical Engineering</u> and various branches of Chemical Technology and Research	100 to 150	
Calcutta	<u>Department of Applied Chemistry and Applied Physics</u>	30	
	i. Chemical Technology ii. Applied Physics		
	<u>Department of Radio-Physics & Electronics</u>		
	i. Electronics ii. Solid State Electronics iii. Central systems and digital techniques	50	
	Jadavpur	i. Civil Engineering	100
		ii. Mechanical Engineering	
iii. Electrical			
iv. Telecommunication Engineering			
v. Chemical Engineering			

Name of the University.	Postgraduate Courses	Total intake		
Madras	i. Chemical Engineering & Chemical Technology	25		
	ii. Textile Technology			
	iii. Leather Technology			
M.S. University of Baroda	<u>Civil</u>	50		
	i. Highways and Bridges			
	ii. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering			
	iii. Hydraulics structures			
	iv. Public Health Engineering			
	<u>Mechanical</u>			
	Internal Combustion Engineering			
	<u>Electrical</u>			
	Servo-mechanism and Automatic Control Devices			
	Osmania		i. Civil Engineering	50
			ii. Mechanical Engineering	
			iii. Electrical Engineering	
			iv. Tele-Communication Engineering	
v. Chemical Engineering				
vi. Chemical Technology				
Panjab	<u>Chemical Engineering</u>	10		
	i. Mass and Energy Transfer			
	ii. Chemical Plant Processes			
Roorkee	(a) <u>Civil</u>	150		
	i. Structural Engineering			
	ii. Hydraulics Engineering			
	iii. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering			
	iv. Public Health Engineering			
	v. Highway Engineering			
	vi. Advanced Survey & Photogrammetry			
	vii. Earthquake Engineering			
	(b) <u>Mechanical</u>			
	i. Applied Thermodynamics			
	ii. Machine Design			
	iii. Production Engineering			
	(c) <u>Electrical</u>			
	i. Advanced Electrical Machines			
	ii. Power system Engineering			
iii. Advanced Electronics				
iv. Applied Electronics and Servo-Mechanisms.				

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS ALLOCATED TO THE CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY FOR THE THIRD PLAN PERIOD

(a) SCIENCE

Subject	Department/University	Total Grants Allocated (in rupees)
<u>Astronomy</u>		
1. Experimental Astronomy	Department of Astronomy and Nizamia Observatory, Osmania University.	7,62,000
<u>Botany</u>		
2. Plant Morphology and Embryology	Department of Botany, Delhi University	9,64,000
3. Plant Pathology and Mycology	Department of Botany, Madras University	9,06,000
<u>Chemistry</u>		
4. Chemistry of Textile Fibres and Dyes	Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University	8,60,000
5. Chemistry of Natural Products	Department of Chemistry, Delhi University	9,22,000
<u>Physics</u>		
6. Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University	9,55,000
7. Radio Physics and Electronics	Institute of Radio-physics and Electronics, Calcutta University.	11,77,000
8. Crystallography and Biophysics	Department of Physics, Madras University	9,82,000
<u>Geology</u>		
9. Himalayan Geology & Palaeontology	Department of Geology, Panjab University	8,97,000
10. Structural Geology, Geomorphology, Petrology and Mineralogy.	Department of Geology, University of Saugar	9,51,000
<u>Mathematics</u>		
11. Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics Bombay University (in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay)	4,03,000

Subject	Department/University	Total Grants Allocated (in rupees)
12. Applied Mathematics	Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, and Mathematics Department, Jadavpur University	10,02,000
13. Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, Panjab University	6,09,000
<u>Zoology</u>		
14. Cell Biology and Endocrinology	Department of Zoology, Delhi University	9,58,000
15. Marine Biology	Department of Marine Biology, Porto Novo, Annamalai University	8,46,000
Total:		1,31,94,000

(II) HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCESEconomics

1. Public Finance and Industrial Economics	Department of Economics, Bombay University	5,05,000
2. Economics of Development and Economic History	Department of Economics, Delhi University	2,75,000
3. Agricultural Economics	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona University	6,44,000

Education

4. Education Research	Department of Education, M.S. University of Baroda	7,88,000
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History

5. Ancient Indian History and Culture	Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University	5,39,000
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Linguistics

6. Applied Linguistics	Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona University	8,84,000
7. Dravidian Linguistics	Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University.	4,67,000

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Department/University</u>	<u>Total grants allocated</u>
<u>Philosophy</u>		
8. Philosophy (Indian)	Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	5,94,000
9. Advaita and Allied Systems of Philo- sophy	Department of Philosophy, Madras University	3,93,000
10. Metaphysics	Department of Philosophy, Visva-Bharati	3,10,000
<u>Sanskrit</u>		
11. Sanskrit Literature	Department of Sanskrit, Poona University	5,47,000
Total:		59,46,000

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BLOCK (MAINTENANCE) GRANTS PAID TO THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1963-64.

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CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

	<u>Amount paid.</u> (Rs.)
1. Aligarh Muslim University	71,65,000
2. Banaras Hindu University	91,00,000
3. Delhi University	52,35,000)
4. Non-Government Colleges of Delhi University	76,39,745)
5. Visva- Bharati	25,00,000)

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	60,50,000
Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi	4,50,086

Total	R. .	<u>3,81,39,831</u>
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APPENDIX VIII

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES

S.No.	Scheme	Amount
		(in rupees)
1.	Construction of Hostels	22,63,941
2.	Improvement of Library & Laboratory Facilities	19,89,690
3.	Construction of Staff Quarters	76,600
4.	Development of Post-graduate Courses in Science Subjects	21,70,621
5.	Development of Post-graduate Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	2,87,900
6.	Grants to Constituent Colleges of Delhi University for specific purposes	6,50,850
7.	Centenary Grants to Colleges	1,91,000
8.	Students' Aid Fund	12,12,962
9.	Hobby Workshop	1,27,495
10.	Non-Resident students Centres	6,91,694
11.	Text Book Libraries	1,57,500
12.	Water coolers	45,200
	Total :	Rs. 98,65,453

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO AFFILIATED COLLEGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES IN SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES DURING 1963-64.

S. No.	Name of the College	Science	Humanities	Total
1.	Agra College, Agra	1,50,000	20,000	1,70,000
2.	American College, Madurai	60,000	--	60,000
3.	Balwant Rajput College, Agra	1,15,133	--	1,15,133
4.	Barahseni College, Aligarh	10,000	20,000	30,000
5.	Birla College, Pilani	1,50,000	--	1,50,000
6.	Central College, Bangalore.	1,30,000	--	1,30,000
7.	College of Science, Nagpur	65,000	--	65,000
8.	College of Science, Raipur	42,000	--	42,000
9.	C.M. College, Darbhanga	--	20,000	20,000
10.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam	20,000	50,000	70,000
11.	D.A.V. College, Dehradun	1,00,000	--	1,00,000
12.	D.A.V. College, Jullundur	10,000	--	10,000
13.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur	70,000	--	70,000
14.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar	1,50,000	--	1,50,000
15.	Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	--	1,500	1,500
16.	D & H National & W.A. Science College, Bombay	1,500	--	1,500
17.	Digambar Jain College, Baraut	20,000	--	20,000
18.	Farooke College, Feroke (Calicut)	20,000	--	20,000
19.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	20,000	--	20,000
20.	Fergusson College, Poona	6,666	--	6,666
21.	Government College, Ajmer	75,000	--	75,000
22.	Government Science College, Jabalpur	1,00,000	--	1,00,000
23.	Government College, Kota	25,000	--	25,000
24.	Holkar Science College, Indore	75,000	--	75,000
25.	Institute of Science, Bombay	75,000	--	75,000
26.	Jat Vedic College, Baraut	15,000	--	15,000
27.	Loyola College, Madras	--	20,000	20,000
28.	Madura College, Madurai	35,890	--	35,890

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S. No.	Name of the College	Science	Humanities	Total
29.	Maharana Bhopal College, Udaipur	20,000	--	20,000
30.	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	25,000	--	25,000
31.	Meerut College, Meerut	19,370	--	19,370
32.	Multani Mal Modi Degree College, Modinagar	15,000	--	15,000
33.	National College, Tiruchirappalli	8,000	9,400	17,400
34.	Sacred Heart College, Thevara	10,000	20,000	30,000
35.	The S.B. Garda College & B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari	14,314	2,000	16,314
36.	Seetha Lakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirapalli	10,000	--	10,000
37.	Smt. V.H.D. Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore	35,000	--	35,000
38.	Sree Narayana College, Quilon	25,000	10,000	35,000
39.	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	10,000	--	10,000
40.	Stella Maris College, Madras	--	50,000	50,000
41.	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	20,000	--	20,000
42.	St. John's College, Agra	--	5,000	5,000
43.	St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut	10,000	--	10,000
44.	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli	92,097	--	92,097
45.	St. Terasa's College, Ernakulam	35,000	--	35,000
46.	St. Thomas College, Trichur	60,000	--	60,000
47.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay	19,250	--	19,250
48.	Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	--	10,000	10,000
49.	Thakur D.S.B. Government College, Nainital	1,25,000	--	1,25,000
50.	Thiagarajai College, Madurai	--	50,000	50,000
51.	Union Christian College, Alwaye	12,000	--	12,000
52.	Vivekananda College, Mylapore	51,400	--	51,400
53.	V.S. Patel College of Arts and Science, Bilimore	1,000	--	1,000
54.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur	12,000	--	12,000
TOTAL		21,70,620	2,87,900	24,58,520

GRANTS PAID DURING 1963-64 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE SCHEME IN UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR COLLEGES.

S.No.	University	Non-Recurring (Rs.)	Recurring (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	Andhra	3,94,049	5,07,216	9,01,265
2.	Bhagalpur	1,80,213	3,55,123	5,35,336
3.	Bihar	6,44,322	3,48,826	9,93,148
4.	Burdwan	1,67,058	72,256	2,39,314
5.	Calcutta	5,19,781	7,45,125	12,64,906
6.	Gauhati	7,45,463	20,000	7,65,463
7.	Gujarat	6,20,000	1,00,000	7,20,000
8.	Jabalpur	1,47,748	69,433	2,17,181
9.	Karnatak	15,609	82,761	98,370
10.	Kerala	5,64,797	9,90,955	15,55,752
11.	Madras	8,25,710	42,617	8,68,327
12.	Magadh	3,88,018	2,57,198	6,45,216
13.	Marathwada	47,070	41,815	88,885
14.	Mysore	2,59,539	2,62,594	5,22,133
15.	Nagpur	82,730	3,14,678	3,97,408
16.	North Bengal	1,01,508	1,31,004	2,32,512
17.	Osmania	3,511	---	3,511
18.	Panjab	10,84,285	12,23,414	23,07,699
19.	Patna	---	1,80,420	1,80,420
20.	Poona	---	4,00,000	4,00,000
21.	Panjabi	81,348	48,494	1,29,842
22.	Rajasthan	80,611	1,83,313	2,63,924
23.	Ranchi	3,09,416	---	3,09,416
24.	S.V.Vidyapeeth	---	80,954	80,954
25.	S.N.D.T.Women's	1,01,391	1,30,549	2,31,940
26.	Sri Venkateswara	41,849	2,01,110	2,42,959
27.	Utkal	4,244	30,786	35,030
28.	Vikram	62,781	1,12,472	1,75,253
	Total:	74,73,051	69,33,113	1,44,06,164

APPENDIX XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO THE UNIVERSITIES TOWARDS THE REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR 1963-64.

S.No.	Name of the University	Technical Teachers	University Teachers	College Teachers	Total
					(in rupees)
1.	Agra	--	18,000	320	18,320
2.	Aligarh	75,000	--	--	75,000
3.	Allahabad	--	60,000	--	60,000
4.	Andhra	1,00,000	--	8,04,041	9,04,041
5.	Annamalai	1,57,168	1,444	--	1,58,612
6.	Banaras	1,75,000	--	--	1,75,000
7.	Baroda	40,000	--	--	40,000
8.	Bhagalpur	--	3,727	--	3,727
9.	Bombay	28,000	25,000	68,355	1,21,355
10.	Burdwan	--	68,863	1,093	69,956
11.	Calcutta	--	75,000	--	75,000
12.	Gauhati	--	--	35,500	35,500
13.	Gorakhpur	--	1,10,000	--	1,10,000
14.	Gujarat	--	--	40,504	40,504
15.	Jabalpur	--	7,001	16,000	23,001
16.	Jadavpur	--	85,000	--	85,000
17.	Jodhpur	--	85,000	--	85,000
18.	Karnatak	--	75,204	2,29,795	3,04,999
19.	Kerala	--	25,957	12,72,824	12,98,781
20.	Kuruksetra	--	92,000	--	92,000
21.	Lucknow	--	1,17,000	--	1,17,000
22.	Madras	--	2,10,000	4,22,936	6,32,936
23.	Marathwada	--	6,000	34,000	40,000
24.	Mysore	50,000	--	2,464	52,464
25.	Nagpur	22,000	75,000	1,01,781	1,98,781
26.	Osmania	1,45,185	--	2,02,934	
27.	Panjab	--	1,29,030	26,190	

Name of the Institution	Total Students	Total Teachers	Total
28. Patna	28,467	--	28,467
29. D. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology and Management	--	--	--
30. B. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology and Management	--	--	--
31. M. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology and Management	--	--	--
32. B. V. Vidyapeeth	--	--	--
33. Sangli	--	--	--
34. S. N. D. T. Women's	--	--	--
35. Shivaji	--	--	--
36. Sri Venkateswara	40,000	--	40,000
37. Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	8,60,820	36,25,063	61,43,183

STATEMENT OF GRANTS PAID UNDER PLAN AND NON-PLAN
PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR 1963-64.

<u>NON-PLAN PROJECTS</u>		(in Rupees)
1.	Administration Charges ..	14,85,553
2.	Block Grant to Central Universities	2,40,00,000
3.	Block Grant to Institutions deemed to be Universities.	65,00,086
4.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent/ Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University.	76,39,745
5.	Grant to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants.	1,94,169
	Total	3,98,19,553
 <u>PLAN PROJECTS</u>		
1.	Grants to Central & State Universities for Humanities.	95,99,122
2.	Grants to Central & State Universities for Higher Scientific Education & Research.	1,52,52,577
3.	Grants to Central & State Universities for Engineering & Technology.	1,13,89,631
4.	Grants to Constituent & Affiliated Colleges.	98,65,453
5.	Grants to Central & State Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	3,97,48,942
6.	Expenditure incurred by U.G.C. on Seminars and Conferences, etc.	1,75,008
	Total	8,60,30,733
	GRAND TOTAL (PLAN & NON-PLAN)	12,58,50,286