

①

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 27th meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 9th of February, 1961. The following were present:

1. Dr. V.S.Krishna	Chairman
2. Prof. N.K.Sidhanta	Member
3. Dr. A.C. Joshi	"
4. Shri T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai	"
5. Shri P.N. Kirpal	"
6. Shri N.N.Wanchoo	"
7. Dr.K.S.Krishnan	"
8. Dewan Anand Kumar	"
9. Pt.H.N.Kunzru	"
10. Shri Samuel Mathai	Secretary

The following officers were also present :

1. Shri N.N.Iengar	Assistant Secretary
2. Dr.B.D.Laroya	Development Officer
3. Dr.P.J.Philip	Development Officer
4. Dr. S.Bhattacharya	Education Officer
5. Dr. V.S.Patankar	Education Officer
6. Dr.J.N.Kaul	Education Officer
7. Dr.H.C.Gupta	Education Officer
8. Shri R.K.Chhabra	Administrative Officer

Before the proceedings began, Prof. N.K.Sidhanta on behalf of the Commission welcomed Dr. V.S.Krishna, the new Chairman of the Commission. The Chairman thanked Prof. Sidhanta for the good wishes expressed by him. The Chairman also welcomed Shri Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, as a new member of the Commission.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 30/31st December, 1960.

The proceedings of the 26th meeting of the University Grants Commission which had been circulated were confirmed with the following correction:-

Under Addl.Item 10(Grants for the development of Instructional facilities in Industrial Management and Business Management), the recurring grants payable by the Commission should be 2/3rd of the figures shown. The figures shown under total grants payable would consequently be as follows:-

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	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Total Non-recurring & Rec</u>
Bombay	3,44,660	1,13,333	4,57,993.
Delhi	25,000	1,00,000	1,25,000
Madras	1,11,500	1,00,000	2,11,500
Gujarat	<u>60,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,60,000</u>
Total	<u>5,41,160</u>	<u>4,13,333</u>	<u>9,54,493</u>

Arising from the minutes, the Secretary reported that under Additional Item No.5, the Interim Relief and Compensatory Allowance to be paid to the non-academic staff of the Delhi University was on a slightly different basis and should be as follows:-

1. Interim Relief of Rs. 5/- with effect from 1.7.59 to the non-teaching staff whose basic salary plus D.A. on that date aggregate to Rs. 150/-.
2. Interim Relief of Rs. 10/- to the non-teaching staff whose basic salary (in scale of salary not above Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220) plus dearness allowance aggregate to Rs. 250/- on 1.7.59.
3. Persons drawing basic salary plus D.A. aggregating to Rs. 100/- to be paid a City Compensatory Allowance of Rs. 5/- instead of Rs. 3/- with effect from 1.7.59.

This was approved. The non-academic staff of the colleges of Delhi University will also be paid these allowances at the same rates.

In connection with item 16 (regarding the question of revision of scales of pay of the teachers of the Central Universities), the Commission desired that the possibility of the Commission assisting in similar revision of scales of pay of other universities in the country may be examined especially with reference to the funds that may be placed at the disposal of the Commission during the Third Five Year Plan period. The Secretary pointed out that in the case of Central Universities the expenditure on the revision of scales of pay would be not out of Plan funds but out of Non-Plan funds.

Item 2: To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on certain matters.

The Commission confirmed the action taken by the

3

Chairman/ Secretary on the items as given in Appendix I with the following correction:

Under item 23, delete the sentence " The share of the Commission will be limited to 50% of the expenditure".

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 30th/31st December, 1960.

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

Item 4: To consider the question of payment of grants to the universities for meeting expenditure on U.G.C. Information Units.

The Commission decided that for the present the existing arrangements be continued and the question of increasing assistance to universities for this purpose be taken up after the final allocation of funds in the Third Five Year Plan is known.

Item 5: To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of N.C.C. as a Compulsory subject for students seeking admission in Degree Colleges.

The Commission did not approve the suggestion that the N.C.C. should be made a compulsory activity for all students. The Commission thought that it would be desirable to strengthen the N.C.C. in the universities, but equally, it was important to provide better facilities for sports and games and extracurricular activities, and the Commission was also generally of the view that it was preferable that military training for students should be on a voluntary basis.

Item 6: To receive a report about the decision of the Ministry of Education regarding nomination of representative of the Commission by the Visitor on the Finance Committees of Central Universities.

This was noted. In this connection Shri Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education, stated that the intention was that the two nominees of the Visitor on the Finance Committee of Central Universities would be officers to be selected

(4)

either from the Ministries or from the University Grants Commission as may be expedient.

Item 7: To consider the question of payment of grants to affiliated Colleges completing 75 years of existence.

The Commission agreed that a grant may be given to Fergusson College if there was a definite request from them on the occasion of the 75th anniversary, but that generally no grants should be given to any college merely in connection with a jubilee, except the centenary. The Commission also desired that as already agreed to by the Commission previously special assistance may be given to colleges which are doing outstanding work, irrespective of their age.

Item 8: To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of correspondence courses and establishment of Evening Colleges during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

It was agreed that the scheme proposed by the Ministry of Education for the introduction of correspondence courses and establishment of Evening Colleges be referred to the Committee already appointed for this purpose to go into the question of establishing Evening Colleges.

Item 9: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University.

This was postponed for consideration after discussion with the Delhi University.

Item 10: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding additional non-recurring grants to Madras University for the development of facilities at the School of Architecture for conducting Five Year Integrated course.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. with the proviso that for schemes already under implementation the old rates of sharing between the University Grants Commission and the universities be retained, and sanctioned the following grants (being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the estimated approved expenditure) to be paid as and when necessary:-

(5)

-5-

Building (Plinth area 23,350 sft.)	Rs. 2,44,666
Equipment and furniture	Rs. 57,700
Total:	<u>Rs. 3,02,366</u>

Item 11: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding admission to Engineering and Technological institutions in excess of the sanctioned intake.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding institutions being given the freedom to admit a certain number of " repeaters" subject to an excess of 10% over the sanctioned intake.

Item 12: To consider a request from the Jadavpur University for grants to cover the accumulated deficit amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs and the recommendation of the Ministry of S.R.& C.A. on the same.

The Commission decided that the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. be referred to the Ministry of S.R.& C.A. The Commission had no objection to the Ministry making a grant to the Jadavpur University if funds were available.

Item 13: To consider the request of the University of Bombay for creating posts of Professorships in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics during the current year under the scheme of establishment of new departments of study in some subjects for post-graduate training and research.

The Commission agreed in principle that Professors might be appointed before the departments (both Science & Humanities) were organized, but desired that the proposal of the Bombay University be examined by a suitable committee to be appointed by the Chairman.

Item 14: To receive a report of the replies received from universities regarding the facilities available for teaching and research in music.

The Commission agreed that the study of music and the fine arts at the university stage was a matter that needed a great deal of further consideration to ensure that such study would not be merely a duplication of work being done in professional schools. The Commission did not think that the provision of Music as one optional subject among many was satisfactory and decided that Music be not provided as an

optional subject in Delhi University for the B.A. Pass course.

Item 15: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for additional staff in the University Library.

The Commission accepted the report of the Visiting Committee and approved the appointment of the following staff:

Professional Senior Grade II	(Rs. 500-800)	2
Professional Junior	(Rs. 250-500)	4
Professional Assistants	(Rs. 150-250)	4
Semi Professionals	(Rs. 80-220)	12

In this connection the Commission considered the question of departmental libraries in the universities and was generally of the view that departmental libraries should be limited to books and journals frequently needed by the departments and that such departmental libraries should be small and subject to the overall control of the main library.

Item 16: To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for the construction of a building for its Law Faculty.

The Commission approved the proposal of the Delhi University for the construction of a separate building for the Law Faculty of 33,000 sq.ft. plinth area.

Item 17: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. on the proposal of the Jadavpur University for improving facilities in the Department of Chemical Engineering and modernising degree courses in Chemical Engineering.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for improving facilities in the Department of Chemical Engineering in the Jadavpur University and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:

Non-recurring	Approved Expenditure.	50% share.
Building-11,000 sft.	2,20,000	1,10,000
Equipment	3,00,000	1,50,000
Furniture	24,000	12,000
Audio-visual aids	10,000	5,000
Books, journals etc.	25,000	12,500
	<u>5,79,000</u>	<u>2,89,500</u>

Recurring (Net ultimate deficit) 20,163 p.a. 10,082

9

-7-

Item 18: To fix the date and place for the next meeting of Commission.

It was decided that the next meeting be held in Delhi on the 20th of March at 10 A.M.

Additional Item 1: To consider a proposal received from the Inter-University Board of India that a system of automatic promotion of good teachers be introduced in the universities and special personal allowance be paid to teachers who have stagnated on the maximum of their pay scales.

The Commission decided that the suggestion regarding automatic promotion of teachers, etc., be referred to the universities for their views.

Addl. Item 2: To consider a proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that the recurring grant under the Three Year Degree Course scheme be paid on cumulative basis.

The Commission generally agreed to the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government subject to the condition that any such payment would be within the ceiling and covering the normally accepted items. It was also agreed that the same principle could be applied to any other university that might apply.

Addl. Item 3: To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Government (received from the Ministry of Education) for grants to be given to the State Universities for introducing the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

The Commission desired that the Chairman may appoint a committee and invite the Secretary of the U.P. Education Department to discuss with this committee the details of the proposal of the State Government.

Addl. Item 4: To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for a grant towards the Students' Union Building.

The Commission decided that especially in view of the paucity of funds, they could not give any grants to universities towards the cost of construction of Students' Union Buildings.

Additional Item 5: To consider the proposal of some universities for financial assistance towards the revision of salary scales of university Medical Officers.

Pending information regarding final allocation of funds for the University Grants Commission during the Third Plan period, the consideration of this item was postponed.

Addl. Item 6: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the proposed resolution in Parliament to set up Student Educational Financial Corporation of India.

The Commission was of the view that such a Corporation was neither feasible nor necessary particular in view of the fact that the University Grants Commission was assisting universities and colleges in the form of students aid funds and the Government of India had schemes for an expanding system of scholarships for university students.

Addl. Item 7: Construction of a Caretaker's House.

The Commission agreed that a Caretaker's House on the same lines as in other office buildings be constructed along with the servants quarters etc.

Addl. Item 8: To consider the request from some Banaras Hindu University teachers for withdrawal of the circular regarding their dismissal.

The Commission decided that legal opinion be obtained on this point and further action taken accordingly.

Addl. Item 9: To report that a sum of Rs. 37 crores would be available during the Third Five Year Plan for Higher Education other than Technical Education.

The Commission noted that the latest information from the Ministry of Education was that the funds to be allocated to the Commission would be Rs. 37 crores for higher education other than technical education during the third plan period.

The Commission desired that they should have an opportunity to discuss with the Planning Commission the whole question of the allocation of funds to the University Grants Commission before the Plan was finalized.

In the afternoon the Commission met the Vice-Chancellor

9

-9-

and members of the Executive Council, Deans, and Principals of Colleges of Delhi University, and had a general discussion with them on -(a) the provision of educational facilities for people in employment through Evening Colleges, and (b) the proposal of the Delhi University to provide Hindi as an alternative medium of instruction and to organize Directorates of Hindi and English to enable teachers and students to fit into the changing situation. On the first question several persons from the University spoke of their experience in conducting even/^{ing} colleges and also expressed views on the conditions under which facilities could be provided for working people to pursue degree courses. On the second question the Chairman first of all drew the attention of the university to the view conveyed to the Commission from the Ministry of Education that the Central Universities may have both Hindi and English as media of instruction. The representatives of the University explained the proposal made by the university for the gradual introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium of instruction in the Delhi University. The Chairman in conclusion thanked the University for giving their time to discuss this problem with the Commission and agreed to take into account the views expressed by the university in coming to a final decision on both the points of the university.

After the discussion the Commission met again in the Vice-Chancellor's office and resolved -

1. that pending the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to go into the question of evening colleges, the present Postgraduate Evening Institution at the Delhi University be continued on an experimental basis until 1964 i.e. the last admissions being

Contd..

10

-10-

for the academic session of 1962-64,

2. that until a decision about the final position of this institution was taken, no buildings be constructed separately for this institution.

Sd/-(Samuel Mathai)
Secretary.

Sd/-(V.S.Krishna)
Chairman.

11

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

APPENDIX I
(to U.G.C. Minutes dated 9.2.61)

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

I. LADY IRWIN COLLEGE - CONSTRUCTION OF
PRACTICE TEACHING UNITS.

The Lady Irwin College was paid the following grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission from time to time :-

Ministry of Education

(a) Building.	2,81,418.00	} Payments made } during 1950-51 } and 1954-55.
(b) Furniture.	1,30,454.00	

University Grants Commission.

Buildings (House keeping practice units and additional rooms in Science Block.	2,47,000 (paid during 1955-56).
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The completion of buildings still-left as sum of Rs. 90,151.00 with the College.

Subsequently the College submitted a proposal for the construction of House keeping flats attached to the practice teaching units already constructed . The proposal of the College was examined and Secretary, University Grants Commission approved the construction of these flats. The C.P.W.D. authorities to whom the plans and estimates ^{were} forwarded for comments have

P.T.O.

approved the estimates for Rs. 81,420/-. The College authorities have been permitted to utilize the balance available with them towards this.

2. INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN .
ADDITIONS TO HOSTEL BLOCK.

The authorities of the Indraprastha College for Women approached the Commission for the payment of a grant to the College for the construction of an additional Hostel Block for 40 students. The plans and estimates submitted by the College for this purpose were referred to the C.P.W.D. who have approved the estimated cost of Rs. 1,02,360.00. The Secretary, University Grants Commission has approved the construction of ^{the} Hostel at a cost of Rs. 1,02,360./- and sanctioned payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 76,770=00 on 75:25 basis.

3. ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE - INSTALLATION OF
SOUND AMPLIFYING SYSTEM IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

On receipt of a request from the College authorities Secretary, ^{U.G.C.} approved the installation of sound amplifying system in the Hall of the St. Stephen's College at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000/=, the grant payable to the College being restricted to the maximum of Rs. 2,000/= or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

4. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - CENTENARY GRANT
OF Rs. 1 CRORE - UTILISATION OF.

The Commission had earlier in their meeting held in 18-2-57 agreed that out of the grant of Rs. 1 crore sanctioned to the Bombay University in connection with its centenary programme, a sum of Rs. 37,50,000/- be kept as an endowment fund to be utilised for purposes to be defined by the University and approved by the

73

-3-

Commission. The balance of Rs. 62,50,000/- was to be utilised for the construction of buildings approved by the Commission. The University has now intimated that certain later Developments have necessitated their acquiring a University campus in North Bombay near Kote. Kalyam Village, Santa Cruz measuring about 230 acres at an approximate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. In the light of this development, the University has decided to drop the idea of creating an endowment fund as originally proposed and proposes now to utilise the entire amount of Rs. 1 Crore sanctioned to ^{them} under the centenary programme for a number of schemes all involving Non-recurring expenditure including the acquisition of the land for the new campus mentioned above. The Chairman, University Grants Commission has agreed to this decision of the University.

5. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES - IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS- APPROVAL OF THE COMMISSION OF.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 29th/30th June, 1960 approved the establishment of a Medical College at Banaras and decided that the proposal of the University be referred to a Committee. The Chairman, University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members:-

1. Dr. B.B. Dixit, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Dr. C.G. Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
3. Dr. C.S. Patel, President, Indian Medical Council, Bombay.
4. Dr. B.K. Anand, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
5. Dr. B.B. Bhatia, Professor of Medicine (Retd), Lucknow.

P.T.O.

14

Pending submission of their report the Committee recommended that the following Staff may be sanctioned for the New Medical College of the Banaras Hindu University:-

I. Department of Anatomy.

Professor	1
Reader.	1
Senior and Junior) Lecturers.)	4
Technician	1
Modeller	1
Store-Keeper	1
Lab. Assistant	1
Lab. Attendants	2

II. Department of Physiology

Professor	1
Reader	1
Senior and Junior) Lecturers.)	4
Technician	1
Lab. Assistants	2 (1 Senior & 1 Junior.)
Mechanic	1
Store-Keeper	1
Lab. Attendants	2

III. Department of Bio-Chemistry.

Reader in Bio-Chemistry	1
Reader in Bio-Physics	1
Senior or Junior) Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry)	1
Senior or Junior Lecturer) in Bio-Physics.)	1
Technician	1
Laboratory Assistants.	2
Laboratory Attendants.	2

15

In addition to the above the Committee recommended that a grant of Rs. 3,05,000/- may be sanctioned for the purchase of equipments and Library Books & Journals for the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry (i.e. Rs. 2,75,000/- for equipments and Rs. 30,000/- for Library Books & Journals) in the Medical College, subject to the condition that the equipment should be purchased in accordance with the scales laid down by the Indian Medical Council.

The Committee has recommended that the Scales of pay of the Staff sanctioned above in the Medical College of the University will be the same as are prevalent at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi and the University should adopt for its staff the same qualifications as are laid down for the staff of the Maulana Azad Medical College by the All India Medical Council.

The Chairman approved the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the staff and the grant for equipment and library books for the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry as above.

6. UNIFORMITY OF REQUIREMENT FOR DOCTORATE DEGREES - RECOMMENDATION OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE AS APPROVED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

The Commission had earlier in their meeting held on 9/10-2-1959 inter-alia accepted the recommendation of the Co-Ordination Committee that the Ph.D. Course should be open only to candidates who had already obtained a Masters' Degree.

76

-6-

The above decision of the Commission was communicated to all the Universities for their guidance. The Panjab University made an enquiry that whether for the Ph.D. Degree in the Medical Faculty the above requirement of Master's Degree was essential or a person holding the Degree of M.B.B.S. is eligible for the same. The matter was referred to the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, and they have advised that a candidate may appear for the Ph.D. in any subject 3 years after passing M.B.B.S. examination or one year after passing the M.Sc. examination in the same subject. The Panjab University have been informed accordingly.

7. APPROVAL OF THE SELECTION OF 77 CANDIDATES FOR THE AWARD OF POST-GRADUATE MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The selection Committee appointed for the purpose of recommending candidates for the award of post-graduate merit scholarships in Science subjects (1960-61) recommended for selection 222 candidates who were classified in the following categories in descending order of priority:

- i) Candidates having passed B.Sc. (Hons) in the first class and having secured first class in previous public examinations, i.e. Intermediate or Higher Secondary examination (52 candidates);
- ii) Candidates having passed the Hons: examination in first class and having obtained first position by merit in their respective Universities irrespective of their division in other previous examinations (18 candidates);

P.T.O.

- iii) Candidates having taken the Pass degree in B.A. or B.Sc. in Science subjects in first class and having been placed first in the list of merit, irrespective of their class in the previous examinations (40 candidates);
- iv) Candidates having Hons. Ist class but no 3rd class (47 candidates);
- v) Candidates having obtained the pass degree in first class with 75% or more marks (65 candidates);

The Committee felt that all the 222 candidates listed in Statement A, as classified under various categories given above, be given scholarships for the current year. Since all the 222 candidates could not be accommodated in the 100 available scholarships, the Committee recommended to the Commission ^{to} increase the number of scholarships to be awarded for 1960-61 from 100 to 222. Pending the increase in number of available scholarships, the Committee recommended that 70 candidates placed in categories I and II in the enclosed Statement A be selected immediately. This was agreed to by the Chairman.

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th and 31st December, 1960, resolved to increase the number of scholarships from 100 to only 150 for the current year. Therefore, candidates had to be selected for 80 scholarships (30 already available and 50 newly created) from among 152 candidates placed in categories III, IV and V. Since the Selection Committee had classified the recommended candidates in 5 categories of descending priority,

18

-8-

it followed that the 80 available vacancies be filled in that order. Hence all the 40 candidates placed in category III became immediately eligible for the scholarship. From category IV 40 of 47 candidates had to be selected. This was done by rejecting those of the candidates of this category whose percentage of marks at the B.Sc. examination was the lowest in the group. Thus candidates placed at No:s 123,141,146, 151,152,153,154,155, with only 60% marks, were not considered for the award. The consideration of candidates placed at Nos., 139 and 140 was postponed as their marks and percentage were not given in their applications. The rest of the 37 candidates in category IV became eligible for the scholarship on merit.

Thus, in accordance with the criteria suggested by the Selection Committee, all the 40 candidates placed in category III and 37 of the 47 candidates placed in category IV (as explained above) have been recommended for selection against the 80 vacancies. Sanction of awards has been conveyed to the selected candidates .

It has also been approved that all the vacancies that may arise in the award of these scholarships may be filled in by selecting the top-most (first 12) candidates placed in category V.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT 'A'

To Item 2 (7)

LIST OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR POST GRADUATE
MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS (SCIENCE) OF Rs. 100/- P.M.
DURING 1960-61

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Candidate</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>Category I Honour Throughout First Class</u>			
1.	R.V.Vidyanadha Ayar	Andhra	Chemistry
2.	A.Suryanarayana	-do-	-do-
3.	K.Srinivaschari	-do-	Geology
4.	A.Achyuta Rao	-do-	-do-
5.	K.Suryanarayana Murthy	-do-	-do-
6.	T.Sambasiva Sarma	-do-	-do-
7.	K.Srinivasa Rao	-do-	-do-
8.	Smt. Veshnubhalla Syamala Devi.	-do-	Mathematical Physics.
9.	G.Srinivasan	Annamalai	Chemistry
10.	V.Chandrasekharan Nair	-do-	-do-
11.	Dingare, S.B.	Bombay	Statistics
12.	Raghavachari (Kum)	-do-	-do-
13.	Mira Benerjee	Calcutta	Pure Mathematics
14.	Debabrata Karforma	-do-	Statistics
15.	Amal Bhattacharya	-do-	Zoology
16.	Bhairav Datta Joshi	Delhi	Chemistry
17.	Shamsher Khorana	-do-	-do-
18.	P.Chandrasekharan	-do-	Mathematics
19.	Miss Shashi Kala Limaye	-do-	-do-
20.	Miss Nirmal Kapoor	-do-	-do-
21.	Sudhendu Rai Chaudhari	-do-	Physics
22.	Rabi Mayumdar	-do-	-do-

P.T.O.

20

- 10 -

23. R. Chandra Sekharan Iyer	-Delhi	Physics
24. S. Ranganathan	-do-	-do-
25. Vijya Shankar Varma	-do-	-do-
26. N. Sreenivasan	-do-	-do-
27. Girindra Chandra Sarmat	Gauhati	Mathematics
28. Anatha Chandra Das	-do-	-do-
29. Deba Prasad Roy	Jadavpur	Chemistry
30. S. M. Sarangi	Karnatak	Mathematics
31. K. T. Goggi	-do-	Statistics.
32. P. K. Indera	Madras	Botany
33. Miss Chitkala Sadasivan	-do-	Biochemistry
34. P. S. Venkataramani	-do-	Organic Chemistry
35. K. Narsimhan	-do-	-do-
36. R. Bhima Rao	-do-	-do-
37. R. K. Nah rajan	-do-	-do-
38. K. K. Subramanian	-do-	-do-
39. B. Ramchandra Rao	-do-	Physical Chemistry
40. V. Subramanian	-do-	-do-
41. C. Anjana Murthy	Mysore	Chemistry
42. H. S. Anand Kumar	-do-	-do-
43. Smt. Vinodamma	-do-	Physics
44. Smt. L. S. Sudha	-do-	-do-
45. Raghavendra Rao C	-do-	-do-
46. R. Jayaram	-do-	-do-
47. R. Shivashankar	-do-	-do-
48. S. Sundaraj	-do-	Mathematics
49. K. Srinavashan	-do-	-do-
50. Inder Pal Singh	Panjab	-do-
51. Miss Gohhale Prem Yeshavent	Poona	Mathematics
52. Bhide B. M.	-do-	Statistics.

P.T.O



-14-

Category II = Honour First Class First.

53.	M.Jagadeswara Rao	Andhra	Statistics
54.	C.Chakkarvarty	Annamalai	Chemistry
55.	Pranab Kumar Lahiri	Calcutta	Pure Mathematics
56.	K.Ranjan	Delhi	Chemistry
57.	Sital Moorjani	-do-	Zoology
58.	Ramesh Chand Saxena	-do-	Mathematics
59.	Manash Ranjan Bandyopadhyay	Jadavpur	Geology
60.	Rabitosh Chakkravarty	Jadavpur	Geology
61.	Manmatha Nath Sarkar	-do-	Physics.
62.	Bhisham Sethi	Lucknow	Physics
63.	H.Abdul Kadar	Madras	Marine Zoology
64.	S.M.Gurusiddiah	Mysore	Botany
65.	S.Bhargava	-do-	Pure Mathematics
66.	B.N.Narahariachar	-do-	Physics
67.	Satnam Singh	Panjab	Botany
68.	Vishwa Chander	-do-	Mathematics
69.	R.Shantaram	Coona	Statistics
70.	V.R.Selvarajan	Sri Venkateswara	Zoology

Category III = Pass First Class First

71.	Shashi Bhushan Bansal	Agra	Physics
72.	Shankar Dutta Pandey.	-do-	-do-
73.	Tariq Aziz	Aligarh	-do-
74.	Prem Kumar Sharma	Allahabad	-do-
75.	P.K.Ponnaswamy	Annamalai	Botany
76.	V.Sankaran	-do-	Geology
77.	C.Srinivasan	-do-	-do-
78.	K.S.Ramalingam	-do-	Physics.

P.T.O.

22

-12-

79.	Rabindra Kumar Sinha	Bihar	Chemistry
80.	Ramnandan Prasad Singh	-do-	-do-
81.	Rameshwar Sati	-do-	Physics
82.	Bhaskar Rao M	Bombay	Statistics
83.	Miss Girija Subramaniam	Delhi	Physics
84.	M.S.Naik	Karnatak	Geology
85.	Betigiri Madhukar Gopala Rao	-do-	Nuclear Physics
86.	G.R.Desai	-do-	Statistics
87.	A.Ramesha Rao	-do-	Zoology
88.	D.Radhamma	Kerala	Chemistry
89.	E.P.Lily	Kerala	Chemistry
90.	G.Chandran	-do-	Physics
91.	Shendge Gopal Rajeshwar Rao	Marathwada	Mathematics
92.	Mrs Renuka Padmini Naidu	Osmania	Chemistry
93.	A.Naveen Chandra	-do-	Geology
94.	B.Satyanarayana	-do-	-do-
95.	Lakshmiranga Rao	-do-	Mathematics
96.	Bhismraj Rao	-do-	-do-
97.	I.Rana Rao	-do-	Physics
98.	K.C.Ganesh	-do-	-do-
99.	Miss Saroja Goplan	-do-	Statistics
100.	L.N.Joseph	-do-	-do-
101.	Miss Chenchel Uberoi	-do-	-do-
102.	Rajinder Jeet Nans	Panjab	Mathematics
103.	Guru Vachan Das	-do-	Physics
104.	Bhagwat Sharma	Patna	Geology
105.	Kala Sharad Chandra Gangadhar	Poona	Mathematics

P.T.O.

106.	Surendra Nath Mahajan	Rajasthan	Physics
107.	D.D.Bhawalkar	Saugar	-do-
108.	Manmath Kumar Nayak	Utkal	Mathematics
109.	P.Sree Kantha Reddy	Sri Venkateswara	Chemistry
110.	O.Dwarkanath.	-do-	Mathematics.

Category iv = Honours First Class but
no Third Class

111.	Kare Narayan Pathak	Allahabad	Physics
112.	Kameshwar Rao Chavali	Andhra	Botany
113.	Satyanandam Kottoju	-do-	-do-
114.	T.Kamala	-do-	-do-
115.	M.Pandurangarao	-do-	Geology
116.	M.Sarueshwara Rao	-do-	-do-
117.	D.B.James	-do-	Zoology
118.	K.S.Rajaraman	Annamalai	Chemistry
119.	G.Gragadurai	Annamalai	Chemistry
120.	D.Duraiswamy	-do-	Physics
121.	G.Varadharajan	Annamalai	-do-
122	S.Padmavathy	-do-	Zoology
123	Redhar G.T.	Bombay	Statistics
124	Sibdas Ghos	Calcutta	Botany
125	Man Mohan Johri	Delhi	Botany
126	Surendrabala Sethi	-do-	-do-
127	Ramesh Maheshwari	-do-	-do-
128	Mrdil Wahi	-do-	-do-
129	Karvita Ahluwalaia	-do-	-do-
130	Rajindra Lal Dhawan	-do-	Chemistry
131.	S.S.Talwar	-do-	-do-
132.	Satish Kumar Wason	-do-	-do-

(24)

133.	Durga Prasad Rao	Delhi	Physics
134.	V.P.Rastogi	-do-	Economic Statistics
135.	Kakwani Nanak Chand	-do-	-do-
136.	Kumud Chandra Barua	Gauhati	Geology
137	Brajendra Kumar Bhattachary	-do-	-do-
138	Pranab Kumar Muhari	Jadavpur	Mathematics
139	K.Srinivasam	Madras	Physics Chemistry
140	V.Kumaraswamy	-do-	Organic Chemistry
141	B.Rukmangada Reddy	-do-	Geology
142	R.Mani	Madras	-do-
143	C.Prasada Rao	Mysore,	Geology
144	C.V.Mohan	-do-	Mathematics
145	Karve Mohan Dattatraya	Poona	Botany
146	Bapat Balchandra V Vishwanath	-do-	Chemistry
147	Pandhare Eknath Dattatraya	-do-	Chemistry
148	Bapat S.D.	-do-	Physics
149	Dharane P.O.	Poona	Physics.
150	Miss Bapat Neela G.	-do-	-do-
151	Gohhale V.M.	-do-	-do-
152	Ramkrishna K.V.	Poona	Physics
153	Joshi Pralhad	-do-	-do-
154	Miss Ratna Parakhi Usha Krishna	-do-	Statistics
155	Medak Narsinh Diwkar	-do-	-do-
156	Bhab Hari Raghunath	-do-	Zoology
157	Paranjape Sadanand Yeshwant	-do-	-do-
<u>Category V = Pass First Class Marks Above 75%</u>			
158	Sheo Kumar Nigam	Agra	Physics
159.	Brajesh Kumar Jain	-do-	-do-
160.	Ram Swarup Chhabra	-do-	-do-
161.	Krishna Kumar Varma	Allahabad	Physics
162.	Pentayya, Naidu	Andhra	Chemistry
163	J.P.Felix	-do-	-do-
164	B.V.Ramalakshmi	-do-	-do-
165	Miss J.R. Manoranjani	-do-	Physics.
166	Siva Ram Krishna	-do-	Nuclear Physics.
167.	N.V.Purnachandra Rao	-do-	-do-
168.	V.Anand Rao	Banaras	Physics
169	Devendra Kumar Rai	-do-	-do-

(25)

170.	Rammurthy Devraj	Bombay	Mathematics
171.	Bapat LV (Kum)	-do-	Statistics
172.	Hira Lal Aggrawal	-do-	-do-
173.	Pritam Singh Grover	Delhi	Physics
174.	Sumati Lal B. Shabh	Gujarat	Mathematics
175.	S. Sudha	Kerala	Physics
176.	T.K. Parmeswaran Nair	Kerala	Physics
177.	A.G. Balkrishnan Nair	-do-	-do-
178.	N. Neelakandhan Bhatta theripad	-do-	-do-
179.	S. Narayana Iyer	-do-	-do-
180.	Sauthan N.	-do-	Applied Physics
181.	T.M. Krishnan Kutty Marar	-do-	-do-
182.	R. Chandramony	-do-	Mathematics.
183.	K. Mohanchandran	-do-	-do-
184.	K. Somaranjan	-do-	-do-
185.	D. Sridharan Pillai	-do-	-do-
186.	P.P. Chelladurai	-do-	-do-
187.	V. Sivaraman	-do-	Statistics.
188.	M. Rajalakshmy	-do-	-do-
189.	R. Seethalakshmy	-do-	-do-
190.	Shivanavidan K.	Kerala	Statistics
191.	M. Radhakrishnan	-do-	-do-
192.	T. Venu	-do-	-do-
193.	T.P. Venu Gopalan	-do-	-do-
194.	Sujatha K.M.	-do-	-do-
195.	S.S. Krishnanmurthy	Madras	Chemistry
196.	E. Raghavan	-do-	-do-
197.	N. Uma	-do-	-do-
198.	S. Lakshmikanthan	-do-	Physics

P.T.O.

(20)

-16-

199.	P. Subramaniam	Madras	Physics
200.	N. Rajappa	-do-	-do-
201.	Victor Anandar	-do-	Mathematics
202.	R. Narasiamban	-do-	-do-
203.	M. Arunchalam	-do-	-do-
204.	R. Suryanarayana	-do-	-do-
205.	S. Manickam	-do-	-do-
206.	P. R. Ranchandra Uppdyaya	-do-	-do-
207.	R. Lakshminarasimhan	Madras	Mathematics
208.	C. V. Ramaswamy	-do-	-do-
209.	Ramanathan Chetty C.K.	Mysore	Statistics
210.	Jagdish Rao I	-do-	-do-
211.	P. Jagan Mohan Reddy	Osmania	-do-
212.	Amar Singh	Panjab	Mathematics
213.	Agya Kaur Arora	-do-	-do-
214.	Ashit Das Gupta	Patna	Mathematics
215.	Tabmankar Madkan Visewanth	Poona	Statistics
216.	Ishwar Chandra Goel	Roorkee	Physics
217.	Suresh Kumar Mahajan	-do-	-do-
218.	A. Gautama	Sri Venkateswara	Chemistry.
219.	V. L. Narasimha Murty	-do-	-do-
220.	J. Krishna Mohjan Rao	Sri Venkateswara	Physics
221.	K. T. Radhakrishna	-do-	-do-
222.	Zakir Ahmed	Vikram	-do-

8. APPROVAL OF THE SELECTION OF 40 CANDIDATES
FOR THE AWARD OF POST GRADUATE RESEARCH
SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 200/P.M.
FOR 1960-61.

The Selection Committee appointed for the
purpose of selecting candidates for 100 vacancies
of research scholarship of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m.

P.T.O.

21/7/61

for the year 1960-61 recommended 53 candidates for selection. The rest of the vacancies, the Committee recommended, should be filled in after interviewing 102 candidates whom the Committee had recommended for the purpose. The Commission at its meeting held on December 30 and 31, 1960, approved these recommendations.

The following Interviewing Committees were appointed for the purpose of filling 47 vacancies of research scholarships:-

<u>Personnel of the Committee</u>	<u>Place of Interview</u>
1. Dewan Anand Kumar	Bangalore
2. Dewan Anand Kumar and Dr. B.D. Laroia	Madras
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia	Gujarat University
4. Dewan Anand Kumar, Dr. B.M. Johri and (Dr. D. Shankarayan)	U.G.C. Office
5. Dr. T.R. Seshadri and (Dr. V.S. Patankar)	U.G.C. Office.
6. Dr. Ram Bihari, Dr. F.C. Auluck and (Dr. J.N. Kaul)	U.G.C. Office

The number of candidates called for interview was 102. Only 59 appeared for the interview.

The six Committees mentioned above selected 40 candidates for 47 vacancies of research scholarships. The list of candidates selected is given in Statement B.

Dewan Anand Kumar, Chairman of the Selection Committee, suggested that the remaining vacancies may be filled in by the Secretary/Chairman if and when there are suitable candidates for the same. All the recommendations have been approved by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT B. to
ITEM 2. (c)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF
POST GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS OF
THE VALUE OF Rs. 200/- P.M. EACH IN SCIENCE
DURING 1960-61.

<u>NAME OF THE CANDIDATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>	
1. Shri Punnoose Mathew C.	Chemistry
<u>ALIGARH UNIVERSITY</u>	
2. Shri Khalid Zaheer Amani	Geography
3. Shri Syed Mehdi Hussain	Geography
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY</u>	
4. Shri Krishna Chandra Nand	Chemistry
5. Shri Shiva Narayan Lal	Mathematics
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>	
6. Shri Balabommala Audinarayana Deva Guru Prasad	Geophysics
7. Shri K. Subba Rao	Geophysics
8. Smt Uthankarai Radha	Physics.
9. Shri Ramlingam Sivaprakasam	Chemistry.
<u>ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY</u>	
10. Shri T. Venketeshwarlu	Zoology
<u>BANARAS UNIVERSITY</u>	
11. Shri Lakshmi Jagannadha Rao Avasarala	Chemistry
12. Shri Jai Prakash Tandon	Chemistry
13. Shri Phulgan Ram	Chemistry
<u>DELHI UNIVERSITY</u>	
14. Shri Bhim Sen Kapoor	Chemistry
15. Miss Usha Kumari Jagota	Zoology
16. Shri Inderjit Singh Marwaha	Anthropology
17. Shri Dibyendu Kanti Bhattacharya	Anthropology

29

-19-

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 18. | Shri Kaushal Kishore Srivastava | Chemistry |
| 19. | Shri Radhey Mohan Misra | Physics |
| 20. | Shri Tapan Kumar Bhattacharji | Geology |
| 21. | Shri Sunil Dutta | Mathematics |
| 22. | Shri Uma Shankar Bajpai | Mathematics |

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|
| 23. | Shri Aijaz Ahmed Khan | Physics |
| 24. | Shri Guntupalli Krishnarao | Physics. |
| 25. | Shri Gadwal Purushotham | Mathematics |
| 26. | Shri Kuppa Subharaya Sarma | Mathematics |
| 27. | Miss Zehra Mohammad Ali Khan | Zoology |
| 28. | Miss Rafia Medhi | Botany |

POONA UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| 29. | Shri Kulkarni Anant Rangarao | Botany |
| 30. | Shri S. Ananthanarayanan | Botany |
| 31. | Miss John Lizzie | Botany |

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|
| 32. | Shri Arun Kumar Gupta | Physics |
| 33. | Shri Sardar Lal Khanna | Physics |
| 34. | Shri Sati Prasad Banerjee | Chemistry |

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|
| 35. | Shri Mana Besh Mukherji | Botany |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 36. | Shri Pendarthy Krishna Mohan Rao | Botany |
| 37. | Shri Kundu Gourgopal | Zoology |
| 38. | Shri Krishan Lal Chadda | Horticulture |

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|
| 39. | Shri Sampat Roy Jain | Chemistry |
| 40. | Shri C.G. Ramachandran Nayar. | Chemistry. |

P.T.O.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRE

(a) ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

At its meeting held on 10-2-1959 the University Grants Commission approved a scheme for the establishment of Non-resident Students' Centres in the Universities and prescribed the facilities that should be provided in such centres.

The Andhra University forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre with plans estimates according to which the scheme was likely to cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR) for a building having a plinth area of 4744 sq.ft. The estimate includes the cost of electric and sanitary fittings. Since this scheme conformed to the standards laid down by the Commission for such centres and as the University agreed to meet the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/- (NR) the Chairman approved the proposal.

(b) GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

The Gujarat University submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students Centre in accordance with the specifications laid down by the University Grants Commission for such centres, estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,100/- (NR). The Chairman has approved the scheme. The Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 70,000/- (NR), and University has agreed to meet the expenditure over and above this amount.

P.T.O.

31

-21-

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRES IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Commission having brought the Government Colleges also under its purview for purposes of giving grants etc., it has been decided to extend the scheme of Non-Resident Students' Centre to Government Colleges also.

The proposals received from the following Government Colleges approved under Section 2(f) have been approved by the Chairman.

S.No.	Name of the University <u>College</u>	No. of N.R. Students expected to be benefited	Total estimated cost.	Commission's share.
1.	<u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(i) M.B.College Udaipur.	1721.	57,118	35,000
	(ii) S.M.K.College Jodhpur.	1648	50,000	35,000
2.	<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(iii) Sri Nilk- anteshwar College. Khandwa.	480	36,033	35,000
3.	<u>VIKRAM UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(iv) Govt. Hanidia College, Bhopal	1204	37,500	35,000

P.T.O.

10. DELHI UNIVERSITY - DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 37 dated the 8th July, 1958 and Res. No. 16 of 17/18th June, 1959 sanctioned the following posts for the development of the Department of Sociology under the Faculty of Social Sciences in Delhi University:-

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|----|
| Professor I | Reader I | Lecturers | 3. |
| Tech. Asstt. I | Research Scholars | | 2. |

2. The University approached the Commission with a proposal for the creation of posts of one clerk and one peon. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University, as these posts were considered necessary for the efficient working of the department.

11. DELHI UNIVERSITY - REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF THE EXISTING STAFF OF THE LIBRARY, IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 25 of 9th September, 1960 sanctioned additional staff for the library of the Delhi University including one post of Professional Senior and 3 posts of Professional Junior in the revised scales of pay as approved by the Commission vide Res. No. 4 of 11th October, 1960. The Commission decided that the revision of the scales of pay of the existing Professional staff in the libraries may be undertaken at the request of Universities in the III Five Year Plan.

On the Delhi University pointing out that the appointment of new additional staff in the revised scales would create administrative difficulties as

53

well as dissatisfaction amongst the existing staff and requesting that the salary of the existing professional staff may also therefore be revised simultaneously with the appointment of additional staff, the Chairman agreed to the revision of the salary scales of the existing professional staff of the University Library with effect from 1.1.1961.

12. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 17 of 14-4-1958 sanctioned two posts of Lab. Assistants @ Rs. 150/- p.m. fixed for the development of the department of Applied Psychology.

The University represented that the laboratory work could be speeded up and efficiency increased if the services of a whole-time Demonstrator^{were} available.

2. The request of the University for the post of Demonstrator in the scale of Rs. 200-20-300 in lieu of two sanctioned posts of Lab. Assistants @ Rs. 150/- p.m. was acceded to as the Commission's liability in respect of the post of one Demonstrator was less than that of the posts of two Lab. Assistants already approved by the Commission.

13. ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY - PROVISION OF A GARDEN IN THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

1. The University Grants Commission, vide Res. No. 11 of 1st November, 1955, approved the construction of a library building at the Annamalai University at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,00,000/- on usual sharing basis, the share of the Commission being Rs. 6 lakhs at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the cost.

34

-24-

2. On the completion of the building, the University approached the Commission for a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for developing a garden in front of the new library building.

3. The Commission vide Res. No. 31 of 29/30-6-1960 while approving the provision of a garden for the library building of the Aligarh Muslim University had agreed to the provision of a garden at 1% of the cost of the building.

4. The request of the Annamalai University for the provision of a garden for the University library at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000/- representing 1% of the cost of Rs. 9 lakhs of the building was agreed to on the same basis. The share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % will be Rs. 6,000/-. The University has been informed that the recurring expenditure involved in the maintenance of the garden will be its responsibility.

14. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 2(28) dated 9th September, 1960, approved the scheme of Sri Venkateswara University for the construction of 24 staff quarters (12 for grade I and 12 for grade II Lecturers) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,34,800 at 50% basis. The construction of these quarters is nearing completion.

2. The University approached the Commission for the construction of twenty four additional quarters for

P.T.O.

35

-25-

lecturers. The request of the University has been acceded to in view of its urgent need for accommodating teachers on the campus. The Commission's share will be Rs. 1,67,400 at 50% basis.

15. GAUHATI UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The Gauhati University approached the University Grants Commission for the construction of 20 staff quarters (4 for Professors and 16 for Readers) at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Commission has not so far given this University any financial assistance for the construction of staff quarters. The University's proposal for these quarters was approved in principle on the basis of the Commission's contributions being Rs. 3.5 lakhs at 50% of the cost of the scheme.

16. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

Banaras Hindu University started the construction of 110 quarters for its staff drawing salaries in the range of Rs. 60-149, Rs. 150-249 and 250-349 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,76,400/- without waiting for the final approval of the plans and estimates by the C.P.W.D. and incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 7 lakhs on the construction work. The irregularity of the procedure is under correspondence with the University. In the meantime the Vice-Chancellor made a special request that as the University was experiencing considerable difficulty owing to lack of funds, the Commission may make an adequate grant towards the scheme. In the circumstances a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was released to the University

P.T.O.

26

-26-

as an 'on account' grant subject to adjustment later on.

17. DELHI UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF
STAFF QUARTERS

The Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 16.5 lakhs to Delhi University for construction of staff quarters under the Second Five Year Plan. The University has already put up 7 quarters for Professors at a cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs. In addition to above request of the University for the construction of 4 B and 12 C Type quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,83,274/- has been approved.

18. AGRA UNIVERSITY - PAYMENT OF GRANT
TOWARDS THE RE-IMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST
ON THE LOAN PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
BOYS' HOSTEL

Grants Commission

1. The University vide Res. No. 2(7) of 30/31st August, 1957 approved the proposal of the Agra University for the construction of a Boys' Hostel for 50 students estimated to cost Rs. 2,61,000/- for which a loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was recommended for payment by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The loan has since been paid by the Government of India to the University.

2. It has been decided by the Government of India that grants to State Universities to cover the interest charges in respect of loans advanced by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission will be the concern of the Commission.

3. Accordingly an 'on account' grant of Rs. 10,000/- towards the re-imbursment of interest charges payable to the Government of India, has been sanctioned to Agra University.

P.T.O.

(37)

-27-

19. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH-CONSTRUCTION
OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The University Grants Commission, vide Res. No..3(40) of 29/30th June, 1960 approved the scheme of Sardar V.Vidyapeeth for the construction of 8 B type, 16 C type and 24 D Type quarters for teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,40,000/-. The University invited open tenders and the lowest tendered cost in respect of each type of quarters exceeded the approved cost by 26%.
2. The Local P.W.D. examined the tendered cost for these quarters and approved the enhance-^{ment of}the cost by 20% . The cost of these quarters was accordingly approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,88,000/- against the originally approved cost of Rs. 8,40,000/- . The share of the Commission will now be Rs. 4,94,000/-.

20. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY - CANCELLATION OF
THE SCHEME OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission vide resolution No. 3 dated 9/10th February, 1959 approved the scheme of Calcutta University for the development of its department of Applied Psychology under the Second Five Year Plan .

2. The Commission vide resolution No 5 of 4th October, 1957 had decided that whenever a University failed to implement an approved scheme either with regard to the construction of building or appointment of staff within a year of its sanction, the sanction should be considered as having lapsed and a fresh consideration of the proposal would be necessary, if it is to be taken up again.



3. The University of Calcutta could not implement the scheme without a period of one year of its sanction. The approval of the Commission to the scheme was accordingly withdrawn and the University informed that if it so desires the scheme may be included in the III five year plan for the consideration of the Commission.

21. M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA - APPROVAL TO
TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE & READER IN ECONOMETNIS

The M.S. University of Baroda appointed the following staff in the departments of Political Science and Economics with teaching experience as under:-

	<u>Name of the teacher</u>	<u>Teaching experience</u>
(i)	Prof. A.H. Somejee Professor of Political Science.	7 years.
(ii)	Dr. Lalgudi, Reader in Econometrics	Nil.

2. The Commission while prescribing minimum qualifications for the appointment of teachers has laid down that teachers to be appointed as Professors and Readers should have teaching experience of 10 years & 5 years respectively to their credit.

The University intimated that in spite of country wide advertisement of these posts the University could get one application only for each of the above posts and the selection Committee recommended the appointment of the above mentioned teachers to their respective posts. In view of this explanation, the Chairman as a very special case approved the appointment of the teachers.

39

22. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEOLOGY IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No 23 dated 26th/27th September, 1958, accepted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the development of Museology in Indian Universities and agreed that as^a first^{step} training courses be provided in the Universities ^{of} Calcutta & Baroda at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,000/- (NR) & Rs. 21,000/- (R)p.a.

The progress of the scheme was reviewed by a Committee, on 25.4.60 and at the suggestion of this Committee the scheme was further examined in September, 1960, at a joint meeting of the representatives ^{Board} of the Central Advisory^{of} Museology and of the University Grants Commission. The report of this meeting is attached (Annexure I).

The relevant extracts of the report of the joint Committee viz paragraph 9 to 18 has been sent to the Baroda & Calcutta Universities for necessary action.

23. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - REASSESSMENT OF THE GRANTS ADMISSIBLE UNDER THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE SCHEME.

The following grants were approved for the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme:-

	<u>N.R.</u>	<u>R.p.a.</u>
1. Women's College	2,75,000	40,000
2. Central Hindu College.	75,000	25,000
3. Science College	75,000	25,000
4. Central Hindu College, Kamachha.	3,00,000	70,000
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Total:-	7,25,000	1,60,000

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These amounts were approved on the proposal of the University to convert each of the four Colleges to a three-year degree college. But while the Colleges mentioned at 1, 2 & 3 were converted by the University as proposed the Central Hindu College, Kanachha was developed as a pre-professional and pre-University College.

Further, one more year (Pre-University) had been added to the Colleges mentioned at 2 & 3, which were running III & IV year classes earlier. Hence these colleges were reclassified as shown under on the scales admissible to Colleges of the corresponding type.

	<u>College</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>R</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1.	Women's College	2,75,000	40,000
2.	Central Hindu College.	1,60,000	35,000
3.	Science College.	2,50,000	40,000
	Total	6,85,000	1,15,000

These estimates have been conveyed to the University. The share of the Commission will be limited to 50% of the expenditure.

24. THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS - TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF THE THREE-YEAR DEGREE COURSE.

At its meeting held on the 30th October, 1959 the Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Madras to provide facilities for the training of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools (a natural outcome of the introduction of the three-year degree course) and agreed to give financial assistance for a period

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(41)

of 3 years to the extent of Rs. 54,700 (R) p.a. and Rs. 1,33,333 (NR) as the share of University Grants Commission, the total cost of the scheme being Rs. 1,09,400 (R) and Rs. 2,00,000 (NR). The details of the recurring expenditure are as under:-

(i) Staff. (a) One Reader and one Lecturer for each of the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Mathematics.	Rs. 55,200-00
(b) One lecturer for each of the subjects of History, English and Tamil.	20,400-00
(ii) Other Laboratory staff	7,700-00
(iii) Laboratory stores	12,000-00
(iv) Library Books	5,000-00
(v) Provident Funds leave allowance etc.	9,100-00
Total:-	<u>1,09,400-00</u>

The action of the University in regard to the implementation of the scheme was as follows:-

- (1) The scheme was implemented in 1959-60 with part-time staff and the expenditure thereon was fully met by the University.
- (2) Two Lecturers were appointed in the place of one Reader and one Lecturer approved, for the Department of Mathematics.
- (3) A Demonstrator was appointed in lieu of two laboratory attenders.

The University requested the Commission (a) to treat the scheme as having been implemented with effect from 1960-61 instead of 1959-60 and (b) to approve the changes in the appointment of the staff as noted above. The request of the University has been accepted especially as these changes will not increase the financial liability of the Commission.

42

-32-

25. S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY - ASSISTANCE
FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR
PRE-UNIVERSITY CLASS

The S.N.D.T. University used to offer a three-year degree course after matriculation until 1959, when to fall in line with the national-pattern of collegiate education it introduced the pre-university class for which purpose the University Grants Commission released grants on the usual sharing basis. As a corollary, the recurring grant was given to enable the University to recruit additional staff for the pre-University class only.

The University represented that the appointment of teachers for a particular class (pre-University class in this case) is not an economic proposition and requested that the scope of the present sanction might be enlarged so as to allow the college authorities to appoint additional staff for improving the teacher-pupil ratio and the standard of instruction generally in the college as a whole.

The suggestion of the University has been accepted subject to the condition that the total recurring expenditure remains within the ceiling prescribed by the first Deshmukh Committee.

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27-1/61

43

26. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - FURNITURE
FOR THE GEOLOGY LABORATORY BUILDING

On the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee the Commission at their meeting held on 1-11-1955, sanctioned the scheme for construction of a building for the Geology Department, Aligarh Muslim University, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000/-. Later, on the basis of the plans & estimates submitted by the University, the Commission agreed to the enhancement of the grant to Rs. 3,44,000/-. Construction is now complete and the building is ready for occupation. As the building grant of Rs. 3,44,000/- did not cover the cost of furniture, the University submitted additional estimates for this purpose. The C.P.W.D. advised that as there were no standard rates for furniture, the Universities may prepare estimates of furniture on the basis of tenders received from local furniture dealers. The grants for furniture for Science laboratory buildings are sanctioned at the rate of 10 to 15 % of the building cost. On this basis a grant of Rs. 51,600/- was sanctioned to Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of furniture for the Geology Department Building.

27. PANJAB UNIVERSITY - ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE
FOR LABORATORY SERVICES, FITTINGS AND
FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENTS
OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY,
MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committees which assessed the needs of the Panjab University for the Development of Higher Scientific and Education/Research during the Second Five Year Plan,

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-34-

the Commission at its meetings held on 25th March, 1957 and 8th July, 1958 sanctioned non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 37,26,666/- (inclusive of laboratory services, fittings and furniture) for the construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geography and Geology.

In August, 1959 and June, 1960, the Panjab University submitted plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the above mentioned Science Departments. The Commission approved the plans and estimates of these buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,95,078/-. Although the estimated cost of these buildings remained well within the Commission's sanction, it did not include however the cost of special laboratory services, fittings and furniture.

In June, 1960, the Registrar, Panjab University, requested the Commission to sanction $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total cost of buildings for special laboratory services, fittings and furniture. While approving the construction of buildings for Science Departments under phase II of the programme of the Panjab University, the Commission at its meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 considered this proposal and "authorised the Chairman to look into this matter and do whatever was necessary".

The Commission generally agrees to an expenditure on laboratory services i.e. gas, water drainage and electric connection and furniture at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the cost of buildings. The actual cost of buildings under reference was Rs. 22,11,102/- and hence

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the cost of all services, fittings and furniture at 1/3rd came to Rs. 10,70,367/- approximately. The amount of Rs. 4,27,570/- being the cost of internal watersupply, sanitary installation and electric installation, already provided in the detailed estimates, was deducted from the total amount of Rs. 10,70,367/- and accordingly an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,42,797/- for special laboratory services, fittings and furniture for buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geography & Geology was approved by the Chairman and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 4,28,531/- (being 2/3rd of total approved expenditure of Rs. 6,42,797/-) to the University of Panjab for this purpose.

28. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY - ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, TIRUPATI.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission at its meeting held on 9/10th February 1959, approved an expenditure of Rs. 18,90,000/- for the construction of buildings (including laboratory services) for the establishment of an Engineering College at Tirupati. In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission, the Registrar, Sri Venkateswara University, submitted preliminary plans and estimates for the buildings which have been examined and the University has been asked to proceed with the preparation of final plans and estimates and to invite tenders for the construction of buildings.

As the construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering College was likely to take some

time and the University had already started conducting the second year classes of the 4 year degree course, the University submitted a proposal for the construction of two temporary halls at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 87,500/-. The Chairman, as a special case, approved an expenditure of Rs. 80,000/- to be shared on the basis of 50:50 between the Commission and the University/and or the State Government for the construction of these halls.

29. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY - FURNITURE FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

The Commission had approved earlier the construction of a building for the Department of Botany, Saugar University, covering ^aplinth area of 9,745 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,15,900/- (Commission's $\frac{2}{3}$ rd share being Rs. 1,43,933/-). Later, the University sought Commission's approval for an additional expenditure of Rs. 40,885/- for providing furniture and fittings in the new building. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-15 % of the cost of the building, an expenditure of Rs. 27,000/- for purchase of furniture etc was approved and a grant of Rs. 18,000/- being $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the approved cost, was sanctioned to Saugar University for this purpose.

30. REVISED SCALES OF PAY FOR OFFICERS AND
STAFF IN THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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The Commission/their meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960 approved the revised scales of pay of the officers and staff of the University Grants Commission on the basis of the Pay Commission's Recommendations vide additional item No.1. There were certain posts of Assistants in the grade of Rs. 160-10-330 in the

University Grants Commission which were subsequently upgraded in the scale Rs. 160-10-300-EB-15-450 w.e.f. 1.12.59. As the revised scales have been given effect from 1.7.59 it is necessary to specify the corresponding scale to cover the incumbents of the scale of Rs. 160-10-330 also from the period 1.7.59 to 30.11.59. Accordingly revised corresponding scale of pay viz Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 has been adopted to cover these cases.

31. JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT TO SHRI BANKIM CHANDRA MUKHERJEE.

The University of Jadavpur requested the Commission for payment of a grant on 50:50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Sri Bankim Chandra Mukherjee, Reader of Geology in the Jadavpur University, to enable him to participate in the Annual Conference of the International Commission for Coal Petrology to be held at Krefeld and Essen (West Germany) in May, 1961. Sri Bankim Chandra Mukherjee has been specially requested by the authorities of the International Commission for Coal Petrology to participate in the proceedings as the representative from India.

The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.2,000/- on 50:50 basis towards his travel expenses.

32. PAYMENT ^{OF} ARREARS OF SALARIES TO COLLEGE TEACHERS UNDER MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

Mysore University requested the Commission to contribute its share at 80% of the total increased expenditure towards the arrears of salaries of the

48

teachers of the following 4 colleges viz., Central College, Bangalore, Maharani's College for Women, Mysore; Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore; and R.C.College of Commerce, Bangalore upto 23-6-60 when they were taken over by the Mysore Government. In view of the fact that the teachers of these colleges were under full administrative control and discipline of the University upto 23-6-60 and that the State Government and Mysore University had already made payments to them according to the scales of pay approved by the Commission for the University teachers of Mysore University, the Chairman agreed to the request of the Mysore University and decided to release necessary grants for this purpose.

The payment of Rs. 10 lakhs made for this purpose, has already been reported at the Commission's meeting held on 30 and 31st December, 1960.

33. QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF - FOR PURPOSES OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION'S SCALES OF PAY.

In the light of recommendations of the Library Committee the Chairman /Secretary decided that the Professional Library staff should possess the following minimum qualifications in order to be put on the University Grants Commission scales of pay:-

Professional Junior	First or second class B.A./ B.Sc/B.Com. degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science degree (two year course).
	First or second class M.A/ M.Sc. degree and first or second class B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science.
Professional Senior (Reader)	(a) First or second class B.A./ B.Sc/B.Com degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science

P.T.O.

degree (two year course).

First or second class M.A./ M.Sc degree and first or second class B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science.

- (b) 5 years' experience as Librarian or of working in a responsible professional capacity in a Library.

Professional Senior (Professor)

- (a) First or second class B.A/ B.Sc/B.Com. degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science degree (two year course) or

First or second class M.A/ M.Sc degree and first or second class B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science.

- (b) At least 10 years' experience as Librarian or of working in a responsible professional capacity in a Library.
- (c) Recognised research experience or work on special projects.

34. FIXATION OF PAY OF SENIOR TEACHERS IN THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY

On receipt of representations from the affiliated colleges of Mysore University that the Commission had not, as in other Universities, prescribed a separate scale of pay for Senior teachers who were not Heads of Departments, the Chairman/Secretary decided that such senior teachers may be given Heads of Departments scale of pay, i.e., Rs. 250-500 to the extent of 20% of the total and permanent teaching staff of the college including the Heads of Departments.

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Item No. 2 (Contd.)

35. GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:- Revival of the Scheme for the construction of Laboratory buildings.

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the needs of the Gujarat University during the Second Five Year Plan the Commission at its meeting held on 14th April, 1959 amongst other things had approved an expenditure of Rs. 11,50,000/- for the construction of Science building, the University Grants Commission share being Rs. 7,70,000/-. The University however, inspite of repeated reminders could not submit plans and estimates in respect of the proposed buildings and failed to implement the scheme pertaining to the construction of science buildings. The sanction of the scheme so far it related to construction of buildings was subsequently cancelled in accordance with the resolution of the Commission of 4th October, 1957 to the effect that wherever a University fails to implement an approved scheme within a year of the sanction of the scheme, the sanction should be considered as having lapsed and fresh consideration of the proposal is necessary if it is to be taken up again. The matter was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th September, 1959. The University was informed of this in October, 1959.

The University later on submitted the plans and preliminary estimates and vide its letter in September, 1960 gave the following reasons for the non-implementation of the scheme and the delay in the submission of plans and estimates:-

i) The architect to whom the work was entrusted had to go abroad twice;

ii) The deliberations of the building committee and the syndicate in this regard could not be finalised till the end of August, 1960.

iii) The proposed University Campus lies within the green belt area of the Ahmedabad Corporation where no constructions are normally allowed. It was only after much correspondence with the Municipal Corporation that, formally on 20th July, 1960 the University obtained permission to develop this area for the University Campus.

The Registrar also assured that the University was very anxious to build up the laboratories as early as possible and requested that the building schemes cancelled by the Commission in October, 1959 may be revived. In view of the reasons given by the University for the non-implementation of the scheme and also in view of the assurance given by the Registrar, approval was accorded to the revival of the scheme for the construction of the buildings.

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Annexure I to Item No. 2(22)
U.G.C. Meeting,
9th Feb. 1961.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Committee on Museology held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 5th and 6th September, 1960.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, including some members of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and some experts, to consider the question of further expansion or modification of the present course of museology introduced by the Commission. The committee consisted of the following:-

- 1.) Dr. Moti Chandra,
Director, Prince of Wales Museums of Western India, Bombay.
- 2.) Dr. S.T. Satyamurti,
Superintendent, Govt. Museum, Madras.
- iii) Shri D.K. Hingorani,
Assistant Educational Adviser,
Ministry of S.R. & C.A., & Member-Secretary of the Central Advisory Board of Museums.
- iv) The Head of the Department of Museology,
University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
- v) The Head of the Department of Museology,
M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- vi) Shri A. Ghosh,
Director General of Archaeology.
- vii) Mrs. Grace L. McCann Morley,
Director, National Museum, Janpath,
New Delhi.
- viii) Dr. K.N. Puri,
Assistant Director, National Museum,
Janpath, New Delhi.
- ix) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray,
Bagiswari Professor of Fine Arts,
University of Calcutta, Calcutta.

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4. The meeting began with a brief account of the circumstances leading to the establishment of the diploma course in museology in the M.S. University of Baroda and in the University of Calcutta under the 2nd Five Year Plan. The main points of discussion were as under:-

- a) Suitability of the diploma course in museology adopted by the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta.
- b) Whether the course of studies was to be covered in a period of one year or two years.
- c) Employment of part-time teachers - its necessity and justification.
- d) Employment potentialities available in the museums of the country for trained personnel.

5. Shri D.K.Hingorani, Member-Secretary, Central Board of Museums, described the policy of the Government of India about the museums in the country. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs proposed to set up National Museums in different regions in India. In addition to the National Museums, the Central Government also has a scheme to give assistance for the re-organization and development of a number of important State museums and also regional and district museums all over the country. The Ministry of S.R. & C.A. have proposed suitable allocation for the development of the museums of different categories under the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(53)

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There was, however, difficulty about getting trained personnel to organize and supervise the museums. Proper education and training of the staff to be employed in the museums was a pre-requisite for the success of the scheme. The Government of India appreciated the initiative taken by the University Grants Commission in providing a diploma course in museology in the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta. The Government of India tried to provide training in museology for the staff employed in private museums, but the response to this move was poor. One of the reasons for the poor response was, perhaps the low pay of the staff and the lack of cooperation from employers who seldom pay necessary expenses to the members of the staff willing to undergo the training.

6. It was pointed out that there were some 300 museums in the country including non-descript ones. Of these only some 75 museums could be taken into account for purposes of employment and only 30 could employ staff at a fairly high level. Each of these latter type of museums normally requires some 5 trained persons. It was also made clear that the employment of permanent staff in the University departments in museology would depend on the continuity of the course introduced by the University Grants Commission during the subsequent plan periods. But it was felt that there would be a steady expansion and improvement of museums at different levels, and that therefore the demand for qualified personnel in museum service would increase as the years go by. In the absence of professional associations in India for imparting

P.T.O.

59

training in museology, the universities could render useful service by providing the training.

7. It was further felt that the cooperation between museums and universities of the country would be very useful in maintaining a proper academic and technical standard of teaching in museology.

8. The Committee therefore agreed that the teaching of museology had a definite place in the universities in India and should be put on a sound and permanent footing.

9. It was agreed that the diploma course in museology should ^{ordinarily} be open only to students who had passed the M.A. or M.Sc. examinations but that students with B.A. or B.Sc. degrees who had some experience in the field or who could satisfy the university authorities about their aptitude for the subject might also be admitted.


10. For the present the diploma course might be restricted to the universities of Baroda and Calcutta. These universities were expected to keep themselves in touch with other universities and with the museums of the country about the admission of students and employment of trained persons.

11. The duration of ^{the} course should continue to be two years.

12. The number of students admitted into the diploma course in each of the two universities should not exceed 12 in a year.

13. The syllabus of the courses of studies in the two universities should have a general uniformity in standard as far as practicable. The drawing up of

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the syllabus, might be left to the academic bodies of the universities. The committee, however, felt that a reasonable balance should be maintained between the academic and the technical aspects of the course of studies in museology. The Universities, particularly the M.S. University of Baroda, might be advised to modify the present course so as to give proper emphasis to both these aspects.

14. The work of teaching should be done mainly by the whole-time teachers. Part-time men specialised in a particular branch might be employed to help the universities. The whole-time staff is to consist of a Head of the Department who should have at least the status of a Reader and 2 Lecturers, one of whom should be a specialist on the scientific side and the other a specialist on the historical and art side. The part-time staff may be appointed according to the requirements of each university.

15. The Department of museology should also have the cooperation of the departments in the university. It should be ^{possible} to arrange for some lectures jointly with the other departments such as that of Archeology, Sanskrit, Zoology, etc.

16. Students with Master's degrees in subjects like History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Natural Sciences and other allied subjects who might like to work on some special aspect of museology at a higher level may be permitted to work for the doctorate degree under proper supervision.

17. The proposal to have research fellowships in museology might be kept in abeyance for the time being.

26

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The institution of research fellowships will depend on the nature of the progress made and the standard reached in teaching in the diploma course in museology.

18. The Universities may be advised to keep in touch with the University Grants Commission about the progress of the diploma course in museology and offer suggestions for its improvement. But it was agreed that ~~courses~~ ^{as now} recommended by the Committee Universities should ^{be} ~~be~~ tried out for some years before ~~any~~ further change is proposed.

19. It was understood that Mr. Georges Henri Riviere, and Mr. Raymonde Frin, who are connected with the UNESCO and are experts in this particular field were likely to visit India soon. Their advice might be useful for the development of museology in India. If possible seminar of teachers and experts in museology might be arranged by the University Grants Commission during their short stay in the country.

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(57)

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

APPENDIX II
(to U.G.C. Minutes dated 9.2.61)

961.

Statement of grants paid and
expenditure incurred after the last meeting
of the Commission held on 30/31-12-1960.

S.No.	Name of University/ College.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rajasthan University.	Grants to Universities to become corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 3,333/-
2.	Roorkee University.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission.	Rs. 5,500/-
3.	M.S. University of Baroda.	-do-	Rs. 3,000/-
4.	Madras University.	-do-	Rs. 6,499.92 (including Rs. 999.92 NP. as balance towards 1959-60).
5.	Rajasthan University.	-do-	Rs. 5,500/-
6.	Bombay University.	-do-	Rs. 4,000/-

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58

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Madras University.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 750/-
8.	Banaras Hindu University.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Kunwar Rajendra Prasad Pandey.	Rs. 200/-
9.	The Principal Assumption College, Changanacherry.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Miss Cicilimma Mathew.	Rs. 300/-
10.	The Principal, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Ravindranatha Kaimal.	Rs. 250/-
11.	Nagpur University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhavan (1st instalment).	Rs. 20,000/-
12.	Panjab University.	-do-	Rs. 20,000/-
13.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Fourth instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 9,47,500/-
14.	Banaras Hindu University.	-do-	Rs. 13,87,500/-
15.	Delhi University.	-do-	Rs. 6,75,000/-
16.	Visva-Bharati.	-do-	Rs. 3,43,750/-
17.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	-do-	Rs. 9,25,000/-
18.	Madras University.	Construction of Centenary Buildings.	Rs. 5,00,000/-

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59

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	Purchase of furniture for hostel.	Rs. 4,386/-
20.	Ramjas College.	Sinking of tube well.	Rs. 9,000/- Ist instalment.
21.	Indian School of International Studies.	Development Budget-salary of three Research Assistants and one Technical Assistant.	Rs. 1,833.11 NP Final instalment for 1959-60.
22.	R.S.D.College, Ferozepur (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 600/- (Last instalment).
23.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Agra University).	Extension of boys' hostel (already reported).	Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment)
24.	Agra College, Agra (Agra University).	Construction of hostel Kitchen blocks. Approved cost Rs. 23,668/-, Commission's share Rs. 11,834/-.	Rs. 4,000/- (Ist instalment)
25.	Tikka Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost raised from Rs.6,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- and Commission's share raised from Rs.4,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-.	Rs. 4,000/- (Ist instalment)
26.	N.A.S.College, Meerut (Agra University).	1.Purchase of Library Books (already reported). 2.Purchase of calculating machines (already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (3rd instalment) Rs. 1,049/- (Last instalment).
27.	M.K.P. College, Dehradun (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs.7,500/-. Commission's share Rs. 5,000/-.	-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28.	Sanatan Dharm College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).	1. Purchase of Library furniture. Approved expenditure Rs.15,000/- University Grants Commission's share Rs.10,000/-. 2. Construction of Library building (already reported).	- Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment).
29.	Bahu Shiv Nath Agrawal Degree College, Mathura (Agra University).	Construction of Library building and purchase of books and furniture (already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 1,000/- (1st instalment)
31.	Andhra Loyala College, Vijaywada (Andhra University).	1. Purchase of Library books (already reported) 2. Construction of a men's hostel. Approved expenditure Rs. 2,50,000/- University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,25,000/-.	Rs. 8,000/- (1st instalment) -
32.	D.A.V. College, Siwan (Bihar University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (1st instalment)
33.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay (Bombay University).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (already reported).	Rs. 8,000/- (2nd instalment)
34.	Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	1) Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment) 2) Rs. 15,000/- (4th instalment)

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(67)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35.	Triveni Devi Bhalotia College, Raniganj (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
36.	Banwari Lal Bhalotia College, Asansol (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment)
37.	Kalna College, Kalna (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
38.	Garhbata College, Garhbata (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
39.	Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. Approved cost Rs. 3,69,966/-. University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,80,000/-.	-
40.	Karimganj College, Karimganj (Gauhati University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (1st instalment)
41.	Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong (Gauhati University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 6,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,000/-.	-

(Contd....6.)

62

(1) (2) (3) (4)

42.	M.L. K. Degree College, Balrampur (Gorakhpur University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 3,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 2,000/-.	-
43.	J & J College of Science, and C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad (Gujrat University).	1. Construction of Library building (already reported). 2. Construction of a men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment) Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
44.	Vijay College, Vijapur (Karnatak University).	Construction of Women's hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,23,260/-. Commission's share Rs. 92,445/-.	Rs. 30,000/- (1st instalment)
45.	St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).	1) Construction of Laboratory building. Approved cost Rs. 20,520/-. Commission's share Rs. 13,675/-. 2) Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs. 19,070/-. University Grants Commission share Rs. 12,710/-.	Rs. 8,000/- (1st instalment)
46.	Mahila Vidyalaya Lucknow, (Lucknow University).	Purchase of Library furniture and books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,500/- (2nd instalment)
47.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras University).	Purchase of Library books and journals. Approved expenditure Rs. 26,700/-. Commission's share Rs. 13,560/-.	-

(Contd...7.)

63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48.	Dayanand College, Hissar (Panjab University).	Construction of men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment)
49.	Sohan Lal Training College, Ambala (Panjab University).	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipments (already reported).	Rs. 4,000/- (2nd instalment)
50.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Construction of laboratory building and purchase of library books (already reported).	Rs. 10,414/- (Last instalment)
51.	Ahir College, Rewari (Panjab University).	Construction of men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 6,356/- (Last instalment)
52.	Lyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur (Panjab University).	Construction of women's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
53.	Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala Cantt. (Panjab University).	Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs. 25,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 16,670/-.	Rs. 5,000/- (1st instalment)
54.	Nirmala College, Coimbatore (Madras University).	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs.6,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,000/-.	-
55.	Dayanand College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University).	Construction of a men's hostel (already reported).	1.Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment) 2.Rs. 10,000/- (IVth instalment).

(Contd.....8).

64

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(1) (2) (3) (4)
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56. Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sardarshahr (Rajasthan University). Purchase of laboratory equipment and library books (already reported). Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment).

57. Savitri Girls' College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University). Construction of a women's hostel (already reported). Rs. 20,000/- (4th instalment)

58. Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh (Rajasthan University). Purchase of laboratory equipment (already reported). Approved cost reduced from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 13,900/-. Commission's share reduced to Rs. 9,266/-.

10

65

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
59.	Panjab.	Fifth instalment for construction of III Hostel Building. (Approved cost Rs. 11,00,000/-. Commission's share at 50% Rs.5,50,000/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 3,75,000/-).	Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
60.	Banaras.	First instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Estimated cost and Commission's share Rs. 10,76,000/-).	Rs. 7,00,000 (NR)
61.	Aligarh.	Ist instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs.9,89,200/-).	Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
62.	Rajasthan.	Third instalment for construction of a Men's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 5,74,200/-. Commission's share @ 50% Rs. 2,87,100/-). Grant paid previously Rs.2,00,000/-).	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
63.	Baroda.	First instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 2,08,038/-. Commission's share @ 50% Rs.1,04,019/-).	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
64.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	Ist instalment for construction of Women's hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 6,24,111/-. Commission's share @ 75% Rs. 4,68,000/-).	Rs. 75,000 (NR)
65.	Agra.		

(Contd.....o).

66

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
65. Agra.	First instalment for reimbursement of interest accrued on the loan of Rs. 2,00,000/- paid by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Commission towards construction of Boys' Hostel.		Rs. 10,000 (NR)
66. Aligarh.	IIInd instalment for salaires of staff for the teaching of South Indian languages.		Rs. 9,000 (NR)
67. Patna.	Ist instalment for Research in Social Welfare. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 9,800/-).		Rs. 3,000 (NR)
68. Lucknow.	Purchase of copies of Indian National Bibliography from the Central Reference Library, Calcutta.		Rs. 642.60 NP. (NR)
69. Delhi.	-do-		Rs. 1,055.70 NP. (NR)
70. Kerala.	-do-		Rs. 550.80 NP (NR)
71. Allahabad.	-do-		Rs. 183.60 NP (NR)
72. Gujarat.	-do-		Rs. 642.60 NP. (NR)
73. Kerala.	Publication of learned research works. (Approved cost Rs. 1,282/- . Commission's share at 50% Rs.641/-).		Rs. 641.00 NP (NR)

(Contd.....!!).

67

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
74. Delhi.	Ist instalment for Establishment of Department of Urdu. (Approved cost Rs. 18,855/- (R) and Rs.16,640/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000 (R) Rs. 10,000 (NR) ----- Rs. 20,000 -----	
75. Delhi.	Token grant for holding 11th Annual Session of the All India English Teachers Conference.	Rs. 4,000/-(NR)	
76. Delhi.	Development of Philosophy and Psychology - establishment of Psychological Laboratory (Rs. 12,000/- for salary of staff and Rs. 4,000/- for contingencies).	Rs. 16,000 (R)	
77. Delhi.	Salary of Assistant to the Editor, Delhi University Urdu Studies.	Rs. 4,000 (R)	
78. Delhi.	Salary of staff and purchase of Furniture in Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Rs. 2,332.51 adjusted being unspent balances out of grant paid for Ramjas College Building.	Rs. 5,500 (R) Rs. 3,000 (NR) -- -- -- Rs. 8,500 -----	
79. Aligarh Muslim University.	Ist instalment for development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities for purchase of books and journals etc. for Departments of English, Commerce and Law. (Approved cost Rs. 70,000/-).	Rs. 25,000 (NR)	

(Contd.....)2x.

(68)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Post-graduate Scholarship, Department of Law.	Rs. 750/- (R)
81.	Gauhati.	IIIrd instalment for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,42,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 8,32,000/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 2,00,000/-.	Rs. 1,50,000/- (NR)
82.	Panjab.	III instalment for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 15,61,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 10,40,667/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 6,00,000/-).	Rs. 2,25,000/- (NR)
83.	Poona.	5th instalment for purchase of furniture of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 1,34,000/-). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 89,333/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 80,000/-).	Rs. 5,000/- (NR)
84.	Nagpur	Ist instalment for construction of approach roads and Fencing of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,800/-. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 4,900/-).	Rs. 4,000/- (NR)
85.	Rajasthan.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
86.	Madras.	-do-	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)

(Contd.....3).

(59)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
87.	Gujarat.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
88.	Jadavpur.	-do-	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)
89.	Poona.	-do-	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
90.	Allahabad.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
91.	Allahabad.	-do-	Rs. 15,000/- (NR) (for English Department only).
92.	Utkal.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
93.	Osmania.	-do-	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
94.	Marathwada.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
95.	Bhagalpur.	Books for the Department of rural Economics and Co-operation.	Rs. 5,000/- (NR)
96.	Gorakhpur.	'Second instalment for books and journals for Post-graduate Departments (Humanities). (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 2,00,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 50,000/- (NR).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
97.	Gujarat.	'Last instalment' for construction of building for the School of Gujarati Language and Literature. (Approved cost Rs. 2,09,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs. 1,39,300/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 1,34,200/- (NR).	Rs. 5,100/- (NR)

(Contd.....14).

40

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
98.	Gujarat.	'On account' recurring grant for Development of the Departments of Psychology and Labour Welfare.	Rs. 20,000/- (R)
99.	Jammu and Kashmir.	'On account' recurring grant for Development of the Departments of Hindi and Urdu.	Rs. 15,600/- (R)
100.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Last instalment for purchase of books and Journals for the Departments of Hindi and Urdu. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 40,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 25,000/- (NR).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
101.	Karnatak.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Sanskrit, English, Philosophy and Sociology.	Rs. 23,800/- (R)
102.	Karnatak.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Economics, Politics and History.	Rs. 10,000/- (R)
103.	Baroda.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Economics and Political Science.	Rs. 12,000/- (R)
104.	Bombay.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Department of Applied Psychology.	Rs. 23,900/- (R)
105.	Bombay.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Department of Law.	Rs. 11,500/- (R)

(Contd.....¹⁵...).

(4)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
106.	Bombay.	Second instalment for purchase of books and equipment for Department of Applied Psychology. (Approved cost Rs. 80,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 53,500/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR)
107.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	'Fourth instalment' for construction of Arts Block Building. (Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 4,67,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 2,59,000/- (NR).	Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR)
108.	Baroda.	'First instalment' for purchase of furniture and equipment for the Departments of Painting and Sculpture. (Approved cost Rs. 9,500/- . Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 6,333/- (NR).	Rs. 4,000/- (NR)
109.	Patna.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Labour and Social Welfare.	Rs. 3,800/- (R)
110.	Madras.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Ancient History and Archaeology.	Rs. 38,000/- (R)
111.	Patna.	-do-	Rs. 45,000/- (R)
112.	Utkal.	On account' recurring grant for development schemes (Humanities).	Rs. 48,000/- (R)

(Contd.....) (6)

72

...: 16 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
113.Baroda.		'On account' recurring grant for development of Department of English.	Rs. 880/- (R)
114.Baroda.		First instalment for purchase of furniture for building of the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics (Approved cost 15,553 (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.10,359/- (NR)	Rs. 9,000/- (NR)
115.Baroda.		Third instalment for purchase of furniture for the building of Faculty of Social work. (Approved cost Rs.28,283/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.18,855/- Grant already paid Rs. 10,000/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
116.Baroda.		'First instalment' for collection of books for the Hindi Department. (Approved cost Rs. 10,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,666/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
117.Baroda.		'IInd instalment' for purchase of books for the Department of Hindi. (Approved cost Rs. 10,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,666/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 5,000/- (NR).	Rs. 1,600 (NR)
118.Baroda.		'First instalment' for purchase of books for the English Department. (Approved cost Rs. 10,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,666/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)

(Contd.....!)).

73

...: 17 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
119.	Lucknow.	IInd instalment for Air Conditioning of the University Library. (Approved cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.66,600/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 25,000/- (NR)
120.	Poona.	Final instalment for publication of report of the Department of Archaeology on the Nevasa Excavation. (Approved cost Rs.20,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.15,000/- (NR). Grant paid on the basis of actual expenditure. Total actual expenditure Rs. 17,577/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 12,577/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 9,300/- (NR).	Rs. 3,277/- (NR)
121.	Agra.	Publication of approved research work. (Approved cost Rs. 2,724/-, Commission's share at 50% Rs.1,362/-.	Rs. 1,362/- (NR)
122.	Madras.	Publication of English Tamil Dictionary. Approved cost Rs. 99,900(R) & Rs. 1,56,300 (NR) Commission's share Rs. 49,950(R) and Rs. 1,04,200(NR).	Rs. 15,500/- (NR)
123.	Madras.	Establishment of Tagore Chair (University contribution of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the creation of an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs).	Rs.3,00,000/- (NR)
124.	Baroda.	Ist instalment for improvement of existing Printing Press. (Approved cost Rs.1,19,350/-, Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.79,600/-).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR)

(Contd.....) 18

(74)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
125.	Allahabad.	Ist instalment for construction of Hindi Bhawan. (Approved cost Rs. 43,969/-). Commission's share at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ Rs. 29,300/-).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
126.	Baroda. 8	Ist instalment for publication of variorum edition of Valmiki Rayamana on sharing basis. (Approved cost Rs. 6,82,150/-). Commission's share at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ Rs.4,54,766/- apart from the token grants of Rs. 80,000/- paid previously in four years).	Rs. 40,000/- (NR)
127.	Aligarh. Muslim University.	i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the maintenance of the Botanical Museum and herbarium being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for IInd Five Year Plan period. ii) Non-recurring grant for the establishment of the Inland Fisheries Section in the Department of Zoology, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for IInd Plan Period. iii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the establishment of the Inland Fisheries Section in the Department of Zoology, being the 3rd instalment from the grant of Rs. 40,000/- sanctioned for the IInd Plan period.	Rs. 3,000/- Rs. 12,120/- Rs. 13,600/-

(Contd.....19.)

(15)

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(1) (2) (3) (4)

Aligarh
Muslim
University
(Contd..).

iv) For the purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments as indicated below:-

Rs.1,45,000/-

Chemistry Rs. 40,000
Botany Rs. 20,000
Zoology Rs. 75,000
Geography Rs. 10,000

Rs.1,45,000

This is the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,05,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for Second Five Year Plan period.

v) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for the IIInd Plan period.

Rs. 50,000/-

vi) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one Reader in the Institute of Ophthalmology.

Rs. 11,170/-

vii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one Lecturer in Anthro-geography in the Department of Anthropology.

Rs. 1,190/-

viii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one lecturer in the Department of Geology.

Rs. 4,521/-

ix) For the installation of the temperature control equipments in one room of Zoology Laboratory. This is a fresh grant.

Rs. 3,000/-

(Contd....20..)

76

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
128. Allahabad.	i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.		Rs. 18,303/-
	ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Biochemistry Section of Chemistry Department. This is a fresh grant.		Rs. 12,667/-
	iii) For the construction of the extension wing to Botany Department building, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.10,859/- sanctioned for this purpose.		Rs. 9,000/-
	iv) For the purchase of Library books and journals for the Department of Zoology. This is a fresh grant.		Rs. 20,000/-
129. Andhra.	i) For the construction of the Geophysics Laboratory building, being the I st instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,80,445/- sanctioned for this purpose.		Rs.1,00,000/-
	ii) For the construction of the Geology Laboratory Building, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,96,613/- sanctioned for this purpose.		Rs. 70,000/-
	iii) For the construction of the Marine Biology Laboratory Building, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/- sanctioned for this purpose.		Rs. 10,000/-
	iv) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the Department of Geophysics.		Rs. 13,000/-

(Contd. 21).

77

... 21 ...

(1) (2) (3) (4)

130. Banaras
Hindu
University.

i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Spectroscopy. This is a fresh grant.

Rs. 2,500/-

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is a fresh grant.

Rs. 1,00,000/-

131. Bombay.

For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects for the study centre of Club House.

Rs. 25,000/-

132. Delhi.

i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments as indicated below:-

Rs. 3,00,000/-

Physics. Rs. 1,00,000/-

Chemistry Rs. 1,00,000/-

Botany Rs. 40,000/-

Zoology Rs. 40,000/-

Anthropology. Rs. 20,000/-

Rs. 3,00,000/-

This is the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs. 10,50,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

22
(Contd.....).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi (Contd.)	ii) For the purchase of equipment for various science departments and for Workshop as indicated below:-	Rs. 91,000/-	
	Zoology Rs. 25,000/- Physics Rs. 20,000/- Chemistry Rs. 10,000/- Botany Rs. 10,000/- Workshop Rs. 26,000/- ----- Rs. 91,000/- -----		
	This amount was paid in lieu of similar amounts adjusted during 1957-58 from the grants paid to these departments.		
	iii) For the construction of extension to Physics and Chemistry Blocks, being the Second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,27,290/- sanctioned for this purpose.	Rs. 60,000/-	
133. Jabalpur.	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for the Second Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 40,000/-	
134. Jadavpur.	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics. This is a fresh grant.	Rs. 24,000/-	
135. Jammu & Kashmir.	Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 15,000/-	

(Contd.....) *23*

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136)	<u>KARNATAK</u>	(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.48,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	25,000
		(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Zoology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 32,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	30,000
		(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 48,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	18,667
		(iv) Towards the salary of a Reader in Nuclear Physics.	3,355.42
		(v) For the purchase of library Books and Journals on scientific and Technical subjects. This is a fresh payment.	50,000
137)	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 40,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1958-59.	30,000
138)	<u>MADRAS</u>	(i) Towards the salary of a Reader in the Department of Geology.	4,183

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from the total grant of Rs. 3,70,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. 14,125

140) OSMANIA (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the third and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,06,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 80,000/= were paid during 1959-60. 26,667

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Analytical section of Chemistry Department, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 33,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 13,333/= was paid during 1959-60. 20,000

(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshop, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 40,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 20,000/= was paid during 1959-60. 20,000

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OSMANIA (CONTD...)

	(iv)	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 26,667/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	30,000
	(v)	'On account' grant towards staff and maintenance for the development of Astronomical Observatory.	10,506
	(vi)	For repairs and alterations to temperature controlled rooms (Botany Department)	10,000
	(vii)	For air-conditioning of Laboratories (Zoology Department).	13,333
	(viii)	For the construction of Astronomical and Astrophysical Laboratories, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/= was paid during 1960-61.	90,000
141)	<u>PATNA</u>	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments.	9,677
142)	<u>POONA</u>	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshop, being the second instalment	10,000

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POONA (CONTD..)

from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1959-60.

143)	<u>PANJAB.</u>	(i)	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Anthropology, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 20,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	16,000
		(ii)	For the purchase of camp furniture for the Anthropology Department, being the first and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	4,000
		(iii)	For the purchase of Books and Journals for the Anthropology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	20,000
		(iv)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Anthropology.	4,574
		(v)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Geology.	13,612
		(vi)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments.	70,819

84

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144) RAJASTHAN (i) For the purchase of Books and Journals for the Department of Geology, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 50,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1958-59. 40,000

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

Name of the Department.	Amount.
1. <u>JODHPUR CENTRE</u>	
(i) Botany	Rs. 40,000
(ii) Zoology	Rs. 40,000
2. <u>JAIPUR CENTRE.</u>	
(i) Physics	Rs. 70,000
(ii) Chemistry	Rs. 50,000

This is the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 3,66,666/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. 2,00,000

145) SAUGAR (i) For the purchase of Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the fourth and last instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first three instalments of Rs. 70,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60. 30,000

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146) SRI VENKATESWARA

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

1. Physics	Rs. 25,000
2. Chemistry	Rs. 25,000
3. Zoology	Rs. 25,000

This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,83,334/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.75,000/= was paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60. 75,000

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

1. Botany	Rs. 41,500
2. Geology	Rs. 41,500

This is the fourth instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,33,000/= sanctioned for the purpose. 83,000

147) ANNAMALAI

(i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of an additional professor in Geology. 5,298

148) BARODA

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Biochemistry Department, being the second and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,666/= sanctioned for the purpose 46,666

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VIKRAM (CONTD...)

		from the total grant	2,25,000
		of Rs. 5,46,667/=	
		sanctioned for the	
		purpose during the	
		Second Five Year Plan.	
155)		Honorarium to Prof. Moghe for preparation of material needed for the Zoology Review Committee.	250
156)	<u>DELHI</u>	For holding of the Session of the Indian Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.	400
157)	<u>ALIGARH</u>	(i) Towards the purchase of library books for the expansion scheme of the Polytechnic being the first and final instalment.	70,000
		(ii) Towards the purchase of furniture for the improve- ment of training facili- ties in the existing courses at the College of Engineering being the second and final instalment.	68,500
		(iii) Towards the purchase of library books for the improvement of training facilities in the existing courses at the College of Engineering being the first and final instalment.	3,000
158)	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Towards the salary of staff of the Department of Pharmaceutics for 1959-60 and 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 8,040/=.	3,000
159)	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	(i) Towards the additional recurring grant for the College of Engineering for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 3,400/=.	3,400

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ANNAMALAI (CONT.)...

		(ii) For construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering being the first instalment.	50,000
		(iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 87,600/=.	20,965
160)	<u>BANARAS</u>	(i) Towards the payment of fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/= p.m., for 1960-61, for the students admitted to the Post-graduate course in Metallurgy.	2,145.16
		(ii) Towards the payment of Fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/= p.m. for 1960-61, for the students admitted to the Post-graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design.	
		(iii) Towards the construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology being the fifth instalment of the grant.	2,00,000
161)	<u>BOMBAY</u>	(i) Towards the construction of building for the Department of Chemical Technology being the fifth instalment of the grant.	1,50,000
		(ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemical Technology being the fourth instalment of the grant.	1,00,000

92

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(11)
(i)
4

) INDIAN INSTITUTE
OF SCIENCE, (i) Special non-recurring 22,000.00
BANGALORE grant for the Aeronautical Engineering

Department under the
old All India Council
for Technical Education
development scheme of
1947-58, (v)
1959-60

(ii) One account recurring 3,24,799.24
grant for staff and
maintenance under the
old All India Council
for Technical Education
Schemes for the year
1960-61 and extra
expenditure incurred during
1959-60

165) MAJURAS (i) Recurring grant for staff 6,691.64
for the Dressing Laboratory for the period
1959-61 against the ceiling
of Rs. 5,070/= p.a. approved
for the purpose.

(ii) Recurring grant for staff 11,900.00
and maintenance for the
School of Architecture during
1960-61 against the ceiling
of Rs. 21,666/= p.a. approved
for the purpose.

166) MYSORE (i) Fifth instalment out of 2,00,000.00
the building grant of
Rs. 7.56 lakhs sanctioned
for the expansion of
training facilities at
the College of Engineer-
ing, Bangalore.

(ii) Second instalment out 1,50,000.00
of the equipment grant
of Rs. 5.12 lakhs san-
ctioned for the expansion
of training facilities at
the College of Engineering,
Bangalore.

(93)

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MYSORE (CONTD...)

		(iii) Additional non-recurring grant for the purchase of Library Books and Journals for the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	30,000.00
167)	<u>NAGPUR</u>	(i) First instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs. 5,000/= sanctioned for the research scheme in Reaction Kinetics, Electrolysis, Fuels etc. at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.	3,000.00
		(ii) Recurring grant under the above scheme for 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 7,000/= p.a. sanctioned for the purpose.	2,773.39
168)	<u>OSMANIA</u>	(i) Fourth instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs. 7.24 lakhs sanctioned for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	2,00,000
		(ii) Second instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 2.04 lakhs sanctioned for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology.	80,000.00
		(iii) Third instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs. 1,93,600/= sanctioned for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology.	58,600.00
		(iv) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance during 1960-61 for the degree course in Mining Engineering against a ceiling of Rs.90,666/= p.a. approved for the purpose.	68,760.00

(Contd....p. 38)

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OSMANIA (CONTD...)

		(v) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 28,666/= p.a. approved for the purpose.	16,000.00
169)	<u>FATNA</u>	<p>out</p> <p>(i) Fourth instalment of the equipment grant of Rs. 8,09,333/= sanctioned for the modernisation and expansion of Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.</p> <p>(ii) 'On account' recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the expansion and modernisation of the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 1,06,666/= p.a. sanctioned for the purpose.</p>	50,000.00 45,000.00
170)	<u>ROORKEE</u>	<p>(i) Special non-recurring grant for the In igh Science Congress Session held at Roorkee in January 1961.</p> <p>(ii) Second instalment of the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Water Resources Development Training Centre during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 3.22 lakhs p.a. sanctioned for the purpose.</p>	5,000.00 99,270.00
171)	<u>ALIGARH</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three Year Degree Course in the two units of the University.	20,000(NR)

95

1.	2	3	44
172.	ANDHRA	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of three-year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	4,00,000 (NR)
173.	BURDWAN	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of three year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	3,11,702.50 (NR)
174.	KARNATAK	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three year Degree Course in the Affiliated Colleges.	2,00,000 (NR)
		Recurring grant for appointment of additional staff for the 3-Year degree course Scheme, for 1958-59 and 1959-60.	1,60,000 (R)
175.	POONA.	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three-Year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	70.000 (NR)
176.	S.N.D.T.	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three-year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	65,000 (NR)

I Scholarships (Science)

Towards the payment of post Graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engg. & Tech for the following Universities during 1960-61,

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

Amount.

96

S.No.	Name of the University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
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177.	Allahabad	1960-61	2,400/-
178.	Baroda	-do-	1,200/-
179.	Delhi	-do-	4,800/-
180.	Karnatak	-do-	1,200/-
181.	Madras	-do- (Rs. 249/68.NP. adjusted)	2,200/-
182.	Osmania	-do-	3,600/-
183.	Panjab	-do-	3,600/-

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed during 1960-61.

184.	Allahabad	1960-61 (Rs. 1645/16.np adjusted)	2,400/-
185.	Marathwada	-do-	2,400/-
186.	Osmania	-do-	2,400/-

II Fellowships (Science)

Towards payment of Post Doctoral Fellowships of Rs.300/- p.m. and Senior Fellowships of Rs.500/- p.m. including contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- p.a. for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

Fellowships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed during 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	amount.
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187.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1960-61	2,490/- (Paid by adjustment)
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.....41.....

III Fellowships (Engineering)

Towards the payment of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology of Rs.400/- p.m. including contingent grant of Rs.1000/- p.a. for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

188.	Andhra University	1960-61	3,800/-
189.	Rourkee	-do-	3,800/-
190	Jadavpur	-do-	3,613/33.NP.
191	Indian Instt. of Science Bangalore.	-do-	3,000/-

IV Post-graduate and Research scholarships (Humanities)

(a) Scholarships awarded during 1957-58 and renewed in 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Nature of Scholarship	Amount Sanctioned	Remarks.
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192	Aligarh University	Post-Graduate	Rs.200-00(R)	
193.	Baroda University.	Research	Rs.1,890/33 (R)	

(b) Scholarship awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1960-61.

194	Utkal University	Post-Graduate	Rs.300/. (R)	
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(c) Scholarship awarded during 1960-61.

195	Aligarh University	Post Graduate	Rs.2,554.83 (R)	
196.	Aligarh University.	Research	Rs.2,464-51 (R)	
197.	Baroda University	Post-graduate	Rs.4,666.65 (R)	
198	Bombay University	-do-	Rs.3,746.67.(R)	
199	Bombay University	Research	2,212.90. (R)	
200	Gorakhpur University.	Research	Rs.574-19. (R)	

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201	Gujarat University	Post-graduate	Rs.1873.34.NP(R)
202	Jadavpur University	Post-Graduate	Rs.767.74.NP. (R)
203	Karnatak University	-do-	Rs.953.33 (R)
204	Lucknow University	-do-	Rs.1,703-22 (R)
205.	Madras University	-do-	Rs.1,622-58 (R)
206	Marathwada University	-do-	1,873.34. (R)
207	Saugar University	-do-	Rs.3,219-35 (R)
208.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	-do-	Rs.953.33. (R)

V STUDENTS' AID FUND.

A Universities

209 Lucknow.

B Colleges

Rs. 345/-

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
210 Mrs. A.V.N.College,
Visakhapatnam.

1,259/-

211 P.P.N. Colleges,
Nagbrolu.

1,399/-

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.

212 Cotton College,
Gauhati.

1,500/-

213 Nowgong College,
Nowgong.

2,000/-

214 D.M.College,
Imphal.

1,215/-

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

215 Degree College
Ghazipur.

1,507/70 NP.

216. M.L.K. Degree College,
Balrampur.

2,000/-

217. Town Degree College,
Ballia.

616/-

99

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1.	2.	3.
21	<u>JABALPUR UNIVERSITY.</u>	
218.	St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur.	723/-
219.	D.N.Jain College, Jabalpur.	2,000/-
220	Hawabagh Teachers' Training College, Jabalpur.	456/-
	<u>KERALA</u>	
221	St. Terasa's College, Erenakulam.	1,156/20 NP.
	<u>M/ATHWADA.</u>	
222	Govt. College of Agriculture, Parbhani.	408/-
223.	Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.	1,414/-
224.	Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	2,000/-
225.	Govt. College of Education Aurangabad.	279/-
	<u>MADRAS.</u>	
226.	Algappa Chettiar College of Technology and Engineering, Karaikudi.	1,208/-
227.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	
227.	D.Banumiah's College of Commerce Mysore.	2,000/-
228.	National College, Bangalore.	1,745/-
229.	B.M.Srinivasiiah's college of Engineering, Bangalore.	2,000/-
230.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram.	669/-

150

1.	2	3
231.	Rural College, Kanakpura.	563/-
232	Mount Camel College, Bangalore.	1,372/-
233	Acharya Pathshala College, of Arts and Commerce, Basavanagudi.	2,000/-
234	Maharani's College for women Mysore.	1,500/-
235	Ramnarain Chellaram college of Commerce, Bangalore.	1,070/-
236.	First Grade College, Hassan.	854/-
237.	Govt. College, Goorg, Mercara.	327/-
238.	Govt. College, Mangalore.	679/-
239.	Sahyadri college, Shimoga.	1,512/70 NF.
240.	First Grade College, Tumkur.	1500/-
241.	First grade College, Chiter Durga	782/-
242	Medical College, Bangalore.	666/4/-
<u>POCNA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
243.	Fergusson College, Poona.	1,500/-
244	M.E.S. College, Poona.	1,229/-
245	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	342/-
246.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	2,000/-
247.	Law College, Poona.	377/-
248.	Willingdon College, Sangli.	1,292/-
249.	Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	374/-
250.	Dayanand College, Sholapur.	2,000/-

(121)

.....45.....

1.	2	3
251.	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur	198/-
252	Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur.	1,165/-
253.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	945/-
254	Pratap College, Amalner.	658/-
255.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	1,432/-
256.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	785/-
257.	Azad College of Education, Satara.	77/-
258.	G.K.Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	1,782/-
259.	R.F.Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	422/-
260.	S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts and Science College, Dhulia.	1,160/-
261.	Mudhoji College, Phalton.	226/-
262.	Science College, Karad.	213/-
263.	N.Wadia College, Poona.	2,000/-
264.	Tilak College, of Education, Poona.	212/-
265.	H.F.T. College, Nasik.	1,424/-
266.	M.J. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon.	2,000/-
267.	College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	1,598/-
268.	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	130/-
269.	Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona.	2,000/-
270.	B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	1,030/-
271.	College of Engineering, Poona.	1,386/25.np.

102

::::46::::

1.	2	3
272.	Rajaram College, Kolahpur.	2,000/-
273.	S.M.T.T. College, Kolahpur.	90/-
274.	S.G.M. College, Karad.	619/-

PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

275.	Dev Samaj Training College for Women, Ferozpur.	172/-
276.	D.A.V. College, Abohar.	175/-
277.	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib.	2,000/-
278.	B.L.Memorial Girls' College, Nawan Shahr, Doaba.	187/-
279.	Guru Nanak College Mandi Dabwali.	20/-
280.	Ramgarhia Training College, Phagwara.	75/-

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

281.	New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur.	1,837/47. NP.
282.	Lahiri College, Chirimiri.	1,550/-

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.

283.	B.J.V. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,487/-
284.	B.V.Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,873/-
285.	Nalini Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,165/-
286.	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand.	1,401/-
287.	V.F. Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar.	2,000/-

(108)

VI ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBY WORKSHOPS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u>
<u>Agra</u>				
288	J.V.Jain College, Saharanpur	26010.18	20000	3000(2nd instalment) (5000 already paid)
<u>DELHI</u>				
289	Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	29006.00	20000	5000
<u>Gauhati</u>				
290	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar	25766.57	20000	5000
<u>Kerala</u>				
291	St. Berchmans College, Changaacherry	33505.00	20000	5000
292	Union Christian College, Alwaye	25000.00	20000	5000
<u>Madras</u>				
293	Venkateswara College, Vellore	39009.00	20000	2nd Instalment 5000(NR) (5000 already paid)
<u>Poona</u>				
294	Ahmednagar College Ahmednagar	34450.00	20000	5000
295	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara	40345.00	20000	5000(2nd Instalment) (5000 already paid)
<u>S.V. Vidyapeeth</u>				
296	V.P.Mahavidalaya		2500 (Per- annum)	300(R) for 1960-61
<u>Bihar</u>				
297	D.A.V. College, Siwan <u>Ranchi</u> (Bihar)	35740.00	20000	5000
298	Ranchi College, Ranchi(Bihar)	25538.00	20000	5000
<u>Bhagalpur</u>				
299	T.N.B.College Bhagalpur	25538.00	20000	5000
<u>Bihar</u>				
300	K.K.M.College, Jumui	32027.00	20000	5000

VII Travel Grants

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Subject of of Research.</u>	<u>Place of visit</u>	<u>Amount Sanctioned</u>
	<u>BIHAR</u>			
301.	Shri Lallan Singh Chemistry Deptt. C.M.College, Darbhanga.	Reaction Kinetics (Physical Chemistry)	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Jadavpur.	492.00
302	Sheo Shankar Prasad Physics Deptt. L.S.College Muzaffarpur.	Spectroscopy	Karnatak University Dharwar.	700.00
303.	<u>Banaras</u> Sh. K.S.Subudhi Physics Deptt. Banaras Hindu University.	Cock-Croft Walton type neutron generator and its application for neutron Studies.	Saka Institute of Nuclear Physics Calcutta.	505.00
	<u>Venkateswara</u>			
304.	Sh. K.V.Sambhasiva Rao Botany Deptt.	Carbohydrates & protein metabolism in Plants.	Indian Institute of Science. BANGALORE.	464.35
	<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>			
305.	Sh. Jan Mohammad Deptt. of Maths.	Modern Algebra.	Madras University.	752.60
	<u>Delhi</u>			
306.	Shri Subhas Chandra Saxena Research Scholar Delhi University.	Adaptive modifications of the bill stream fishes.	Zoological Survey of India- CALCUTTA.	372.00
307.	<u>Agra.</u> Shri M.N.Gupta Asstt. Prof. of Botony, Agra College, Agra.	Mycology & Plant Pathology.	D.S.B. Govt. College Nainital.	474.94

VIII Establishment of Health Centres.

308.	Osmania University.	II instalment towards the Construction of the Health Centres in the University Approved Cost Rs.1,04,012/- share of the Commission Rs. 60,000/-		Rs.20.000
309.	<u>Misellaneous</u> Aligarh Muslim University.	Towards the salary of the executive Secretary of the Nation- al Council for University Students of Indian for the the period 1.8.1960 to 28.2.1960		Rs.105000

(105)

310.	Madras Christian College.	Construction of sitting room and dinning room for Women Students. Approved Cost. Rs. 46,547/- Commission's share Rs. 34,910/-	Rs. 10,000
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ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRES

s.No.	Name of the University/College	Total approved cost.	share of the Commission.	Amount paid.
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
311.	J.V. Jain Degree College Saharanpur.	42,100	35,000	5,000 III Instt.
312.	K.R. Degree College Mathura.	50,080	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
313.	S.R.K. College Frozabad.	45632	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
314.	D.A.V. College Derhadun.	56,607.57 nP.	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.</u>				
315.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute. Allahabad.	70,000	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
316.	V.S.R. College Tenali.	47,000	35,000	5,000 II Instt.
317.	Andhra Layola College Viyaywada.	52,000	35,000	5,000 I Instt.
<u>Bihar University..</u>				
318.	Tata College, Chaibas...	49,880	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.</u>				
319.	Sri Swami Narayan Arts and Science College	47,771	35,000.	20,000 II Instt.

106

-50-

Madras University.

320.	M.D.T.Hindu College Tirunalveli	55,500	35,000.	10,000 III Instt.
321.	Holy Cross College Tiruchirappally.	44,900.	35,000	5,000. III Instt.
322.	Sita Laxmi Ramaswami College. Trichirappally.	50,200	35,000	5,000 III Instt.
323.	G.V.G.Visalakshi College. Udumalpat.	50,000	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
324.	Sr. Marri's College Tuticorin.	53,500.	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
325.	Avanashlingam Home Science College.	52,300.	35,000	15,000. II Instt.
326.	Layola College Madras.	5,000 51,000	35,000	10,000 I Instt.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

327.	St Ann's Training College Mangalore.	34,194	34,194	10,000 II Instt.
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POONA UNIVERSITY

328.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	49,960	35,000	10,000, III Instt.
329	Dayanand College, Sholapur	50,230.	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
330	BM.College of Commerce, Poona.	50,010	35,000	5,000 III Instt.

Punjab University

331.	Dev Samaj College Ambala.	29,859	29,859	10,000 III Instt.
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102

::::: 51 :::::

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Purpose of Grant	Amount.
332	Poona University	Revision of salary Scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	6,119.50.
333	Bombay	-do-	2,227.53
334	Kerala	-do-	3,21,017.29
335	Mysore	-do-	32,400.00
336	Saugar	-do-	1,720.60
337	Jabalpur	-do-	8,597.50
338	Andhra	-do-	73,285.00
339	Utkal	-do-	1,22,825.78
340	Nagpur	-do-	23,229.00
341	Calcutta	-do-	47,661.47
342	Burdwan	-do-	48,200.00
343	Panjab	-do-	12,949.75
344	Madras	-do-	25,303.18.
345	Kerala	Revision of Salary Scales of University Teachers.	60,234.80
346	Baroda	-do-	2,15,714.47
347	Annamalai	-do-	5,018.44
348	Gauhati	-do-	2,954.70
349	Venkateswara	Revision of Salary Scales of University Teachers.	46.55
350	Nagpur.	-do-	18,467.20

(108)

~~16.12.60~~

P. C. Chatterjee
9.2.61

University Grants Commission
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Meeting:
Date: 9th February, 1961.
Time: 10.00 A.M.
Place: University Grants
Commission, C.S.I.R.
Building.

A G E N D A

b/b

1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 30th/31st December, 1960. p. 1-135
2. To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on certain matters. p. 136-181
3. To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 30th/31st December, 1960. p. 182-232
4. To consider the question of payment of Grants to the Universities for meeting expenditure on U.G.C. Information Units. p. 233-234
5. To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of N.C.C. as a compulsory subject for students seeking admission in Degree Colleges. p. 235-236
6. To receive a report about the decision of the Ministry of Education regarding nomination of representative of the Commission by the Visitor on the Finance Committees of Central Universities. CONFIDENTIAL
7. To consider the question of payment of grants to affiliated colleges completing 75 years of existence. p. 237-239
8. To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of correspondence courses and establishment of Evening Colleges during the Third Five-Year Plan period. p. 240-260
9. To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University. p. 261-330
10. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding additional non-recurring grants to Madras University for the development of facilities at the School of Architecture for conducting Five-Year integrated course. p. 331-332
11. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding admission to Engineering and Technological institutions in excess of the sanctioned intake. p. 333-334
12. To consider a request from the Jadavpur University for grants to cover the accumulated deficit amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs and the recommendation of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs on the same.
13. To consider the request of the University of Bombay for creating posts of Professorships in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics during the current year under

109

-2-

- the scheme of establishment of new departments of study in some subjects for Post-graduate training and research. p. 335-336
14. To receive a report of the replies received from Universities regarding the facilities available for teaching and research in music. p. 337-350
 15. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the requirements of the Banar s Hindu University for additional staff in the University Library. p. 351-366
 16. To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for the construction of a building for its Law Faculty. p. 367-369
 17. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. on the proposal of the Jadavpur University for improving facilities in the Department of Chemical Engineering and modernising degree courses in Chemical Engineering. p. 370-371
 18. To fix the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.
 19. Any other business with the permission of the Chairman.

(110)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Meeting: .
Date: 9th February, 1961.
Time: 10.00 A.M.
Place: University Grants Commission,
C.S.I.R. Building.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

- Addl. Item 1. To consider a proposal received from the Inter-University Board of India that a system of automatic promotion of good teachers be introduced in the Universities and special personal allowance be paid to teachers who have stagnated on the maximum of pay scales. p. 372
- Addl. Item 2. To consider a proposal of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh that the recurring grant under the Three-Year Degree Course scheme may be paid on cumulative basis. p. 373-374
- Addl. Item 3. To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Govt. (received from the Ministry of Education) for grants to be given to the State Universities for introducing the Three-Year Degree Course scheme. p. 375-391
- Addl. Item 4. To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for a grant towards the Students' Union Building. p. 392-393
- Addl. Item 5. To consider the proposal of some Universities for financial assistance towards the revision of salary scales of University Medical Officers. p. 394-395

(111)

-1-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 26th meeting of the University Grants Commission held at Mysore on the 30th & 31st of December, 1960.

The following were present:

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

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. K. S. Krishnan and Shri N. N. Wanchoo.

Dr. Hans Simons was present by special invitation.

The following officers were also present:

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|----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Shri N. N. Iengar | Assistant Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Development Officer |
| 3. | Shri R. K. Chhabra | Administrative Officer. |

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the ordinary meeting of the Commission held on 11th October, 1960, and of the emergent meeting held on 25th November, 1960.

The proceedings of the 25th ordinary meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 11th of October and the emergency meeting held on the 25th of November 1960, which had been circulated were confirmed.

Item 2: To receive a report on the action taken by Chairman/Secretary on certain matters.

The Commission confirmed the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on the items set forth in Appendix I.

There was some discussion on item 2 in Appendix I to the minutes of the ^{25th} ordinary meeting, viz., grant to Aligarh Muslim University towards the administrative expenses of the National Council of University Students. It was agreed that the effect of the grant made to Muslim University, Aligarh, should be water-tight and that any future grants of this sort should only be made after a report has been received from Aligarh University and on specific assurance being given by any university undertaking to provide a secretariat for the National Council holding itself responsible for supervision and control.

110

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11th October, 1960.

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

In this connection the Commission desired that the attention of the Ministry of Education should be drawn to the necessity of amending the University Grants Commission Act to provide for delegation of powers by the Commission and this need not wait till all other matters on which amendment might be required were collected.

Item 4: To receive a report regarding the recommendations made to the Madras Government for the establishment of a new University at Madras.

The Commission noted the proposal to establish a new university at Madurai in the third five year plan period.

Item 5: To consider a reference from the Chief Minister Rajasthan with regard to the establishment of another University at Jodhpur.

The Commission noted the proposal of the Rajasthan Government to establish a university at Jodhpur and desired that full information be obtained and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item 6: To receive the report of the Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider all aspects of the question pertaining to the change of medium of instruction from English to an Indian language.

The Commission received the report of the Working Group on regional languages media at the universities and resolved that the report be circulated to the universities for their opinion before the Commission itself formulated final opinion on it.

In this connection the Commission also considered a communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the possibility of introducing Hindi as an alternative medium for the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to All India and Higher Central

713

Services. The Commission noted that the Union Public Service Commission itself had observed that " the appropriate stage to introduce Hindi as an alternative medium of examination would depend largely on the progressive use of Hindi as a medium of education in our educational institutions particularly at the university stage". It was the University Grants Commission's view that unless all competitors in the Union Public Service Commission examinations had carried on their studies in Hindi, the use of Hindi as an alternative medium would result in unfairness to those whose mother tongue or medium of instruction was not Hindi. The Commission noted that universities in the non-Hindi speaking areas with the possible exception of two universities, were proposing to use regional languages as the media of instruction when a change from English was to be made. A situation, therefore, was not likely to arise in which Hindi would be the normal teaching language of all the universities of the country.

If Hindi were used as an alternative medium in a situation in which a large proportion of the entrants to competitive examinations had received their training through other languages, there might be an unfair advantage to some of the candidates. Also it would be impossible to obtain uniformity of standards in evaluating scripts written in different languages and read by different examiners as even when English was used as the sole medium it was found to be difficult to obtain perfect equality of standards of evaluation.

The Commission desired to point out that the purpose of competitive examinations was to secure equality of opportunity for candidates from all parts of the country and this object might not be attained if different languages were used in the same competitive examination both for written answers and for viva voce tests.

The Commission desired to point out that adequate efficiency in the official language could be secured by providing for

special training of the selected candidates after recruitment.

The Commission, therefore, did not feel that a time limit could be set within which Hindi could be used as an alternative medium at these examinations. Indeed, even in the Hindi speaking areas, three years will prove to be too brief a period in which to introduce Hindi as a medium for all-India examinations.

With regard to the request for assistance for translations from the Government of Madras and the Vice-Chancellor of Marathwada University referred to the University Grants Commission by the Ministry of Education, the Commission was of the view that this is a matter which should be dealt with by the Ministry of Education itself.

With regard to the suggestion contained in a letter from Shri Raman Desai to the Chairman regarding the establishment of National Universities in various places, it was agreed that this matter required very careful consideration from many points of view and that it be taken up for full discussion at a later stage.

Item 7: To consider the suggestion made by the Chairman, University Grants Commission at the convocation address delivered by him at the Jabalpur University that universities should give opportunities to students who have passed M.A. in Third Class to appear at the examination in the same subject to improve their class.

The Commission decided that the suggestions for abolishing the third division in the classification of successful candidates in Master's Degree examinations and permitting those who were placed in the third division to appear at a subsequent examination to improve their division be circulated to the universities for their reactions.

Item 8: To consider the views received from the Universities on the recommendations of the Coordination Committee regarding the duration of Post-graduate courses.

The Commission noted the views of the universities on the recommendations regarding the duration of the post-graduate

(15)

-5-

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courses and resolved that a summary of these views be sent to the universities again for examination by the authorities concerned.

Item 9: To consider the views of the universities on the recommendations made by the Commission that the minimum age of 16 (+) might be prescribed by the universities for admission to the Degree courses.

The Commission noted that the majority of universities had accepted the suggestion that the minimum age of entry to the first year of the university course should be 16 + to begin with and desired that the universities which did not agree to this be persuaded to accept this suggestion.

Item 10: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs regarding the minimum age limit for admission to the Five year integrated course in Engineering and to determine the crucial date for admission.

The Commission agreed to the recommendation that the age of entry for the first year of the integrated course of Engineering should be 16 plus in the first place and desired that the determining date for this purpose should be first July of the year on which the admission is sought by a candidate.

Item 11: To consider the request of the Visva-Bharati University for payment of grant for the celebration of the Tagore Centenary.

The Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Visva-Bharati as a contribution towards their expenses for the celebration of the Tagore Centenary during 1961-62.

The Commission resolved that steps be taken to improve the campus of Santiniketan and grants be paid for this purpose as may be necessary.

Item 12: To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for taking over the Delhi School of Social Work as an Institution run by the University.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Delhi University to take over the Delhi School of Social Work to be run as a university department and agreed that a suitable committee be appointed to work out details.

Item 13: To consider the question whether the Commission may give assistance for the construction of Hostels intended for students of more than one college.

The Commission resolved that only in exceptional cases and on request by the university and all the colleges concerned should a college be permitted to build a hostel intended for other college students also; and that in any case such an arrangement should be allowed only in the case of women students. The Commission also desired that when such a hostel is established the university and the colleges concerned should be represented on the management of the hostel and the wardens appointed should be responsible to all the institutions using the hostel. Any such hostel that may be built should be treated as an experiment and its working should be watched before further cases are considered.

Item 14: To further consider the question of naming after particular individuals the institutions for which assistance has been given by the Commission.

The Commission noted that the Chairman had agreed to a hostel of Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy Women's College being named after Shri K.V.Ranga Reddy, Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as a special case.

Item 15: To consider a representation from the Aligarh Muslim University with regard to the basis of fixation of salaries of teachers revised with effect from 1.4.1956.

The Commission agreed that the fixation of pay in the revised scales of pay of Aligarh Muslim University in the Second Plan period be on the same basis as at Delhi University taking effect from 1.4.1956 subject however to the condition that no payment of arrears be made and that any financial benefits arising from this decision be deemed to commence as from 1.1.1961.

Item 16: To consider the question of revision of scales of pay of the teachers of the Central Universities.

The Commission resolved that the scales of pay of teachers in the universities of Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras be as

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-7-

-7-

as follows w.e.f. 1.4.1961:-

Professors	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Readers	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturers	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800.

From that date there will be no dearness allowance payable to any such staff. These scales would not apply to the faculties of Engineering and Technology. In the case of Medical College at Banaras Hindu University, the scales will be the same as at the Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, as fixed by the Government of India.

In the case of the colleges of Delhi University, the scales for Lecturers and Readers would apply to the staff of these colleges in the same way as the present scales apply to the corresponding staff. Principals will be on the same scales as Professors.

After the introduction of these scales, the pay of the teachers in the revised scales will be fixed at the next higher stage after taking into account the present total emoluments (pay plus Dearness Allowance). The additional expenditure involved in the revision of scales will be taken into account while determining the block grant for the next quinquennium.

The question of revision, if any, of scales of pay of teachers of Visva-Bharati will be taken up later.

The Commission desired that State Governments be informed of the new scales proposed for the three Central universities.

Item 17: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committees for (a) the award of post-graduate research scholarships in Science subjects and (b) the award of post-graduate merit scholarships in science subjects.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Selection Committee for the award of post-graduate research and merit scholarships in Science during 1960-61. The Commission, however, decided that the number of merit scholarships be raised from 100 to 150 instead of 220 as recommended by the Committee.

The Commission sanctioned payment of second-class return railway fare to candidates called for interview for these scholarships.

Item 18: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of the Mysore University for the development of the Post-graduate Departments of Statistics and Geography.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of the Mysore University for the development of the Post-graduate Departments of Statistics and Geography involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,65,000 (non-recurring) and Rs. 60,000/-(recurring) per annum. The Commission decided that the scheme be put into operation as from the beginning of the Third Plan.

Item 19: To consider the communication received from the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. regarding the transfer of the Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics to the University of Madras and to sanction the payment of grants already agreed to by the Ministry.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Ministry of S.R.& C.A. for taking over the Ramanujam Institute by the Madras University, and agreed to pay a maximum grant of Rs. 45,000 to Madras University for this purpose for a period of five years with effect from 1.4.1960.

Item 20: To consider the recommendation of the AICTE regarding continuance of payment of recurring grants for the staff and maintenance of the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University, upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E on Water Resources Development Training Centre of Roorkee University and sanctioned the payment of a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 3.22 lakhs on a hundred per cent basis for the period 1961-66 subject to the annual report being satisfactory.

Item 21: To report the transfer by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. to the University Grants Commission of files pertaining to the affiliated colleges in which Post-graduate teaching in Basic Science subjects has been approved by the Ministry and grants both recurring and non-recurring have been sanctioned and to consider the policy relating to the development of Post-graduate teaching in Science subjects in affiliated colleges all over the country.

The Commission agreed that the schemes approved by the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. for the development of post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences in affiliated colleges be implemented by the Commission and the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry may be paid on the usual sharing basis; but it was agreed that the expenditure on library books included by the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. under recurring expenditure may be considered as non-recurring expenditure for the purpose of grants to be paid by the Commission and may be met in full as in the case of universities. The payment of recurring grants would be continued for a period of five years from the date of the issue of the sanction letter by the Ministry unless otherwise stated. Wherever the colleges had not yet implemented the part of the scheme concerning the appointment of senior staff, these institutions may be advised to appoint staff in the grades approved by the University Grants Commission for teachers of affiliated colleges instead of appointing them in the scales prescribed for University teachers. The cases of other colleges which have either not been assessed or for which the sanction has not been issued for purposes of development of post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences will be considered by the University Grants Commission in the usual manner.

Item 22: To consider the request from the University of Madras for the creation of Sir C.V.Raman Professorship in Physical Sciences.

The Commission agreed to the setting up of Sir C.V.Raman Professorship at the University of Madras and sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs on the understanding that the Madras University will put in Rs. 2 lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs for the maintenance of this Chair.

Item 23: To consider the comments received from the universities on the recommendations made by the Seminar on 'National Integration'.

The Commission noted that many of the schemes accepted by the Commission in the universities met quite a number of recommendations made by the seminar. With regard to the recommendation regarding the exchange of teachers, it was suggested that to make these exchanges really effective teachers should be encouraged to join other universities for fairly long periods and that in such cases they should be fully compensated for all the incidental expenses involved.

Item 24: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the scheme of Aligarh Muslim University for research in Medieval Indian History.

The Commission accepted the report of the Visiting Committee and resolved that necessary action be taken on the recommendations therein.

Item 25: To consider a proposal for extending the benefit of the scheme of 'film clubs' to all the universities.

The Commission agreed that the benefit of film clubs be extended to all the universities in the country that may ask for assistance in this connection and authorized payment of Rs. 7,500/- to each of such universities. The Commission agreed that no part of the assistance given by the Commission should be used for the production of films.

Item 26:- To consider the schemes of Varanasi Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (Sanskrit University) for its development.

The Commission was of the view that it was necessary to coordinate the development of Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya with that of Banaras Hindu University. It was therefore resolved that a Scrutiny Committee should be appointed to examine the basis of further development of the Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya

(24)

from this point of view. Visiting Committees to consider needs of any particular development of the Vishvavidyalaya should be appointed only after the Scrutiny Committee has reported.

Item 27: To consider a proposal received from the Indian Law Institute for holding Seminars at Hyderabad, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi.

...

The Commission agreed that if a university applies for a grant to enable it to arrange for a seminar to be conducted by the Indian Law Institute a grant may be paid to the University for the purpose. The Commission, however, decided that more than one such seminar in a year could not be assisted by the Commission and also desired that the Law Institute be informed accordingly.

Item 28: To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to make recommendations regarding introduction of General Education Courses in Indian Universities.

...

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee on General Education and desired that the report of the Committee be printed and circulated to all universities and colleges. The Commission agreed that General Education was an ally of good education in India and was a more appropriate method of teaching and learning at the under-graduate level than the system prevalent in most of our universities. The Commission further decided to give

122

assistance to universities for introduction of General Education courses on the basis of recommendations made by the Expert Committee.

The Commission was of the view that in introducing General Education courses it was necessary to reorganize the courses of study provided in the universities so that the present courses could be introduced as much as possible with General Education courses. In this connection the Commission commended to the universities for consideration the suggestions made by the Expert Committee regarding the alternative ways in which General Education courses may be introduced.

For providing necessary advice and help in regard to implementation of the scheme of General Education, the Commission decided to constitute an Advisory Committee, which among other functions may:

- a) Review proposals made by the Universities for financial assistance from the Commission for introducing General Education Courses;
- b) Encourage experimentation by universities in this field in the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee;
- c) Review regularly the progress of significant General Education experiments and suggest changes that may be desirable in academic and educational policy;
- d) Organize and participate in regional or central conferences for discussion of problems relating to General Education.

Item 29: To receive a report on the position of post-graduate teaching and research in Sanskrit in the Universities.

The Commission noted that most of the universities in India have post-graduate departments of Sanskrit. It was, however, agreed that universities that wish to establish or develop their departments of Sanskrit may be suitably assisted.

Item 30: To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was decided that as already agreed at the previous meeting the next meeting of the Commission be held at Delhi between the 8th and the 10th of February, 1961.

Addl. Item 1: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission for the revision of scales of pay of the staff of the University Grants Commission in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission for Government of India staff.

The Commission approved the following revised scales of pay for the staff of the University Grants Commission:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Scales of pay.</u>
1.	Section Officers	Rs. 350-20-450-25-575
2.	Section Officer (for Building Committee)	Rs. 180-10-290-EB-15-300
3.	Assistants	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB- 15-425-EB-15-530
4.	Statistical Assistant	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB- 15-425-EB-15-530.
5.	Library Assistant	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB- 15-425-EB-15-530.
6.	Junior Library Assistant	Rs. 150-10-250-EB-10-290- 15-320.
7.	Cashier	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8- 256-EB-8-280 - Plus Rs. 25/-.
8.	U.D.C. Incharge	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8- 256-EB-8-280 Plus 20/-.
9.	Upper Division Clerks	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8- 256-EB-8-280
10.	Lower Division Clerks	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB 175-5-180
11.	Personal Assistants	Rs. 320-15-530
12.	Stenographers	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB- 15-425

13	Steno-Typists	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180 Plus Rs. 20/-
14	Accountant	Rs. 270-15-435-EB-20-575
15	Receptionist	Rs. 325-15-475
16	Staff Car Drivers	Rs. 110-3-131-4-139
17	Roneo Operator	Rs. 110-3-125
18	Record Sorter	Rs. 80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110
19	Library Attendant.	Rs. 80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110
20	Daftri	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
21	Jamadars	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
22	Peons	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
23	Farash	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
24	Sweepers	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
25	Secretary	Rs. 1800-100-2000-125-2250
26	Deputy Secretary	Rs. 1300-60-1600
27	Assistant Secretary	Rs. 900-50-1200
28	Development Officers	Rs. 1100-50-1200-100-1500
29	Education Officers.	Rs. 900-50-1200
30	Administrative Officer	Rs. 600-40-1000
31	Accounts Officer	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
32	Assistant Administrative Officer.	Rs. 400-25-500-30-590-EB-30-680
33	Assistant Education Officers	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800
34	P.S. to Chairman	Rs. 400-25-500-30-590-EB-30-680

These scales were to come into effect from 1st July 1959 and the method of fixation of pay was to be the same as accepted by the Government for Government staff. In the case of Section Officers, i.e. Assistants-in-charge of the University Grants Commission who would now be promoted as Section Officers the fixation would be in accordance with the provision of Fundamental Rules as for

promotion to higher grades.

Addl. Item 2: To consider the question of continuance of financial assistance to State Universities for the revision of scales of pay of teachers.

The Commission decided that financial assistance to State Universities and colleges for the revision of scales of pay would not continue beyond the initial five year period.

Addl. Item 3: To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to look into the needs of the Department of Post-graduate studies in Ayurveda of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the development of post-graduate studies in Ayurveda at Banaras Hindu University and resolved that the Health Ministry be consulted about assistance that may be payable to the university in this connection by that Ministry. The Commission was also of the view that the institution of a Ph.D. degree in Ayurveda be postponed until the working of the Master's stage of Ayurveda was fully developed.

Addl. Item 4: To consider the recommendations made by the Panel on University Buildings in regard to the accommodation to be provided in the staff quarters to be constructed by the universities.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Panel on University Buildings with regard to the staff quarters to be constructed by the universities. It was noted that grants to universities for staff quarters would be subject to funds being available in the Third Plan and that any grants that might be made would be regulated by these recommendations.

Addl. Item 5: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University with regard to the revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the University in the light of the Pay Commission's Report.

The Commission agreed to the proposals of the Delhi University for the revision of scales of pay of non-academic staff on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations. In this connection the Commission decided that the committee consisting of Prof. N.K.Sidhanta, Shri N.N.Wanchoo and Secretary, University Grants Commission, already appointed to scrutinize the proposals of Delhi University be asked to examine the cases

of non-academic staff at Aligarh and Banaras Universities for any necessary revision.

Pending the report of this committee, the Commission agreed to give an interim relief of Rs.5/- p.m. to persons drawing salary upto Rs.150/- and Rs.15/- drawing salary upto Rs.250/- (as on 1.7.1959). It was also agreed that the City Compensatory allowance of Rs.5/- p.m. be paid to persons drawing salary upto Rs.100/- p.m. These payments should be taken into account while finalising the pay scales.

It was also agreed that as soon as the Committee's recommendations are complete they may be implemented in the university and reported to the Commission later.

Addl. Item 6: To receive a report regarding the decision taken by the Government of India that the scheme relating to the award of scholarships from all sources be dealt with by the Ministry of Education.

The Commission agreed that the work connected with the award of scholarships be concentrated in the Ministry of Education and that no scholarships will be awarded by the Commission in the Third Plan period. Commitments already entered into by the Commission may be reported to the Ministry to be implemented by the Ministry. Research fellowships will, however, continue to be awarded by the Commission.

Addl. Item 7: To sanction the opening of the University Grants Commission Bank Account in the Tis Hazari Branch of the State Bank of India.

Resolved that an additional Current Account may be opened in the State Bank of India, Tis Hazari Branch which will be operated individually by the Chairman or the Secretary of the Commission.

Addl. Item 8: To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the re-constitution of the Central Advisory Board of Education with a view to including the Chairman of the Commission as Ex-officio member.

The Commission was of the view that considering the

127

importance of the area of education with which the Commission had to deal, it was desirable that the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission should be Ex-officio Members of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Addl. Item 9: To consider the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education on the request received from the Punjab University for an additional expenditure of Rs. 55,000 for the Department of Pharmacy.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the payment of Rs. 36,666/- for the Department of Pharmacy of the Punjab University.

Addl. Item 10: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. with regard to the development of Instructional Facilities in Industrial Management and Business Management.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. with regard to the development of Instructional Facilities in Industrial Management and Business Management but was of the view that pay scales in these departments should be the same as in the other Departments of the University; and desired that admissions to these departments should be on an all-India basis. The Commission sanctioned the payment of the following grants as and when necessary:

University	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total
Bombay	Building - 14,308 sq.ft. at Rs. 20/- = Rs. 2,86,160 Equip- ment, Library & Furniture = Rs. 58,500 <u>3,44,660</u>	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 5,14,660
Delhi	Equip.Lib. & Furni- ture. = Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,75,000
Madras	Building- 6,100 sq.ft at Rs. 15/- = Rs. 91,500 Equip.Lib. & Furni- ture. = Rs. 20,000 <u>1,11,500</u>	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,31,500
Gujarat	Buildings Equip.Lib.& Furniture = Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,10,000
		Grand Total	<u>Rs. 11,01,660</u>

Addl. Item 11: To receive a communication from the Ministry of Education regarding the allotment of funds for 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The Commission noted that the Government of India had made the following provision:-

Non-Plan Items

<u>Revised Estimates</u>	<u>Budget Estimates</u>
Rs. 2,18,74,000	Rs. 2,55,80,000/-

Plan Items

Rs. 5,20,00,000 plus	Rs. 9,84,00,000
Rs. 75,00,000 for the 3-year degree course.	(inclusive of Rs. 1,84,00,000 for technical education).

In the light of the expenditure already incurred and the past experience of the expenditure likely to be incurred during January/February, it was observed that the amount provided by the Government of India under Plan schemes for 1960-61 would prove quite inadequate. The Commission therefore desired that the Government of India may be approached for a further allocation of one crore of rupees during the current year. The Commission recalled that an assurance had been given on behalf of the Government that if necessary an attempt would be made to secure an additional sum of Rs. 1 1/2 crores. In the meantime it was agreed that payments be made as bills arrive without waiting for specific reappropriations in each case.

Addl. Item 12: To receive a reference from the Punjab University for In-service Training Course for English teachers.

The Commission agreed that assistance may be given to universities for conducting a Refresher or In-Service Training Course for teachers of English and each case may be examined on its own merits.

Addl. Item 13: To receive a reference from Dr. V.S. Krishna regarding the question of the territorial restrictions placed by the Osmania University on admissions.

The Commission's attention was drawn to the fact that in the Osmania University there was a restriction

of admission to students from other parts of Andhra Pradesh and that unless action was taken to remove these restrictions it would be a permanent feature of the university. The Commission resolved that the attention of the Home Ministry be drawn to this matter and that they may be requested to take necessary action to correct the position.

Addl. Item 14: To delegate the powers to sanction of air travel to the officers of the U.G.C. by the Secretary of the Commission.

This was postponed as a part of the larger question of delegation of powers regarding which an amendment of the Act was necessary.

At the conclusion of the formal business of the Commission, Pandit H.N. Kunzru on behalf of the Commission expressed appreciation for the work that Dr. Deshmukh the retiring Chairman had done for the Commission and in the cause of higher education in the country. Pt. Kunzru said, "our regret therefore is all the greater that he should leave us at a time when the Third Five Year Plan is to be put into operation." It was obviously desirable that the Chairman who has gained a great deal of experience and who could put schemes into operation as quickly as possible in the circumstances should not leave us, he added. However, there is no control over the circumstances which could prevent him from continuing as the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. The Commission should place on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by the Chairman to the University Grants Commission and to the cause of higher education in the country. Pt. Kunzru further said, that Dr. Deshmukh would not remain inactive after retirement from the University Grants Commission, but will devote all his energy and talents to the development of another institution of great importance which would shortly commence functioning. Pt. Kunzru concluded by saying "we can assure him that our good wishes will follow him in whatever work he undertakes and we wish him full success in

all his activities".

Dr. Deshmukh replied as follows:-

"It is very good of Dr. Kunzru to have made these kind valedictory remarks on behalf of the Commission. I can frankly say that it is owing to the abundant goodwill and ready cooperation of the members that the University Grants Commission under my chairmanship has been able to inspire the office, and through them to convey whatever we had to convey to the universities by way of advice and guidance. I have during the course of a fairly long career of public service presided over many bodies of Governors and Directors and so on at very high levels, but I cannot recall a body the deliberations of which have been so satisfying to preside over as the deliberations of the University Grants Commission. We have achieved this not by giving up any point of importance or principle but by that spirit of understanding and accommodation and intellectual deference to the other fellow's point of view which are all attributes of academic or cultured persons. If ever testimony was wanted that the University Grants Commission was composed of the right kind of people it is this feature.

As I have said, it has been a real pleasure to preside over the deliberations of the Commission. The discussions have been a continuous intellectual challenge which has added zest to the work and I should imagine, without wishing to be mystical, it is this that provided the energy which became available to the Chairman for going around on behalf of the Commission and acting as a medium for exchange of views and discussion of matters of mutual interest with the universities and thereby creating a large base of goodwill in the universities for the operations of the University Grants Commission. I am of the belief that, generally speaking, there has been no resentment, except perhaps in one or two solitary instances, expressed at the University Grants Commission

(P31)

exercising its regulatory powers as distinct from its responsibility for guidance vis-a-vis the development of the universities.

I must also mention that in the discharge of the work of the University Grants Commission there has been unflinching and active cooperation on the part of the two representatives of the Ministries concerned (The Ministry of Education and the Finance Ministry). While the one has been able to be the functional liaison between the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C., the other has been, I should say, a model of understanding and accommodation; (and I am, as you know in a peculiarly good position to appreciate that kind of quality on behalf of a representative of the Finance Ministry). I should also like to record my tribute and, I am sure, the tributes of the U.G.C. as a whole to the hundreds of university experts who have very willingly devoted their time, energy and expertise towards solving our common problems - I mean the people from universities who have consented to serve on one or another of the numerous committees which formed the base of our work. Although our Commission has been composed broadly on the type of the U.K., there they have a fairly large Commission which goes round the universities in an extensive kind of way once in a five year period; but, obviously, with nine members - two of whom are officials and three of whom are working Vice-Chancellors - it would have been quite impossible for us to attend to all these problems but for the willing cooperation and talent of our visiting committees. They have been selected people and have been able to act as a bridge between us and the universities. At this juncture, a sort of milestone, we can review the last five years' progress of work of the very first

statutory University Grants Commission in India with satisfaction. We have also received willing and able assistance from our foreign consultants - they have been very friendly and helpful people.

I am not sorry that I am now free to look after something else because in the first place none of us has the possibility of holding office beyond the term of six years. I do not think it makes very much difference whether the actual period is six years or five years. I am a believer in the doctrine of dispensability or in zoological terms that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. In a big country like ours it should always be possible to get people with fresh ideas, fresh outlooks and fresh contributions to make. We are likely perhaps to stultify our own efforts if we were to do otherwise. Apart from objectivity in judgment there is a risk, on the contrary, in the doctrine of indispensability since too many people regard themselves as indispensable. It is good that all the important offices should be held for a limited period - with one or two very exceptional cases. I am sure such a change-over will be good for a much wider field where authority is exercised in high places.

So far as the third five-year plan is concerned, we have gone about the job in a very systematic kind of way. The universities have put forward their plans, which I believe are much better than the plans they had put out at the beginning of the previous plan period. There has been a great deal more discussion about them. In spite of the anticipated reduction in the allocation of funds, I think, the resources allocated will prove to be

133

-23-

- 23 -

satisfactory. There is now a very good base for further action and a momentum has been generated which I am sure will not be lost but is more likely to be accelerated. Therefore I do not entertain any particular anxiety in regard to the implementation of the projects in the third five year plan.

I should like to close with a special word of appreciation and gratitude for all the willing cooperation that I received not only from my colleagues but also from all officials in the U.G.C. who have shouldered increasing burdens with cheerfulness and competence."

Sd/- Samuel Mathai
Secretary.

Sd/- C.D. Deshmukh
Chairman.

134

APPENDIX-F
(to U.G.C. minutes dated 30/31.12.60)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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

(1) JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT
TO Dr. A.K. MAJUMDAR.

The Jadavpur University requested the Commission for payment of a grant on 50 : 50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Dr. A.K.Majumdar, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Jadavpur University to enable him to attend the XVIIIth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry to be held at Montreal (Canada) during August, 1961. Dr. Majumdar will be one of the Sessional Lecturers at the meeting.

The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs. 3,000/- on 50 : 50 basis.

(2) CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT
TO PROFESSOR K.P.CHATTOPADHYAY.

The Calcutta University requested the Commission for payment of a grant on 50 : 50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Prof. K.P.Chattopadhyay, Head of the Department of Anthropology of Calcutta University, for attending the sixth International Congress of Anthropology held at Paris during August, 1960. Prof. Chattopadhyay presided over a section of the Congress and was also elected as a Vice-President of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at the above Congress.

The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,500/- on 50 : 50 basis.

(195)

-: 2 :-

(3) BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - RAISING THE RATE OF UNIVERSITY CONTRIBUTION TO PROVIDENT FUND.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 8th and 9th July, 1958 (Vide Resolution No. 9) noted that the Government of India had raised the Provident Fund Contribution from $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ in the case of the staff of the Delhi University. A similar proposal received from the Banaras Hindu University earlier was, however, not agreed to by the Government of India as the University had expressed its inability to meet the additional cost involved in raising the Provident Fund Contribution from $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ from within the Block grant. They later agreed to meet the additional expenditure involved in this respect from within the Block grant and asked for the approval of the University Grants Commission for raising the Contribution from $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $8\frac{1}{3}\%$. The proposal had the approval of the Executive Council and the Finance Committee of the Banaras Hindu University. In the circumstances explained by the University, the Secretary, University Grants Commission agreed to the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University w.e.f. 1st April, 1960.

(4) RAMJAS COLLEGE - SINKING OF TUBE-WELL.

...

In the Commission's meeting held on 3rd/4th December, 1958, it was reported (item 3(23)) that approval for the construction of a Tube-well at the Ramjas College, Delhi at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 19,420/- and to pay a grant to the College on 50 : 50 basis had been accorded. Subsequently, however, it was observed by the college authorities that depth of 75' provided in the estimates was too optimistic and the college authorities had to go down to a depth of 200'. This increased the total estimated expenditure

p.t.o....

136

-26-

: 3 :

to Rs. 25,000/- and Secretary sanctioned the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 25,000/- and agreed to pay grant not exceeding Rs. 12,500/- on 50 : 50 basis.

(5) INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES - CONTINUATION IN SERVICE OF M/S B.R.CHATTERJEE AND W.S.DESAI.

...

The authorities of the Indian School of International Studies have on their staff Dr. B.R.Chatterjee (Professor) and Shri W.S.Desai (Lecturer) who have passed the age of superannuation (63 years) fixed by the Delhi University. The Director, Indian School of International Studies approached the Commission, through the Delhi University, with the request that these persons may be allowed to continue in service as part-time employees for one more year. The necessity of continuing their service arose as persons with requisite qualification in the field of their study were not available. Delhi University recommended the extension of their service. The Chairman after considering all the aspects of the case agreed to the request of the School on the condition that their tenure would not be extended beyond 30.9.61.

(6) LADY SHRI RAM COLLEGE - PURCHASE OF FURNITURE.

...

On a request received from the Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Secretary approved the purchase of furniture by the College at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,109/- and sanctioned the payment of grant on 50 : 50 basis on this account.

p.t.o....

137

: 4 :

(7) INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - ADDITIONS
AND ALTERATIONS TO THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

...

On a request received from the Principal, Indraprastha College for Women, the Chairman approved the additions and alterations to the building of the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,43,000/-. He also approved the payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 71,500/- or 50 % of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

(8) DEPUTATION OF Dr. B.D.LAROAIA - DEVELOPMENT
OFFICER (SCIENCE) ABROAD.

...

The University Grants Commission in its meeting held in New Delhi on 9th September, 1960 approved the deputation of Dr. B.D.Laroiia, Development Officer (Science) abroad from 12th July, 1960 to 8th October, 1960, the consequential creation of a supernumerary post of Development Officer and the officiating arrangements made by the promotions of Dr. V.S.Patankar (Education Officer) as Development Officer and Dr. D.Shankar Narayan (Assistant Education Officer) as Education Officer for the said period. Dr. Laroiia was to resume his duties in the office of University Grants Commission as Development Officer on 9th October, 1960 (forenoon) but he actually resumed duty on 13th October, 1960 (forenoon). To regularize his stay abroad for additional four days, the Chairman extended the period of Dr. Laroiia's deputation upto 12th October, 1960 and also the consequential promotions referred to above upto and including 12th October, 1960.

(9) EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT.

...

Shri R.K.Chandna was appointed as Assistant

p.t.o...

(38)

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Administrative Officer in the scale of Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590 with effect from 10th December, 1959 (forenoon). His appointment was for a period of one year in the first instance. The Chairman has extended the term of his appointment as Assistant Administrative Officer for a further period of one year with effect from 10th December, 1960.

(10) TRANSFER OF G.P.FUND ACCOUNT OF SHRI F.C.MALHOTRA TO THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION'S CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND.

...

Shri F.C.Malhotra, Assistant, on his confirmation as Upper Division Clerk in this office with effect from 9th April, 1960 requested that the amount of G.P.Fund standing to his credit in the office of the Chief of Staff, Headquarters Western Command, Simla be transferred to his C.P.F. in the University Grants Commission. The Chairman has sanctioned the transfer of his Military G.P.Fund amounting to Rs. 696/- to the U.G.C. C.P.Fund under rule 4(3) of the University Grants Commission C.P.F. Rules and the amount has since been credited to his account in the month of October, 1960.

(11) ESTABLISHMENT OF DELEGACY CENTRES - LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

...

The University of Lucknow submitted a proposal for financial assistance from the Commission towards the scheme of Delegacy Centres introduced in the University.

The University set up 8 Delegacy Centres in Lucknow in those areas where the concentration of the non-resident students was large. These Centres are established in rented houses which also provide residential accommodation for the teacher-supervisor. Each Centre provides facilities for

139

: 5 :

indoor games, reading room, library etc. At these Centres the non-resident students are expected to get together for indoor games and literary and cultural activities under the supervision of the teacher-in-charge of the Centre. The University has agreed to meet the recurring expenditure on this scheme, which includes an allowance to the teacher-in-charge, and the cost of Newspapers, salary of the Peon, Magazines etc. The University approached the Commission for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000/- for each of the 8 Delegacy Centres.

Functionally, this share of the Lucknow University is a variation of the N.R.S. Centre and is suited to the local conditions of the University. The grant requested for also is for non-recurring purposes only which falls within the limit of Rs. 70,000/- approved by the Commission for N.R.S. Centre in the Universities.

Since this scheme is expected to benefit 5,000 - 6,000 students of the University who live outside the University hostels, the Chairman accepted the proposal and sanctioned a total non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,000/- as Commission's share towards this project. The matter is reported to the Commission.

(12) ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRE FOR WOMEN - ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

...

The Allahabad University submitted a proposal for the establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre for Women students at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,01,106/-, out of which the Commission was requested to pay a sum of Rs. 70,000/- (N.R). The University has planned all the required facilities prescribed by the Commission for the

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N.R.S. Centres in a plinth area of 5980 sq. ft. This proposal has been accepted in principle. The matter is reported to the Commission.

(13) ESTABLISHMENT OF N.R.S. CENTRES IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

...

The following schemes for the establishment of Non-resident Students' Centres have been approved in principle.

S.No. Name of the University/ College. No. of students expected to be benefitted. Total Share of cost. Commission.

S.No.	Name of the University/ College.	No. of students expected to be benefitted.	Total Share of cost.	Commission.
I.	<u>Agra University.</u>			
	Narain College, Shikohabad.	219	65,450	35,000
II.	<u>Bombay University.</u>			
	Ruparel College, Bombay.	2929	45,000	35,000
III.	<u>Gauhati University.</u>			
	Sibsagar College, Sibsaagar.	500	48,200	35,000
IV.	<u>Gorakhpur University.</u>			
	St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur.	1296	54,095	35,000
V.	<u>Panjab University.</u>			
	Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullunder.	878	59,852	35,000
	S.D. College, Ambala.	721	55,054	35,000
	G.M.N. College, Ambala.	886	42,559	35,000
	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	947	66,348	35,000
	Hindu College, Sonapat.	1993	60,071.18	35,000

(141)

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S.NO.	Name of the University/ College.	No. of students expected to be benefitted.	Total Share of the cost. Commission.
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VI. Poona University.

	Fergusson College, Poona.	500	51,635 35,000
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(14) ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRE IN THE ETHIRAJ COLLEGE, MADRAS - CANCELLATION OF.

...

The University Grants Commission had approved in principle, the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre in the Ethiraj College, Madras, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 35,000/- for the purpose. The College, vide its letter of 11.11.1960, informed that they would not be able to take advantage of this assistance because of other more pressing commitments.

In view of this, the Commission's approval for the above scheme was cancelled.

(15) ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBY WORKSHOPS - RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.

...

The University of Rajasthan submitted in August, 1960 a proposal for the establishment of a Hobby Workshop in the University for providing the following hobbies for the students :-

1. Music.
2. Painting.
3. Carpentry and Wood turning.
4. Photography.

p.t.o...

142

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The University requested for financial assistance from the Commission on the usual terms and conditions.

The proposal of the Rajasthan University has been accepted in principle. This proposal is in addition to the proposals of eleven universities already approved by the Commission.

16. Award of Research Scholarship and Post-graduate Scholarships.

The Selection Committee appointed by the Commission for the selection of Research and Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships in the Humanities selected 50 of the 262 candidates for Research Scholarships and 80 of the 342 candidates for Post-graduate Scholarships in 1960-61 as detailed below.

Abstract statement showing the number of applications received and candidates selected for both the Scholarships (University-wise and subject-wise) is at Appendix I.

(a) RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS (HUMANITIES) OF RS.200/ PER MONTH.

Sl. No.	Name of the student.	Subject and title of Research.	Degree which Scholarship is intended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGRA.

Lakshmi Narayan Mittal.

Linguistics.
"Sandhi in Hindi"

Ph.D.

ALIGARH

Mohd. Nejatullah Siddiqi.

Economics.
"A critical Examination of the modern theories of profit."

Ph.D.

(Contd....10.)

143

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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ALIGARH (CONTD.)

Hira Ballabh Gahtori.	<u>Hindi</u> "A cultural study of Kumaon-Folk Songs".	Ph.D.
M. Afzal Kureshi.	<u>Psychology</u> "A Study of Adolescent Fantasy".	Ph.D.
Masoom Raza .	<u>Urdu</u> " Reflection of Indian Culture in Tilism-e-Hashroba".	Ph.D.

ALLAHABAD.

Sarabjit Singh.	<u>Philosophy</u> "The Concept of Causality in contemporary philosophy".	D.Phil.
Nilmadhab Mohanty.	<u>Pol. Science.</u> "Social and political Ideas of the religions reformers of the 19th century-India".	D.Phil.
Uma Shankar Srivastava.	<u>Sanskrit</u> "A study of the Minor Rasas in classical Sanskrit literature".	D.Phil.

ANDHRA.

Pillutla Venkata Narasimham.	<u>Economics.</u> "Monetary Management in India".	Ph.D.
Kuppa Srinivasa Sastry.	<u>English</u> "The novels of Shri R.K. Narayan".	Ph.D.
Ravuri Prasanna Satyanarayana.	<u>Telegu.</u> "A critical estimate and interpretation of the Bhakti or the Devotional Literature in Telegu.	Ph.D.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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ANNAMALAI.

Rajasundaram G.	<u>Commerce.</u> "Company Taxation in India".	M.Litt.
N.Jaya Shanmugam.	<u>Psychology.</u> "Psychology of conversion".	M.Litt.
Mrs. Rosabella Jayachaudra.	<u>Sociology.</u> "Social influence of Rural Population Mobility in Ten- Villages - surround- ing Vellore Urban Area".	M.Litt.

BANARAS.

Daya Ram Singh.	<u>Commerce.</u> "Sales Tax in Uttar Pradesh".	Ph.D.
Purshottam Singh.	<u>History.</u> "A Study of local and Tribal Coins in U.P."	Ph.D.
Umesh Chandra Pandey.	<u>Sanskrit.</u> "The legends of the Satapatha Brahmans."	Ph.D.
Raghu Nath Giri.	<u>Philosophy.</u> "Philosophy of the Puranas."	Ph.D.

BIHAR.

Balram Sharma.	<u>History.</u> "Indo American Economic relations (1784-1834)."	Ph.D.
Ram Swarup Singh.	<u>Philosophy.</u> "The idealistic Philosophy of Bradley in the light of logical positivistic thought."	Ph.D.

BOMBAY.

Kishore Gopal Desai.	<u>Psychology.</u> "The Muller-Lyer illusion under different conditions".	Ph.D.
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(1) (2) (3) (4)

BOMBAY (CONTD.).

Patel Rameshchandra
Nathubhai.

Sanskrit.

"Ancient grammatical forms in the Rigveda as signs of language-evolution and for redactorial editing, and as pointers to the original form of the text.

Ph.D.

CALCUTTA.

Asim Kumar
Bardhan.

Education.

"Development of interests of pupils of Secondary Schools in West Bengal in reference to the different Streams in Multilateral Schools."

D.Phil.

DELHI.

Miss Asha Luthra.

Economics.

Sequenital Analysis with special reference to problems of estimation."

Ph.D.

V.R. Panchamukhi.

Economics.

"Growth Models for a planned Economy in relation to the flow of foreign Capital."

Ph.D.

Miss Nirmal.

Hindi.

"Adhunik Hindi Natya-Karan-Ke-Natya-Sidhant."

Ph.D.

Abdul Wadud Azhar.

Persian.

"Indigenous elements in Indo-Persian poetry.

Ph.D.

Tulsi Ram Sharma.

Sanskrit.

"Ethical teachings in Sectarian Upanisads."

Ph.D.

GORAKHPUR.

Lalmani Joshi.

History.

"A historical studies of Buddhism in the 7th and 8th centuries A.D."

Ph.D.

(140)

-36-

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(1) (2) (3) (4)
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JABALPUR.

Jugal Prasad
Agrawal. Commerce.
"Public expenditure
in relation to
development projects
in Madhya Pradesh." Ph.D.

KERALA.

H. Parameswaran. Hindi.
"A study of Anyokti
Kavyas in Hindi in
relation to the
Sanskrit-Anyokti
Kavyas." Ph.D.

Baby Erumappettical
Thomas Psychology.
"Clinical Diagnostic
Tests." Ph.D.

LUCKNOW.

Jagdish Chandra
Saigal. Economics.
"An estimate and
analysis of savings
in India." Ph.D.

Miss Abhaya Goyal. Hindi.
"Post-Prem Chand
Story -Literature
in Hindi." Ph.D.

Brij Mohan. Sociology.
"Social work and the
problem of Mental
Disorders." Ph.D.

MADRAS.

Trichur Viswanathaier
Venkata Ramanan. History.
"The Age of
Sambandar." M.Litt.

Mrs. M. Vasuki. Tamil.
Adornments of
women-folk evidenced
from Tamil
Literature." M.Litt.

MYSORE.

Abdul Aziz. Economics.
"Structure of wage
rates in Mysore
Industries." Ph.D.

(Contd.....14).

147

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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MYSORE (CONTD.)

Dodderi Aswatha-Narayana Rao Shanker.	<u>English.</u> "The achievement of the new eritics in America of English writers on India."	Ph.D.
Raghavendra Bhattas.	<u>Kanada.</u> "Prakrit loan works in Kanada."	Ph.D.
Miss Tumkur Narayana Aiyengar Seethamma.	<u>Sociology.</u> "Social life of the Srivaishnavas."	Ph.D.
Harogadde Srinivasa Nayak Eswara.	<u>Psychology.</u> "Relation between language behaviour and position in the group!"	Ph.D.
Y. Rafeek Ahmed.	<u>Pol. Science.</u> "Local Administration." (A case study in Mysore City Municipality).	Ph.D.

OSMANIA.

Mrs. Anitul Lateef.	<u>Arabic.</u> "Sal at-al-Garib-fi-uswat-al-Arib."	Ph.D.
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SAUGAR.

Gopal Lal Bhardwaj.	<u>Social Anthropology.</u> "Community Organisation and Panchayats in Rajasthan - case study of a Panchayat-Circle before and after Democratic decentralization."	Ph.D.
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UTKAL.

Bharat Charan Mallick.	<u>Economics.</u> "Small Scale Industries in the planned Economy."	Ph.D.
Karuna Sagar Behara.	<u>History.</u> "British Economics Policy in Orissa."	Ph.D.

(48)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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SRI VENKATESWARA.

Gundupalle Raghava Reddy. Economics.
 "Wag. Policy in a welfare state". Ph.D.

K.C. Narayana. Psychology.
 "Comparative study of constitutional psychology (Indian and Western)". Ph.D.

RANCHI.

Mrs. H.R. Sharadamba. Psychology.
 "Objective Test Battery in the assessment of personality." Ph.D.

(b) POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS (HUMANITIES) OF RS 100/- P.M.

Sl. No.	Name of the Student.	Subject of Post-graduate.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGRA.

Shri Hari Babu Varshney. Commerce.
 Shri Satyendra Kumar. English.

ALIGARH.

Shri Nafees Baig. Commerce.
 Miss Tahira Rahman. Education.
 Shri Ahsan Jan Qaisar. History.

ALLAHABAD.

Shri Nitish Chandra Satyawadi. Economics.
 Shri Ashok Bhatia. History.
 Shri Anil Kumar Rai. Philosophy.

99

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ALLAHABAD. (CONTD.)

Shri Rajkishore Bhujabala. Political Science.

ANDHRA.

Miss Susela Rani Mahidhará. Telegu.

ANNAMALAI.

Shri Chandra Sekharan. Commerce.

Shri K. Murugaiyan. Linguistics.

BANARAS.

Shri Udit Singh. English.

BARODA.

Miss Patel Malvika Jashbhai. Economics.

Shri Brahmhatt Gajendra Chhotalal. History.

Shri Vyas Jashavant Lal Keshavlal. Hindi.

Shri Parikh Sureshchandra Navnit Lal. Political Science.

Shri Amin Hasmukhlal Manilal. Political Science.

BIHAR.

Shri Badri Nath Jha 'Vidyarthi'. Philosophy.

Shri Lakshmi Nath Jha. Sanskrit.

BOMBAY.

Shri Iragavarapu Simhadrachari. Commerce.

Shri Sarda Shankar Ram Lal. English.

Miss Inamidar Pratibha Narayan. Philosophy.

Miss Marina Pereir. Political Science.

(Contd.....17.).

(1) (2) (3) (4)

CALCUTTA.

Shri Narasingha
Prosad Sil. History.

Shri Mohd. Aboo
Nasar Ghazali. Urdu.

DELHI.

Shri Gian Parkash Gupta. Commerce.

Shri Mohindra Jeet
Singh Khurana. Economics.

Shri Rudra Narain Jha. Economics.

Shri Arun Behari Mathur. Economics
Statistics.

Shri Subash Bazaz. English.

Shri Yogesh Chandra. History.

Miss Meera Kuckreja. History.

Miss Asha Rani Mathur. Hindi.

Mohd. Aslam Khan. Persian.

Miss Mandira Banerjee. Sanskrit.

Miss Kuruna Chanana. Sociology.

GORAKHPUR.

Shri Rajendra Nath
Tripathi. Economics.

GUJARAT.

Shri Chodhari Raghuveer
Dalsinh. Hindi.

Miss Shah Purnima Lalbhai. Psychology.

Miss Ambani Usha
Gordhandas. Sanskrit.

JAMMU & KASHMIR.

Shri Jawahar Lal Pandit. Hindi.

JABALPUR.

Shri Mangal Chand Tatiya
Jain. Commerce.

181

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(1) (2) (3) (4)
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JABALPUR (CONTD.)

Miss Manjusri Banerjee. Economics.
Km. Ena Mukerji. English.
Miss Suman Shrivastava. Psychology.

JADAVPUR.

Miss Damayanti Bose. Comparative
Literature.

KARNATAK.

Miss Prabha Narayan
Tembe. Commerce.
Kalbvrgi Mallappa
Mediwalappa. Kanada.

KERALA.

Shri Gopinathan Nair
P.R. Economics.
Miss Shantha Natarajan. English.
Miss Rosemarry Morris. Political
Science.

LUCKNOW.

Shri Virendra Kumar. Commerce.
Shri Ashwini Kumar. History.

MADRAS.

Shri T. Paulsamy. English.
Miss L.R. Sathya Bhamu. Sanskrit.

NAGPUR.

Km. Vijaya Laxman Joshi. Marathi.
N. Umopathy (N.Navaday). Public
Administration.

OSMANIA.

Shri Unnava Nageswara
Rao. Law.

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152

- 42 -

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PATNA.

Shri Banshi Dhar Singh. History.
Miss Chitra Rao. Political
Science.
Shri Shailesh
Nandinilal. Psychology.

POONA.

Mrs. Shrotriya Sujata
Sureshchandra. Philosophy.
Miss Advani Sileen
Dharamdas. Psychology.
Miss Gadgil Vijaya
Shripad. Sociology.

PANJAB.

Shri Sudarshan Kumar
Aggarwal. Economics.
Shri Swatantra Kumar. English.

RAJLSTHAN.

Shri Gulab Chand
Jagetia. Economics.
Shri Amitabh Gupta. Political
Science.

SAUGAR.

Shri K. Swaminathan. Commerce.
Miss Sudarshan Devraj
Kochhar. Economics.
Shri Subash Chandra
Pathak. History.
Shri Rama Charan
Tripathi. Psychology.

UTKAL.

Shri Debendranath
Mohapatra. Economics.
Shri Binod Chandra Kar. Psychology.

(Contd.....20.)

153

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(1) (2) (3) (4)

UTKAL (CONTD.)

Miss Rupali
Mukhopadhyay. Sanskrit.

S.V. VIDYAPEETH.

Shri Patel Kanubhai
Dnyabhai. Gujarati.

MARATHI W.D.A.

Shri Kalyankar
Girdhari Sonaji. Economics.

Miss Vijaya Khanderao
Shikarkhane. Marathi.

RANCHI.

Shri Madhava Kishore
Varma. Philosophy.

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154

1 - 44 -

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17) OSMANIA UNIVERSITY - Furniture for the University Library Building.

The University Grants Commission approved the scheme of Osmania University for construction of a Library Building (Vide Resolution No. 25 dated 17-1-1956) at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,99,000/=. The University requested for provision of furniture for its library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000/=. The Chairman approved the purchase of furniture at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000/=: being about 20% of the approved cost of Rs. 12,99,000/= of the Library building, generally approved by the Commission for the purpose.

18. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - Additional cost for University Library Building Annexe.

The University Grants Commission (vide Resolution No. 25 dated 17-1-'56) approved the scheme of Bombay University for putting up an annexe for its Library at an estimated cost of Rs.5,22,000/=: the Commission's share being Rs. 3,48,000/= at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the cost. The University requested that approval may be given for incurring an additional expenditure of Rs.1,00,000/- towards the scheme, as the cost of materials had gone up. The Chairman approved the expenditure and agreed to share it at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % on the usual basis.

19. KERALA UNIVERSITY - Provision of additional facilities in the Library Building.

The University Grants Commission (vide resolution No. 38 dated 30-11-'56) approved the scheme of construction of a Library Building for the Kerala University at an estimated cost of Rs.9,00,000/- including Rs.50,000/- for electrification and sanitary fittings.

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The University requested that approval may be accorded for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000/- as detailed below.

As the earlier estimate was inadequate, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University the Commission's share being Rs. 1,00,000/- on the usual basis.

1 Electrification	Rs. 1,10,000/-
2 Wire-netting for windows	Rs. 20,000/-
3 Compound wall	Rs. 20,000/-
	Rs. 1,50,000/-

20. ROORKEE UNIVERSITY - Provision for furniture in University Library building.

The Chairman approved a sum of Rs. 1,12,000/- towards provision of furniture for Roorkee University Library building being 20% of the cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs approved by the University Grants Commission for construction of the building. The share of the Commission at 66-2/3% on this account will be Rs. 74,666/-.

21. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - Grant for the purchase of books for Study Centre.

The Bombay University approached the Commission for special grant towards the purchase of books for a Study Centre in the Club House amounting to Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 25,000/- for books in 'Humanities' and Rs. 25,000/- for Scientific subjects). The aim of the University to provide non-resident centre facilities (canteen, bath rooms, recreational arrangements etc.) with facility for study, the Chairman acceded to the request.

22. GAUHATI UNIVERSITY - Construction of Library Building

The University Grants Commission (vide Res.No.25(c) of 16/17-1-56) had accepted a scheme of Gauhati University for construction of a Library building at an estimate cost of Rs. 10 lakhs with a plinth area of 24,420 sq.ft. The University later on increased the plinth area from 24,420 to 47,000 sq.ft. and the cost from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12,48,000/- The Chairman approved the revised cost on the basis of an area of about 50,000 sq.ft. provided for Library Buildings, the share of the Commission being Rs. 8,32,000/- at 66-2/3% of the revised cost of Rs. 12,48,000/-.

23. UTKAL UNIVERSITY - Construction of Library Building at the University Campus at Bhubaneswar.

The Chairman accepted the proposal of the Utkal University for the construction of a Library building on the University campus at Bhubaneswar. (including sanitary and electric fittings but excluding the provision for air-conditioning and lift) at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,13,300/- the share of the Commission being Rs. 5,42,200/- at 66.2/3% of the approved cost.

24. DELHI UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION of Post-Graduate Women's Hostel at Miranda House.

The University of Delhi approached the Commission with a proposal for the construction of a hostel for the Miranda House to accommodate 120 post-graduate Women Students. In view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation for post-graduate Women Students in Delhi University, the Chairman approved the Scheme, in principle, at a cost of Rs. 5,31,625/-.

25. DELHI UNIVERSITY - Development of Department of Human Geography

The Scheme of the Delhi University for development of the Department of Human Geography was approved by the Commission vide Res.No.37 of 8.7.58 and the following expenditure and posts were sanctioned.

Staff	Professor 1	Reader 1	Lecturers 2
Expenditure.	Books & Journals	Rs. 55,500	
	Equipment	Rs. 32,000.	

The University has been running the Department for over two years now and has found that with the services of atleast two Technical Assistants the Department will not be able to function properly.

The Chairman approved for the present the additional post of one Technical Assistant for the purpose and desired that the position be reviewed after a year.

26. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - Furniture for Department of Law.

The University approached the Commission for the payment of a grant of Rs. 9,603/- for the purchase of furniture in the Department of Law which has now been shifted to the building

previously occupied by the University Library. With the provision of additional accommodation, the requirement of the University for extra furniture for the Department was considered reasonable and the Chairman agreed to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 9,600/- for the purpose.

27. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - Development of the Department of Political Science

The Aligarh Muslim University approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for the purchase of books and back numbers of Journals for the Department of Political Science.

In view of the expanding post-graduate and research activities of the department the Chairman sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for the purpose.

28. VISVA-BHARATI - Setting up of a Preservation Unit of Rabindra Sadan.

The University of Visva-Bharati submitted a proposal for the preservation of valuable MSS and letters of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore and archives material bearing on his life and work etc. at a cost of Rs. 75,000/-(NR) and Rs. 16,500(R).

The Chairman accepted in principle, the construction of a preservation Unit for the Rabindra Sadan and approved the following expenditure:-

1.	A Torrito proof building with one Air-Conditioning Repository one fumigation Chamber. one Bindery. one Microfilming, and Photocopying Unit. one store room & one office room.	} Rs. 25,000
ii.	Furniture	Rs. 5,000
iii.	Equipment	Rs. 45,000
	Total	<hr/> Rs. 75,000 <hr/>

As regards the recurring expenditure towards salary etc of Staff, the University was advised to meet the expenditure out of the block grant.

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-25-

29. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - Installation of a lift in the Library Building.

The Commission vide Res. 3 H/3/4.12.58 approved a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for providing a lift in the Library Building of Aligarh Muslim University. The University later on informed that the cost amounted to Rs. 33,500/- on the C.P.W.D. approving the revised cost the Chairman agreed to the ^{increased} expenditure.

30. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - Air-Conditioning parts of the Library Building Housing manuscripts and rare books.

The Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 61,000/- for air-conditioning of parts of the Library Building of the Aligarh Muslim University vide ^{of} resolution 3, dated 17/18th September, 1959. The C.P.W.D. after scrutinizing the estimates recommended an amount of Rs. 70,000/- for the purpose.

The Chairman agreed to the increase of Rs. 9,000/- the expenditure for the purpose.

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31. ESTABLISHMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF "PRINTING PRESS IN UNIVERSITIES"

The University Grants Commission vide Res.No.29 dated 11/12th February, 1960 considered the question of establishment of Printing Presses in Universities with financial assistance from the Commission and a sum of Rs. 1,81,000(NR) (Rs. 1,21,000/- for machinery and equipment and Rs. 60,000/- for building) was approved for the purpose. The Commission agreed at its meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 (Res.No.3(41) that grants on the above may be given to Universities for improvement of existing printing presses.

In the light of the above decisions, the proposals of the following Universities for establishment /improvement of Printing Press ^{es} /were approved by the Chairman.

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Total approved cost</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
1. Gauhati.	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667 (NR)
2. Kerala	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)
3. Jabalpur.	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)
4. Karnatak	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)
5. Marathwada	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)
6. Rajasthan.	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)
7. Gujarat	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667/- (NR)

(159)

8.Vikram Improvement	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667(NR)
1.Nagpur	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667(NR)
2.Punjab	1,81,000(NR)	1,20,667(NR)

32 Publication of approved and learned research work

The Chairman approved the schemes of the following Universities for publication of research work under the schemes of publication of approved research work and learned research works by University teachers (other than Doctorate thesis) at 50% of the cost.

Name of the University	Name of the work	Approved cost	U.G.C Share
1. Calcutta	Selection from ochtertony papers By Prof N.K. Sinha	10,455	5,227 (Other than Doctorate thesis)
2. Utkal	"Evolution of the Oriya language with special reference to early Oriya inscription By. Dr. A.B. Tripathy	6,145	3,073
3. Karnatak	some problems in "Journal of Psychology" by Dr. T.G. Kalghatgi (Doctorate thesis)	5,000	2,500 Doctorate thesis

33 Karnatak University - construction of staff quarters for professors and lecturers

The Chairman approved the proposals of the Karnatak University, in principle for construction of five professors quarters and sixteen lecturers quarters at a cost of Rs. 1,44,950/- and Rs. 3,09,480 - respectively on condition that 50% of the expenditure will be met by the University/State Government.

The Commission has already approved the construction of sixteen Readers quarters at a total cost of Rs. 3,46,400 on the University stressing the urgency of

of the need as a result of the location of the University at some distance from the city.

34. Lucknow University - construction of staff quarters

The Lucknow University approached the Commission for financial assistance at 50% of the cost of construction of eight flats for its academic staff. The Chairman approved the proposal in principle in view of the paucity of staff quarters at ^{the} University on condition that 50% of the expenditure will be met by the University State Government.

35. Osmania University Construction of women's hostel

The Osmania University approached the Commission for a grant at 75% of the cost towards construction of a women's hostel for forty students at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,500/-. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University for the construction of women's hostel on the University campus at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,000/- on condition that 25% of the approved cost will be met by the University State Government.

36. Utkal University - construction of staff quarters

The Chairman accepted the proposal of the Utkal University in principle for the construction of forty five staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,64,400/- on the University campus at Bhubaneswar which is being newly developed on condition that 50% of the expenditure will be met by the University State Government.

37. Gujarat University - construction of Hostels buildings

The Chairman approved the construction of two hostel buildings in the Gujarat University to

(161)

-51-

28

(meet its urgent need for residential accommodation for students of its expanding departments, at a total

cost of Rs. 8,25,000 as detailed below:-

	Total cost	UG.C.Share
a) Hostel for 100 men Students	1,00,000	2,00,000 at 50%
b) Hostel for 100 women students	4,00,000	3,00,000 at 75%
c) Residential quarters for lady superintendent	25,000	12,500 at 50%
	<hr/> Rs. 8,25,000	<hr/> 5,12,500

The University / State Government will share the expenditure on the usual basis

38. Aligarh Muslim University provision of furniture for the polytechnic hostel for 340 students

The Secretary approved the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of articles of furniture at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,625/- or Rs. 105/- per student for 225 students in the two hostels completed for polytechnic students (47 students in the old Hostel (first floor) and 178 students in the new hostel.

39. Rajasthan University construction of hostels for Post-Graduate science (Botany and Zoology) students at Jodhpur

The Rajasthan University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a hostel for 60 post graduate science (Botany and Zoology) students at Jodhpur at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. The Chairman approved the proposal in principle in view of post graduate studies in Botany and Zoology being developed at this centre. The scheme was approved on condition that 50% of the

(152)

cost will be met by the University State Government
40. Rajasthan University - construction of two women's
Hostel

The Commission approved in principle
(Vide Resolution 3 dated 30-31st October, 1959)
the construction of a hostel for 100 women students
in the Rajasthan University at a cost of Rs. 4,47,600/-
against which the share of the Commission at 75%
was Rs. 3,35,766/- The University changed its mind and
desired to have two hostels instead of one. The
Chairman accepted the revised proposal for two hostels
for sixty students each at an estimated cost of
Rs. 6,00,000/- i.e. 3 lakhs for each hostel on the usual sharing
basis

41. Baroda University provision for furniture for the
111 Hall of residence for women students

The Chairman approved the proposal
of the Baroda University for the purchase of furniture
for the 3rd Hall of residence for women students
constructed with the Commission's assistance at an
estimated cost of Rs. 19,500 and Rs. 150/- for each of
130 students on condition that 25% of the cost
be borne by the University State Government.

42. Agr. University, hostel for women students.
Additional grant

The Chairman as a special case approved
the revised cost of one hostel for women students
at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,91,553/- for 50 students
against the originally approved cost of Rs. 1,50,000/-
The additional expenditure was incurred on account
of rise in the cost of materials and some alteration
of the plans of the building.



The grant payable to the University at 75% of the increased expenditure of Rs.1,91,552/- is Rs.1,43,665/-

43 Agra University construction of Boys hostel

Additional grant

The Ministry of Education, on the recommendation of the Commission sanctioned a loan of Rs.2 lakhs to the Agra University for the construction of a Boys hostel for 100 students. The Agra University not only exceeded the estimates but also completed the first floor of the hostel without the prior approval of the Commission thus providing accommodation for 140 seats as against 100 seats agreed to earlier.

The Chairman as a very special case sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs.56,932 to the University on the basis of 50% of the cost of Rs.1,13,863/- for the additional forty seats apart from the loan of Rs.2 lakhs made for the accommodation of 100 students by the Ministry. The Chairman also agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs.7,800 on the basis of 50% of the expenditure of Rs.15,600 incurred on the construction of quarters for the Assistant Warden of the hostel.

44 Karnatak University purchase of furniture for boys hostel

The request of the Karnatak University for the purchase of furniture for the Boys Hostel constructed with assistance of the Commission has been accepted

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at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,550/- @ Rs. 150/- per student for 257 students on condition that 50% of the amount will be shared by the University and or the State Government

45. Allahabad University Appointment of III class M.A. for the post of Assistant Professor for the teaching of Tamil

The Allahabad University has appointed Shri V.S. Ranganathan as Assistant Professor for teaching of Tamil as approved by the Commission vide Resolution No 3 of 17 and 18th September, 1960. In view of Shri Ranganathan's teaching experience of 13 years and his possessing a B.C.L. and Sriromani in second class, the Chairman approved his appointment inspite of his having only a III class M.A. in the subject due to non availability of better qualified teachers in south Indian languages in the north.

46. Panjab University Devangari Transcription of South Indian script manuscripts.

The scheme of Panjab University for the Devanagari transcription of south Indian script manuscripts has been approved with effect from 1st April 1960 for a period of five years with staff as detailed below at a total estimated cost of Rs. 75,000/- :
1. one Pandit (Part time) of Rs. 150/- p.m. (fixed)
2. Two Research Assistants at Rs. 150/- p.m. each in the pay scale of Rs. 150-10-250-EB-12-400.

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- 3. One Senior Transcriber at Rs. 80/- p.m. in the pay scale of Rs. 80-6-260.
- 4. Five Junior Transcriber at Rs. 60/- p.m. each in the pay scale of Rs. 60-5-200.
- 5. One peon at Rs. 30/- p.m. in the pay scale of Rs. 30-1-10.

The share of the Commission is limited to Rs. 37,500/-

50% of the expenditure on this account. The University has agreed to meet the balance 50% of the expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in the V.V.R. Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

- 47. Holding of Academic conferences under the auspices of the Universities.

At the request of the following Universities the Chairman sanctioned the grants towards holding of Academic conferences in 1960-61 as under:

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u>	<u>conferences</u>
Andhra	2,100 (NR)	35th Indian Philosophical Congress.
Jabalpur	2,500 (NR)	XIV Session of the All India Commerce conference
Sardar Vallabh -bhai Vidyapeeth	3,000 (NR)	18th Session of the Bharatiya Hindi Parishad.

- 48. Holding of Autumn school of Linguistics in 1960 and Summer school in 1961

The Blue Print committee on the development of Linguistics in Indian Universities recommended that in order to obtain trained personnel in a phased manner, summer schools and autumn seminars in Linguistics have to be organised.

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(78)

The cost of holding the school and seminar in one year as recommended by the Committee, is about Rs. 65,000 (NR).

The Committee appointed by the Commission to consider matters relating to development of Linguistics studies in the universities has also recommended that Commission may favourably consider such proposals from the Universities.

The following proposals have been approved in the light of the above recommendations:

University *****	Name of the project *****	Amount approved *****
Agra	Holding of Autumn school of Linguistics 1960	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
Saugar	Holding of summer school of Linguistics 1961	Approved in principle.
49. Jabalpur University	Revision of basis of grant for library books (Humanities) *****	*****

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 17 18th June 1959 on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, approved a sum of 30,000 (NR) on usual sharing basis for the purchase of books for each of the departments of Economics, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science, English and History under the II Five Year Plan (Item No Additional 4)

The University requested that the condition of sharing be waived in regard to the purchase of books and journals for the above departments.

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In view of the fact that the Commission generally sanctions books grants on a non-sharing basis, the proposal of the Jabalpur University was agreed to.

50. Osmania University Purchase of books for the Law Department (LL.M. Course)

The Osmania University approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for the purchase of books for its Law Department (LL.M. Course) at a cost of Rs. 10,000 (NR) in 1960-61.

The University had introduced from 1958-59 a new syllabus for the LL.M. course which includes three separate branches of Law viz (i) International Law (ii) Constitutional Law and (iii) Personal law such as Hindu Law, Mohamadan Law etc in addition to the existing subjects of study.

In the circumstances a sum of Rs. 10,000 (NR) was approved for payment to the Osmania University in 1960-61 for the purchase of necessary books.

51. M.S. University of Baroda Furniture for the

Building for the Sociology department.

The University Grants Commission had on the 9th and 10th February, 1959 approved the construction of building for the Sociology department at a total cost of Rs. 1,50,000 - (NR) under the II Five Year Plan (Item 3)

The University approached the Commission for provision of furniture for the building at a cost of Rs. 17,670 (NR)

The Chairman approved the proposal
The share of the Commission at 66 2/3% of the cost
of furniture will be Rs. 11,780 (NR)

52. Mysore University Book grant for the department
of Economic and Psychology.

The Mysore University approached the
University Grants Commission for provision of books
for the departments of Economics and Psychology at a
cost of Rs. 15,000/- (NR) each.

In view of the fact that the Commission
while approving the development of the departments
of Economics and Psychology on the recommendations
of the Visiting Committee under the IInd Five Year
Plan did not consider the question of provision of books in these
Deptt. request of the Gov.
was approved. University has agreed to share at
33 1/3% of the cost which works out to Rs. 10,000/- (NR)

53. Jammu and Kashmir University - Revision of the
cost of the Arts block building

The University Grants Commission at its
meeting held on 26th/27th September, 1958 approved
(vide resolution 12) the construction of building
of the Jammu and Kashmir University at an estimated
cost of Rs. 3,50,000/- (NR) under the IInd Five Year
Plan.

The University submitted the plan
and estimates of the building at an estimated cost
of Rs. 3,26,000/- (NR)

The Chairman approved the estimates
of the building at a cost of Rs. 3,68,540 - (NR) as

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759

detailed below - on the recommendations of the Commission's building sub Committee.

- i) Building Portion A - Rs. 2,29,016/-
- ii) Building portion B - Rs. 79,109/-
- iii) Sanitary installation Rs. 26,448/-
- iv) Electrical instalation 23,233/-

Total Rs. 3,57,806

Additional contingencies 10,734/-
@ 3%

Total Rs. 3,68,540/-

The share of the Commission at 66 2/3% works out to Rs. 2,45,693/- (NR)

54. M.S. University of Baroda - Revision of the cost of the Mezzanine floors for the departments of Painting and Sculpture.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 (Resolution 1) approved a proposal of the Baroda University for putting up a Mezzanine floor for the present exhibition hall for the departments of Painting & Sculpture at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000/- under the IInd Five Year Plan.

In view of certain changes suggested by the University Architect in the plans the Chairman approved the revised proposal of the University at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,400/- (NR) The share of the Commission at 66 2/3% comes to

(70)

-60-

to Rs. 30,200/- (NR).

55. Saugar University Development of Bundelkhandi
language and literature

The Saugar University submitted a scheme for research in the Bundelkhandi language relating ^{to} its influence and impact on Hindi and other allied languages.

After the scheme was scrutinised by two officers of the Commission, the Chairman approved the implementation of the scheme with the following facilities:-

- i) One Research specialist on a consolidated salary of Rs. 7300/- p.m. for a period of five years on sharing basis viz 50% : 50%
- ii) Microfilm reader Rs. 7000 (NR) on non-sharing basis

(71)

56) PANJAB UNIVERSITY - Additional staff for the Library.

The Panjab University approached the University Grants Commission for the sanction of various posts for the library. A Visiting Committee was appointed by the Chairman to examine the proposal of the University on the spot. The report of the Visiting Committee is enclosed (Annexure II)

2. On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Chairman sanctioned the posts of three Senior Professionals in the University at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,500/= p.a. to be shared by the Commission at 50%.

57) Establishment of Tagore Chairs in the Universities to commemorate the birth centenary of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

1. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 29th/30th June, 1960, received a report of the replies received from the fifteen Universities selected for the setting up of Tagore Chairs or institution of Tagore Lectures to commemorate the birth-Centenary of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. The Commission noted that only the Universities of Baroda, Calcutta, Madras and Panjab had agreed to share the cost on establishment of a Tagore Professorship under the Centenary Scheme. It was agreed that these four Universities might be assisted to establish the Chairs, provided they raised Rs. 1 lakh each and that the Commission might give a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs in each case (Res. No. 5).

2. The Kerala University which was not one of the fifteen Universities selected for this purpose, desired to set up a Tagore Chair and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. As it was deemed desirable that the Southern most University in India be selected for the institution of such a Professorship, the Chairman approved the proposal of the University and agreed

to pay a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs as Commission's contribution towards an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs for the establishment of a Tagore Chair.

3. Rajasthan University submitted a proposal to have a course of lectures instead of a Tagore Chair at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000/=. The Chairman approved the proposal of the University, provided the University raised a sum of Rs.6,250/= for the purpose as its share of the expenditure. The University has been asked to open a separate account in the State Bank of India in this regard and deposit a sum of Rs. 6,250/= as fixed deposit so that Commission's share may be released.

4. The Chairman also agreed to extend the benefit of the scheme of 'Tagore Lectures' to the remaining selected Universities also, in case some of them desired to institute such lectures in lieu of Chairs.

58) Salary scales for teachers of Training - Kerala University College.

At the request of Kerala University the Chairman approved the following scales of pay (with effect from 1-4-'58) for different categories of teachers in the non-Government Training Colleges affiliated to the Kerala University.

Principal	600-30-660-40-700
Professor (one post)	300-25-600
Lecturers in all subjects including Physical Directors.	200-20-400

59. Waiving of condition relating to payment - Madras University of D.A. & P.F. to University teachers

The Commission had decided that any additional expenditure owing to the increase in D.A. and P.F. consequent on implementation of U.G.C's grades of pay by Universities for their teachers would

1973

.....40.....

have to be borne by the Universities themselves. The Universities were also directed to pay the revised salaries on monthly basis along with the benefits of increased D.A. and P.F.

Madras University requested the Commission to waive its condition that the teachers be paid enhanced D.A. and P.F. on the basis of upgraded salaries as the Commission's assistance for this scheme was not a permanent and was only for a limited period.

The Chairman agreed to the request to the University keeping in view the fact that the University had decided to adopt the UGC's scales of pay on a permanent basis and also to introduce a liberalised scheme of pension-cum-gratuity for its teachers during the Third Five Year Plan.

6Q) Jabalpur University - Reduction in the cost of plinth area and approved expenditure for construction of buildings for science departments.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved the construction of science buildings, Jabalpur University, on a plinth area of 97,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,40,000/= (Commission's share being Rs. 13,60,000/=) This plinth area included 10,000 sq.ft. for the Department of Mathematics for which the Commission had previously given sanction while approving the recommendations of the Visiting Committee on Humanities and Social Sciences. Accordingly while conveying sanction for construction of Science Blocks the plinth area and its approved cost, were reduced by 10,000 sq.ft. and Rs. 2,00,000/= and sanction was conveyed for 87,000 sq.ft. and Rs. 18,40,000/=

respectively. The Commission's share towards the cost of construction of Science Buildings was correspondingly reduced to Rs. 12,26,667/=.

..... 41

- 64) Utkal University - Additional grant for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Anthropology.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission at its meeting held on 26th September, 1958, approved an expenditure of Rs. 25,000/= (Commission's share being Rs. 16,667/=) for scientific equipment for the Department of Anthropology, Utkal University. Having utilised this amount almost in full, the University requested for an additional grant for scientific equipment and furniture for museum. To meet this demand, sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 20,592/= (being $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the approved expenditure of Rs. 30,889/=) for the purchase of equipment and furniture required by the Department of Anthropology.

- 62) Andhra University - Construction of new building for industrial laboratory and factory of the Technology Department.

During the Second Plan period, the Commission has paid grants and also provided funds under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme to the Andhra University for procuring Workshop equipment. The University felt the need for a building for the Central Workshop where this equipment could be utilised and proposed to house the Central Workshop in the existing building being used as industrial laboratory of the Technology Department and to provide for the latter a new building with an equivalent plinth area. The proposal of the University was accepted. Accordingly construction of a new building for the industrial laboratory of the Technology Department with a plinth area of 5,400 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,000/= was approved and sanction accorded to a grant of Rs. 56,667/=, being the Commission's two-third share of the total approved expenditure.

(Contd..p. 42)

(78)

- 63) Gauhati University - Scheme for field investigations on Prehistoric Archaeology of Assam.

Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University, is engaged in field investigations in Pre-historic Archaeology of Assam. It has already obtained some interesting preliminary results. The Head of the Department, submitted a scheme for further intensive work in this field in collaboration of a geologist. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,260/= (NR. Rs. 3,520/= for camp equipment and Rs. 1,740/= recurring for T.A., halage, preparation of report etc.). The University while submitting the proposal had agreed to pay one-third of the non-recurring and half of the recurring approved expenditure. The Chairman approved the proposal and accorded sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,217/=, as the Commission's share. A sum of Rs. 2,000/= has been paid as the first instalment.

- 64) Aligarh Muslim University - Sanction of an additional grant for construction of an extension to the Zoology Laboratory building.

The Commission at its meeting held on 31st August, 1957, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/= towards the construction of an additional plinth area of 5,000 sq.ft. to the existing Zoology laboratory. Later the plans and estimates were scrutinised and approval was given for a plinth area of 5,049 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 96,967/= out of which Rs. 71,665/= was for the civil works and the remaining Rs. 25,304/= for services. The University, however, was unable to get a contractor to undertake the civil work part for less than Rs. 83,074/= that being the lowest tender received by the University. It was therefore requested by the University that it should be permitted to accept the lowest tender for Rs. 83,074/= and that an additional grant of Rs. 11,411/= for this purpose may be sanctioned thus raising the total approved cost for the project to Rs. 1,08,378/=. The proposal of the

...: 43:...

University was accepted and sanction accorded to an additional grant of Rs. 11,411/=.

65) Bombay University - Sanction for payment of an additional grant of Rs. 4,675.73 towards purchase of equipment for the department of Chemical Technology.

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A sum of Rs 40,000/= was paid to the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University for the purchase of equipment needed for the development of Ore-dressing Laboratory. In effecting this purchase the University had to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,675.73 on account of increased cost of certain items of equipment and customs duty etc., in respect of the imported items. The University, therefore, requested for payment of this additional amount and the same was agreed to and sanctioned.

66) Dr. B.C. Guha, Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University was invited by the New York Academy of Science to participate in an International Conference on Vitamin 'C' which was held in New York on 27th and 28th October, 1960. The New York Academy had agreed to meet all the travelling expenses of Dr. Guha including those for the halting period in New York. Dr. Guha who is also the Chairman of the Biochemistry Review Committee appointed by the Commission desired to take this opportunity of his visit to U.S.A. for seeing some other important Bio-chemical laboratories in America. The Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University recommended that Dr. B.C. Guha may be assisted to meet his additional halting and travelling expenses in U.S.A. for visiting other Bio-Chemistry centres. The University agreed to meet half the expenses of Dr. Guha from its own resources. Considering that the

(174)

..... 44:.....

visit of Dr. Guha to American laboratories will be helpful to the Review Committee of which he was the leader, the Chairman, University Grants Commission, as a special case, agreed to the request of the Vice-Chancellor and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,500/= to the Calcutta University for this purpose.

67 Aligarh Muslim University - Request for additional accommodation for the N.C.C. Company, 5 U.P., B.N. ***

The Aligarh Muslim University submitted a proposal for providing additional accommodation required for the N.C.C. company, 5 U.P., B.N. at the University and requested the Commission to sanction a Non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,950/= for the purpose. The Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department has approved the estimate prepared by the University at Rs. 23,250/= as against Rs. 25,950/= submitted by the University. Secretary, University Grants Commission has approved payment of Rs. 23,950/= on cent per cent basis to the University for providing the additional accommodation required for the N.C.C. Company.

/ College buildings

68) Constituent Colleges - Payment of grant for construction of /

In the Commission's meeting held on 14-4-1958, it was reported (Item 3(0) that the total cost of the main building including Assembly Hall and the Principal's House in a Constituent College of the Delhi University for the construction of which the Commission will give a grant on 50:50 basis shall be limited to Rs. 8,96,000 (8 lakhs plus increase in prices of cement & steel @ 12% which was subsequently raised to 14% and the maximum limit went upto 9,12,000). At the time this decision was taken the Constituent Colleges were not teaching science in Degree classes which was being done in the University itself. The position has now changed in that the Colleges have been permitted

178

to teach B.E. (pass) and consequently the ceiling for building cost previously fixed has had to be raised.

The Chairman, has on a number of occasions of the question in all these aspects, decided that in future the Commission may not sanction any amount calculated on any basis for the construction of buildings but only define the plinth area according to actual needs that the building should have and leave the cost to be determined with reference to the rates and costs prevailing at the time of sanction in each case, and determine the grant on 50-50 basis.

(179)

- 69 -

An abstract statement of applications received
for Humanities Scholarships for the year 1960-61
University-wise.

Appendix I to item No.2. (15)

Dated: 30th/31st December, 1960.

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of applications received.		No. of candidates selected.		Remarks.
		Resear- ch.	Post- Gra- duate.	Resear- ch.	Post Gra- duate	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)

1.	Agra	11	11	1	2
2.	Aligarh.	19	12	4	3
3.	Allahabad.	18	10	3	4
4.	Andhra.	10	1	3	1
5.	Annāmalai.	14	9	3	2
6.	Banaras.	13	6	4	1
7.	M.S. University.	-	17	-	5
8.	Bhagalpur.	-	-	-	-
9.	Bihar.	5	18	2	2
10.	Bombay.	3	15	2	4
11.	Burdwan.	-	-	-	-
12.	Calcutta.	5	21	1	2
13.	Delhi.	27	55	5	11
14.	Gauhati.	-	6	-	-
15.	Gorakhpur.	9	4	1	1
16.	Gujarat.	3	10	-	3
17.	Jabalpur.	4	11	1	4
18.	Jadavpur.	2	1	-	1
19.	Jammu & Kashmir.	-	6	-	1
20.	Karnatak.	6	4	-	2
21.	Kerala.	8	14	2	3
22.	Kurukshetra.	1	-	-	-

158

231

32

52

(Contd...2.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
23.	Lucknow.	16	13	3	2
24.	Madras.	6	3	2	2
25.	Marathwada.	1	8	-	2
26.	Mysore.	31	*	6	- *40 applica- tions received too late
27.	Nagpur.	2	9	-	2
28.	Osmania.	7	8	1	1
29.	Panjab.	-	7	-	2
30.	Patna.	5	12	-	3
31.	Poona.	3	13	-	3
32.	Rajasthan.	-	7	-	2
33.	Ranchi.	1	2	1	1
34.	Roorkee.	-	-	-	-
35.	Sanskrit University Varanasi.	-	--	-	-
36.	S.N.D.T.Women's University, Bombay.	-	1	-	-
37.	Saugar.	14	7	1	4
38.	Utkal.	7	8	2	3
39.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	-	3	-	1
40.	Shri Venkateswara.	7	10	2	-
41.	Vikram.	2	-	-	-
42.	Visva-Bharati.	2	--	-	-
		262	342	50	80

(181)

-71-

An abstract statement of applications received
for Humanities Scholarship for the year 1960-61
(Subject-wise).

Appendix I to Item 2(16) (cont)

Sl. No.	Subjects.	No. of applications received.		No. of candidates selected.		Remarks.
		Research.	Post-Graduate.	Research.	Post-graduate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)
1.	Arabic.	4	2	1	-	
2.	Archaeology.	1	-	-	-	
3.	Budhist Study.	1	-	-	-	
4.	Comparative Literature.	-	1	-	1	
5.	Commerce.	14	32	3	9	
6.	Creating Paintings.	-	1	-	-	
7.	Dramatics.	-	1	-	-	
8.	Economics.	29	39	8	12	
9.	Economics Statistic.	-	15	-	1	
10.	Education.	3	6	1	1	
11.	English.	8	36	2	8	
12.	Gujarati.	-	2	-	1	
13.	Hindi.	28	23	4	4	
14.	Human Geography.	-	1	-	-	
15.	Home Science.	1	-	-	-	
16.	Indology.	2	-	-	-	
17.	Kanada.	2	2	1	1	
17(a)	Law.	-	4	-	1	
18.	Linguistics.	7	4	1	1	
19.	Marathi.	1	10	-	2	
20.	Museology.	-	4	-	-	
21.	Oriya.	1	1	-	-	

102 184 21 42 (Contd...7.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
22.	Persian.	3	2	1	1
23.	Philosophy.	25	21	3	5
(23.a)	Psychology.	1	-	-	-
24.	Political Science.	14	18	2	7
25.	Public Administration.	-	1	-	1
26.	Psychology.	17	21	7	6
27.	Sanskrit.	48	42	4	5
27(a)	Social Anthropology.	3	-	1	-
28.	Sociology.	10	10	3	2
29.	Theology.	-	1	-	-
30.	Tamil.	8	1	1	-
31.	Telgu.	1	1	1	1
32.	Urdu.	7	7	1	1
33.	History.	25	35	5	9
		262	342	50	80

U.G.C. MEETING
dated 30th/31st Dec. 1960.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO EXAMINE
THE STAFF REQUIREMENTS OF THE PANJAB
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT CHANDIGARH.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of Shri S. Dasgupta, Librarian, University of Delhi and Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, to examine the requirements of the Panjab University for additional staff for the University Library at Chandigarh. The Committee visited the University at Chandigarh on the 7th November, 1960.

2. We met the Vice-Chancellor in the University office on the 7th November, 1960 in the morning and had a discussion with him on the general policy which the University proposes to follow for the development of the new University Library at Chandigarh. We went round the new premises of the University library now under construction and visited the different departments of the University library accommodated for the present at the ground floor of the building. We had a meeting with the librarian, the Chief Accounts Officer of the University and the Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor where the requirements of the University for the library, in general, and for the additional staff in particular, were examined.

3. As the University library building is still under construction, the functional part of the library is lodged temporarily in a part of the ground floor of the building which affords working facilities, while the different teaching departments of the University are maintaining their own libraries separately for the present. The stock of books in the library will be centralized, as early as possible, on the completion of the building. At present the library

(Contd...p.2....)

184

has a total collection of 1,08,979 volumes and an addition of 40,000 volumes is expected by March 1961. The number of / manuscripts is 811. The number of *
*periodicals subscribed by the library is about 1,300/

4. The University spends a sum of Rs. 1,20,000/= per annum for books and periodicals from its own funds. The library is being kept open for 12 hours a day / on week days. It is proposed to observe the same hours on Sundays and holidays also. The annual gate hours will work out at 8,640 for 360 working days of the year.

5. The present organization of the library staff is of an interim nature. The staff has mainly to cope with the work of purchase and processing and to render, besides lending, a skeleton reference service. The present organizational structure of the library administrative staff is given in Appendix 'A'.

6. The present strength of the library staff, their qualifications and salary are given in Appendix 'B'.

7. One difficulty about the Panjab University library is that since partition the University has not worked as one unit at one place. It has been, on the other hand, partly located at Simla and partly at certain post-graduate centres of the University, e.g. Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, and Delhi (Camp College), etc. With the construction of the new library building, all the books, which have hitherto been scattered in different places, will be accommodated in the new building. Already, books from most of the old post-graduate centres have been brought to Chandigarh. A part of them is now accommodated in the ground floor of the new building, while other parts have been kept in different teaching departments, mostly in scientific subjects, for which buildings have already been constructed. We were told that the new

(185)

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building would be completed before the end of the year 1960-61.

The University wants to proceed with the appointment of the necessary staff and making other preliminary arrangements so

that the library may function properly immediately after the

building is made fit for use. Substantial progress has already been made in all directions.

8. The following table will show, (a) the existing strength of the staff of the University Library; (b) the staff required for the library on the basis of the norm laid down by the University Grants Commission; and (c) the additional requirements:-

Existing.	On the basis of the norm laid down by U.G.C.	Remarks
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Professionals.

1. Librarian (500-30-800)	1		
2. Assistant Librarians (250-20-450)	5	1. Supervisory 2. Book Selection	3 1
3. Senior Documentation Assistant (200-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -350)	1	3. Circulation 4. Maintenance 5. Periodicals 6. Reference 7. Technical	1 1 1 3 3
4. First Asstt. (200-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -350)	1		
5. Assistants. (150-10-250)	3		
6. Cataloguers. (150-10-250)	2		
7. Classifier. (150-10-250)	1		
8. Senior Counter Assistants. (150-10-250)	2		
TOTAL :-	16		13

Seni-Professionals.

1. Junior Counter Assistant and Junior Assistant (90-5-140-10-200)	1 3 2+3	1. Circulation 2. Maintenance 3. Periodicals	5 5 2
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(88)

1.	2.	3.
2. Junior Assistants 3 (90-5-140-10-200).		
3. Assistants. 2+3 (150-10-250).		
TOTAL :	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Non-Professionals.</u>		
1. Clerks 4 (60-4-80-5-140/ EB-10-200)		
2. Accounts Assistant. 1 (150-10-250)		16
3. Receptionist 1 (60-5-140-10-200).		
TOTAL:	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>
Un-skilled TOTAL	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>

9. From the above table, it will be seen that the University has already got 3 extra hands under the Professional staff, while there is a shortage of 3 hands in the Semi-Professionals staff. For Non-Professional and Un-skilled staff, the shortage is 10 and 1, respectively.

10. Since the University is still acquiring books from ~~hand~~ and has yet to set up the services in the new building, different centres ~~()~~ is rapidly growing [it is desirable that the three extra professional hands, now at their disposal, may be retained by them. The extra expenditure for the three additional Semi-professional staff required by the University in the scale of Rs. 90-200 will be about Rs. 5,500/=. We recommend that the University Grants Commission may sanction the staff on the sharing basis of 50%.

187

11. As the University Grants Commission is not concerned with the non-professional staff, the extra expenditure on this account is to be borne by the University alone. In course of our discussion, it was suggested that it would be necessary for the University to have among the non-Professional staff, an Establishment & Accounts Officer to look after the financial and personnel administration of the library in the scale of Rs. 200-350. We feel that in view of the responsibility and the volume of work involved, the proposal is justified.

12. We were informed that the University has received about Rs. 7,75,000/= as ad hoc grants from the University Grants Commission towards the purchase of books and periodicals in Humanities and Sciences. Selection and ordering of books out of these grants have already been done. A sum of Rs. 50,000/= is still available out of these grants which may be utilised for processing the books for service. This amount, being within 20% of the grant paid by the University Grants Commission may be utilized for the purpose. This will obviate the appointment of any additional staff, in as much as pending the normal functioning of the library on the completion of the building, some members of the present staff will also be available for this work.

13. The location of books in different post-graduate centres necessitated the cataloguing and classification of the books for the library in each of the particular centres. As these books are being brought to Chandigarh and form part of the library stock, some re-cataloguing and re-classification will be necessary to ensure a uniform system of cataloguing and classification for the new library as a whole. We are of the opinion that the existing staff, in the present circumstances, may be able to look after this work.

14. We had a discussion on the suitable staff organization of the library in the new set up. We feel that of the three supervisory staff required for the library as shown in the table at paragraph 8 above, two may be placed immediately under the Librarian at a higher level than the other professional staff. This will reduce the span of control of the Librarian and facilitate the division of library work in two major categories relating to (a) reader's services and (b) technical services. We suggest that the University may give further thought to this aspect of organization.

15. In conclusion, we would place on record our thanks to the University authorities for giving us the facilities to examine the library scheme during our visit to Chandigarh.

Sd/-
(S. Dasgupta)

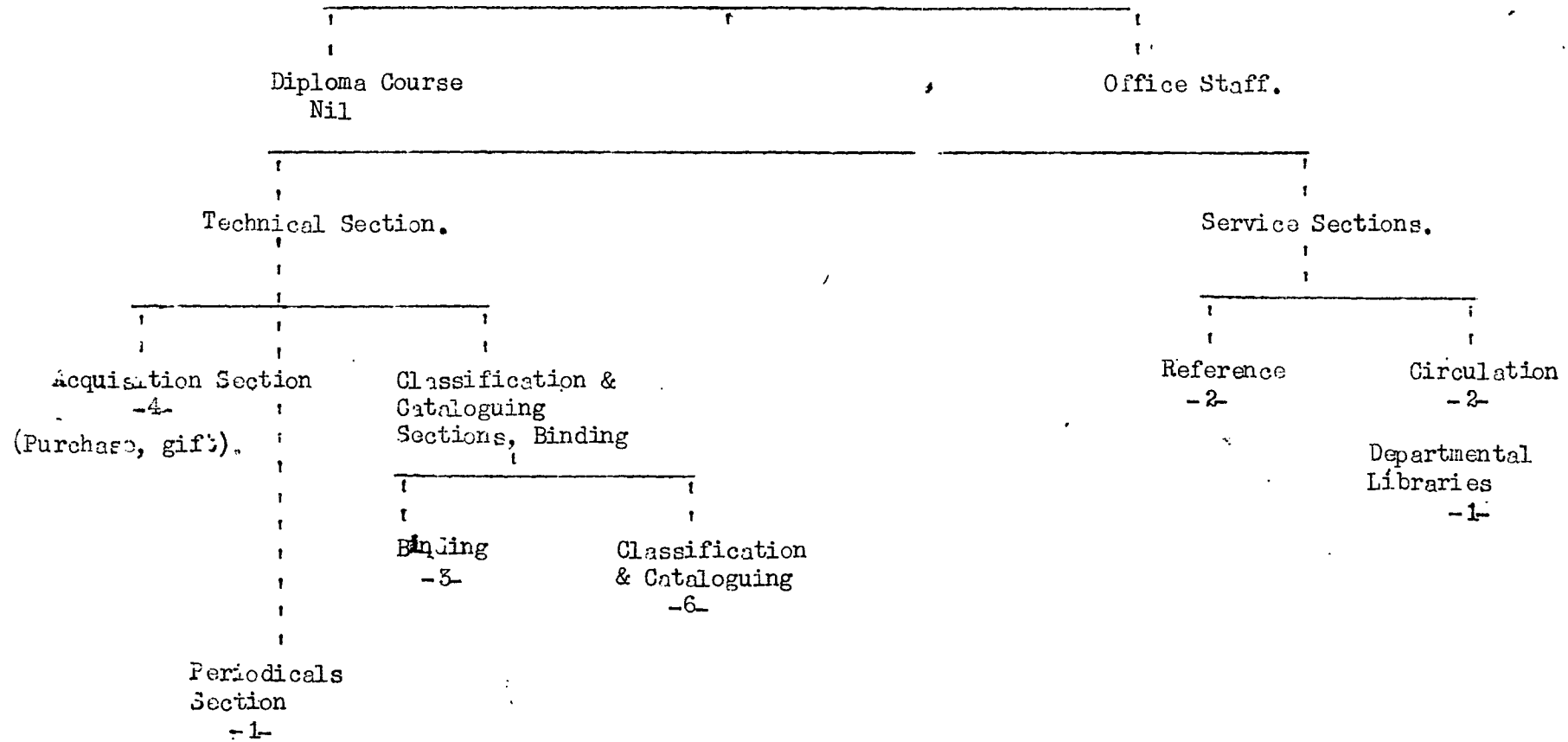
Sd/-
(S. Bhattacharya)

Dated : 16th November 1960.

189

APPENDIX 'A' & ANNEXURE E (1. 2 (5/6))

Librarian & Head,
Diploma Course



190

APPENDIX 'B' to ANNEXURE
to item 2 (56)

Panjab University Library Staff.

SKILLED STAFF.

1. Librarian.

Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma, M.A.D.L.Sc. (Delhi), M.L.Sc. Ph.D.
(Grade Rs. 500-30-800) (Michigan Univ., U.S.A.).

2. Asstt. Librarians, (Rs. 250-20-450)

i) K.B. Gauri (Bio-Sc.) B.Sc., M.A., D.L.Sc.

ii) R.L. Mittal (Soc. Sc.) M.A., LL.B., D.L.Sc.

iii) Joginder Singh M.A., D.L.Sc. (Langs).

iv) T.C. Jain (Phy.Sc.) B.Sc. D.L.Sc.

v) Vacant.

3. Ist Assistant (Rs. 200-12¹/₂-350)

Sh. Devi Dayal. Matric.

4. Senior Documentation Asstt. (Rs. 200-12¹/₂-350)

Miss A.K. Anand. M.A.D.L.Sc.

5. Assistants (Rs. 150-10-250)

i) Sh. N.K. Seth M.A.

ii) Vacant (Transferred to Ext. Library, Ludhiana).

iii) Sh. S.L. Dogra. M.A.M.O.L. (on leave).

iv) Sh. R.R. Devi F.A. Cert. in Lib. Sc.
Sharma.

v) Sh. Hukam Singh M.A. (Hist.) M.A. (Pol. Sc.) D. Lib. Sc.

vi) Sh. Shamsheer Gupta M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.

6. Cataloguer (Rs. 150-10-250)

i) Sh. V.P. Kayastha. M.A. Dip. Lib. Sc.

ii) Vacant.

7. Classifier (Rs. 150-10-250)

Sh. Kartar Singh. B.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.

(Contd...p.2....)

(1910)

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8. Senior Counter Asstt. (Rs. 150-10-250)
 - i) Sh. J.N. Manchanda, M.A. (Pt.I). D.Lib.Sc.
 - ii) Sh. Narinder Kumar M.A.D.Lib.Sc.
(likely to join in the near future).
9. Junior Counter Asstt. (Rs. 90-5-140-10-200)
 - i) Jagat Priya. M.A., Sahitya Ratna, Vidyalankar, Inter Drawing Examination (Bombay School of Arts).
10. Junior Asstt. (Rs. 90-5-140-10-200)
 - i) Vacant.
 - ii) Sh. Amar Singh B.A.
 - iii) Sh. T.R. Bajaj. B.A., D.Lib.Sc.
11. Micro-machine operator (Rs. 150-10-250)
Vacant
12. Foreman-Bindery (Rs. 150-10-250)
Vacant (Against this post M/s. Sardari Lal Manchanda and Kesar Singh are working as binders in the grade of Rs. 60-2-80).
13. Gold Finisher (Rs. 80-5-120).
Sh. Jagat Ram Kapoor. With some experience.
14. Binder (Rs. 60-2-80)
Sh. Partap Chand Koshal. Matric. 5 years experience.

Unskilled Staff.

1. Assistant (Accounts) Rs. 150-10-250)
Shri O.P. Chopra. F.A.
2. Junior Assistant (Rs. 90-5-140-10-200).
 - i) Sh. Sudershan Mohini B.A.
 - ii) Vacant (O.P. Soni working against this post in the grade of Rs. 60-5-140-10-200).
3. Receptionist (Rs. 60-5-140-10-200).
Sh. Dayanand Arora. Matric.
4. Clerks (Rs. 60-4-80-5-140/EB-10-200)
 - i) Sh. B.K. Sood. Matric Cert. In Lib.Sc.
 - ii) Sh. Madan Gopal. Sharma. Matric
 - iii) Sh. Sudarshan Kumar Prashar. Matric
 - iv) Amar Nath Sharma
(likely to join).

(Contd.. p.3....)

(197)

- 92 -

...: 3 :.....

5. Restorers (Rs. 42-3-60).
 - i) Sh. Panjab Singh.
 - ii) Sh. Mahangu Ram.
6. Janitors (Rs. 42-3-60).
 - i) Sh. Anand Singh.
 - ii) Sh. Rajinder Singh.
7. Daftri (Rs. 35-1-50).

Shri Bir Singh.
8. Jamadar (Rs. 35-1-50).

Sh. Hari Singh.
9. Peons (Rs. 30-1-40).
 - i) Sh. Ujagar Singh.
 - ii) Sh. Sohan Lal.
 - iii) Sh. Chandi Prasad.
 - iv) Sh. Roop Lal.
 - v) Sh. Rama Nand.
 - vi) Sh. Bhag Singh.
 - vii) Sh. Kartar Singh Naurya.
 - viii) Sh. Ram Chand.
 - ix) Sh. Som Datt.
 - x) Sh. Gian Chand.
 - xi) Sh. Aham Singh.
 - xii) to xvi) vacant.
10. Chowkidars (Rs. 30-1-40).
 - i) Sh. Kikkar Singh.
 - ii) Vacant.
11. Sweeper-cum-Frash (Rs. 30-1-40).
 - i) Sh. Hayad Singh.
 - ii) Sh. Niranjana Singh.
 - iii) Sh. Lachhu Ram.

193

APPENDIX II
(to U.G.C. Minutes dated 30/31.1260)
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Statement of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11th October 1960.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University/ College.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount.</u>										
1.	2.	3.	4.										
1.	<u>Aligarh Muslim University.</u>	<p>i. For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.200,000/-sanctioned for this purpose under II Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Rs. 9,600/-.</p> <p>ii. Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the various Science departments during the Second Five Year Plan, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,10,800/-sanctioned for this purpose.</p> <p>Rs. 30,327/-.</p>											
2.	<u>Allahabad.</u>	<p>i. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Applied Physics.</p> <p>Rs. 40,000/-.</p> <p>ii. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for various Science departments as detailed below:-</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Applied Physics</td><td>Rs. 10,000/-</td></tr> <tr><td>Chemistry</td><td>Rs. 20,000/-</td></tr> <tr><td>Botany</td><td>Rs. 36,667/-</td></tr> <tr><td>Zoology</td><td>Rs. 33,333/-</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><u>Rs. 100,000/-</u></td></tr> </table> <p>This is the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,46,666/-sanctioned under II Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Rs. 1,00,000/-.</p> <p>iii. for the purchase of library books and journals for the Department of Applied Physics.</p> <p>Rs. 25,000/-.</p> <p>iv. For the construction of rearing and breeding tanks for the Department Zoology, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,115/- sanctioned for this purpose.</p> <p>3,415/-.</p>	Applied Physics	Rs. 10,000/-	Chemistry	Rs. 20,000/-	Botany	Rs. 36,667/-	Zoology	Rs. 33,333/-		<u>Rs. 100,000/-</u>	
Applied Physics	Rs. 10,000/-												
Chemistry	Rs. 20,000/-												
Botany	Rs. 36,667/-												
Zoology	Rs. 33,333/-												
	<u>Rs. 100,000/-</u>												

123

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

2. Contd.

Allahabad.

v. For the construction of the controlled temperature tanks for the Botany Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 13,933/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 9,289/-.

3. Andhra

Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the Department of Geology, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 24,100/- sanctioned for this purpose for II Five Year Plan. Rs. 7,080/-.

4. Banaras Hindu University.

i. For the purchase of library books and journals for the Department of Physics. Rs. 15,000/-.

ii. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Physics. Rs. 24,000/-.

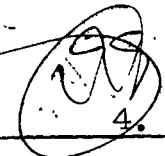
iii. For the construction of Geophysics building, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 3,77,811/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 20,000/-.

iv. For the construction of the building for Zoology Department being the Second Instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,23,800/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 150,000/-.

v. For construction of the building for Botany Department being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,86,620/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 150,000/-.

vi. For the construction of Geology Laboratory Building being the II instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,95,435/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 150,000/-.

vii. Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the Department of Geology, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs. 35,100/- sanctioned for this purpose for II Plan period. Rs. 12,895/-.



1. 2.

3.

4.

5. Baroda.

i. For the purchase of library books and journals on Scientific and technical subjects, being the final instalment from the grant of Rs. 160,000/- sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan period. Rs. 20,000/-.

ii. For the construction of Science laboratory buildings, being the 6th instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,93,400/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 35,000/-.

6. Delhi.

i. For the construction of extension wings to Physics and Chemistry Blocks, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,27,290/- approved for the purpose. Rs. 140,000/-.

ii. For the institution of the Diploma Courses in Anaesthesia and Child Health under the Faculty of Medicine. Rs. 55,000/-.

Non-Recurring Rs. 20,000/-
 Recurring. Rs. 35,000/-
Rs. 55,000/-

7. Gujarat

For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,10,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 85,000/-.

8. Jadavpur

i. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the first instalment from the additional grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for this Department for this purpose. Rs. 25,000/-.

ii. For the construction of the building for various Science departments, being the first two instalments against the total grant of Rs. 4,29,854/- sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 325,000/-.

iii. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Physics. Rs. 22,667/-.

9. Karnatak

i. 'On account' grant for the construction of Science Block. Rs. 2,00,000/-.

ii. For the purchase of books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and last instalment from the grant of Rs. 1,20,000/-.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

9. Contd.
Karnatak

sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60 Rs. 20,000/-.

10. Lucknow

i. For the purchase of books and journals for the Department of Mathematics, being the first and last instalment from the additional grant of Rs. 25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 25,000/-.

ii. For the construction of an extension to the existing Chemistry Laboratory, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs. 50,494/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 18,000/- was paid during during 1959-60. Rs. 30,000/-.

11. Osmania

i. For the purchase of books and journals for all the Science Departments, being the third instalment from the grant of Rs. 1,20,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 50,000/- were paid during 1958-59 & 1959-60 40,000/-.

ii. For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the third and last instalment from the grant of Rs. 80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 30,000/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60. Rs. 50,000/-.

iii. For the purchase of books and journals for Post-Graduate Medical facilities at Osmania Medical College. Rs. 40,000/-.

iv. For barbed wire fencing for the Experimental Form of Botany Department. Rs. 3,267/-.

v. On account recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff sanctioned for the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 14,144/-.

(14A)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

11. Contd.
Osmania

vi. "On account" grant towards the allowance payable to Prof. Masami Hayakawa, Head of the Department of Geology, @ Rs. 50/- per month for 14 months. Rs. 700/-.

12. Patna.

For the construction of laboratory buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Statistics and Geology, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs. 4,18,319/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 100,000/- was paid during 1958-59. Rs. 2,00,000/-.

13. Punjab

i. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the department of Zoology, being the fourth instalment from the grant of Rs. 1,66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first three instalments of Rs. 80,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60 Rs. 70,000/-.

ii. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geography, being the third instalment from the grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 18,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60. Rs. 20,000/-.

iii. For the purchase of books and journals for all Science Departments, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs. 2,33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 40,000/- was paid during 1958-59. Rs. 50,000/-.

14. Rajasthan

For the purchase of books and journals for the Science Departments, as detailed below:-

<u>Name of Department</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Botany & Zoology Department at Jodhpur centre	Rs. 40,000/-.
2. Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry Departments at Jaipur centre.	Rs. 50,000/-.
	Rs. 90,000/-.

1.	2.	3.	4.
14.	<u>Rajasthan</u> Contd.	This is the first instalment from the total expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000/- approved for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	
15.	<u>Saugar.</u>	i. For the purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop.	Rs. 26,667/-.
		ii. For the award of eleven studentships of Rs. 150/- per month each to the students of Post-Graduate Course in Applied Geology in the Department of Applied Geology upto 31st March, 1961.	Rs. 13,805/-.
		iii. For the award of seven studentships of Rs. 150/- P.M. each in the Department of Applied Geology for a period of 9 months and 20 days i.e. from 11th June, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.	Rs. 9,815/-.
16.	<u>Sardar Vallabh-bhai Vidyapeeth.</u>	i. For the purchase of Machines and Tools for Workshop, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs. 33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 20,000/-.
		ii. 'On account' recurring grants towards the salary of additional staff sanctioned for the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 29,506/-.
17.	<u>Andhra</u>	'India' 1958' Exhibition	Rs. 6,195.86
18.	<u>Annamalai</u>	Publication of Scientific literature.	Rs. 1,350/-.
19.	<u>Allahabad.</u>	payment of an honorarium to Dr. B.N. Prasad for preparation of material needed for the report of Mathematics Review Committee	250/-.
20.	<u>Delhi.</u>	i. Payment of an honorarium to Prof. P Maheshwari and other members for preparation of material needed for the report of Botany Review Committee.	200/-.
		ii. Publication of Scientific literature.	500/-.

1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	<u>Andhra</u>	<p>i. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the college of Engineering (under the AICTE scheme) for 1960-61 being the ceiling recurring grant approved per annum. Rs.1,00,000/-.</p> <p>ii. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs.20,333/- approved per annum. Rs. 12,188/-.</p> <p>iii. Towards the salary of staff of the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the recurring grant for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 7,470/- approved per annum. Rs. 4,857.14</p> <p>iv. For construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering being the second instalment from the total approved cost of Rs.10,333,580/- Rs.4,00,000/-.</p>	
22.	<u>Annamalai</u>	Towards the salary of staff of the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the recurring grant for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 5070/- approved per annum	3,814/-.
23.	<u>Banaras.</u>	For construction of building for the College of Technology being the fourth instalment from the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 8,36,300/-. The first three instalments amounting to Rs.5,00,000/- were paid during 1955-56 and 1958-59.	Rs.2,00,000/-.
24.	<u>Baroda.</u>	<p>i. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering under the Expansion Scheme of Diploma Courses for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 5,22,000/-.</p> <p>ii. For construction of building for the Faculty of Technology and Engineering under the Expansion Scheme of Diploma Courses being the seventh instalment against the total approved grant of Rs. 13,40,000/-. The first six instalment were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61.</p>	Rs.1,20,949.36
			Rs.1,03,000/-.

1.	2.	3.	4.
25.	<u>Bombay.</u>	i. Towards the salary of staff of the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the recurring grant for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 8,000/- approved per annum.	Rs. 7,166/-.
		ii. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Technology (AICTE Scheme) against the ceiling grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- approved per annum.	Rs. 85,973/-.
		iii. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Food and Pharmaceutical Section for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 22,000/- approved per annum.	Rs. 22,000/-.
		iv. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Technology (under the development scheme) for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 1,68,400/- approved per annum.	Rs. 1,31,915.46
		v. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Technology (under the development scheme) being the second instalment for 1959-60 against the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 1,68,400/- approved per annum.	Rs. 51,290.14
26.	<u>Calcutta</u>	i. Towards purchase of furniture and fittings for the Department of Applied Chemistry being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 47,466/- approved.	Rs. 40,000/-.
		ii. Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Applied Chemistry being the fourth and final instalment against the total grant of Rs. 2,73,333/- approved.	Rs. 22,333/-.
27.	<u>Jadavpur.</u>	i. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the College of Engineering and Technology (under the Expansion Scheme) for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 3.88 lakhs approved per annum.	Rs. 1,53,259/-.

1.	2.	3.	4.
27.	<u>Jadavpur.</u> Contd.	ii. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Food Technology during 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 27,170/- approved per annum.	Rs. 28,859/-..
		iii. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Civil Engineering Degree Course during 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 40,000/- approved per annum.	Rs. 36,316/-.
		iv. Towards the purchase of new equipment for the college of Engineering and Technology being the first instalment.	Rs.1,00,000/-.
		v. Towards the purchase of equipment for the Civil Engineering Degree Course being the third instalment against the total approved grant of Rs. 5,09,866/-.	Rs. 40,000/-.
28.	<u>I.I.S. Bangalor.</u>	For the development of the Institute for the period 1958-63 being the first instalment of non-recurring grant against the ceiling grant of Rs. 31,00,000/-	Rs.5,00,000/-.
29.	<u>Madras</u>	Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Business Management Section being the recurring grant for 1958-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 30,000/- approved per annum.	Rs. 47,228.94
30.	<u>Osmania.</u>	i- For construction of building for the degree course in Mining Engineering being the third instalment against the total approved grant of Rs. 1,50,000/-.	Rs. 40,000/-.
		ii. For purchase of equipment for the degree course in Mining Engineering being the second instalment against the total approved grant of Rs. 2,62,500/-.	Rs.1,00,000/-.
		iii. Towards the salary of staff of the Ore-dressing laboratory for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 7570/- approved.	Rs. 6,619/-.
		iv. Towards the purchase of library books for the Department of Chemical	

Contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.
30.	<u>Osmania</u> Contd.	Technology being the second instalment against the total approved grant of Rs .13,333/-.	Rs. 8,333/-.
31.	<u>Panjab</u>	i. Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemical Technology being the third instalment against the total approved grant of Rs. 2,00,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-.
32.	<u>Roorkee</u>	i. Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Water Resources Development Training Centre being the recurring grant for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 3.22 lakhs approved per annum.	Rs.1,00,000/-.
		ii. Special grant for the Indian Science Congress	Rs. 5,000/-.
33.	<u>Utkal</u>	Special grant for educational tours undertaken by the degree students in Engineering.	Rs. 4,615/-.
34.	<u>Aligarh Muslim University.</u>	a. III instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.9,47,500/-.
35.	<u>Banaras Hindu University.</u>	a. III instalment of Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.13,87,500/-.
		b. 1st instalment of the grant of Rs.37,500/-sanctioned for the construction of a 20 bedded ward on the 1st floor in S.S.Hospital.	Rs. 25,000/-.
36.	<u>Delhi University</u>	a. III instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.6,75,000/-.
37.	<u>Visva-Bharati</u>	a. III instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.3,43,750/-.
38.	<u>Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.</u>	a. III instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.9,25,000/-.
39.	<u>Allahabad University.</u>	1st instalment towards construction of Gandhi Bhavan.	Rs. 20,000/-.
40.	<u>Madras.</u>	To meet the expenses incurred for payment to the clearing Agents for preparation of lists and despatch of book etc. received from the Asia foundation U.S.A.	Rs. 1,500/-.

Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.
41.	<u>Calcutta</u>	To meet the expenses incurred for payment to the clearing Agents for preparation of lists and despatch of book etc. received from the Asia foundation U.S.A.	Rs. 1,500/-.
42.	<u>Bombay.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,500/-.
43.	Mysore University.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission from time to time. (Balance grant for 1958-59).	Rs. 60.32.
44.	<u>Jadavpur.</u>	-do- (On account grant for 1960-61)	Rs. 3,000/-.
45.	<u>Poona.</u>	-do-	Rs. 2,500/-.
46.	<u>Andhra.</u>	-do- (On account grant for 1959-60)	Rs. 4,000/-.
47.	<u>Delhi.</u>	-do- (On account grant for 1960-61)	Rs. 12,000/-.
48.	<u>Marathwada</u>	Grants to universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 10,000/-.
49.	<u>Osmania</u>	-do-	Rs. 10,000/-.
50.	<u>Madras</u>	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 500/-.
51.	Delhi.	Balance of travel grant paid to Dr.T.S.Seshadari in connection with his visit to London to attend the Tercentory of the Royal Society held in July 1960.	Rs. 373/-.
52.	Principal, <u>Madras Christian College Tambaram</u>	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri E.Raghavan.	Rs. 350/-.
53.	Principal St. Berchman's College Changanacherry.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri K.Narayana	Rs. 350/-.
54.	The Panjab University Engineering College, Chandigarh.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri D.P.Malhotra.	Rs. 400/-.
55.	Delhi College.	'On account' Maintenance grant	Rs.1,12,000/-. IInd instalment.

1.	2.	3.	4.
56.	Dyal Singh (Evening classes)	'On account' Maintenance grant	Rs. 15,000/-.
57.	Dyal Singh College.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 40,000/-. II instalment.
58.	Hans Raj College.	i. 'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 65,000/-. II instalment.
59.	Hindu College.	ii. Cost of Science Block i. 'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 65,000/- II instalment. Rs. 1,30,000/- III instalment. II instalment.
60.	Indraprastha college for women.	ii. Cost of Science Block 'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 45,000/- III Inst. Rs. 72,000/-. II instalment.
61.	Kirori Mal College.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 97,000/-. II instalment.
62.	Lady Irwin College.	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 95,000/-. II instalment.
63.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 55,000/-. II instalment.
64.	Ramjas College.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 92,000/-. II instalment.
		Purchase of equipment for starting B.Sc(Pass) course.	Rs. 10,000/-.
		Construction of Science Block.	Rs. 40,000/-.
65.	S.G.T.B.Khalsa College.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 95,000/-. II instalment.
		Final instalment of maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 17,266/-.
		Purchase of furniture	Rs. 4,289/-.
66.	Shri Ram College of Commerce.	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 79,000/-. II instalment.
		Library building and purchase of furniture.	Rs. 11,067.64
67.	St. Stephen's College.	Purchase of Equipment 'On account' maintenance grant. Repair of roofs.	Rs. 25,000/-. Rs. 75,000/-. II instalment. Rs. 5,362/-.
68.	Delhi School of Social work.	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 57,000/-. II instalment.
69.	P.G.D.A.V.College (Evening classes)	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 1,500/-.
70.	Desh Bandhu College(Evening classes)	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 1,500/-.

204

1.	2.	3.	4.
71.	Indian School of International Studies.	'On account' Maintenance grant. Nepalese studies. Chairs of international relations. Towards salary of 3 Research Assistants and one Technical Assistant (Development Budget).	Rs. 75,000/-. IIInd instalment. Rs. 10,000/-. IIInd instalment. Rs. 24,000/-. IIInd instalment Rs. 3,000/-. IIInd instalment.
72.	P.G.D.A.V. College.	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 30,000/-. IIInd instalment
73.	Delhi College (Evening classes)	'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 15,000/-.
74.	Deshbandu College	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 1,13,000/-. IIInd instalment.
75.	Sanatan Dharam College.	'on account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 50,000/- IIInd instalment.
76.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalya.	Purchase of land for the college allotted by the Government of India 50% of the grant. 'On account' Maintenance grant.	Rs. 43,500/-. Rs. 57,000/- II instalment.
77.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur (Agra University)	Construction of library building (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/-. (3rd instalment)
78.	Jat Vedic College Baraut. (Agra University)	Library and laboratory extension (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/-. (2nd instalment)
79.	Vaish Degree College, Shamli (Agra University)	Purchase of library furniture and books (Already reported)	Rs. 7,000/-. (2nd instalment)
80.	Almora Degree College, Almora (Agra University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/-. (2nd instalment)
81.	Tikka Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya. Aligarh. (Agra University)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 8,000/-. (4th instalment)
82.	K.V. Degree College Muchhra (Agra University)	Construction men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/-. 2nd instalment)
83.	Sanatan Dharam College, Muzffarnagar (Agra University).	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 4,000/-. (2nd instalment)
84.	Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara. (Agra University)	Construction men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/-. (2nd instalment)

1.	2.	3.	4.
85.	Babu Shib Nath Agarwal Degree College Mathura. (Agra University)	Purchase of laboratory equip- ment (Already reported)	Rs. 8,000/-. (2nd instalment)
86.	Kishori Raman Girls' Degree College, Mathura	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/-. (1st instalment)
87.	J.S. Degree College Sikandrabad (Agra University)	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs. 3,000/- Commission's share Rs. 2,000/-.	-
88.	Women's training college Dayal bagh Agra (Agra University)	1. Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs. 3,000/- Commission's share Rs. 2,000/- 2. Purchase of laboratory equipments Approved expenditure Rs. 9,000/- Commission's share Rs. 6,000/-.	Rs. 2,000/-. 1st instalment
89.	Digambar Jain College Baraut (Agra University)	1. Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs. 3,000/- Commission's share Rs. 2,000/- 2. Purchase of laboratory equipments. Approved expenditure Rs. 41,370/- Commission's share Rs. 27,579/-.	-
90.	R.S.K. Degree College Simbhaoli (Agra University)	Purchase of 1 books. Approved expenditure Rs. 4,500/- Commission's share Rs. 3,000/-.	-
91.	P.B.N. College Nidubrolu (Andhra University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (2nd instalment)
92.	W.G.B. college Bhimavaram (Andhra University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 8,000/-. (4th instalment)
93.	Maharajah's college Vizianagram. (Andhra University)	Construction of women's hostel. Approved expenditure Rs. 79,640/- Commission's share Rs. 59,730/-.	Rs. 20,000/-. (1st instalment)
94.	Andhra Loyola Colleges Vijayawada (Andhra University)	Purchase of Library books. Approved expenditure Rs. 15,000/- Commission's share Rs. 10,000/-	-
95.	Harish Chandra Degree College Varansi (Banaras Hindu University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 4,000/-. (3rd instalment)

1.	2.	3.	4.
96.	D.A.V. College Siwan(Bihar University)	Construction of Men's hostel. Approved expenditure Rs.1,41,623/- Commission's share Rs. 70,812/-.	-
97.	Jaihind college and Basant Singh Institute of Science Bombay (Bombay University)	1. Purchase of library books (Already reported) 2. Purchase of laboratory equipments. Approved expenditure Rs.18,500/- Commission's share Rs. 12,333/-.	Rs. 5,000/-. (3rd instalment) Rs. 4,000/-. (1st instalment)
98.	Siddharath college of Commerce and economics. Bombay (Bombay university)	Construction of a hostel for three colleges. Approved expenditure Rs.10,01,250/- Commission's share Rs. 3,75,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-. (1st instalment)
99.	Institute of Science Bombay(Bombay Univer- sity).	Construction of a library building Approved expenditure Rs.1,80,944/- Commission's share Rs.1,20,630/-.	Rs. 40,000/-. (1st instalment)
100.	Khargpur College Khargpur (Calcutta University)	Construction of a men's hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/-. (2nd instalment)
101.	Shri Shikshayatan College for women Calcutta(Calcutta University)	Construction of women's hostel(Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/-. (4th instalment).
101.			
102.	H.S.K.College Dibrugarh (Gauhati university)	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs.6,000/- Commission's share Rs. 4,000/-.	Rs. 1,500/-. (1st instalment)
103.	Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur (Gorakhpur Univer- sity)	i. Construction of library building (Already reported) ii Cost of Laboratory building (A lready reported)	Rs. 8,000/-. (2nd instalment) Rs. 6,000/-. (2nd instalment)
104.	Udai Pratap College Varansi (Gorakhpur Uni- versity)	Purchase of laboratory furniture. Approved expenditure Rs.7,500/- Commission's share Rs. 5,000/-.	
105.	Darbar Gopal Dass Mahavidyalaya Aliabada (Gujrat University)	Construction of women's hostel(Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/-. 3rd instalment.

208

1.	2.	3.	4.
106.	Balabhai Damodar Dass College Ahmedabad (Gujrat University)	Purchase of laboratory equipments . Approved expenditure Rs.27,700/- Commission's share Rs. 18,466/-.	Rs. 6,000/-. (1st instalment)
107.	Arts College, Dabhoi (Gujrat University)	Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (2nd instalment)
108.	Mahila Mahavidyalaya Jabalpur. (Jabalpur University)	Construction of women's hostel. Approved expenditure Rs.90,790/- Commission's share, Rs. 68,090/-.	Rs. 20,000/-. (1st instalment)
109.	Gandhi Memorial College Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir University)	Purchase of library books and furniture and laboratory equipments. (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/-. (3rd instalment)
110.	Assumption college Changanacherry (Kerala University)	Construction of library building(Already reported)	Rs. 12,000/-. (3rd instalment)
111.	Bishop Chulaparambil Memorial College Kottayam. (Kerala University)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/-. (2nd instalment)
112.	St.Joseph's college Devagiri (Kerala University)	Construction of men's hostel(Already reported).	Rs. 45,000/-. (2nd instalment)
113.	Shrinarayana College, Quilon. (Kerala University)	Purchase of library books(Already reported)	Rs. 3,000/-. (2nd instalment)
114.	St.Theresa's college Eranakulam (Kerala University)	Construction of women's hostel(Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment)
115.	Barahseni college Aligarh (Agra University)	Construction of library building(Already reported). Approved expenditure reduced from Rs. 1,53,600/- to Rs. 1,37,509/- and Commission's share at 2/3rd of the approved expenditure correspondingly reduced to Rs. 91,672/-.	Rs. 30,000/-. (1st instalment)
116.	St.Joseph's college for women, Alléppey (Kerala University)	Construction of women's hostel(Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/-. (2nd instalment)
117.	St.Alberts college Ernakulam (Kerala University)	Construction of library building. (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (2nd instalment)
118.	St.Thomas college Kozhencherri (Kerala University)	Construction of library building (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/-. (3rd instalment)

208

-99-

-17-

1.	2.	3.	4.
119.	C.M.S.College Kottayam (Kerala University)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/-. (2nd instalment)
120.	Nirmala college Muvatupuzha (Kerala University)	Construction of library buildings (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/-. (2nd instalment)
121.	N.S.S.College Pandalam (Kerala University)	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture (Already reported)	Rs. 13,000/-/-. (2nd instalment)
122.	St.Thomas College Palai (Kerala University)	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture (Already reported)	(1) Rs. 40,000/- (2nd instalment) (2) Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment)
123.	Malabar Christian college. Calicut (Kerala University)	Construction of library building (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/-. (3rd instalment)
124.	S.I.E.T.Women's College Madras (Madras University)	Construction of Women's hostel. (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (3rd instalment)
125.	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science college Coimbtore (Madras University)	Purchase of laboratory equipment Approved expenditure Rs. 21,750/- Commission's share Rs. 14,500/-	Rs. 5,000/-. (1st instalment)
126.	Sita Lakshmi Rama- swamy college Tiruchirapalli (Madras university)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/-. (3rd instalment)
127.	Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai (Madras University)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/-. (2nd instalment)
128.	St.Mary's College Tuticorin (Madras University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (3rd instalment)
129.	Vivekananda college, Madras (Madras University)	Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported)	Rs. 75,000/-. (2nd instalment)
130.	Thiagarajar college Madurai. (Madras University)	Construction of library building (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/-. (3rd instalment)
131.	Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam college, Pollachi (Madras University)	Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/-. (3rd instalment)
132.	Holy Cross College Tiruchirapalli (Madras University)	Purchase of laboratory Equipment (Already reported) The approved cost has been increased to Rs. 32,083/- and Commission's share at 2/3rd of the cost has also been increased to Rs. 21,389/-.	Rs. 10,000/-. (2nd instalment)

1.	2.	3.	4.
133.	Ahmadnagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona university)	Construction of girl's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/- (4th instalment)
134.	Ayurved Mahavidyalya Poona (Poona university)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment)
135.	Chhatrapati Shivaji college Satara. (Poona university)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (2nd instalment)
136.	M.F.S. college of Arts & Science Poona.	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 50,000/- (2nd instalment)
137.	Fergusson college Poona (Poona University)	Construction of women's hostel approved expenditure Rs. 77,850/- Commission's share Rs. 58,380/-	Rs. 19,000/- (1st instalment)
138.	Dev Smaj college for Women's Ferozepur (Panjab University)	Purchase of furniture for students hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 3,000/- (Full payment.)
139.	D.A.V. college for i. Women's Karnal (Panjab University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 514 /- (last instalment)
	ii.	Construction of girl's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 18,000/- (3rd instalment)
140.	Baring Union Christian college Batala	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
141.	Devsmaj college for Girls Ambala.	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
142.	Montgomery Gurunak basic training college Jullundur (Punjab University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
143.	D.A.V. college, Jullundur (Panjab University)	Extension of hostel library and laboratory facilities (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/- (3rd instalment)
144.	D.A.V. college Amritsar (Panjab University)	Library & Laboratory extension (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment)
145.	Khalsa basic training college for Women Sidhwanthurd (Punjab university)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (2nd instalment)
146.	Chhotu Ram Arya college Sonipat (Panjab University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (2nd instalment)
147.	Khalsa college for Women Sidhwanthurd (Panjab university)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)

1.	2.	3.	4.
148.	Rajasthan Mahila-Vidyalaya Udaipur(Rajasthan University)	Purchase of books (Already reported)	Rs. 2,000/- (last instalment)
149.	Dayanand college, Ajmer (Rajasthan University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/- (3rd instalment)
150.	Chhathishgarh college Raipur (Saugar University)	Purchase of laboratory Equipment (Already reported)	Rs. 778/- (Last instalment)
151.	Shri Padmavathi Women's college Tirupati Srivankateswara University)	construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment)
152.	Kawali college Kawali.(Sri Vankateswara university)	Purchase of library books & laboratory furniture(Already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment).
153.	<u>Baroda University.</u>	'on account' recurring grant for the year 1959-60 towards salary of the additional staff appointed.	Rs. 32,860/-(R)
154.	Calcutta.	'On account' non-recurring grant for implementing the 3 year degree course scheme in the big colleges.	Rs.4,12,500/-(NR)
155.	<u>Jabalpur</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant.(Approved cost Rs. 13,00,000/-(NR).Commission's share at 50%.)	Rs.2,17,000/-(NR)
156.	Madras.	'on account' non-recurring grant (Approved cost Rs. 1,17,00,000(NR)Commission's share at 50%.)	Rs.3,04,339/-(NR)
157.	Madras	'on account' recurring grant towards salary of the teaching personnel appointed in connection with the scheme-Training of teachers of higher secondary scheme.	Rs. 26,000/-(R)
158.	Mar-athwada	Recurring grant towards salary of the additional staff appointed in connection with the 3 year degree course for 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.	Rs. 72,566/-(R)
159.	Panjab.	'on account' non-recurring grant.(Approved cost Rs. 1,29,15,000(NR) Commission's share at 50%).	Rs.8,20,000/-(NR)

1.	2.	3.	4.
160.	<u>Panjab University</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant to Government colleges' (Approved cost Rs. 55,10,00 (NR)- Commission's share at 50%).	Rs. 7,30,000 (NR)
161.	<u>Osmania</u>	'on account non-recurring grant. (Approved cost Rs. 22,85,000/- (NR)- Commission's share at 50%)	Rs. 2,82,803 (NR)
162.	<u>Osmania.</u>	Recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for 3-year degree course.	Rs. 1,05,908 (R).
163.	<u>Nagpur.</u>	'on account non-recurring grant (Approved cost Rs. 15,00,000 (NR)- Commission's share at 50%)	Rs. 25,000/- (NR)
164.	<u>Saugar</u>	'on account' non-recurring grant. (Approved cost Rs. 13,50,000/- (NR)- Commission's share at 50%).	Rs. 25,000/- (NR)
165.	<u>Vikram.</u>	'on account' non-recurring grant (Approved cost Rs. 28,80,000 (NR)- Commission's share at 50%).	Rs. 62,514 (NR).

22

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1.	2.	3.
166) Baroda	Final instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop (Approved cost, 28,800 (NR) Commission's share Rs. 2500/- (NR) Rs. 24,000/- already paid in three instalments)	Rs. 1,000 (NR)
167) Madras	First instalment of grant for purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop at A.C. Guindy College. (Approved cost Rs. 25,000 (NR) Commission's share Rs. 25,000 (NR))	15,000 (NR)
168) Saugar	a) Third instalment of grant for purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop (Approved cost Rs. 25,000 (NR) U.G.C.'s share Rs. 25,000 (NR) Rs. 16,000/- already paid in two instalments).	4,000 (NR)
	b) Third instalment of Recurring grant for staff and equipment for the Hobby Workshop (Approved expenditure Rs. 5,000 (R) U.G.C.'s share Rs. 5,000 (R). Rs. 5,000 (R) paid in two instalment for the years 1958-59, 1959-60.	Rs. 4,242.81 (R) (Rs. 242.81 (R) balance due for 1958-59, 1959-60 and Rs. 4,000/- (R) for 1960-61)
169) Sri Venkateswara.	Final instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop (Approved cost Rs. 30,327 (NR) Commission's share Rs. 25,000 (NR) Rs. 20,000 (NR) already paid as first instalment of grant).	5,000 (NR)

B. Colleges.

S.No.	Name of the University	Total cost	Share of U.G.C.	Amount sanctioned.
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
170)	D.A.V. College, Muzaffar Nagar.	25,314	20,000	5,000
171)	D.N. Degree College, Meerut (Revised Scheme).	26,012	20,000	5,000
<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
172)	G.M. College, Darbhanga	30,499	20,000	5,000
173)	Gopeshwar College, Hathwa	60,070	20,000	5,000

(45)

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

174)	Krishnath College, Berhampur.	25,037	20,000	5,000
175)	Ram Krishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath	26,946	20,000	5,000

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

176)	St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur.	26,979	20,000	5,000
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KERALA UNIVERSITY

177)	Marthoma College, Thiruvella	27,300	20,000	5,000
178)	N.S.S. College, Changanacherry	33,760	20,000	5,000
179)	St. Thomas College, Trichur.	25,850	20,000	5,000

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

180)	Vivekanand College, Madras	35,000	20,000	5,000
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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

181)	S.B. City College, Nagpur.	40,250	20,000	5,000
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PANJAB UNIVERSITY

182)	Nehru College, Jhajjar	30,507	20,000	5,000
183)	Hindu College, Sonapat	45,392	20,000	5,000

POONA UNIVERSITY

184)	Fergusson College, Poona	25,000	20,000	5,000
185(a)	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara	40,345	20,000	5,000

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

185)	New Arts & Commerce College, Raipur	27,478	20,000	5,000
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244

.....23.....

Award of Travel grants to Science personnel for visiting research and Training Centres in India.

S.No.	Name	Purpose to study.	Centre of visit	Amount sanctioned
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>GAUHATI UNIVERSITY</u>				Rs. NP.
186)	Shri B.N. Battacharjee St. Edmunds College, Shillong.	Functional morphology of the skull and girdle musculature of the hill stream fishes.	University College of Science, Calcutta.	580=00
187)	Shri N.K. Sanyal Assistant Professor of Physics.	Study of Infra-red spectra of molecule	Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Calcutta.	140=00 (for additional stay of 10 days)
188)	Shri B.G. Verma Assistant Professor of Mathematics.	Ballistics	Defence Science Laboratory Delhi.	303=16
189)	Shri Gopal Ji Srivastava Asstt. Professor of Zoology.	Systematics of fishes.	Zoological survey of India Calcutta.	255=06
<u>JAMMU & KASHMIR UNIVERSITY</u>				
190)	Shri M.R. Furi Mathematics Department.	Stochastic Processes.	Department of Mathematics & Statistics Delhi University.	503=00
<u>KARNATAK UNIVERSITY</u>				
191)	Shri M.L. More Department of Physics.	Glass blowing.	N.C.I. Poona	275.56
<u>NAGPUR UNIVERSITY</u>				
192)	Dr. K.A. Venkatachallan, Lecturer Laxmi Narain Institute of Technology Nagpur.	Infrared Spectroscopical and Radio Chemical Techniques.	Atomic Energy Establishment Bombay.	522=10
193)	Miss Usha Vasant Godbole, Department of Pharmacy.	Medicinal plants of India.	Regional Research Laboratory Jammu.	623=00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

194) S. Balkrishna Geology Department.	Seismology	Roorkee University Oil & Natural Gas Commission Dehra Dun & Panjab University.	432=01
195) Shri B. Venkateswara Rao, Veterinary College.	Techniques involved in experimental pharmacology.	Madras veterinary College, Madras.	366=00
196) Dr. P. Srinivasan Reader Veterinary College.	Radiological studies on vascular system and its application to Veterinary anatomy.	-Do-	396=00
197) Shri K. Ramaiah Instrument Analyst Chemistry Department.	Polarographic and absorption spectrometric techniques.	Chemistry Research Laboratory Analytical section Andhra University.	520=00

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY

198) Shri Vijaya Shankar Sharma, Research Scholar, Botany Department, Gond College, AJMER.	Systematic Botany Flora of Ajmer District.	F.R.I. Herbarium Dehra Dun.	515=13
199) Shri M.M. Bhandari Lecturer in Botany Jaswant College, Jodhpur.	Flora of Indian desert.	-do-	257=80

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

200) Sri V. Venkata- chalapathy Department of Geology, S.V. University College, Tirupati.	Palaeontology.	Panjab University Chandigarh.	415=3
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(218)

- 107 -

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ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH CENTRE.

- 201) Andhra University Purchase of additional equipment required for the existing dispensary of the University. Rs. 21,683.99 nP.
Approved cost Rs. 23,184
Share of the Rs. 23,184
Commission.
- 202) Poona University 1st instalment towards the construction of Health Centre building 25,000
Approved cost Rs. 93,833.77
Share of the Rs. 1,00,000
Commission or the actual cost which ever is less.
- 203) Visva-Bharati 1st instalment towards the renovation of the Pearson Memorial Hospital 10,000
Approved cost Rs. 20,588
Share of the Rs. 20,588
Commission.

Miscellaneous

- 204) M.S. University of Baroda. IIInd instalment towards the project of Psychological counselling for University Students. 10,000

Establishment of Non-resident Students Centre.

- 205) Poona University 1st instalment towards the establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre. 25,000
Approved cost Rs. 80,769.20
Share of the Rs. 70,000
U.G.C.
- 206) Lucknow University 1st instalment towards the scheme of establishment of Delegation centres in the University 24,000
Approved cost Rs. 40,000 (NR)
Rs. 45,000 (R) Approximate
Share of the Rs. 40,000 (NR) only.
U.G.C.

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S.No.	Name of University/ College	Total cost	Share of U.G.C.	Amount paid
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
207)	J.V. Jain Degree College	42,100	35,000	15,000 IIInd instalment.
208)	S.D. College, Muzaffar Nagar.	50,700	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.
209)	D.A.V. College, Muzaffar Nagar.	45,862	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
210)	D.S.N. College, Unnao	51,439	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY</u>				
211)	C.M.P. College, Allahabad	50,233	35,000	15,000 IIIrd instalment.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
212)	St. Joseph's College, Waltair.	50,000	35,000	20,000 IIInd instalment.
<u>CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
213)	Sripath Singh College, Murshidabad.	34,650	34,650	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.</u>				
214)	St. Antony College, Shillong.	51,250	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.</u>				
215)	St. Andrews College Gorakhpur.	54,095	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY</u>				
216)	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.	55,000	35,000	15,000 IIIrd instalment.
217)	Sri Kerala Verma College, Trichur.	45,000	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
218)	St. Thomas College Trichur.	58,700	35,000	1,000 Ist instalment.
219)	Christ College, Iringalakuda.	50,000	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.

28

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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220)	Nirmala College Muvva	50,000	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

221)	St. John's College, Playam	50,000	35,000	10,000 IInd instalment.
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222)	National College, Tiruchirappally.	52,500	35,000	10,000 IInd instalment.
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MYSORE UNIVERSITY

223)	M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Mallanagani.	51,702	35,000	30,000 IInd and IIIrd instalments scheme estab- lished.
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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

224)	M.M. College of Science, Nagpur.	50,219	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment.
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225)	S.B. City College, Nagpur.	71,465	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment.
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226)	Hislop College, Nagpur.	36,150	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
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POONA UNIVERSITY.

227)	M.E.S. College, Poona.	50,010	35,000	10,000 IInd instalment.
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228)	B.M. Commerce College, Poona.	50,010	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment.
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229)	Fergusson College, Poona.	66,348	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>PANJAB UNIVERSITY</u>				
230)	Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.	55,185	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.
231)	Dev Samaj College, Ferozepur City.	50,000	35,000	75,00 IIInd instalment.
232)	M.L. National College, Yamunanagar.	42,559	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment.
233)	Rangarhia Training College, Phagwara.	28,700	28,700	10,000 IIInd instalment.
234)	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Ludhiana.	43,453	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.</u>				
235)	D.A.V. College, Ajmer.	50,300	35,000	5,000 IIIrd instalment.
236)	Agarwal College, Jaipur.	51,172	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.
237)	Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.	50,000	35,000	10,000 Ist instalment.
<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
238)	Narmada Mahavidyala	72,000	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.
239)	Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	52,800	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.
240)	Lahiri College, Chirimiri.	40,279	35,000	10,000 IIInd instalment.

220

.....29:.....

Students' Aid Fund .

Colleges.

AGRA UNIVERSITY

	Rs.	nP.
241) Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut.	1,052/-	
242) D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	938/-	
243) R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli	433/-	
244) Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur	1,789/47	
245) U.P. Veterinary College, Mathura.	991/-	
246) Bareilly College, Bareilly.	2,000/-	
247) Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara.	2,000/-	
248) B.S.A. College, Mathura.	1,214/-	
249) Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhaoti.	773/-	
250) Vaish Degree College, Shamli.	1,240/-	
251) J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	1,581/-	
252) Almora Degree College, Almora.	2,000/-	
253) Barabnseni College, Aligarh	2,000/-	
254) Narain Degree College, Aligarh	1,004/-	
255) Christ Church College, Kanpur	1,981/-	
256) Harcourt Butler Institute, Kanpur.	1,080/-	
257) D.S.B. College, Nainital.	631/-	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

258) Allahabad Agricultural Institute	645/-	
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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

259) Sidharth College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	2,000/-	
260) D.E. Society's Airti College, Bombay	2,000/-	
261) Sidharth College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	2,000/-	
262) Khalsa College, Matunga.	2,000/-	



263)	R.A. Podar College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	2,000/-
264)	Kishichand Chellaram College, Bombay	2,000/-
265)	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.	169/-
266)	Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari	2,000/-
267)	Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	2,000/-
268)	Wilson College, Bombay	2,000/-
269)	Nair Hospital Dental College,	1,760/-
270)	Institute of Science, Bombay	422/-
271)	Elphinstone College, Bombay	1,003/-
272)	T.N. Medical College, Bombay	2,000/-

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

273)	Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, Howrah.	2,000/-
274)	Vivekanand College, Barisha.	1,565/57
275)	Taki Govt. College, Taki	496/-
276)	Krishnath College, Berhampur	1,002/-
277)	Ranaghat College, Nadia	1,280/50
278)	Krishnanagar Girl's College, Krishnanagar, Nadia.	472/61
279)	Dinabandhoo Andrews College, Baishnabghat.	2,000/-
280)	Brahmanand Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta.	1,336/-
281)	Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.	1,750/-
282)	Ramkrishna Mission Vidya Mandir, Belur	527/-
283)	Jangipur College, Jangipur.	2,000/-
284)	Howra Girl's College, Howra.	2,000/-
285)	Midnapur Women's College, Midnapur.	701/-
286)	Surendranath College, Calcutta	2,000/-
287)	Raiganj College, Raiganj.	1,419/-

222

..... 31 :.....

288)	Prasannadeb Women's College, Jalpaiguri.	2,000/-
289)	Mahishadal Raj College, Mahishadal.	1,498/-
290)	Srikrishna College, Bagoola.	329/-
291)	Dinabandhoo Institute, Shibpur.	1,538/-
292)	Malda College, Malda.	833/-
293)	City College, Calcutta.	2,000/-
294)	Fakirchand College, Diamond Harbour	1,255/-
295)	Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.	2,000/-
296)	City College, Commerce Department, Calcutta.	2,000/-
297)	Dyal Singh College, (Day Classes), New Delhi.	2,000/-
<u>DELHI UNIVERSITY</u>		
298)	Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	2,000/-
299)	Central Institute of Education.	1,809/-
300)	Hindu College, Delhi	2,000/-
301)	Ram Jas College, Delhi	2,000/-
302)	Hans Raj College, Delhi	2,000/-
303)	Deshbandhu College	1,046/-
304)	Kirorimal College	2,000/-
305)	Panna Lal Girdhari Lal D.A.V. College, New Delhi.	1,876/-
306)	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya	1,483/73
307)	Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	231/-
308)	The Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.	628/-
309)	Delhi Polytechnic	2,000/-
<u>GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY</u>		
310)	Budha Degree College	288/-
311)	Tilakdhari College,	1,894/57

(Contd..p. 32)

223

..... 32

JABALPUR UNIVERSITY

312)	G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Jabalpur.	1,130/-
313)	M.N. College of Home Science, Jabalpur	2,000/-
314)	Shyam Sunder Agrawal College, Sihora	1,143/-
315)	Govt. Medical College, Jabalpur.	723/-
316)	Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	1,561/-

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

317)	Udipi Law College, Udipi.	175/-
318)	Govt. Arts & Science College, Gulbarga.	660/-

KERALA UNIVERSITY,

319)	Assumption College, Changanacherry.	1,021/-
320)	Christ College, Irinjalakuda.	1,900/-
321)	Mar Theophilus Training College, Trivandrum.	200/-
322)	S.N. College, Quilon	2,000/-
323)	Farook College, Feroke	1,036/-
324)	U.C. College, Alwaye.	1,288/-
325)	Little Flower College, Guruvayur.	635/-
326)	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	2,000/-
327)	University College, Trivandrum	536/-
328)	Government College, Kasargod	552/-
329)	Govt. Training College, Calicut.	80/-
330)	Govt. College Madanapally.	241/-
331)	B.C.M. College, Kottayam.	800/-
332)	Govt. Training College, Telicherry.	93/-
333)	S.N. Training College, Nedunganda.	120/-
334)	Govt. College, Chittur.	823/-
335)	St. Mary's College, Trichur.	1,596/-

2281

..... 33:.....

336)	St. Thomas College, Palai	2,000/-
337)	N.S.S. College, Pandalam.	2,000/-
338)	Sree Sankara College, Kalady.	574/-
339)	Titus II Teacher's College, Thiruvalla.	200/-
340)	Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	1,169/-
341)	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	2,000/-
342)	Providence Women's College, Calicut.	1,193/-

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

343)	Fatima College, Madurai	993/-
344)	American College, Madurai	2,000/-
345)	A.V.C. College, Mayuram.	2,000/-
346)	Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi.	2,000/-
347)	Sri Pushpam College, Poondi Tanjore District.	1,959/-
348)	Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur.	999/-
349)	Jamal Mohd. College, Tiruchirappalli.	998/-
350)	National College, Tiruchirappalli	2,000/-
351)	V.O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin	1,184/-
352)	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin	456/-
353)	Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi.	2,000/-
354)	Vivekanand College, Madras.	2,000/-
355)	Loyala College, Madras	2,000/-
356)	Women's Christian College, Madras	860/-
357)	G.V.G. Visalkshi College, Udumalpet.	1,831/-
358)	Nirmala College, Coimbatore.	1,174/-
359)	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.	620/-
360)	Auxilium College, Katpadi	2,000/-
361)	Algappa College, Karaikudi	2,000/-

235

....: 34 :....

362)	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli	2,000/-
363)	Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli.	2,000/-
364)	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.	2,000/-
365)	M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	1,203/-
366)	The New College, Madras	2,000/-
367)	P.S.G. College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	2,000/-
368)	Thiagrajar College of Preceptors, Madurai	200/-
369)	Lady Doak College, Madurai	448/-
370)	Rajah Serfoji College, Tanjore	647/-
371)	V.H.N. Senthikumara Nadar College.	1,008/-
372)	R.D.M. College, Sivaganga.	400/-
373)	Alzappa Chettiar College of Technology, Karaikudi.	601/-
374)	Sarah Tucker College, Palayankottai	412/-
375)	Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.	930/-

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

376)	Lady Amritbai Daga College, Nagpur	1,552/-
377)	Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	2,000/-
378)	Janta Mahavidyalaya, Chanda	679/-
379)	Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	140/-

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

380)	Arts & Science College, Warrangal	1,080/-
381)	Girraj College, Nizamabad.	570/-
382)	Badruka College of Commerce, Hyderabad	330/-
383)	R.B.V.R.R. Women's College, Hyderabad.	1,462/-
384)	New Science College, Hyderabad.	1,152/-

228

..... 35 :.....

385)	Anwarul Uloom College, Hyderabad	453/-
386)	Nanak Ram Bhagwan Dass College, Hyderabad.	1,008/-
387)	Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad.	757/-
388)	Nagarjuna Govt. College, Nalgonda.	232/-
389)	Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.	1,160/-

PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

390)	D.A.V. College, Ambala	2,000/-
391)	G.M.N. College, Ambala	926/-
392)	Dev Samaj College For Girls, Ambala	547/-
393)	Hindu College, Amritsar.	2,000/-
394)	D.A.V. College, Amritsar.	2,000/-
395)	Vaish College, Bhiwani	637/-
396)	Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.	2,000/-
397)	D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.	2,000/-
398)	Dyal Singh College, Karnal	2,000/-
399)	Guru Nanak College, Dabwali	790/75
400)	D.M. College, Moga	923/-
401)	R.K. Arya College, Nawanshahr, Doaba.	1,410/-
402)	Ahir College, Rewari.	1,617/-
403)	All India Jat Heroes Memorial College, Rohtak.	1,016/-
404)	National College, Sathiala	1,964/-
405)	National College, Sirsa	1,698/69
406)	Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	624/-
407)	M.L. National College, Yamunanagar	1,249/-
408)	S.L. Training College, Ambala	732/52
409)	G.H.G. Khalsa Training College, Gurusar Sadhar.	634/-
410)	M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur.	389/75

222

..... 36

411)	Malwa Training College, Ludhiana	150/-
412)	Khalsa Basic Training College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	1,046/-
413)	Rangarhia Training College, Phagwara.	1,229/-
414)	Rangarhia College, Phagwara.	1,423/-
415)	R.S.D. College, Ferozpur.	1,188/-
416)	D.S.D. College, Gurgaon	2,000/-
417)	S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.	679/-
418)	Nehru College, Jhajjar.	321/-
419)	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	2,000/-
420)	Fateh Chand College for Women, Hissar.	1,041/25
421)	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadhar.	2,000/-
422)	Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.	2,000/-
423)	A.S. College, Khanna	1,990/31
424)	D.A.V. College, Abohar.	552/-
425)	D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	1,454/-
426)	Guru Nanak College, Guru Tegbahadur Garh (Moga)	1,099/-
427)	D.A.V. College for Girls', Yamunanagar.	155/-

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.

428)	G.L. Bihani, S.D. College, Sri Ganga Nagar.	1,074/75
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SUGAR UNIVERSITY

429)	Govt. Degree College, Balaghat.	1,127/25
430)	Govt. Degree College, Shahdol.	719/95
431)	Govt. Girls Degree College, Raipur	144/14
432)	Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg.	218/-

..... 37:.....

433)	Sri Nilkantheshwar College, Khandwa.	540/-
434)	Chhatisgarh College, Raigarh.	354/-
435)	Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	2,000/-
436)	Law College, Satna.	1,121/-

POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

S.No.	Name of the University	Nature of Scholarships	Amount sanctioned	REMARKS
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(A) Awarded during 1958-59.

437	Andhra	Research	1,800=00	
438	Annamalai	Post-graduate and Research	6,440=56	(Rs. 135/48 by adjustment).
439	Bombay	Post-graduate	363=33	(Rs. 50=35 by adjustment)
440	Baroda	- do -	1,040=00	
441	Delhi	Research	1,800=00	
442	Mysore	Post-Graduate	100=00	
443	Poona	Research	1,400=00	

(B) Awarded during 1959-60

444	Aligarh	Research	1,400=00
445	Baroda	Post-Graduate	346=67
446	Visva-Bharti	Research	1,561=29

Scholarships (Rs. 200/- p.m.) awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1959-60 & 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
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447	Aligarh	1960-61	1200=00
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1.	2.	3.	4.
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448	Annamalai	1960-61	1174=19
449	Calcutta	-do-	1200=00
450	Delhi	1960-61	1200=00

II Fellowship (Science)

For payment of Post-Doctoral (Rs. 300/- p.m.) and senior research (Rs. 500/- p.m.) including grants for contingent expenditure Rs. 1000/- P.A. for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
451	Andhra	1960-61	12,080=35
452	Delhi	-do-	13,290=00
453	Bombay	-do-	7,000=00
454	Poona	-do-	2,551=31

III Fellowships (Engineering)

For payment of Research fellowship in Engineering and Technological subjects (Rs. 400/- p.m.) including grants for contingent expenditure Rs. 1000/- p.a. for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
455	Indian Institute of Science.	1960-61	22,480=00
456	Madras	-do-	3,800=00
457	Osmania	-do-	3,800=00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
458	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.	IIIrd instalment towards sanitary fittings, water supply and masonry work in the four Halls of the Aligarh Muslim University. (Approved cost Rs.3,72,655/- . Previously paid Rs.2,50,000/-).	Rs.1,00,000 (NR)
459	-do-	On account grant towards salary of S. Mahmood Hasain, additional Professor of English.	Rs. 14,000 (R)
460	-do-	Towards Development of Department of Political Science. Purchase of Books and Journals.	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
461	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.	Ist instalment towards preparation of Historical Grammer of Hindi Language. (Approved cost Rs.1,45,000/(NR) .	Rs. 15,000 (NR)
462	-do-	2nd instalment towards completion of existing five Hostels. (Approved cost Rs. 7,69,750/- . Previously paid Rs.1,00,000/-).	Rs.1,00,000 (NR)
463	-do-	Ist instalment towards the scheme for improvement of Play-grounds (Approved cost Rs.1,42,400/-).	Rs. 20,000 (R)
464 17	-do-	7th instalment towards Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme. (Approved cost Rs.10,43,150/- . Previously paid Rs.6,68,085/-).	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
465 1	-do-	3rd instalment towards completion of existing five Hostels. (Approved cost Rs. 7,69,750/- . Previously paid Rs. 2,00,000/-).	Rs.2,00,000 (NR)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
466	Delhi University.	'On account' grant towards salary of staff appointed for the Faculty of Arts.	Rs.1,30,000 (R) (Rs.54,793.92 NP by adjustment and the balance in cash).
467	-do-	Towards Establishment of Chair for Budhist Studies during 1960-61.	Rs. 25,000(NR)
468	-do-	Towards further development of Budhist Studies (R & N.R.).	Rs. 50,000(R&NR)
469	-do-	"On account" grant for the development of the Faculty of Law Rs. 30,000/- (R) towards salaries of staff and Rs. 50,000/- (NR) for purchase of Library Books.	Rs. 80,000(R&NR)
470	-do-	7th instalment towards the scheme of Extension of Miranda House. (Approved cost Rs. 8,49,618/- previously paid Rs.7,25,000/-).	Rs. 50,000(NR)
471	-do-	4th instalment towards translation scheme of the department of Hindi. (Approved cost Rs. 56,000/- (NR). Previously paid Rs. 30,000/-).	Rs. 20,000(NR)
472	POONA UNIVERSITY.	8th instalment towards construction of University Library building. (Approved cost Rs: 5,75,000/- . Commission's share Rs. 3,83,333/- . Previously paid Rs. 3,50,000/-	Rs. 10,000(NR)

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230

-123-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
473	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.	Third instalment towards construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,99,000/- . Commission's share Rs. 8,66,000/- . Previously paid Rs. 1,59,000/-).	Rs.2,00,000(NR)
474	NAGPUR.	'On account' grant towards scheme of Research in Social Welfare.	Rs. 3,500(NR)
475	ALIGARH.	'On account' grant towards scheme of Research in Social Welfare.	Rs. 5,000(NR)
476	UTKAL.	'On account' grant towards publication of the Research Work (at 50% of the estimated cost of Rs. 6,145/-).	Rs. 3,073(NR)
477	CALCUTTA.	'On account' grant for publication of Selections from Ochterlony Papers at 50% of the estimated cost of Rs.10,455/-.	Rs. 5,227(NR)
478	BARODA.	'On account' grant towards publication of the approved research work by Pt. Kalika Prasad Shukla of Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.	Rs. 500(NR)
479	KARNATAK.	'On account' grant for publication of thesis by Dr. T.G. Kalghati at 50% of the total estimated cost of Rs. 5,000/-. .	Rs. 2,500(NR)

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233

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
480	SRI VENKAT TESWAR.	6th instalment towards construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,90,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 6,60,000/- previously paid Rs. 4,00,000/-).	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
481	ANDHRA.	5th instalment towards construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,64,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 6,42,000/- previously paid Rs. 4,60,000/-).	Rs. 40,000 (NR)
482	ROORKEE.	VIIth instalment towards construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 5,60,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 3,73,333/-. Previously paid Rs. 3,00,000/-).	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
483	KARNATAK.	First instalment towards the purchase of furniture articles for University Library. (Approved cost Rs. 1,52,500/-). Commission's share Rs. 1,01,666/-).	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
484	S.V.VIDYAPEETH.	Purchase of Library books and Journals (Humanities) in 1960-61.	Rs. 50,000 (NR)
485	KARNATAK.	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
486	BOMBAY.	Purchase of books for study centre in the University club.	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
487	ANDHRA.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1960-61.	Rs. 50,000 (NR)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
488	MADRAS.	IIIrd instalment for construction of Hostel Building. (Approved cost 3,06,000/- . Commission's share at 50%. Rs.1,53,000/- . Amount previously paid Rs.60,000/- .	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
489	KARNATAK.	Ist instalment of 'on account' grant for construction of two Women's Hostels. (Approved cost not yet finalised).	Rs.1,00,000 (NR)
490	AGRA.	Final instalment towards completion of Women's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 1,91,553/- . Commission's share at 75% Rs.1,43,665/- . Amount paid previously Rs.1,00,000/-).	Rs. 43,665 (NR)
491	AGRA.	First and final instalment of grant towards completion of Boys' Hostel for which the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the Commission had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,00,000/- . Approved cost Rs. 3,29,463/- . Rs. 2 lakhs paid as loan on 50% of the balance of Rs. 1,29,463/- i.e. Rs. 64,732/- paid as grant.	Rs. 64,732 (NR)
492	OSMANIA.	Ist instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 4,31,220/- . University Grants Commission's share at 50% Rs.2,15,610/-).	Rs.1,00,000 (NR)

(235)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
493	JADAVPUR.	IInd instalment towards the construction of two Hostels. (Approved cost Rs. 3,40,440/- . Commission's share Rs. 1,70,220/- paid previously Rs.1,00,000/- .	Rs. 20,000(NR)
494	BARODA.	IInd instalment towards scheme of Examination Reform and Research.	Rs. 1,000 (a) Rs. 2,000(NR)
495	3. S.V.VIDYAPEETH.	Ist instalment of 'on account' grant towards construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 8,40,000/- . Commission's share at 60% Rs.4,20,000/-) .	Rs.1,00,000(NR)
496	ALIGARH.	Ist instalment 'on account' of grant towards Polytechnic Hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 8,50,000/- . A loan of Rs.99,800/- paid by the Govt. of India).	Rs.4,00,000(NR)
497	SRI VENKATESWARA.	Ist instalment of 'on account' grant towards construction of I set of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 1,67,400/- . Commission's share Rs. 83,700/- at 50%.	Rs. 80,000(NR)
498	-do-	IIIrd instalment towards construction of Boys' Hostel and Deputy Warden quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 10,48,000/- and Rs.70,600/- . University Grants Commission's share Rs.5,24,000/- and Rs.35,300/-) . Grant paid previously Rs.3,00,000/- .	Rs.1,50,000(NR)

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230

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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499	AGRA.	T.A. to Miss Marie Sethar for organising the Seminar on Film Club.	Rs. 150.84 (NR).
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500	OSMANIA.	1st instalment towards improvement of existing Printing Press. (Approved cost Rs. 1,81,000/- Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs.1,20,667/-	Rs. 80,000 (NR)
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501	SAUGOR.	Supply of Indian National Bibliography to Colleges.	826.20
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502	GAUHATI.	-do-	598.70
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503	MADRAS.	-do-	1,331.10
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504	JABALPUR.	-do-	550.20
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505	BIHAR.	-do-	459.00
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506	ANDHRA.	-do-	1,000.00
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507	RAJASTHAN.	-do-	367.20
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508	UTKAL.	-do-	918.00
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509	PANJAB.	-do-	3,947.40
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510	BHAGALPUR.	-do-	453.00
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511	CALCUTTA.	-do-	3,350.70
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512	S.V.VIDYAPEETH.	-do-	224.50
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513	POONA.	-do-	642.00
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514	NAGPUR.	-do-	591.10
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237

46

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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575	BARODA.	Establishment of Tagore Chair. (Towards the creation of an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs with Rs. one lakh as contribution of the University/ State Government.	Rs.3,00,000(NR)
576	SARDAR VALI BHBHAI VI DYAPEETH.	'On account' grant towards holding of 18th Session of Bhartiya Hindi Parishad.	Rs. 3,000(NR)
577	ANDHRA.	IVth instalment towards construction of Arts Block building. (Approved cost Rs. 14,54,400/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs.9,69,600/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs.4,20,000 (NR).	Rs.1,28,000(NR)
578	JAMMU & KASHMIR.	IIIrd instalment towards construction of Arts Block building. (Approved cost Rs. 3,68,540, - (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs.2,45,963/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs.1,70,000/- (NR).	Rs. 36,000(NR)
579	UTKAL.	IIInd instalment towards purchase of Laboratory equipment for Department of Psychology. (Approved cost Rs. 30,000/- (NR). Share of Commission's at 66 2/3% Rs.20,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 7,500/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000(NR)
520	SRI VENKATESWARA.	IIInd instalment towards purchase of books for Arts Departments. (Approved cost Rs.2,10,000/- (NR) Share of Commission Rs.1,40,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 5,900/- (NR).	Rs. 50,000(NR)

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318

... 47 ...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
521	POONA.	'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 towards scheme of Ancient History and Archaeology.	Rs. 55,000 (R)
522	JABALPUR.	Last instalment for Library Books (Humanities). (Approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 60,000 (NR). Grant already paid Rs.50,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
523	MADRAS.	'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 in respect of staff for establishment of Post-graduate Centre at Madurai (Departments of Tamil and Economics).	Rs. 16,000 (R)
524	MADRAS.	'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 in respect of additional staff for Madras University Library.	Rs. 7,200 (R)
525	MADRAS.	'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 towards scheme of Publication of English- ¹ mil Dictionary.	Rs. 15,500 (R)
526	OSMANIA.	IIIrd instalment towards construction of Law College Building (LL.M. portion). (Approved cost Rs. 2,50,000/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs.1,67,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 80,000/- (NR).	Rs. 80,000 (NR)
527	OSMANIA.	'On account' grant towards purchase of books (LL.M. Classes). (Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.10,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000 (NR)

(39)

...: 48 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
528	CALCUTTA.	'On account' grant towards purchase of Station Wagon for the Economics Department. (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 16,666/- (NR).	Rs. 16,000 (NR)
529	BARODA.	'On account' recurring grant towards scheme of Socio-Historical Survey of the Muslim population of Gujarat.	Rs. 10,000 (R)
530	SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.	IIIrd instalment towards construction of Arts Block Building. (Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 4,67,000 (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 1,30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 1,29,000 (NR)
531	SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards staff for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 50,000 (R)
532	BARODA.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards scheme of Archaeology and Ancient History.	Rs. 87,000 (R)
533	MADRAS.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards staff of Library Science Department.	Rs. 2,700 (R)
534	MADRAS.	Ist instalment towards purchase of books for department of Library Science. (Approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 15,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000 (NR)

(Contd.....49).

340

...: 49 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
535	MYSORE.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards temporary staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	Rs. 32,300 (P)
536	<u>MYSORE.</u>	Towards purchase of books for Departments of Economics and Psychology. (Approved cost Rs. 20,000 (NR)). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000 (NR)
537	NAGPUR.	1st instalment towards construction of Arts Block Building. (Approved cost Rs. 10,00,000/- (NR)). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 6,66,600/- (NR).	Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
538	BARODA.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards Post-graduate Diploma Course in Museology.	Rs. 27,000 (P)
539	ANDHRA.	'On account' grant towards holding of 35th Indian Philosophical Congress.	Rs. 2,100 (NR)
540	JABALPUR.	'On account' grant towards holding of XIV Conference of Commerce.	Rs. 2,500 (P)
541	BARODA.	'On account' recurring grant in 1960-61 towards Post-graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation.	Rs. 3,000 (P)
542	BARODA.	1st instalment towards purchase of books and equipment for the Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation. (Approved cost Rs. 15,000/- (NR)). Share of the Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 10,000/- (NR).	Rs. 8,000 (NR)

(Contd... 50).

211

...52 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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543 BARODA. IVTH instalment towards construction of building for department of Archaeology and Ancient History. (Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.2,50,000(NR). Grant already paid Rs. 2,07,000/- (NR). Rs. 25,000 (NR)

544 BARODA. IInd instalment towards purchase of books for Psychology Department. (Approved cost Rs. 18,900/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 12,600/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 1,300/- (NR). Rs. 10,000 (NR)

545 BARODA. IInd instalment towards purchase of Laboratory apparatus for Psychology Department. (Approved cost Rs. 24,300/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 16,200/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 5,300/- (NR). Rs. 11,000 (NR)

546 BARODA. IIIrd instalment towards purchase of equipment and furniture for Psychology department. (Approved cost Rs. 18,400/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 12,266/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs.11,000/- (NR). Rs. 1,200 (NR)

547 BARODA. IIIrd instalment towards purchase of equipment for Department of Archaeology and Ancient History. (Approved cost and share of Commission Rs.89,232/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 56,200/- (NR). Rs. 15,000 (NR)

242

-133-

... 51 : ...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
548	KARNATAK.	IInd instalment towards purchase of furniture for Arts Block building. (Approved cost Rs. 80,000/- (NR). Share of Commission at 66 2/3% Rs. 53,300/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 6,300/- (NR).	Rs. 33,500 (NR)
549	BARODA.	Ist instalment towards purchase of books for Economics Department. (Approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 10,000/- (NR),	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
550	BARODA.	Ist instalment towards purchase of books for Political Science Department. (Approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 55,000/- (NR).	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
551	ANDHRA.	Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	Rs. 78,800.00
552	BOMBAY.	-do-	Rs. 1,35,348.00
553	BURDWAN.	-do-	Rs. 1,21,800.00
554	CALCUTTA.	-do-	Rs. 10,24,460.00
555	GUJARAT.	-do-	Rs. 18,382.50
556	JABALPORE.	-do-	Rs. 20,153.00
557	KARNATAK.	-do-	Rs. 1,05,529.00
558	KERALA.	-do-	Rs. 3,75,795.00
559	MADRAS.	-do-	Rs. 1,84,880.23

(Contd... 52)

243

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
560	MARATHWADA.	Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	Rs. 6,333.98
561	MYSORE.	-do-	Rs. 1,22,300.00
562	NAGPUR	-do-	Rs. 6,909.84
563	OSMANIA.	-do-	Rs. 30,095.21
564	PANJAB.	-do-	Rs. 1,08,665.00
565	POONA.	-do-	Rs. 1,01,693.50
566	SAUGAR.	-do-	Rs. 10,300.00
567	SRI VENKATESWARA.	-do-	Rs. 51,285.24
568	S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S.	-do-	Rs. 8,300.00
569	S.V. VIDYAPEETH.	-do-	Rs. 6,323.00
570	ANDHRA.	Revision of salary scales of University Teachers.	Rs. 1,30,560.00
571	KARNATAK.	-do-	Rs. 51,000.00
572	MYSORE.	-do-	Rs. 10,00,000.00
573	OSMANIA.	-do-	Rs. 70,400.00
574	SRI VENKATESWARA.	-do-	Rs. 5,478.35
575	UTKAL.	-do-	Rs. 12,085.04
576	ANNAMALAI.	Revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers.	Rs. 1,50,672.78

(Contd... 53).

204

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(1) (2) (3) (4)
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577	ANDHRA.	Revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers.	Rs. 20,665.34.
578	JADAVPUR.	-do-	Rs. 1,09,895.91
579	SRI VENKATESWARA.	-do-	Rs. 8,000.00
580	UTKAL.	-do-	Rs. 11,707.18

245

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Dated Meeting
9-2-1961

Item 2. To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on certain matters.

I. LADY IRWIN COLLEGE - CONSTRUCTION OF PRACTICE TEACHING UNITS.

The Lady Irwin College was paid the following grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission from time to time :-

Ministry of Education

(a) Building.	2,81,418.00	} Payments made during 1950-51 and 1954-55.
(b) Furniture.	1,30,454.00	

University Grants Commission.

Buildings (House keeping practice units and additional rooms in Science Block.	2,47,000 (paid during 1955-56).
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The completion of buildings still left a sum of Rs. 90,151.00 with the College.

Subsequently the College submitted a proposal for the construction of House keeping flats attached to the practice teaching units already constructed. The proposal of the College was examined and Secretary, University Grants Commission approved the construction of these flats. The C.P.W.D. authorities to whom the plans and estimates ^{were} forwarded for comments have

(216)

approved the estimates for Rs. 81,420/-. The College authorities have been permitted to utilize the balance available with them towards this.

2. INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN .
ADDITIONS TO HOSTEL BLOCK.

The authorities of the Indraprastha College for Women approached the Commission for the payment of a grant to the College for the construction of an additional Hostel Block for 40 students. The plans and estimates submitted by the College for this purpose were referred to the C.P.W.D. who have approved the estimated cost of Rs. 1,02,360.00. The Secretary, University Grants Commission has approved the construction of the Hostel at a cost of Rs. 1,02,360./- and sanctioned payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 76,770=00 on 75:25 basis.

3. ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE - INSTALLATION OF
SOUND AMPLIFYING SYSTEM IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

On receipt of a request from the College authorities Secretary, U.G.C. approved the installation of sound amplifying system in the Hall of the St. Stephen's College at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000/=, the grant payable to the College being restricted to the maximum of Rs. 2,000/= or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

4. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - CENTENARY GRANT
OF Rs. 1 CRORE - UTILISATION OF.

The Commission had earlier in their meeting held in 18-2-57 agreed that out of the grant of Rs. 1 crore sanctioned to the Bombay University in connection with its centenary programme, a sum of Rs. 37,50,000/- be kept as an endowment fund to be utilised for purposes to be defined by the University and approved by the

249

Commission. The balance of Rs. 62,50,000/- was to be utilised for the construction of buildings approved by the Commission. The University has now intimated that certain later Developments have necessitated their acquiring a University campus in North Bombay near Kole. Kalyam Village, Santa Cruz measuring about 230 acres at an approximate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. In the light of this development, the University has decided to drop the idea of creating an endowment fund as originally proposed and proposes now to utilise the entire amount of Rs. 1 Crore sanctioned to ^{them} under the centenary programme for a number of schemes all involving Non-recurring expenditure including the acquisition of the land for the new campus mentioned above. The Chairman, University Grants Commission has agreed to this decision of the University.

5. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES - IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS- APPROVAL OF THE COMMISSION OF.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 29th/30th June, 1960 approved the establishment of a Medical College at Banaras and decided that the proposal of the University be referred to a Committee. The Chairman, University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members:-

1. Dr. B.B. Dixit, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Dr. C.G. Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
3. Dr. C.S. Patel, President, Indian Medical Council, Bombay.
4. Dr. B.K. Anand, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
5. Dr. B.B. Bhatia, Professor of Medicine (Retd), Lucknow.



Pending submission of their report the Committee recommended that the following Staff may be sanctioned for the New Medical College of the Banaras Hindu University:-

- I. Department of Anatomy.
 - Professor 1
 - Reader. 1
 - Senior and Junior)
Lecturers.) 4
 - Technician 1
 - Modeller 1
 - Store-Keeper 1
 - Lab. Assistant 1
 - Lab. Attendants 2

- II. Department of Physiology
 - Professor 1
 - Reader 1
 - Senior and Junior)
Lecturers.) 4
 - Technician 1
 - Lab. Assistants 2 (1 Senior &
1 Junior.)
 - Mechanic 1
 - Store-Keeper 1
 - Lab. Attendants 2

- III. Department of Bio-Chemistry.
 - Reader in Bio-Chemistry 1
 - Reader in Bio-Physics 1
 - Senior or Junior)
Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry) 1
 - Senior or Junior Lecturer)
in Bio-Physics.) 1
 - Technician 1
 - Laboratory Assistants. 2
 - Laboratory Attendants. 2

(24)

-140-

-5-

In addition to the above the Committee recommended that a grant of Rs. 3,05,000/- may be sanctioned for the purchase of equipments and Library Books & Journals for the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry (i.e. Rs. 2,75,000/- for equipments and Rs. 30,000/- for Library Books & Journals) in the Medical College, subject to the condition that the equipment should be purchased in accordance with the scales laid down by the Indian Medical Council.

The Committee has recommended that the Scales of pay of the Staff sanctioned above in the Medical College of the University will be the same as are prevalent at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi and the University should adopt for its staff the same qualifications as are laid down for the staff of the Maulana Azad Medical College by the All India Medical Council.

The Chairman approved the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the staff and the grant for equipment and library books for the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry as above.

6. UNIFORMITY OF REQUIREMENT FOR DOCTORATE DEGREES - RECOMMENDATION OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE AS APPROVED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

The Commission had earlier in their meeting held on 9/10-2-1959 inter-alia accepted the recommendation of the Co-Ordination Committee that the Ph.D. Course should be open only to candidates who had already obtained a Masters' Degree.

P.T.O.

The above decision of the Commission was communicated to all the Universities for their guidance. The Panjab University made an enquiry that whether for the Ph.D. Degree in the Medical Faculty the above requirement of Masters' Degree was essential or a person holding the Degree of M.B.B.B. is eligible for the same. The matter was referred to the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, and they have advised that a candidate may appear for the Ph.D. in any subject 3 years after passing M.B. B.S. examination or one year after passing the M.Sc. examination in the same subject. The Panjab University have been informed accordingly.

7. APPROVAL OF THE SELECTION OF 77 CANDIDATES FOR THE AWARD OF POST-GRADUATE MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The selection Committee appointed for the purpose of recommending candidates for the award of post-graduate merit scholarships in Science subjects (1960-61) recommended for selection 222 candidates who were classified in the following categories in descending order of priority:

- i) Candidates having passed B.Sc. (Hons) in the first class and having secured first class in previous public examinations, i.e. Intermediate or Higher Secondary examination (52 candidates);
- ii) Candidates having passed the Hons: examination in first class and having obtained first position by merit in their respective Universities irrespective of their division in other previous examinations (18 candidates);

(251)

-142-

- iii) Candidates having taken the Pass degree in B.A. or B.Sc. in Science subjects in first class and having been placed first in the list of merit, irrespective of their class in the previous examinations (40 candidates);
- iv) Candidates having Hons. 1st class but no 3rd class (47 candidates);
- v) Candidates having obtained the pass degree in first class with 75% or more marks (65 candidates);

The Committee felt that all the 222 candidates listed in Statement A, as classified under various categories given above, be given scholarships for the current year. Since all the 222 candidates could not be accommodated in the 100 available scholarships, the Committee recommended to the Commission ^{to} increase the number of scholarships to be awarded for 1960-61 from 100 to 222. Pending the increase in number of available scholarships, the Committee recommended that 70 candidates placed in categories I and II in the enclosed Statement A be selected immediately. This was agreed to by the Chairman.

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th and 31st December, 1960, resolved to increase the number of scholarships from 100 to only 150 for the current year. Therefore, candidates had to be selected for 80 scholarships (30 already available and 50 newly created) from among 152 candidates placed in categories III, IV and V. Since the Selection Committee had classified the recommended candidates in 5 categories of descending priority,

290

it followed that the 80 available vacancies be filled in that order. Hence all the 40 candidates placed in category III became immediately eligible for the scholarship. From category IV 40 of 47 candidates had to be selected. This was done by rejecting those of the candidates of this category whose percentage of marks at the B.Sc. examination was the lowest in the group. Thus candidates placed at Nos 123,141,146, 151,152,153,154,155, with only 60% marks, were not considered for the award. The consideration of candidates placed at Nos, 139 and 140 was postponed as their marks and percentage were not given in their applications. The rest of the 37 candidates in category IV became eligible for the scholarship on merit.

Thus, in accordance with the criteria suggested by the Selection Committee, all the 40 candidates placed in category III and 37 of the 47 candidates placed in category IV (as explained above) have been recommended for selection against the 80 vacancies. Sanction of awards has been conveyed to the selected candidates .

It has also been approved that all the vacancies that may arise in the award of these scholarships may be filled in by selecting the top-most (first 12) candidates placed in category V.

(253)

-144-

-9-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT 'A'
to Item 2 (7)

LIST OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR POST GRADUATE
MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS (SCIENCE) OF Rs. 100/- P.M.
DURING 1960-61

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Candidate</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>Category I Honour Throughout First Class</u>			
1.	R.V.Vidyanadha Ayar	Andhra	Chemistry
2.	A.Suryanarayana	-do-	-do-
3.	K.Srinivaschari	-do-	Geology
4.	A.Achyuta Rao	-do-	-do-
5-	K.Suryanarayana Murthy	-do-	-do-
6.	T.Sambasiva Sarma	-do-	-do-
7.	K.Srinivasa Rao	-do-	-do-
8.	Smt. Veshnuphalla Syamala Devi.	-do-	Mathematical Physics.
9.	G.Srinivasan	Annamalai	Chemistry
10.	V.Chandrasekharan Nair	-do-	-do-
11.	Dingare, S.B.	Bombay	Statistics
12.	Raghavachari (Kum)	-do-	-do-
13.	Mira Benerjee	Calcutta	Pure Mathematics
14.	Debabrata Karforma	-do-	Statistics
15.	Anal Bhattacharya	-do-	Zoology
16.	Bhairav Datta Joshi	Delhi	Chemistry
17.	Shamsher Khorana	-do-	-do-
18.	P.Chandrasekharan	-do-	Mathematics
19.	Miss Shashi Kala Limaye	-do-	-do-
20.	Miss Nirmal Kapoor	-do-	-do-
21.	Sudhendu Rai Chaudhari	-do-	Physics
22.	Rabi Mayumdar	-do-	-do-

P.T.O.

254

23. R.Chandra Sekharan Iyer	-Delhi	Physics
24. S.Ranganathan	-do-	-do-
25. Vijya Shankar Varma	-do-	-do-
26. N.Sreenivasan	-do-	-do-
27. Girindra Chandra Sarnat	Gauhati	Mathematics
28. Anatha Chandra Das	-do-	-do-
29. Deba Prasad Roy	Jadavpur	Chemistry
30. S.M.Sarangi	Karnatak	Mathematics
31. K.T.Goggi	-do-	Statistics.
32. P.K.Indera	Madras	Botany
33. Miss Chitkala Sadasivan	-do-	Biochemistry
34. P.S.Venkataramani	-do-	Organic Chemistry
35. K.Narsirhan	-do-	-do-
36. R.Bhima Rao	-do-	-do-
37. R.K. Nah rajan	-do-	-do-
38. K.K.Subramanian	-do-	-do-
39. B.Ramchandra Rao	-do-	Physical Chemistry
40. V.Subramaniam	-do-	-do-
41. C.Anjana Murthy	Mysore	Chemistry
42. H.S.Anand Kumar	-do-	-do-
43. Smt. Vinodamma	-do-	Physics
44. Smt. L.S.Sudha	-do-	-do-
45. Raghavendra Rao C	-do-	-do-
46. R.Jayaram	-do-	-do-
47. R.Shivashankar	-do-	-do-
48. S.Sundaraj	-do-	Mathenatics
49. K.Srinavashan	-do-	-do-
50. Inder Pal Singh	Panjab	-do-
51. Miss Gohhale Prem Yeshavent	Poona	Mathematics
52. Bhide B.M.	-do-	Statistics.

(252)

-146-

Category II = Honour First Class First.

53.	M.Jagadeswara Rao	Andhra	Statistics
54.	C.Chakkarvarty	Annamalai	Chemistry
55.	Pranab Kumar Lahiri	Calcutta	Pure Mathematics
56.	K.Ranjan	Delhi	Chemistry
57.	Sital Moorjani	-do-	Zoology
58.	Ramesh Chand Saxena	-do-	Mathematics
59.	Manash Ranjan Bandyopadhyay	Jadavpur	Geology
60.	Rabitosh Chakkravarty	Jadavpur	Geology
61.	Manmatha Nath Sarkar	-do-	Physics..
62.	Bhisham Sethi	Lucknow	Physics
63.	H.Abdul Kadar	Madras	Marine Zoology
64.	S.M.Gurusiddiah	Mysore	Botany
65.	S.Bhargava	-do-	Pure Mathematics
66.	B.N.Narahariachar	-do-	Physics
67.	Satnam Singh	Panjab	Botany
68.	Vishwa Chander	-do-	Mathematics
69.	R.Shantaram	Coona	Statistics
70.	V.R.Selvarajan	Sri Venkateswara	Zoology

Category III = Pass First Class First

71.	Shashi Bhushan Bansal	Agra	Physics
72.	Shankar Dutta Pandey.	-do-	-do-
73.	Tariq Aziz	Aligarh	-do-
74.	Prem Kumar Sharma	Allahabad	-do-
75.	P.K.Ponnaswamy	Annamalai	Botany
76.	V.Sankaran	-do-	Geology
77.	C.Srinivasan	-do-	-do-
78.	K.S.Ramalingam	-do-	Physics.

P.T.O.

79.	Rabindra Kumar Sinha	Bihar	Chemistry
80.	Ramnandan Prasad Singh	-do-	-do-
81.	Rameshwar Sati	-do-	Physics
82.	Bhaskar Rao M	Bombay	Statistics
83.	Miss Girija Subramaniam	Delhi	Physics
84.	M.S.Naik	Karnatak	Geology
85.	Betigiri Madhukar Gopala Rao	-do-	Nuclear Physics
86.	G.R.Desai	-do-	Statistics
87.	A.Ramesha Rao	-do-	Zoology
88.	D.Radhamma	Kerala	Chemistry
89.	E.P.Lily	Kerala	Chemistry
90.	G.Chandram	-do-	Physics
91.	Shendge Gopal Rajeshwar Rao	Marathwada	Mathematics
92.	Mrs Renuka Padmini Naidu	Osmania	Chemistry
93.	M.Naveen Chandra	-do-	Geology
94.	B.Satyanarayana	-do-	-do-
95.	Lakshmiranga Rao	-do-	Mathematics
96.	Bhismraj Rao	-do-	-do-
97.	I.Rama Rao	-do-	Physics
98.	K.C.Ganesh	-do-	-do-
99.	Miss Saroja Goplan	-do-	Statistics
100.	L.N.Joseph	-do-	-do-
101.	Miss Chenchel Uberoi	-do-	-do-
102.	Rajinder Jeet Mans	Panjab	Mathematics
103.	Guru Vachan Das	-do-	Physics
104.	Bhagwat Sharma	Patna	Geology
105.	Kala Sharad Chandra Gangadhar	Poona	Mathematics

106.	Surendra Nath Mahajan	Rajasthan	Physics
107.	D.D.Bhawalkar	Saugar	-do-
108.	Manmath Kumar Nayak	Utkal	Mathematics
109.	P.Sree Kantha Reddy	Sri Venkateswara	Chemistry
110.	O.Dwarkanath.	-do-	Mathematics.

Category iv = Honours First Class but
no Third Class

111.	Kare Narayan Pathak	Allahabad	Physics
112.	Kameshwar Rao Chavali	Andhra	Botany
113.	Satyanandam Kottoju	-do-	-do-
114.	T.Kamala-	-do-	-do-
115.	M.Pandurangarao	-do-	Geology
116.	M.Sarueshwara Rao	-do-	-do-
117.	D.B.James	-do-	Zoology
118.	K.S.Rajaraman	Annamalai	Chemistry
119.	G.Gragadurai	Annamalai	Chemistry
120.	D.Duraiswamy	-do-	Physics
121.	G.Varadharajan	Annamalai	-do-
122	S.Padmavathy	-do-	Zoology
123	Redhar G.T.	Bombay	Statistics
124	Sibdas Ghos	Calcutta	Botany
125.	Man Mohan Johri	Delhi	Botany
126.	Surendrabala Sethi	-do-	-do-
127.	Ramesh Maheshwari	-do-	-do-
128.	Mrdil Wahi	-do-	-do-
129.	Karvita Ahluwalaia	-do-	-do-
130.	Rajindra Lal Dhawan	-do-	Chemistry
131.	S.S.Talwar	-do-	-do-
132.	Satish Kumar Wason	-do-	-do-

133.	Durga Prasad Rao	Delhi	Physics
134.	V.P.Rastogi	-do-	Economic Statistics
135.	Kakwani Nanak Chand	-do-	-do-
136.	Kumud Chandra Barua	Gauhati	Geology
137	Brajendra Kumar Bhattachary	-do-	-do-
138	Pranab Kumar Muhari	Jadavpur	Mathematics
139	K.Srinivasam	Madras	Physics Chemistry
140	V.Kumaraswamy	-do-	Organic Chemistry
141	B.Rukmangada Reddy	-do-	Geology
142	R.Mani	Madras	-do-
143	C.Prasada Rao	Mysore	Geology
144	C.V.Mohan	-do-	Mathematics
145	Karve Mohan Dattatraya	Poona	Botany
146	Bapat Balchandra V Vishwanath	-do-	Chemistry
147	Pandhare Eknath Dattatraya	-do-	Chemistry
148	Bapat S.D.	-do-	Physics
149	Dharane P.O.	Poona	Physics.
150	Miss Bapat Neela G.	-do-	-do-
151	Gohhale V.M.	-do-	-do-
152	Ramkrishna K.V.	Poona	Physics
153	Joshi Pralhad	-do-	-do-
154	Miss Ratna Parakhi Usha Krishna	-do-	Statistics
155	Medak Narsinh Diwkar	-do-	-do-
156	Bhab Hari Raghunath	-do-	Zoology
157	Paranjape Sadanand Yeshwant	-do-	-do-
	<u>Category V = Pass First Class Marks Above 75%</u>		
158	Sheo Kumar Nigam	Agra	Physics
159.	Brajesh Kumar Jain	-do-	-do-
160.	Ram Swarup Chhabra	-do-	-do-
161.	Krishna Kumar Varma	Allahabad	Physics
162.	Pentayya Naidu	Andhra	Chemistry
163	J.P.Felix	-do-	-do-
164	B.V.Ramalakshmi	-do-	-do-
165	Miss J.R. Manoranjani	-do-	Physics.
166	Siva Ram Krishna	-do-	Nuclear Physics.
167.	N.V.Purnachandra Rao	-do-	-do-
168.	V.Anand Rao	Banaras	Physics
169	Devendra Kumar Rai	-do-	-do-

239

170.	Rammurthy Devraj	Bombay	Mathematics
171.	Bapat LV (Kum)	-do-	Statistics
172.	Hira Lal Aggrawal	-do-	-do-
173.	Pritam Singh Grewar	Delhi	Physics
174.	Sumati Lal B. Shabh	Gujarat	Mathematics
175.	S. Sudha	Kerala	Physics
176.	T.K. Parmeswaran Nair	Kerala	Physics
177.	A.G. Balkrishnan Nair	-do-	-do-
178.	N. Neelakandhan Bhatta theripad	-do-	-do-
179.	S. Narayana Iyer	-do-	-do-
180.	Sauthan N.	-do-	Applied Physics
181.	T.M. Krishnan Kutty Marar	-do-	-do-
182.	R. Chandramony	-do-	Mathematics
183.	K. Mohanchandran	-do-	-do-
184.	K. Somaranjan	-do-	-do-
185.	D. Sridharan Pillai	-do-	-do-
186.	P.P. Chelladurai	-do-	-do-
187.	V. Sivaraman	-do-	Statistics.
188.	M. Rajalakshmy	-do-	-do-
189.	R. Seethalakshmy	-do-	-do-
190.	Shivanavidan K.	Kerala	Statistics
191.	M. Radhakrishnan	-do-	-do-
192.	T. Venu	-do-	-do-
193.	T.P. Venu Gopalan	-do-	-do-
194.	Sujatha K.M.	-do-	-do-
195.	S.S. Krishnanmurthy	Madras	Chemistry
196.	E. Raghavan	-do-	-do-
197.	N. Uma	-do-	-do-
198.	S. Lakshmikanthan	-do-	Physics

199.	P.Subramaniam	Madras	Physics
200.	N.Rajappa	-do-	-do-
201.	Victor Anandam	-do-	Mathematics
202.	R.Narasiamban	-do-	-do-
203.	M.Arunchalam	-do-	-do-
204.	R.Suryanarayana	-do-	-do-
205.	S.Manickam	-do-	-do-
206.	P.R.Ramchandra Uppdyaya	-do-	-do-
207.	R.Lakshminarasimhan	Madras	Mathematics
208.	C.V.Ramaswamy	-do-	-do-
209.	Ramanathan Chetty C.K.	Mysore	Statistics
210.	Jagidish Rao I	-do-	-do-
211.	P.Jagan Mohan Reddy	Osmania	-do-
212.	Anar Singh	Panjab	Mathematics
213.	Agya Kaur Arora	-do-	-do-
214.	Ashit Das Gupta	Patna	Mathematics
215.	Tabmankar Madkan Visewanth	Poona	Statistics
216.	Ishwar Chandra Goel	Roorkee	Physics
217.	Suresh Kumar Mahajan	-do-	-do-
218.	A. Gautama	Sri Venkateswara	Chemistry.
219.	V.L.Narasimha Murty	-do-	-do-
220.	J.Krishna Mohjan Rao	Sri Venk- ateswara	Physics
221.	K.T.Radhakrishna	-do-	-do-
222.	Zakir Ahmed	Vikram	-do-

8. APPROVAL OF THE SELECTION OF 40 CANDIDATES FOR THE AWARD OF POST GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE OF Rs.200/- P.M. FOR 1960-61.

The Selection Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting candidates for 100 vacancies of research scholarship of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m.

(26)

- 152 -

21/7/61

for the year 1960-61 recommended 53 candidates for selection. The rest of the vacancies, the Committee recommended, should be filled in after interviewing 102 candidates whom the Committee had recommended for the purpose. The Commission at its meeting held on December 30 and 31, 1960, approved these recommendations.

The following Interviewing Committees were appointed for the purpose of filling 47 vacancies of research scholarships:-

	<u>Personnel of the Committee</u>	<u>Place of Interview</u>
1.	Dewan Anand Kumar	Bangalore
2.	Dewan Anand Kumar and Dr. B.D. Laroia	Madras
3.	Dr. B.D. Laroia	Gujarat University
4.	Dewan Anand Kumar, Dr. B.M. Johri and (Dr. D. Shankarayan)	U.G.C. Office
5.	Dr. T.R. Seshadri and (Dr. V.S. Patankar)	U.G.C. Office.
6.	Dr. Ram Bihari, Dr. F.C. Auluck and (Dr. J.N. Kaul)	U.G.C. Office

The number of candidates called for interview was 102. Only 59 appeared for the interview.

The six Committees mentioned above selected 40 candidates for 47 vacancies of research scholarships. The list of candidates selected is given in Statement B.

Dewan Anand Kumar, Chairman of the Selection Committee, suggested that the remaining vacancies may be filled in by the Secretary/Chairman if and when there are suitable candidates for the same.

All the recommendations have been approved by the Chairman.

P.T.O.

STATEMENT B. to
ITEM .2.(8)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF
POST GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS OF
THE VALUE OF Rs. 200/- P.M. EACH IN SCIENCE
DURING 1960-61.

<u>NAME OF THE CANDIDATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>	
1. Shri Punnoose Mathew C.	Chemistry
<u>ALIGARH UNIVERSITY</u>	
2. Shri Khalid Zaheer Amani	Geography
3. Shri Syed Mehdi Hussain	Geography
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY</u>	
4. Shri Krishna Chandra Nand	Chemistry
5. Shri Shiva Narayan Lal	Mathematics
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>	
6. Shri Balabommala Audinarayana Deva Guru Prasad	Geophysics
7. Shri K. Subba Rao	Geophysics
8. Smt Uthankarai Radha	Physics.
9. Shri Ramlingam Sivaprakasam	Chemistry.
<u>ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY</u>	
10. Shri T. Venketeshwarlu	Zoology
<u>BANARAS UNIVERSITY</u>	
11. Shri Lakshmi Jagannadha Rao Avasarala	Chemistry
12. Shri Jai Prakash Tandon	Chemistry
13. Shri Phulgan Ram	Chemistry
<u>DELHI UNIVERSITY</u>	
14. Shri Bhim Son Kapoor	Chemistry
15. Miss Usha Kumari Jagota	Zoology
16. Shri Inderjit Singh Marwaha	Anthropology
17. Shri Dibyendu Kanti Bhattacharya	Anthropology

P.T.O.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 18. | Shri Kaushal Kishore Srivastava | Chemistry |
| 19. | Shri Radhey Mohan Misra | Physics |
| 20. | Shri Tapan Kumar Bhattacharji | Geology |
| 21. | Shri Sunil Dutta | Mathematics |
| 22. | Shri Uma Shankar Bajpai | Mathematics |

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|
| 23. | Shri Aijaz Ahmed Khan | Physics |
| 24. | Shri Guntupalli Krishnarao | Physics. |
| 25. | Shri Gadwal Purushotham | Mathematics |
| 26. | Shri Kuppa Subharaya Sarma | Mathematics |
| 27. | Miss Zehra Mohammad Ali Khan | Zoology |
| 28. | Miss Rafia Medhi | Botany |

POONA UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| 29. | Shri Kulkarni Anant Rangarao | Botany |
| 30. | Shri S. Ananthanarayanan | Botany |
| 31. | Miss John Lizzie | Botany |

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|
| 32. | Shri Arun Kumar Gupta | Physics |
| 33. | Shri Sardari Lal Khanna | Physics |
| 34. | Shri Sati Prasad Banerjee | Chemistry |

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|
| 35. | Shri Mana Besh Mukherji | Botany |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 36. | Shri Pendurty Krishna Mohan Rao | Botany |
| 37. | Shri Kundu Gourgopal | Zoology |
| 38. | Shri Krishan Lal Chadda | Horticulture |

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|
| 39. | Shri Sampat Roy Jain | Chemistry |
| 40. | Shri C.G. Ramachandran Nayar. | Chemistry. |

(264)

-155-

-20-

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRE

(a) ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

At its meeting held on 10-2-1959 the University Grants Commission approved a scheme for the establishment of Non-resident Students' Centres in the Universities and prescribed the facilities that should be provided in such centres.

The Andhra University forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a Non-resident Students' Centre with plans estimates according to which the scheme was likely to cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR) for a building having a plinth area of 4744 sq.ft. The estimate includes the cost of electric and sanitary fittings. Since this scheme conformed to the standards laid down by the Commission for such centres and as the University agreed to meet the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/- (NR) the Chairman approved the proposal.

(b) GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

The Gujarat University submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students Centre in accordance with the specifications laid down by the University Grants Commission for such centres, estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,100/- (NR). The Chairman has approved the scheme. The Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 70,000/- (NR), and University has agreed to meet the expenditure over and above this amount.

P.T.O.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRES IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Commission having brought the Government Colleges also under its purview for purposes of giving grants etc., it has been decided to extend the scheme of Non-Resident Students' Centre to Government Colleges also.

The proposals received from the following Government Colleges approved under Section 2(f) have been approved by the Chairman.

S.No.	Name of the University <u>College</u>	No. of N.R. Students expected to be benefited	Total estimated cost.	Commission's share.
1.	<u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(i) M.B.College Udaipur.	1721.	57,118	35,000
	(ii) S.M.K.College Jodhpur.	1648	50,000	35,000
2.	<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(iii) Sri Nilk-anteshwar College. Khandwa.	480	36,033	35,000
3.	<u>VIKRAM UNIVERSITY</u>			
	(iv) Govt. Hamidia College, Bhopal	1204	37,500	35,000

268

10. DELHI UNIVERSITY - DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 37 dated the 8th July, 1958 and Res. No. 16 of 17/18th June, 1959 sanctioned the following posts for the development of the Department of Sociology under the Faculty of Social Sciences in Delhi University:-

Professor I Reader I Lecturers 3.
Tech. Asstt. I Research Scholars 2.

2. The University approached the Commission with a proposal for the creation of posts of one clerk and one peon. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University, as these posts were considered necessary for the efficient working of the department.

11. DELHI UNIVERSITY - REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF THE EXISTING STAFF OF THE LIBRARY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 25 of 9th September, 1960 sanctioned additional staff for the library of the Delhi University including one post of Professional Senior and 3 posts of Professional Junior in the revised scales of pay as approved by the Commission vide Res. No. 4 of 11th October, 1960. The Commission decided that the revision of the scales of pay of the existing Professional staff in the libraries may be undertaken at the request of Universities in the III Five Year Plan.

On the Delhi University pointing out that the appointment of new additional staff in the revised scales would create administrative difficulties as

-158-

267

well as dissatisfaction amongst the existing staff and requesting that the salary of the existing professional staff may also therefore be revised simultaneously with the appointment of additional staff, the Chairman agreed to the revision of the salary scales of the existing professional staff of the University Library with effect from 1.1.1961.

12. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 17 of 14-4-1958 sanctioned two posts of Lab. Assistants @ Rs. 150/- p.m. fixed for the development of the department of Applied Psychology.

The University represented that the laboratory work could be speeded up and efficiency increased if the services of a whole-time Demonstrator^{were} available.

2. The request of the University for the post of Demonstrator in the scale of Rs. 200-20-300 in lieu of two sanctioned posts of Lab. Assistants @ Rs. 150/- p.m. was acceded to as the Commission's liability in respect of the post of one Demonstrator was less than that of the posts of two Lab. Assistants already approved by the Commission.

13. ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY - PROVISION OF A GARDEN IN THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

1. The University Grants Commission, vide Res. No. 11 of 1st November, 1955, approved the construction of a library building at the Annamalai University at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,00,000/- on usual sharing basis, the share of the Commission being Rs. 6 lakhs at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the cost.

268

-24-

2. On the completion of the building, the University approached the Commission for a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for developing a garden in front of the new library building.

3. The Commission vide Res. No. 31 of 29/30-6-1960 while approving the provision of a garden for the library building of the Aligarh Muslim University had agreed to the provision of a garden at 1% of the cost of the building.

4. The request of the Annamalai University for the provision of a garden for the University library at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000/- representing 1% of the cost of Rs. 9 lakhs of the building was agreed to on the same basis. The share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % will be Rs. 6,000/-. The University has been informed that the recurring expenditure involved in the maintenance of the garden will be its responsibility.

14. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 2(28) dated 9th September, 1960, approved the scheme of Sri Venkateswara University for the construction of 24 staff quarters (12 for grade I and 12 for grade II Lecturers) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,34,800 at 50% basis. The construction of these quarters is nearing completion.

2. The University approached the Commission for the construction of twenty four additional quarters for

P.T.O.

269

lecturers. The request of the University has been acceded to in view of its urgent need for accommodating teachers on the campus. The Commission's share will be Rs. 1,67,400 at 50% basis.

15. GAUHATI UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The Gauhati University approached the University Grants Commission for the construction of 20 staff quarters (4 for Professors and 16 for Readers) at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Commission has not so far given this University any financial assistance for the construction of staff quarters. The University's proposal for these quarters was approved in principle on the basis of the Commission's contributions being Rs. 3.5 lakhs at 50% of the cost of the scheme.

16. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

Banaras Hindu University started the construction of 110 quarters for its staff drawing salaries in the range of Rs. 60-149, Rs. 150-249 and 250-349 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,76,400/- without waiting for the final approval of the plans and estimates by the C.P.W.D. and incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 7 lakhs on the construction work. The irregularity of the procedure is under correspondence with the University. In the meantime the Vice-Chancellor made a special request that as the University was experiencing considerable difficulty owing to lack of funds, the Commission may make an adequate grant towards the scheme. In the circumstances a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was released to the University

270
-26-

as an 'on account' grant subject to adjustment later on.

17. DELHI UNIVERSITY - CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS

The Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 16.5 lakhs to Delhi University for construction of staff quarters under the Second Five Year Plan. The University has already put up 7 quarters for Professors at a cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs. In addition to above request of the University for the construction of 4 B and 12 C Type quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,83,274/- has been approved.

18. AGRA UNIVERSITY - PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE RE-IMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST ON THE LOAN PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS' HOSTEL

Grants Commission

1. The University vide Res. No. 2(7) of 30/31st August, 1957 approved the proposal of the Agra University for the construction of a Boys' Hostel for 50 students estimated to cost Rs. 2,61,000/- for which a loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was recommended for payment by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The loan has since been paid by the Government of India to the University.

2. It has been decided by the Government of India that grants to State Universities to cover the interest charges in respect of loans advanced by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission will be the concern of the Commission.

3. Accordingly an 'on account' grant of Rs. 10,000/- towards the re-imburement of interest charges payable to the Government of India, has been sanctioned to Agra University.

MA

-27-

19. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH-CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS.

1. The University Grants Commission, vide Res. No. 3(40) of 29/30th June, 1960 approved the scheme of Sardar V. Vidyapeeth for the construction of 8 B type, 16 C type and 24 D Type quarters for teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,40,000/-. The University invited open tenders and the lowest tendered cost in respect of each type of quarters exceeded the approved cost by 26%.

2. The Local P.W.D. examined the tendered cost for these quarters and approved the enhancement of the cost by 20%. The cost of these quarters was accordingly approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,88,000/- against the originally approved cost of Rs. 8,40,000/-. The share of the Commission will now be Rs. 4,94,000/-.

20. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY - CANCELLATION OF THE SCHEME OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission, vide resolution No. 3 dated 10th February, 1959 approved the scheme of Calcutta University for the development of its department of Applied Psychology under the Second Five Year Plan.

2. The Commission, vide resolution No 5 of 4th October, 1957 had decided that whenever a University failed to implement an approved scheme either with regard to the construction of building or appointment of staff within a year of its sanction, the sanction should be considered as having lapsed and a fresh consideration of the proposal would be necessary, if it is to be taken up again.

27

3. The University of Calcutta could not implement the scheme withⁱⁿ a period of one year of its sanction. The approval of the Commission to the scheme was accordingly withdrawn and the University informed that if it so desires the scheme may be included in the III five year plan for the consideration of the Commission.

21. M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA - APPROVAL TO
TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR IN ^{itics}
POLITICAL SCIENCE & READER IN ECONOMETRICS

The M.S. University of Baroda appointed the following staff in the departments of Political Science and Economics with teaching experience as under:-

	<u>Name of the teacher</u>	<u>Teaching experience</u>
(i)	Prof. A.H. Somejee Professor of Political Science.	7 years.
(ii)	Dr. Lalgudi, Reader in Econometrics	Nil.

2. The Commission while prescribing minimum qualifications for the appointment of teachers has laid down that teachers to be appointed as Professors and Readers should have teaching experience of 10 years & 5 years respectively to their credit.

The University intimated that in spite of country wide advertisement of these posts the University could get one application only for each of the above posts and the selection Committee recommended the appointment of the above mentioned teachers to their respective posts. In view of this explanation, the Chairman as a very special case approved the appointment of the teachers.

22. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEOLOGY IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No 23 dated 26th/27th September, 1958, accepted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the development of Museology in Indian Universities and agreed that as ^afirst step training courses be provided in the Universities ^{of} Calcutta & Baroda at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,000/- (NR) & Rs. 21,000/- (R)p.a.

The progress of the scheme was ~~review~~^{received}ed by a Committee, on 25.4.60 and at the suggestion of this Committee the scheme was further examined in September, 1960, at a joint meeting of the representatives ^{Board} of the Central Advisory ^{of} Museology and of the University Grants Commission. The report of this meeting is attached (Annexure I) .

The relevant extracts of the report of the joint Committee viz paragraph 9 to 18 have been sent to the Baroda & Calcutta Universities for necessary action.

23. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY - REASSESSMENT OF THE GRANTS ADMISSIBLE UNDER THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE SCHEME.

The following grants were approved for the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme:-

	<u>N.R.</u>	<u>R.p.a.</u>
1. Women's College	2,75,000	40,000
2. Central Hindu College.	75,000	25,000
3. Science College	75,000	25,000
4. Central Hindu College, Kamachha.	3,00,000	70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:-	7,25,000	1,60,000
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(274)

-165-

-30-

These amounts were approved on the proposal of the University to convert each of the four Colleges to a three-year degree college. But while the Colleges mentioned at 1, 2, & 3 were converted by the University as proposed the Central Hindu College, Kanachha was developed as a pre-professional and pre-University College.

Further, one more year (Pre-University) had been added to the Colleges mentioned at 2 & 3, which were running III & IV year classes earlier. Hence these colleges were reclassified as shown under on the scales admissible to Colleges of the corresponding type.

	<u>College</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>R</u> <u>RR.</u>
1.	Women's College	2,75,000	40,000
2.	Central Hindu College.	1,60,000	35,000
3.	Science College.	2,50,000	40,000
	Total	6,85,000	1,15,000

These estimates have been conveyed to the University.

22. ~~The share of the Commission will be limited to 50% of the expenditure.~~

24. THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS - TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF THE THREE-YEAR DEGREE COURSE.

At its meeting held on the 30th October, 1959 the Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Madras to provide facilities for the training of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools (a natural outcome of the introduction of the three-year degree course) and agreed to give financial assistance for a period

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of 3 years to the extent of Rs. 54,700 (R) p.a. and Rs. 1,33,333 (NR) as the share of University Grants Commission, the total cost of the scheme being Rs. 1,09,400 (R) and Rs. 2,00,000 (NR). The details of the recurring expenditure are as under:-

(i) Staff. (a) One Reader and one Lecturer for each of the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Mathematics.	Rs. 55,200-00
(b) One lecturer for each of the subjects of History, English and Tamil.	20,400-00
(ii) Other Laboratory staff	7,700-00
(iii) Laboratory stores	12,000-00
(iv) Library Books	5,000-00
(v) Provident Funds leave allowance etc.	9,100-00
Total:-	<u>1,09,400-00</u>

The action of the University in regard to the implementation of the scheme was as follows:-

- (1) The scheme was implemented in 1959-60 with part-time staff and the expenditure thereon was fully met by the University.
- (2) Two Lecturers were appointed in the place of one Reader and one Lecturer approved, for the Department of Mathematics.
- (3) A Demonstrator was appointed in lieu of two laboratory attenders.

The University requested the Commission (a) to treat the scheme as having been implemented with effect from 1960-61 instead of 1959-60 and (b) to approve the changes in the appointment of the staff as noted above. The request of the University has been accepted especially as these changes will not increase the financial liability of the Commission.

276

-16.7-

-32-

25. S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY - ASSISTANCE
FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR
PRE-UNIVERSITY CLASS

The S.N.D.T. University used to offer a three-year degree course after matriculation until 1959, when to fall in line with the national-pattern of collegiate education it introduced the pre-university class for which purpose the University Grants Commission released grants on the usual sharing basis. As a corollary, the recurring grant was given to enable the University to recruit additional staff for the pre-University class only.

The University represented that the appointment of teachers for a particular class (pre-University class in this case) is not an economic proposition and requested that the scope of the present sanction might be enlarged so as to allow the college authorities to appoint additional staff for improving the teacher-pupil ratio and the standard of instruction generally in the college as a whole.

The suggestion of the University has been accepted subject to the condition that the total recurring expenditure remains within the ceiling prescribed by the first Deshmukh Committee.

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27-1/61

221

-168-

26. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY - FURNITURE FOR THE GEOLOGY LABORATORY BUILDING

On the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee the Commission at their meeting held on 1-11-1955, sanctioned the scheme for construction of a building for the Geology Department, Aligarh Muslim University, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000/-. Later, on the basis of the plans & estimates submitted by the University, the Commission agreed to the enhancement of the grant to Rs. 3,44,000/-. Construction is now complete and the building is ready for occupation. As the building grant of Rs. 3,44,000/- did not cover the cost of furniture, the University submitted additional estimates for this purpose. The C.P.W.D. advised that as there were no standard rates for furniture, the Universities may prepare estimates of furniture on the basis of tenders received from local furniture dealers. The grants for furniture for Science laboratory buildings are sanctioned at the rate of 10 to 15 % of the building cost. On this basis a grant of Rs. 51,600/- was sanctioned to Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of furniture for the Geology Department Building.

27. PANJAB UNIVERSITY - ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR LABORATORY SERVICES, FITTINGS AND FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committees which assessed the needs of the Panjab University for the Development of Higher Scientific and Education/Research during the Second Five Year Plan,

the Commission at its meetings held on 25th March, 1957 and 8th July, 1958 sanctioned non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 37,26,666/- (inclusive of laboratory services, fittings and furniture) for the construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geography and Geology.

In August, 1959 and June, 1960, the Panjab University submitted plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the above mentioned Science Departments. The Commission approved the plans and estimates of these buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,95,078/-. Although the estimated cost of these buildings remained well within the Commission's sanction, it did not include however the cost of special laboratory services, fittings and furniture.

In June, 1960, the Registrar, Panjab University, requested the Commission to sanction $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total cost of buildings for special laboratory services, fittings and furniture. While approving the construction of buildings for Science Departments under phase II of the programme of the Panjab University, the Commission at its meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 considered this proposal and "authorised the Chairman to look into this matter and do whatever was necessary",

The Commission generally agrees to an expenditure on laboratory services i.e. gas, water drainage and electric connection and furniture at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the cost of buildings. The actual cost of buildings under reference was Rs. 32,11,102/- and hence

(29)

-170

-35-

the cost of all services, fittings and furniture at 1/3rd came to Rs. 10,70,367/- approximately. The amount of Rs. 4,27,570/- being the cost of internal watersupply, sanitary installation and electric installation, already provided in the detailed estimates, was deducted from the total amount of Rs. 10,70,367/- and accordingly an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,42,797/- for special laboratory services, fittings and furniture for buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geography & Geology was approved by the Chairman and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 4,28,531/- (being 2/3rd of total approved expenditure of Rs. 6,42,797/-) to the University of Panjab for this purpose.

28. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY - ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TIRUPATI.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission at its meeting held on 9/10th February, 1959, approved an expenditure of Rs. 18,90,000/- for the construction of buildings (including laboratory services) for the establishment of an Engineering College at Tirupati. In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission, the Registrar, Sri Venkateswara University, submitted preliminary plans and estimates for the buildings which have been examined and the University has been asked to proceed with the preparation of final plans and estimates and to invite tenders for the construction of buildings.

As the construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering College was likely to take some

time and the University had already started conducting the second year classes of the 4 year degree course, the University submitted a proposal for the construction of two temporary halls at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 87,500/-. The Chairman, as a special case, approved an expenditure of Rs. 80,000/- to be shared on the basis of 50:50 between the Commission and the University/and or the State Government for the construction of these halls.

29. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY - FURNITURE FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

The Commission had approved earlier the construction of a building for the Department of Botany, Saugar University, covering ^aplinth area of 9,745 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,15,900/- (Commission's $\frac{2}{3}$ rd share being Rs. 1,43,933/-). Later, the University sought Commission's approval for an additional expenditure of Rs. 40,885/- for providing furniture and fittings in the new building. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-15 % of the cost of the building, an expenditure of Rs. 27,000/- for purchase of furniture etc was approved and a grant of Rs. 18,000/- being $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the approved cost, was sanctioned to Saugar University for this purpose.

30. REVISED SCALES OF PAY FOR OFFICERS AND
STAFF IN THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The Commission ⁱⁿ their meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960 approved the revised scales of pay of the officers and staff of the University Grants Commission on the basis of the Pay Commission's Recommendations vide additional item No.1. There were certain posts of Assistants in the grade of Rs. 160-10-330 in the

281

University Grants Commission which were subsequently upgraded in the scale Rs. 160-10-300-EB-15-450 w.e.f. 1.12.59. As the revised scales have been given effect from 1.7.59 it is necessary to specify the corresponding scale to cover the incumbents of the scale of Rs. 160-10-330 also from the period 1.7.59 to 30.11.59. Accordingly revised corresponding scale of pay viz Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 has been adopted to cover these cases.

31. JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT TO SHRI BANKIM CHANDRA MUKHERJEE.

The University of Jadavpur requested the Commission for payment of a grant on 50:50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Sri Bankim Chandra Mukherjee, Reader of Geology in the Jadavpur University, to enable him to participate in the Annual Conference of the International Commission for Coal Petrology to be held at Krefeld and Essen (West Germany) in May, 1961. Sri Bankim Chandra Mukherjee has been specially requested by the authorities of the International Commission for Coal Petrology to participate in the proceedings as the representative from India.

The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.2,000/- on 50:50 basis towards his travel expenses.

32. PAYMENT ^{OF} ARREARS OF SALARIES TO COLLEGE TEACHERS UNDER MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

Mysore University requested the Commission to contribute its share at 80% of the total increased expenditure towards the arrears of salaries of the

P.T.O.

282

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teachers of the following 4 colleges viz., Central College, Bangalore, Maharani's College for Women, Mysore; Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore; and R.C.College of Commerce, Bangalore upto 23-6-60 when they were taken over by the Mysore Government. In view of the fact that the teachers of these colleges were under full administrative control and discipline of the University upto 23-6-60 and that the State Government and Mysore University had already made payments to them according to the scales of pay approved by the Commission for the University teachers of Mysore University, the Chairman agreed to the request of the Mysore University and decided to release necessary grants for this purpose.

The payment of Rs. 10 lakhs made for this purpose, has already been reported at the Commission's meeting held on 30 and 31st December, 1960.

33. QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF - FOR PURPOSES OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION'S SCALES OF PAY.

In the light of recommendations of the Library Committee the Chairman /Secretary decided that the Professional Library staff should possess the following minimum qualifications in order to be put on the University Grants Commission scales of pay:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Professional Junior | First or second class B.A./ B.Sc/B.Com. degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science degree (two year course). |
| | First or second class M.A/ M.Sc. degree and first or second class B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science. |
| Professional Senior (Reader) | (a) First or second class B.A./ B.Sc/B.Com degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science |

283

degree (two year course).

First or second class M.A./ M.Sc degree and first or second class B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science.

(b) 5 years' experience as Librarian or of working in a responsible professional capacity in a Library.

Professional Senior (Professor)

(a) First or second class B.A/ B.Sc/B.Com. degree plus first or second class M.Lib. Science degree (two year course) or

First or second class M.A/ M.Sc degree and first or second clas. B.Lib. Science or one year diploma course in Library Science.

(b) At least 10 years' experience as Librarian or of working in a responsible professional capacity in a Library.

(c) Recognised research experience or work on special projects.

34. FIXATION OF PAY OF SENIOR TEACHERS IN THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY

On receipt of representations from the affiliated colleges of Mysore University that the Commission had not, as in other Universities, prescribed a separate scale of pay for Senior teachers who were not Heads of Departments, the Chairman/Secretary decided that such senior teachers may be given Heads of Departments scale of pay, i.e., Rs. 250-500 to the extend of 20% of the total and permanent teaching staff of the college including the Heads of Departments.

78V

Item No. 2 (Contd.)

35. GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:- Revival of the Scheme for the construction of Laboratory buildings.

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the needs of the Gujarat University during the Second Five Year Plan the Commission at its meeting held on 14th April, 1959 amongst other things had approved an expenditure of Rs. 11,50,000/- for the construction of Science building, the University Grants Commission share being Rs. 7,70,000/-. The University however, inspite of repeated reminders could not submit plans and estimates in respect of the proposed buildings and failed to implement the scheme pertaining to the construction of science buildings. The sanction of the scheme so far it related to construction of buildings was subsequently cancelled in accordance with the resolution of the Commission of 4th October, 1957 to the effect that wherever a University fails to implement an approved scheme within a year of the sanction of the scheme, the sanction should be considered as having lapsed and fresh consideration of the proposal is necessary if it is to be taken up again. The matter was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th September, 1959. The University was informed of this in October, 1959.

The University later on submitted the plans and preliminary estimates and vide its letter in September, 1960 gave the following reasons for the non-implementation of the scheme and the delay in the submission of plans and estimates:-

- i) The architect to whom the work was entrusted had to go abroad twice;
- ii) The deliberations of the building committee and the syndicate in this regard could not be finalised till the end of August, 1960.
- iii) The proposed University Campus lies within the green belt area of the Ahmedabad Corporation where no constructions are normally allowed. It was only after much correspondence with the Municipal Corporation that, formally on 20th July, 1960 the University obtained permission to develop this area for the University Campus.

The Registrar also assured that the University was very anxious to build up the laboratories as early as possible and requested that the building schemes cancelled by the Commission in October, 1959 may be revived. In view of the reasons given by the University for the non-implementation of the scheme and also in view of the assurance given by the Registrar, approval was accorded to the revival of the scheme for the construction of the buildings.

985

Annexure I to Item No. 2(22)
U.G.C. Meeting,
9th Feb. 1961.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.
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Extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Committee on Museology held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 5th and 6th September, 1960.
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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, including some members of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and some experts, to consider the question of further expansion or modification of the present course of museology introduced by the Commission. The committee consisted of the following:-

- 1.) Dr. Moti Chandra,
Director, Prince of Wales Museums of Western India, Bombay.
- 2.) Dr. S.T.Satyamurti,
Superintendent, Govt. Museum, Madras.
- iii) Shri D.K.Hingorani,
Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of S.R. & C.A., & Member-Secretary of the Central Advisory Board of Museums.
- iv) The Head of the Department of Museology, University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
- v) The Head of the Department of Museology, M.S.University of Baroda, Baroda.
- vi) Shri A.Ghosh,
Director General of Archaeology.
- vii) Mrs. Grace L.McCann Morley,
Director, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi.
- viii) Dr. K.N.Puri,
Assistant Director, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi.
- ix) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray,
Bagiswari Professor of Fine Arts, University of Calcutta, Calcutta.

285

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x) Mr. P.C.Neogi,
8/8, Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

xi) The Secretary and two other officers of
the University Grants Commission,
(Humanities)

2. The Committee met the office of the Secretary
University Grants Commission, on the 5th and 6th
September, 1960. The following were present:-

1. Shri S.Mathai (in the chair)
2. Mrs. Grace L.McCann Morley.
3. Shri A.Ghosh.
4. Shri D.K. Hingorani
5. Shri J.P. Ghosh, Head of the Department of
Museology, Calcutta University.
6. Shri V.H. Bedekar, Head of the Department of
Museology, Baroda University,
Baroda.
7. Dr. K.N.Puri.
8. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray,
9. Shri P.C.Neogi.
10. Shri S.Bhattacharya.

3. The Committee discussed the nature of the course
and standard of museology suitable for teaching in the
Universities in India and examined the employment opportunities
in the museums of the country for qualified and trained
personnel that might come out of the Universities.

The committee had before it the syllabus and courses of
studies adopted in the M.S.University of Baroda and in
the University of Calcutta for the diploma course in
museology which has been introduced with financial assistance
from the Commission. The contents of the diploma courses
in museology (or museography as it is called in some places)
of the Association of Museums in London, the Volkenkunde
Museum in Leiden and the National Museum in Berlin were also
made available to the Committee.

287

-177-

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4. The meeting began with a brief account of the circumstances leading to the establishment of the Diploma course in museology in the M.S. University of Baroda and in the University of Calcutta under the 2nd Five Year Plan.

The main points of discussion were as under:-

- a) Suitability of the diploma course in museology adopted by the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta.
- b) Whether the course of studies was to be covered in a period of one year or two years.
- c) Employment of part-time teachers - its necessity and justification.
- d) Employment potentialities available in the museums of the country for trained personnel.

5. Shri D.K.Hingorani, Member-Secretary, Central Board of Museums, described the policy of the Government of India about the museums in the country. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs proposed to set up National Museums in different regions in India. In addition to the National Museums, the Central Government also has a scheme to give assistance for the re-organization and development of a number of important State museums and also regional and district museums all over the country. The Ministry of S.R. & C.A. have proposed suitable allocation for the development of the museums of different categories under the 3rd Five Year Plan.

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There was, however, difficulty about getting trained personnel to organize and supervise the museums. Proper education and training of the staff to be employed in the museums was a pre-requisite for the success of the scheme. The Government of India appreciated the initiative taken by the University Grants Commission in providing a diploma course in museology in the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta. The Government of India tried to provide training in museology for the staff employed in private museums, but the response to this move was poor. One of the reasons for the poor response was perhaps the low pay of the staff and the lack of cooperation from employers who seldom pay necessary expenses to the members of the staff willing to undergo the training.

6. It was pointed out that there were some 300 museums in the country including non-descript ones. Of these only some 75 museums could be taken into account for purposes of employment and only 30 could employ staff at a fairly high level. Each of these latter type of museums normally requires some 5 trained persons. It was also made clear that the employment of permanent staff in the University departments in museology would depend on the continuity of the course introduced by the University Grants Commission during the subsequent plan periods. But it was felt that there would be a steady expansion and improvement of museums at different levels, and that therefore the demand for qualified personnel in museum service would increase as the years go by. In the absence of professional associations in India for imparting

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training in museology, the universities could render useful service by providing the training.

7. It was further felt that the cooperation between museums and universities of the country would be very useful in maintaining a proper academic and technical standard of teaching in museology.

8. The Committee therefore agreed that the teaching of museology had a definite place in the universities in India and should be put on a sound and permanent footing.

9. It was agreed that the diploma course in museology should be ^{ordinarily} open only to students who had passed the M.A. or M.Sc. examinations but that students with B.A. or B.Sc. degrees who had some experience in the field or who could satisfy the university authorities about their aptitude for the subject might also be admitted.

10. For the present the diploma course might be restricted to the universities of Baroda and Calcutta. These universities were expected to keep themselves in touch with other universities and with the museums of the country about the admission of students and employment of trained persons.

11. The duration of ^{the} course should continue to be two years.

12. The number of students admitted into the diploma course in each of the two universities should not exceed 12 in a year.

13. The syllabus of the courses of studies in the two universities should have a general uniformity in standard as far as practicable. The drawing up of

P.T.O.

290

the syllabus, might be left to the academic bodies of the universities. The committee, however, felt that a reasonable balance should be maintained between the academic and the technical aspects of the course of studies in museology. The Universities, particularly the M.S. University of Baroda, might be advised to modify the present course so as to give proper emphasis to both these aspects.

14. The work of teaching should be done mainly by the whole-time teachers. Part-time men specialised in a particular branch might be employed to help the universities. The whole-time staff is to consist of a Head of the Department who should have at least the status of a Reader and 2 Lecturers, one of whom should be a specialist on the scientific side and the other a specialist on the historical and art side. The part-time staff may be appointed according to the requirements of each university.

15. The Department of museology should also have the cooperation of the departments in the university. It should be ^{possible} to arrange for some lectures jointly with the other departments such as that of Archeology, Sanskrit, Zoology, etc.

16. Students with Master's degrees in subjects like History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Natural Sciences and other allied subjects who might like to work on some special aspect of museology at a higher level may be permitted to work for the doctorate degree under proper supervision.

17. The proposal to have research fellowships in museology might be kept in abeyance for the time being.

P.T.O.

(29)

-181-

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The institution of research fellowships will depend on the nature of the progress made and the standard reached in teaching in the diploma course in museology.

18. The Universities may be advised to keep in touch with the University Grants Commission about the progress of the diploma course in museology and offer suggestions for its improvement. But it was agreed that courses ^{as now} recommended by the Committee Universities should ^{be} tried out for some years before ~~any~~ further change is proposed.

19. It was understood that Mr. Georges Henri Riviere, and Mr. Raymonde Frin, who are connected with the UNESCO and are experts in this particular field were likely to visit India soon. Their advice might be useful for the development of museology in India. If ~~possible~~ seminar of teachers and experts in museology might be arranged by the University Grants Commission during their short stay in the country.

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292

-182-

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

Meeting:

Dated: 9th February, 1961.

Item 3:- To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 30/31-12-1960.

S.No.	Name of University/ College.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1.	Rajasthan University.	Grants to Universities to become corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 3,333/-
2.	Roorkee University.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission.	Rs. 5,500/-
3.	M.S. University of Baroda.	-do-	Rs. 3,000/-
4.	Madras University.	-do-	Rs. 6,499.92 (including Rs. 999.92 NP. as balance towards 1959-60).
5.	Rajasthan University.	-do-	Rs. 5,500/-
6.	Bombay University.	-do-	Rs. 4,000/-

(Contd....2.)

-183-

253

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Madras University.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 750/-
8.	Banaras Hindu University.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Kanwar Rajendra Prasad Pandey.	Rs. 200/-
9.	The Principal Assumption College, Changanacherry.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Miss Cicilimma Mathew.	Rs. 300/-
10.	The Principal, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Ravindranatha Kaimal.	Rs. 250/-
11.	Nagpur University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhavan (1st instalment).	Rs. 20,000/-
12.	Panjab University.	-do-	Rs. 20,000/-
13.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Fourth instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 9,47,500/-
14.	Banaras Hindu University.	-do-	Rs. 13,87,500/-
15.	Delhi University.	-do-	Rs. 6,75,000/-
16.	Visva-Bharati.	-do-	Rs. 3,43,750/-
17.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	-do-	Rs. 9,25,000/-
18.	Madras University.	Construction of Centenary Buildings.	Rs. 5,00,000/-

(Contd...3.)

294

-184-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	Purchase of furniture for hostel.	Rs. 4,386/-
20.	Ramjas College.	Sinking of tube well.	Rs. 9,000/- 1st instalment.
21.	Indian School of International Studies.	Development Budget-salary of three Research Assistants and one Technical Assistant.	Rs. 1,833.11 NP. Final instalment for 1959-60.
22.	R.S.D.College, Ferozepur (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 600/- (Last instalment).
23.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Agra University).	Extension of boys' hostel (already reported).	Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment)
24.	Agra College. Agra (Agra University).	Construction of hostel Kitchen blocks. Approved cost Rs. 23,668/- Commission's share Rs. 11,834/-.	Rs. 4,000/- (1st instalment)
25.	Tikka Ram KKanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost raised from Rs.6,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- and Commission's share raised from Rs.4,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-.	Rs. 4,000/- (1st instalment)
26.	N.A.S.College, Meerut (Agra University).	1.Purchase of Library Books (already reported). 2.Purchase of calculating machines (already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (3rd instalment) Rs. 1,049/- (Last instalment).
27.	M.K.P. College, Dehradun (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs.7,500/-. Commission's share Rs. 5,000/-.	-

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-185-

295

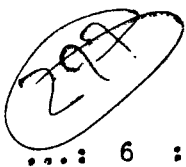
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28.	Sanatan Dharm College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).	1. Purchase of Library furniture. Approved expenditure Rs.15,000/- University Grants Commission's share Rs.10,000/-. 2. Construction of Library building (already reported).	- Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment).
29.	Bahu Shiv Nath Agrawal Degree College, Mathura (Agra University).	Construction of Library building and purchase of books and furniture (already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 1,000/- (1st instalment)
31.	Andhra Loyala College, Vijaywada (Andhra University).	1. Purchase of Library books (already reported). 2. Construct.on of a men's hostel. Approved expenditure Rs. 2,50,000/- University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,25,000/-.	Rs. 8,000/- (1st instalment) -
32.	D.A.V. College, Siwan (Bihar University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (1st instalment)
33.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay (Bombay University).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (already reported).	Rs. 8,000/- (2nd instalment)
34.	Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	1) Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment) 2) Rs. 15,000/- (4th instalment)

296

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35.	Triveni Devi Bhalotia College, Raniganj (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
36.	Banwari Lal Bhalotia College, Asansol (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment)
37.	Kalna College, Kalna (Burdwan University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
38.	Garhbata College, Garhbata (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. (already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
39.	Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath (Calcutta University).	Construction of a men's hostel. Approved cost Rs. 3,69,966/-. University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,80,000/-.	-
40.	Karimganj College, Karimganj (Gauhati University).	Purchase of Library books (already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (1st instalment)
41.	Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong (Gauhati University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 6,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,000/-.	-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
42.	M.L. K. Degree College, Balrampur (Gorakhpur University).	Purchase of Library books. Appr ved cost Rs. 3,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 2,000/-.	-
43.	J & J College of Science, and C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad (Gujrat University).	1. Construction of Library building (already reported). 2. Construction of a men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment) Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
44.	Vijay College, Vijapur (Karnatak University).	Construction of Women's hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,23,260/-. Commission's share Rs. 92,445/-.	Rs. 30,000/- (1st instalment)
45.	St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).	1) Construction of Laboratory building. Approved cost Rs. 20,516/-. Commission's share Rs. 13,675 /-. 2) Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs. 19,070/-. University Grants Commission share Rs. 12,710/-.	Rs. 8,000/- (1st instalment)
46.	Mahila Vidyalaya Lucknow, (Lucknow University).	Purchase of Library furniture and books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,500/- (2nd instalment)
47.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras University).	Purchase of Library books and journals. Approved expenditure Rs. 26,700/-. Commission's share Rs. 13,560/-.	-

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298

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48.	Dayanand College, Hissar (Panjab University).	Construction of men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment)
49.	Sohan Lal Training College, Ambala (Panjab University).	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipments (already reported).	Rs. 4,000/- (2nd instalment)
50.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Construction of laboratory building and purchase of library books (already reported).	Rs. 10,414/- (Last instalment)
51.	Ahir College, Rewari (Panjab University).	Construction of men's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 6,356/- (Last instalment)
52.	Lyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur (Panjab University).	Construction of women's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
53.	Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala Cantt. (Panjab University).	Construction of a library building. Approved expenditure Rs. 25,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 16,670/-.	Rs. 5,000/- (1st instalment)
54.	Nirmala College, Coimbatore (Madras University).	Purchase of library books. Approved expenditure Rs. 6,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,000/-.	-
55.	Dayanand College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University).	Construction of a men's hostel (already reported).	1. Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment) 2. Rs. 10,000/- (IVth instalment).

(Contd.....8).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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56.	Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sardarshahr (Rajasthan University).	Purchase of laboratory equipment and library books (already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment).
57.	Savitri Girls' College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University)..	Construction of a women's hostel (already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (4th instalment)
58.	Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh (Rajasthan University).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (already reported). Approved cost reduced from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 13,900/-. Commission's share reduced to Rs.9,266/-.	Rs. 8,000/- (Already reported)

300

- 190 -

...: 9 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
59.	Panjab.	Fifth instalment for construction of III Hostel Buildir . (Approved cost Rs. 11, 00, 000/-. Commission's share at 50% Rs.5, 50, 000/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 3, 75, 000/-).	Rs. 1, 00, 000 (NR)
60.	Banaras.	First instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Estimated cost and Commission's share Rs. 10, 76, 000/-).	Rs. 7, 00, 000 (NR)
61.	Aligarh.	Ist instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 9, 89, 200/-).	Rs. 1, 00, 000 (NR)
62.	Rajasthan.	Third instalment for construction of a Men's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 5, 74, 200/-. Commission's share @ 50% Rs. 2, 87, 100/-). Grant paid previously Rs. 2, 00, 000/-).	Rs. 25, 000 (NR)
63.	Baroda.	First instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs. 2, 08, 038/-. Commission's share @ 50% Rs. 1, 04, 019/-).	Rs. 50, 000 (NR)
64.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	Ist instalment for construction of Women's hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 6, 24, 111/-. Commission's share @ 75% Rs. 4, 68, 000/-).	Rs. 75, 000 (NR)
65.	Agra.		

(Contd.....(D)).

(30) ...: 10 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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65. Agra.	First instalment for reimbursement of interest accrued on the loan of Rs. 2,00,000/- paid by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Commission towards construction of Boys' Hostel.	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
66. Aligarh.	Ind instalment for salaries of staff for the teaching of South Indian languages.	Rs. 9,000 (NR)
67. Patna.	Ist instalment for Research in Social Welfare. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 9,800/-).	Rs. 3,000 (NR)
68. Lucknow.	Purchase of copies of Indian National Bibliography from the Central Reference Library, Calcutta.	Rs. 642.60 NP. (NR)
69. Delhi.	-do-	Rs. 1,055.70 NP. (NR)
70. Kerala.	-do-	Rs. 550.80 NP (NR)
71. Allahabad.	-do-	Rs. 183.60 NP (NR)
72. Gujarat.	-do-	Rs. 642.60 NP. (NR)
73. Kerala.	Publication of learned research works. (Approved cost Rs. 1,282/- . Commission's share at 50% Rs.641/-).	Rs. 641.00 NP (NR)

(Contd.....)

302

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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74. Delhi.	Ist instalment for Establishment of Department of Urdu. (Approved cost Rs. 18,855/- (R) and Rs.16,640/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000 (R) Rs. 10,000 (NR) ----- Rs. 20,000 -----
75. Delhi.	Token grant for holding 11th Annual Session of the All India English Teachers Conference.	Rs. 4,000/- (NR)
76. Delhi.	Development of Philosophy and Psychology - establishment of Psychological Laboratory (Rs. 12,000/- for salary of staff and Rs. 4,000/- for contingencies).	Rs. 16,000 (R)
77. Delhi.	Salary of Assistant to the Editor, Delhi University Urdu Studies.	Rs. 4,000 (R)
78. Delhi.	Salary of staff and purchase of Furniture in Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Rs. 2,832.51 adjusted being unspent balances out of grant paid for Ramjas College Building,	Rs. 5,500 (R) Rs. 3,000 (NR) -- -- -- Rs. 8,500 -----
79. Aligarh Muslim University.	Ist instalment for development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities for purchase of books and journals etc. for Departments of English, Commerce and Law. (Approved cost Rs. 70,000/-).	Rs. 25,000 (NR)

(Contd...../2).

303

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Post-graduate Scholarship, Department of Law.	Rs. 750/- (R)
81.	Gauhati.	IIIrd instalment for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,42,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.8,32,000/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 2,00,000/-.	Rs.1,50,000/- (NR)
82.	Panjab.	III instalment for construction of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 15,61,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.10,40,667/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 6,00,000/-).	Rs.2,25,000/- (NR)
83.	Poona.	5th instalment for purchase of furniture of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 1,34,000/-). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 89,333/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 80,000/-).	Rs. 5,000/- (NR)
84.	Nagpur	Ist instalment for construction of approach roads and Fencing of Library building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,800/-. Commission's share at 50% Rs.4,900/-).	Rs. 4,000/- (NR)
85.	Rajasthan.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
86.	Madras.	-do-	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)

(Contd...../3).

304

-194-

...: 13 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
87.	Gujarat.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
88.	Jadavpur.	-do-	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)
89.	Poona.	-do-	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
90.	Allahabad.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
91.	Allahabad.	-do-	Rs. 15,000/- (NR) (for English Department only).
92.	Utkal.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
93.	Osmania.	-do-	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
94.	Marathwada.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
95.	Bhagalpur.	Books for the Department of rural Economics and Co-operation.	Rs. 5,000/- (NR)
96.	Gorakhpur.	'Second instalment for books and journals for Post-graduate Departments (Humanities). (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 2,00,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 50,000/- (NR).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
97.	Gujarat.	'Last instalment' for construction of building for the School of Gujarati Language and Literature. (Approved cost Rs. 2,09,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,39,300/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 1,34,200/- (NR).	Rs. 5,100/- (NR)

(Contd.....¹⁴).

-195-

305

...: 14 :....

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
98.	Gujarat.	'On account' recurring grant for Development of the Departments of Psychology and Labour Welfare.	Rs. 20,000/- (R)
99.	Jammu and Kashmir.	'On account' recurring grant for Development of the Departments of Hindi and Urdu.	Rs. 15,600/- (R)
100.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Last instalment for purchase of books and Journals for the Departments of Hindi and Urdu. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 40,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 25,000/- (NR).)	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
101.	Karnatak.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Sanskrit, English, Philosophy and Sociology.	Rs. 23,800/- (R)
102.	Karnatak.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Economics, Politics and History.	Rs. 10,000/- (R)
103.	Baroda.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Economics and Political Science.	Rs. 12,000/- (R)
104.	Bombay.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Department of Applied Psychology.	Rs. 23,900/- (R)
105.	Bombay.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Department of Law.	Rs. 11,500/- (R)

(Contd.....)

706

-196-

...: 15 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
106.	Bombay.	Second instalment for purchase of books and equipment for Department of Applied Psychology. (Approved cost Rs. 80,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.53,300/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR)
107.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	'Fourth instalment' for construction of Arts Block Building. (Approved cost Rs. 7,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.4,67,000/-(NR). Grant already paid Rs. 2,59,000/- (NR).	Rs.1,00,000/- (NR)
108.	Baroda.	'First instalment' for purchase of furniture and equipment for the Departments of Painting and Sculpture. (Approved cost Rs. 9,500/- . Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,333/- (NR).	Rs. 4,000/- (NR)
109.	Patna.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Labour and Social Welfare.	Rs. 3,800/- (R)
110.	Madras.	'On account' recurring grant for development of the Departments of Ancient History and Archaeology.	Rs. 38,000/- (R)
111.	Patna.	-do-	Rs. 45,000/- (R)
112.	Utkal.	On account' recurring grant for development schemes (Humanities).	Rs. 48,000/- (R)

(Contd.....⁶⁶).

307

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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113.Baroda.		'On account' recurring grant for development of Department of English.	Rs. 880/- (R)
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114.Baroda.		First instalment for purchase of furniture for building of the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics (Approved cost 15,553 (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.10, 359/- (NR)	Rs. 9,000/- (NR)
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115.Baroda.		Third instalment for purchase of furniture for the building of Faculty of Social work. (Approved cost Rs.28, 283/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.18, 855/- Grant already paid Rs. 10, 000/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
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116.Baroda.		'First instalment' for collection of Mss. for the Hindi Department. (Approved cost Rs. 10, 000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6, 666/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
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117.Baroda.		'IInd instalment' for purchase of books for the Department of Hindi. (Approved cost Rs. 10, 000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6, 666/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 5, 000/- (NR).	Rs. 1,600 (NR)
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118.Baroda.		'First instalment' for purchase of books for the English Department. (Approved cost Rs. 10, 000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6, 666/- (NR).	Rs. 5,000 (NR)
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(28)

-198-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
119.	Lucknow.	'IInd instalment' for Air Conditioning of the University Library. (Approved cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.66,600/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 25,000/- (NR)
120.	Poona.	Final instalment for publication of report of the Department of Archaeology on the Nevasa Excavation. (Approved cost Rs.20,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.15,000/- (NR). Grant paid on the basis of actual expenditure. Total actual expenditure Rs. 17,577/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 12,577/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs..9,300/- (NR).	Rs. 3,277/- (NR)
121.	Agra.	Publication of approved research works. (Approved cost Rs. 2,724/-). Commission's share at 50% Rs.1,362/-.	Rs. 1,362/- (NR)
122.	Madras.	Publication of English Tamil Dictionary. Approved cost Rs. 99,900(R) & Rs. 1,56,300 (NR) Commission's share Rs. 49,950(R) and Rs. 1,04,200(NR).	Rs. 15,500/- (NR)
123.	Madras.	Establishment of Tagore Chair (University contribution of Rs. 1,00,000/- for the creation of an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs).	Rs.3,00,000/- (NR)
124.	Baroda.	Ist instalment for improvement of existing Printing Press. (Approved cost Rs.1,19,350/-). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.79,600/-).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR)

18
(Contd.....).

... 106 ... 309

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
125.	Allahabad.	Ist instalment for construction of Hindi Bhawan. (Approved cost Rs. 43,969/-). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 29,300/-).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
126.	Baroda. 8	Ist instalment for publication of variorum edition of Valmiki Rayamana on sharing basis. (Approved cost Rs. 6,82,150/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.4,54,766/- apart from the token grants of Rs. 80,000/- paid previously in four years).	Rs. 40,000/- (NR)
127.	Aligarh. Muslim University.	i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the maintenance of the Botanical Museum and herbarium being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for IInd Five Year Plan period. ii) Non-recurring grant for the establishment of the Inland Fisheries Section in the Department of Zoology, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for IInd Plan Period. iii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the establishment of the Inland Fisheries Section in the Department of Zoology, being the 3rd instalment from the grant of Rs. 40,000/- sanctioned for the IInd Plan period.	Rs. 3,000/- Rs. 12,120/- Rs. 13,600/-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Aligarh
Muslim
University
(Contd..).

iv) For the purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments as indicated below:-

Rs.1,45,000/-

Chemistry	Rs. 40,000
Botany	Rs. 20,000
Zoology	Rs. 75,000
Geography	Rs. 10,000

	Rs.1,45,000

This is the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,05,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for Second Five Year Plan period.

v) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for the IIInd Plan period.

Rs. 50,000/-

vi) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one Reader in the Institute of Ophthalmology.

Rs. 11,170/-

vii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one Lecturer in Anthropo-geography in the Department of Anthropology.

Rs. 1,190/-

viii) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of one lecturer in the Department of Geology.

Rs. 4,521/-

ix) For the installation of the temperature control equipments in one room of Zoology Laboratory. This is a fresh grant.

Rs. 3,000/-

511

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
128.	Allahabad.	i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 18,303/-
		ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Biochemistry Section of Chemistry Department. This is a fresh grant.	Rs. 12,667/-
		iii) For the construction of the extension wing to Botany Department building, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.10,859/- sanctioned for this purpose.	Rs. 9,000/-
		iv) For the purchase of Library books and journals for the Department of Zoology. This is a fresh grant.	Rs. 20,000/-
129.	Andhra.	i) For the construction of the Geophysics Laboratory building, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,80,445/- sanctioned for this purpose.	Rs.1,00,000/-
		ii) For the construction of the Geology Laboratory Building, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,96,613/- sanctioned for this purpose.	Rs. 70,000/-
		iii) For the construction of the Marine Biology Laboratory Building, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/- sanctioned for this purpose.	Rs. 10,000/-
		iv) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the Department of Geophysics.	Rs. 13,000/-

312

...: 21 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
130.	Banaras Hindu University.	<p>i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Spectroscopy. This is a fresh grant.</p> <p>ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is a fresh grant.</p>	<p>Rs. 2,500/-</p> <p>Rs. 1,00,000/-</p>
131.	Bombay.	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects for the study centre of Club House.	Rs. 25,000/-
132.	Delhi.	<p>i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for various Science Departments as indicated below:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Physics. Rs.1,00,000/-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Chemistry Rs.1,00,000/-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Botany Rs. 40,000/-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Zoology Rs. 40,000/-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Anthropolo- gy. Rs. 20,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-, -, -, -, -, -</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Rs. 3,00,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- -</p>	<p>Rs. 3,00,000/-</p>

This is the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.10,50,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

(Contd. 22.).

312

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(1) (2) (3) (4)

Delhi
(Contd.)

ii) For the purchase of equipment for various science departments and for Workshop as indicated below:-

Zoology	Rs. 25,000/-	
Physics	Rs. 20,000/-	
Chemistry	Rs. 10,000/-	
Botany	Rs. 10,000/-	
Workshop	Rs. 26,000/-	

	Rs. 91,000/-	Rs. 91,000/-

This amount was paid in lieu of similar amounts adjusted during 1957-58 from the grants paid to these departments.

iii) For the construction of extension to Physics and Chemistry Blocks, being the Second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,27,290/- sanctioned for this purpose.

Rs. 60,000/-

133. Jabalpur.

For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- sanctioned for this purpose for the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Rs. 40,000/-

134. Jadavpur.

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics. This is a fresh grant.

Rs. 24,000/-

135. Jammu & Kashmir.

Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.

Rs. 15,000/-

344

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136)	<u>KARNATAK</u>	(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.48,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	25,000
		(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Zoology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 32,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	30,000
		(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 48,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	18,667
		(iv) Towards the salary of a Reader in Nuclear Physics.	3,355.42
		(v) For the purchase of library Books and Journals on scientific and Technical subjects. This is a fresh payment.	50,000
137)	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 40,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1958-59.	30,000
138)	<u>MADRAS</u>	(i) Towards the salary of a Reader in the Department of Geology.	4,183

215

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MADRAS (CONTD...)

- (ii) 'On account' grant towards staff and maintenance for the establishment of library Extension Centre at Madurai. 17,923
- (iii) 'On account' grant towards staff and maintenance for the establishment of Post-graduate Departments at Madurai. 33,072
- (iv) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. 41,682
- (v) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 73,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 50,000/= was paid during 1959-60. 23,333

139] MYSORE

- (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-
 - 1. Physics. Rs. 20,000
 - 2. Chemistry. Rs. 50,000
 - 3. Botany. Rs. 33,333
 - 4. Zoology Rs. 33,333
 - 5. Geology Rs. 33,333
 - 6. Mathematics Rs. 3,333 1,73,332

This is the first instalment

316

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from the total grant of Rs. 3,70,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

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|------|---|--------|
| | (ii) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. | 14,125 |
| 140) | <u>OSMANIA</u> | |
| | (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the third and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,06,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 80,000/= were paid during 1959-60. | 26,667 |
| | (ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Analytical section of Chemistry Department, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 33,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 13,333/= was paid during 1959-60. | 20,000 |
| | (iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshop, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 40,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 20,000/= was paid during 1959-60. | 20,000 |

GFA

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OSMANIA (CONTD...)

	(iv)	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 26,667/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	30,000
	(v)	'On account' grant towards staff and maintenance for the development of Astronomical Observatory.	10,506
	(vi)	For repairs and alterations to temperature controlled rooms (Botany Department)	10,000
	(vii)	For air-conditioning of Laboratories (Zoology Department).	13,333
	(viii)	For the construction of Astronomical and Astrophysical Laboratories, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/= was paid during 1960-61.	90,000
141)	<u>PATNA</u>	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments.	9,677
142)	<u>POONA</u>	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshop, being the second instalment	10,000

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POONA (CONTD..)

from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1959-60.

143)	<u>PANJAB.</u>	(i)	For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Anthropology, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 20,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	16,000
		(ii)	For the purchase of camp furniture for the Anthropology Department, being the first and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	4,000
		(iii)	For the purchase of Books and Journals for the Anthropology Department, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 30,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	20,000
		(iv)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Anthropology.	4,574
		(v)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Department of Geology.	13,612
		(vi)	'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments	70,819

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144) RAJASTHAN (i) For the purchase of Books and Journals for the Department of Geology, being the second and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 50,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000/= was paid during 1958-59. 40,000

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
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1. JOHNPUR CENTRE

(i) Botany	Rs. 40,000
(ii) Zoology	Rs. 40,000

2. JALPUR CENTRE.

(i) Physics	Rs. 70,000
(ii) Chemistry	Rs. 50,000

This is the first instalment from the total grant of Rs. 3,66,666/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. 2,00,000

145) SAUGAR (i) For the purchase of Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the fourth and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first three instalments of Rs. 70,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60. 30,000

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146) SRI VENKATESWARA

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Physics | Rs. 25,000 |
| 2. Chemistry | Rs. 25,000 |
| 3. Zoology | Rs. 25,000 |

This is the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,83,334/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.75,000/= was paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

75,000

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below :-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Botany | Rs. 41,500 |
| 2. Geology | Rs. 41,500 |

This is the fourth instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,33,000/= sanctioned for the purpose.

83,000

147) ANNAMALAI

(i) Recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of an additional professor in Geology.

5,298

148) BARODA

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Biochemistry Department, being the second and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.66,666/= sanctioned for the purpose

46,666

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BARODA (CONT.)...

for the Second Five Year Plan. (Rs. 45,160.55 nP. by cash and Rs.1,505.55 nP. by adjustment).

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the various Science Departments as detailed below :-

Physics	16,533	
Chemistry	31,333	1,06,700
Botany	19,667	
Zoology	15,667	
Statistics	7,833	
Geography	15,667	

This is the final instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,86,700/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

149) GORAKHPUR For the purchase of books and Journals on scientific and Technical subjects, being the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. 75,000

150) GUJARAT 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. 51,820

151) MARATHWADA For the purchase of Books & Journals, for the various Post-graduate Science Departments as detailed below :- 40,000

Chemistry	15,000	
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MARATHWADA (CONT.)...

Table with 2 columns: Subject, Amount. Zoology 15,000; Mathematics 10,000; Total 40,000.

This is a fresh payment.

152) ROORKEE

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment and books and Journals for the various Departments as detailed below :-

Table with 3 columns: Subject, Eqpt., Books. Rows for Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology & Geophysics. Total 1,18,750.

Being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,84,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. 5,630

(iii) For the construction of buildings for the Departments of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,30,700/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. 1,00,000

323

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- 153) UTKAL
- (i) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. 21,466
 - (ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment and furniture for the department of Anthropology, (Being an additional grant over and above the total grant of Rs. 16,866/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan). 20,592
 - (iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Central Workshop and Department of Chemistry, (Being a fresh grant to be adjusted against the balance of a similar amount lying unspent with the University out of the grants sanctioned by the Commission for the purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop & Department of Chemistry during 1955-56). 11,699.86 nP.

154) VIKRAM

For the purchase of scientific equipment and Books and Journals for the various new Post-graduate departments in Science as detailed below :-

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Books</u>
Botany	25,000	10,000
Zoology	25,000	10,000
Geology	30,000	15,000
Chemistry	25,000	15,000
Physics	40,000	10,000
Statistics	10,000	10,000
	<u>1,55,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>

324

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VIKRAM (CONT.)...

		from the total grant of Rs. 5,46,667/=	2, 25,000
		sanctioned for the purpose during the Second Five Year Plan.	
155)		Honorarium to Prof. Moghe for preparation of material needed for the Zoology Review Committee.	250
156)	<u>DELHI</u>	For holding of the Session of the Indian Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.	400
157)	<u>ALIGARH</u>	(i) Towards the purchase of library books for the expansion scheme of the Polytechnic being the first and final instalment.	70,000
		(ii) Towards the purchase of furniture for the improve- ment of training facili- ties in the existing courses at the College of Engineering being the second and final instalment.	68,500
		(iii) Towards the purchase of library books for the improvement of training facilities in the existing courses at the College of Engineering being the first and final instalment.	3,000
158)	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Towards the salary of staff of the Department of Pharmaceutics for 1959-60 and 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 8,040/=.	3,000
159)	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	(i) Towards the additional recurring grant for the College of Engineering for 1960-61 against the ceiling grant of Rs. 3,400/=.	3,400

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ANNAMALAI (CONT.)...

		(ii) For construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering being the first instalment.	50,000
		(iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 87,600/=-.	20,965
160)	<u>BANARAS</u>	(i) Towards the payment of fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/=- p.m., for 1960-61, for the students admitted to the Post-graduate course in Metallurgy.	2,145.16
		(ii) Towards the payment of Fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/=- p.m. for 1960-61, for the students admitted to the Post-graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design.	
		(iii) Towards the construction of building for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology being the fifth instalment of the grant.	2,00,000
161)	<u>BOMBAY</u>	(i) Towards the construction of building for the Department of Chemical Technology being the fifth instalment of the grant.	1,50,000
		(ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemical Technology being the fourth instalment of the grant.	1,00,000

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- 162) CALCUTTA
- (i) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics and Radio-Physics and Electronics for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 2,95,385/-. 1,34,284
 - (ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics and Radio-Physics and Electronics being the additional recurring grant for 1959-60 against the ceiling additional grant of Rs.76,385/-. 25,462
 - (iii) Towards the purchase of equipment for Post-graduate Research in Advanced Electronics in the Department of Radio-Physics and Electronics being the first instalment. 50,000
 - (iv) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Radio-Physics and Electronics being the third and final instalment of the grant. 38,734
 - (v) Towards fittings and purchase of furniture for the Department of Radio-Physics and Electronics being the second instalment of the grant. 8,000
 - (vi) Towards fittings and purchase of furniture for the Department of Applied Physics being the first instalment of the grant. 30,000

- 163) JALAIPOUR
- (1) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the College of Engineering and Technology being the second instalment for 1960-61, against the ceiling grant of Rs. 5.98 lakhs. 2,99,000

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164) INDIAN INSTITUTE
OF SCIENCE, (i) Special non-recurring grant for the Aeronautical Engineering Department under the old All India Council for Technical Education development scheme of 1947-58. 22,000.00
BANGALORE.

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the old All India Council for Technical Education Schemes for the year 1960-61 and extra expenditure incurred during 1959-60. 3,24,799.24

165) MADRAS (i) Recurring grant for staff for the Ore Dressing Laboratory for the period 1959-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 5,070/= p.a. approved for the purpose. 6,691.64

(ii) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the School of Architecture during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 21,666/= p.a. approved for the purpose. 11,900.00

166) MYSORE (i) Fifth instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 7.56 lakhs sanctioned for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. 2,00,000.00

(ii) Second instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs. 5.12 lakhs sanctioned for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. 1,50,000.00

37

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MYSORE (CONT.)...

Table with 4 columns: Item No., Institution Name, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for Mysore, Nagpur, and Osmania.

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OSMANIA (CONTD...)

		(v) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 28,666/= p.a. approved for the purpose.	16,000.00
169)	<u>PATNA</u>	(i) Fourth instalment ^{out} of the equipment grant of Rs. 8,09,333/= sanctioned for the modernisation and expansion of Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.	50,000.00
		(ii) 'On account' recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the expansion and modernisation of the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 1,06,666/= p.a. sanctioned for the purpose.	45,000.00
170)	<u>ROORKEE</u>	(i) Special non-recurring grant for the Indian Science Congress Session held at Roorkee in January 1961.	5,000.00
		(ii) Second instalment of the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Water Resources Development Training Centre during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 3.22 lakhs p.a. sanctioned for the purpose.	99,270.00
171)	<u>ALIGARH</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three Year Degree Course in the two units of the University.	20,000(NR)

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172.	ANDHRA	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of three-year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	4,00,000 (NR)
173.	BURDWAN	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of three year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	3,11,702.50 (NR)
174.	KARNATAK	'On account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three year Degree Course in the Affiliated Colleges.	2,00,000 (NR)
		Recurring grant for appointment of additional staff for the 3-Year degree course Scheme, for 1958-59 and 1959-60.	1,60,000 (R)
175.	POONA.	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three-Year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	70.000 (NR)
176.	S.N.D.T.	'on account' non-recurring grant for introduction of Three-year degree course in the affiliated colleges.	65,000 (NR)

I Scholarships (Science)

Towards the payment of post Graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engg. & Tech for the following Universities during 1960-61,

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

Amount.

S.No.	Name of the University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
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177.	Allahabad	1960-61	2,400/-
178.	Baroda	-do-	1,200/-
179.	Delhi.	-do-	4,800/-
180	Karnatak	-do-	1,200/-
181	Madras	-do- (Rs. 249/68.NP. adjusted)	2,200/-
182.	Osmania	-do-	3,600/-
183.	Panjab	-do-	3,600/-

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed during 1960-61.

184.	Allahabad	1960-61 (Rs. 1645/16.np adjusted)	2,400/-
185.	Marathwada	-do-	2,400/-
186.	Osmania	-do-	2,400/-

II Fellowships (Science)

Towards payment of Post Doctoral Fellowships of Rs.300/- p.m. and Senior Fellowships of Rs.500/- p.m. including contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- p. a for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

Fellowships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed during 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	amount.
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187.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1960-61	2,490/- (Paid by adjustment)
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::: 41 :::

III Fellowships (Engineering)

Towards the payment of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology of Rs.400/- p.m. including contingent grant of Rs.1000/- p.a. for each fellow for the year 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Year	Amount
188.	Andhra University	1960-61	3,800/-
189.	Roorkee	-do-	3,800/-
190	Jadavpur	-do-	3,613/33.NP.
191	Indian Instt. of Science Bangalore.	-do-	3,000/-

IV Post-graduate and Research scholarships (Humanities)

(a) Scholarships awarded during 1957-58 and renewed in 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University	Nature of Scholarship	Amount Sanctioned	Remarks.
192	Aligarh University	Post-Graduate	Rs.200-00(R)	
193.	Baroda University.	Research	Rs.1,890/33 (R)	

(b) Scholarship awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1960-61.

174	Utkal University	Post-Graduate	Rs.300/. (R)	
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(c) Scholarship awarded during 1960-61.

195	Aligarh University	Post Graduate	Rs.2,554.83 (R)	
196.	Aligarh University.	Research	Rs.2,464-51 (R)	
197.	Baroda University	Post-graduate	Rs.4,666.65 (R)	
198	Bombay University	-do-	Rs.3,746.67.(R)	
199	Bombay University	Research	2,212.90. (R)	
200	Gorakhpur University.	Research	Rs.574-19. (R)	

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333

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201	Gujarat University	Post-graduate	Rs.1873.34.NP(R)
202	Jadavpur University	Post-Graduate	Rs.767.74.NP. (R)
203	Karnatak University	-do-	Rs.953.33 (R)
204	Lucknow University	-do-	Rs.1,703-22 (R)
205	Madras University	-do-	Rs.1,622-58 (R)
206	Marathwala University	-do-	1,873.34. (R)
207	Saugar University	-do-	Rs.3,219-35 (R)
208.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	-do-	Rs.953.33. (R)

V STUDENTS' AID FUND.

A Universities

209 Lucknow.

B Colleges

Rs. 345/-

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

210 Mrs. A.V.N.College, Visakhapatnam. 1,259/-

211 P.B.N. Colleges, Nizambroli. 1,399/-

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

212 Cotton College, Gauhati. 1,500/-

213 Nowgong College, Nowgong. 2,000/-

214 D.M.College, Imphal. 1,215/-

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

215 Degree College Ghazipur. 1,507/70 NP.

216. M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur. 2,000/-

217. Town Degree College, Ballia. 616/-

334

-224-

:-43-:-

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21.	<u>JABALPUR UNIVERSITY.</u>	
218.	St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur.	723/-
219.	D.N.Jain College, Jabalpur.	2,000/-
220.	Hawabagh Teachers' Training College, Jabalpur.	456/-
	<u>KERALA.</u>	
221.	St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.	1,156/20 NP.
	<u>MAJATHWADA.</u>	
222.	Govt. College of Agriculture, Parbhani.	408/-
223.	Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.	1,414/-
224.	Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	2,000/-
225.	Govt. College of Education Aurangabad.	279/-
	<u>MADRAS.</u>	
226.	Algappa Chettiar College of Technology and Engineering, Karaikudi.	1,208/-
227.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	
227.	D.Banumiah's College of Commerce Mysore.	2,000/-
228.	National College, Bangalore.	1,745/-
229.	B.M.Srinivasiah's college of Engineering, Bangalore.	2,000/-
230.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram.	669/-

335

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231.	Rural College, Kanakpura.	563/-
232	Mount Camel College, Bangalore.	1,372/-
233	Acharya Pathshala College, of Arts and Commerce, Basavanagudi.	2,000/-
234	Maharani's College for women Mysore.	1,500/-
235	Rammarain Chellaram college of Commerce, Bangalore.	1,070/-
236.	First Grade College, Hassan.	854/-
237.	Govt. College, Coorg, Mercara.	327/-
238.	Govt. College, Mangalore.	679/-
239.	Sahyadri college, Shimoga.	1,512/70 NP.
240.	First Grade College, Tumkur.	1500/-
241.	First grade College, Chiter Durga	782/-
242	Medical College, Bangalore.	688/-
<u>POONA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
243.	Fergusson College, Poona.	1,500/-
244	M.E.S. College, Poona.	1,229/-
245	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	342/-
246.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	2,000/-
247.	Law College, Poona.	377/-
248.	Willingdon College, Sangli.	1,292/-
249.	Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	374/-
250.	Dayanand College, Solapur.	2,000/-

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251.	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur	198/-
252	Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur.	1,165/-
253.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	945/-
254	Pratap College, Amalner.	658/-
255.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	1,432/-
256.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	785/-
257.	Azad College of Education, Satara.	77/-
258.	G.K.Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	1,782/-
259.	R.F.Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	422/-
260.	S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts and Science College, Dhulia.	1,160/-
261.	Mudhoji College, Phalton.	226/-
262.	Science College, Karad.	213/-
263.	N.Wadia College, Poona.	2,000/-
264.	Tilak College, of Education, Poona.	212/-
265.	H.I.T. College, Nasik.	1,424/-
266.	M.J. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon.	2,000/-
267.	College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	1,598/-
268.	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	130/-
269.	Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona.	2,000/-
270.	B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	1,030/-
271.	College of Engineering, Poona.	1,386/25.np.

1.	2	3
272.	Rajaram College, Kolahpur.	2,000/-
273.	S.M.T.T. College, Kolahpur.	90/-
274.	S.G.M. College, Karad.	619/-

PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

275.	Dev Samaj Training College for Women, Ferozpur.	172/-
276.	D.A.V. College, Abohar.	175/-
277.	Mata Gujri College, Fatèhgarh Sahib.	2,000/-
278.	B.L.Memorial Girls' College, Nawan Shahr, Doaba.	187/-
279.	Guru Nanak College Mandi Dabwali.	20/-
280.	Rangarhia Training College, Phagwara.	75/-

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

281.	New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur.	1,837/87. NP.
282.	Lehiri College, Chirimiri.	1,550/-

SAFDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.

283.	B.J.V. Mahavidyalaya. Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,487/-
284.	B.V.Mahavidyalaya. Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,873/-
285.	Nalini Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1,165/-
286.	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand.	1,401/-
287.	V.F. Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar.	2,000/-

(338)

-228-

VI ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBY WORKSHOPS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned</u>
<u>Agra</u>				
288	J.V.Jain College, Saharanpur	26010.18	20000	3000(2nd instalment) (5000 already paid)
<u>DELHI.</u>				
289	Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	29006.00	20000	5000
<u>Gauhati</u>				
290	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar	25766.57	20000	5000
<u>Kerala</u>				
291	St. Berchmans College, Changaacherry,	33505.00	20000	5000
292	Union Christian College, Alwaye	25000.00	20000	5000
<u>Madras</u>				
293	Venkateswara College, Vellore	39009.00	20000	2nd Instalment 5000(NR) (5000 already paid)
<u>Poona</u>				
294	Ahmednagar College Ahmednagar	34450.00	20000	5000
295	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara	40345.00	20000	5000(2nd Instalment) (5000 already paid)
<u>S.V. Vidyapeeth</u>				
296	V.P.Mahavidalaya		2500 (Per- annum)	500(R) for 1960-61
<u>Bihar</u>				
297	D.A.V. College, Siwan <u>Ranchi</u> (Bihar)	35740.00	20000	5000
298	Ranchi College, Ranchi(Bihar)	25538.00	20000	5000
<u>Bhagalpur.</u>				
299	T.N.B.College Bhagalpur	25538.00	20000	5000
<u>Bihar.</u>				
300	K.K.M.College, Jumui	32027.00	20000	5000

VII Travel Grants

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Subject of of Research.</u>	<u>Place of visit</u>	<u>Amount Sanctioned</u>
<u>BIHAR</u>				
301.	Shri Lallan Singh Chemistry Deptt. C.M.College, Darbhanga.	Reaction Kinetics (Physical Chemistry)	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Jadavpur.	492.00
302	Sheo Shankar Prasad Physics Deptt. L.S.College Muzaffarpur.	Spectroscopy	Karnatak University, Dharwar.	700.00
303.	<u>Banaras</u> Sh. K.S.Subudhi Physics Deptt. Banaras Hindu University.	Cock-Croft Walton type neutron generator and its application for neutron Studies.	Saka Institute of Nuclear Physics Calcutta.	505.00
<u>Venkateswara</u>				
304.	Sh. K.V.Sambhasiva Rao Botany Deptt.	Carbohydrate & protein metabolism in Plants.	Indian Institute of Science. BANGALORE.	464.35
<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>				
305.	Sh. Jan Mohammad Deptt. of Maths.	Modern Algebra.	Madras University.	752.60
<u>Delhi</u>				
306.	Shri Subhas Chandra Saxena Research Scholar Delhi University.	Adaptive modifications of the bill stream fishes.	Zoological Survey of India. CALCUTTA.	372.00
307.	<u>Agra.</u> Shri M.N.Gupta Asstt. Prof. of Botony Agra College, Agra.	Mycology & Plant Pathology.	D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	474.94

VIII Establishment of Health Centres.

308.	Osmania University.	Contribution towards the Construction of the Health Centres in the University Approved. Cost Rs.1,04,012/- share of the Commission 1,00,000/-		Rs.20.000
309.	<u>Misellaneous</u> Aligarh Muslim University.	Towards the salary of the executive Secretary of the Nation- al Council for University Students of Indian for the period 1.8.1960 to 28.2.1960		Rs.105000

310. Madras Christian College. Construction of sitting room and dinning room for Women Students. Rs.10.000
 Approved Cost.Rs.46,547/-
 Commission's share Rs34,910/-

ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS' CENTRES

<u>s.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Cooleges University</u>	<u>Total approved cost.</u>	<u>share of the Commission.</u>	<u>Amount paid.</u>
311.	<u>Agra University.</u> J.V.Jain Degree College Aharanpur.	42,100	35,000	5,000 III Instt.
312	K.R.Degree College Mathura.	50,080	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
313	S.R.K.College Frozabad.	45632	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
314.	D.A.V.College Derhadun.	56,607.57 nP.	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY .</u>				
315.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute. Allahabad.	70,000	35,000.	10,000 II Instt.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
316.	V.S.R.College Tenali.	47,000	35,000	5,000 II Instt.
317,	Andhra Layola College Viyaywada.	52,000	35,000	5,000 I Instt.
<u>Bihar University.</u>				
318.	Tata College, Chaibas...	49,880	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY .</u>				
319.	Sri Swami Narayan Arts and Science College	47,771	35,000.	20,000 II Instt.

Madras University.

320.	M.D.T.Hindu College Tirunalveli	55,500	35,000.	10,000 III Instt.
321.	Holy Cross College Tiruchirappally.	44,900.	35,000	5,000. III Instt.
322.	Sita Laxmi Ramaswami College. Trichirappally.	50,200	35,000	5,000 III Instt.
323.	G.V.G.Visalakshi College. Udaimalpat.	50,000	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
324.	Sr. Mary's College Tuticorin.	53,500.	35,000	10,000 I Instt.
325.	Avanashlingam Home Science College.	52,300.	35,000	15,000. II Instt.
326.	Layola College Madras.	5,000 51,000	35,000	10,000 I Instt.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

327.	St Ann's Training College Mangalore.	34,194	34,194	10,000 II Instt.
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POONA UNIVERSITY

328.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	49,960	35,000.	10,000, III Instt.
329	Dayanand College, Sholapur	50,230.	35,000	10,000 II Instt.
330	B.M.College of Commerce, Poona.	50,010	35,000	5,000 III Instt.

Punjab University

331.	Dev Samaj College Amballa.	29,859	29,859	10,000 III Instt.
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342

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 Sl. Name of the University Purpose of Grant Amount.
 No.

332	Poona University	Revision of salary Scales of teachers in affiliated colleges.	6,119.50.
333	Bombay	-do-	2,227.53
334	Kerala	-do-	3,21,017.29
335	Mysore	-do-	32,400.00
336	Saugar	-do-	1,720.59
337	Jabalpur	-do-	8,597.50
338	Andhra	-do-	73,285.00
339	Utkal	-do-	1,22,825.78
340	Nagpur	-do-	23,229.00
341	Calcutta	-do-	47,661.47
342	Burdwan	-do-	48,200.00
343	Panjab	-do-	12,949.75
344	Madras	-do-	25,303.18.
345	Kerala	Revision of Salary Scales of University Teachers.	60,234.80
346	Baroda	-do-	2,15,714.47
347	Annamalai	-do-	5,018.44
348	Gauhati	-do-	2,954.70
349	Venkateswara	Revision of Salary Scales of University Teachers.	46.55
350	Nagpur.	-do-	18,467.20

543

- 233 -

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

9th February, 1961

Item No. 4

To consider the question of payment of Grants to the Universities for meeting expenditure on University Grants Commission Information Units.

The Commission had during the Second Plan agreed to the setting up of the University Grants Commission Information Units at the different Universities to enable them readily to supply the information asked for by the Commission frequently on various subjects. It had been agreed that the Commission would meet 50% of the expenditure on the staff etc. towards this scheme provided that the aid to any University does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- maximum per annum and Rs. 12,000/- per annum in the case of Central Universities. No grant would be paid for meeting contingent expenditure such as postage, stationery etc.

Some of the Universities have now represented that this sum being made available to the Universities is not sufficient to maintain the Information Units and have requested that the ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- be raised and the grant continued.

The setting up of these Units in Universities has been generally helpful to all concerned and it seems necessary that this may continue in the Third Five Year Plan period also and that a responsible officer of the rank of Assistant Registrar should be incharge of this Unit so that the information asked for by the Commission from time to time especially on details of the Third Plan developments could be supplied promptly. If an Assistant Registrar is in charge of this Unit it would be possible to deal with him directly and to see that the information is received without much delay. It is therefore suggested that the scheme may be

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*Accession
Regarding Central
Universities -*

344

- 2 -

continued in the Third Five Year Plan period and the Universities which have not such a Unit may be advised to set up a University Grants Commission Information Unit with an Assistant Registrar as the incharge. The supporting staff that may have to be appointed by the Universities may be decided in individual cases depending upon the number of colleges affiliated to a particular University and the total number of students for which it caters. It also seems desirable that the assistance of the Commission for these Units during the Third Five Year Plan may not be on any sharing basis but subject to a maximum aid of a specific sum from the U.G.C. every year (Rs.8,000/- or 9,000/-), - that sum or the actual cost whichever is less. If the U.G.C. accepts full responsibility without limit, the Universities may indulge in adding to strength even when not necessary. The total estimated cost of the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan may be of the order of about 16 to 20 lakhs maximum.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

(345)

-235-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Item No. 5 To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of N.C.C. as a compulsory subject for students seeking admission in Degree Colleges.

The Ministry of Education had earlier intimated in December 1960 that the following resolution had been admitted in the list of resolutions for consideration by the Lok Sabha:-

"This House is of opinion that N.C.C. be introduced as a compulsory subject for students seeking admission in Degree Colleges."

The Ministry of Education which had asked for the views of the Commission in the matter was informed that as this resolution deserved attention and consideration of the Commission through detailed discussion and the meeting of the Commission was due to take place on 30th/31st December, 1960, it might not be possible to send the comments of the Commission on the proposed resolution in time. However, the resolution was not discussed in the last Session of the Legislature and the Ministry of Education have now informed us (on 4.1.61) that it is just possible that the resolution may be discussed in the next Session of the Lok Sabha starting on 14.2.1961 and have requested that the comments of the Commission be communicated.

It may be pointed out that the National Cadet Corps cannot be a "Subject". Perhaps what the proposers of the resolution have in mind is that all University students should be required to join the N.C.C. It is not clear why one extra-curricular activity should be made compulsory, especially when this particular activity involves

PTO.

(346)

a great expenditure of money, time and energy. Compulsory military training does not seem necessary, especially after the introduction of the "National Service" Scheme which is proposed to be introduced as a compulsory requirement for entrants to the Universities.

347

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Item No.6 To receive a report about the decision of the Ministry of Education regarding nomination of representatives of the Commission by the Visitor on the Finance Committees of Central Universities.

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At the meeting of the Commission held on 17.9.1954 the Commission noted that the Finance Committees of the Central Universities had a representative each of the Finance and Education Ministries as nominees of the Visitor but none of the University Grants Commission although the Commission was responsible for determining the maintenance grants of these Universities and watching over their expenditures. The Commission therefore resolved to recommend to the Ministry of Education that the University Grants Commission might also be represented on the Finance Committees of the Central Universities. The Chairman accordingly wrote to the Education Minister suggesting that a representative of the University Grants Commission might replace the representative of the Ministry of Education. He also suggested alternatively that the number of nominees of the Visitor might be increased to 3 and a representative of the Commission added to the existing number of members of the Finance Committees. As the latter proposal would have involved an amendment of the Statutes, the Chairman felt that the simplest way of dealing with the situation would be to secure that the Education Ministry's representative on the University Grants Commission might also be appointed as the Visitor's nominee on the Finance Committees from the Ministry of Education. The matter was considered by the Minister for Education, and the Secretary, Ministry of Education, in his letter dated 11.10.194 had informed the Chairman in the following terms:-

"Maulana Saheb is of the view that the Ministry of Education should have a representative on the Finance

348

-2-

Committees of the Central Universities. He also appreciates the point of view of the Commission that the Commission ought to be associated with the Finance Committees of these Universities.

You had suggested that the Education Ministry's representative on the University Grants Commission may also be the Visitor's nominee on the Finance Committees of these Universities. Maulana Saheb feels that it will probably be better if Finance Ministry's representative on the University Grants Commission was the person so chosen. If you agree, you may kindly take necessary action with the Ministry of Finance.

Alternatively, Maulana Saheb thinks that we may ask the Universities to make place for a third nominee of the Visitor to represent the University Grants Commission."

In pursuance of the above suggestion of the then Education Minister, the matter was taken up with the Secretary, Finance Ministry who was then the representative of that Ministry on the University Grants Commission but he was of the view that it would not be practicable for him to serve on the Finance Committees of the Central Universities as the University Grants Commission's nominee. The Secretary, Finance Ministry felt that it would be appropriate to have 3 nominees of the Visitor one of whom might be an officer of the University Grants Commission. The Chairman had accepted this view and the Commission had been informed that the Aligarh University, the Banaras Hindu University and the Visva-Bharati University had accepted in principle the proposal to increase the number of nominees of the Visitor on the Finance Committees from 2 to 3 in order to provide for a representative of the University Grants Commission. In fact a formal proposal to this effect had also been received for the amendment of the relevant Statute of the Aligarh Muslim University. In the meantime, the Banaras

349

-3-

Hindu University had also invited an officer of the Commission to attend the meetings of the Finance Committees. The Delhi University had, however, not accepted the proposal of the Government to increase the number of nominees of the Visitor from 2 to 3 as it was understood that they had made a condition that they should be allowed to add one or two representatives of the University also on the Finance Committee to enable them to keep the balance between the Visitor's nominees and the University nominees. However, immediately thereafter, the representative of the Ministry of Education informed the Commission as follows:-

"I write to say that in view of the decision taken recently by the Education Minister that it is not necessary to have a nominee of the Visitor on the Finance Committees of the Central Universities, I have since resigned the membership of the Finance Committee of the Banaras Hindu University and the University of Delhi and also that of the Standing Finance Committee of the Visva-Bharati. It is now proposed to fill the vacancy so caused on the Finance Committees of these Universities from a person/persons who may be recommended by the University Grants Commission".

In view of the above the question of amending the Statutes to increase the number of nominees from 2 to 3 was dropped, and an officer of the Commission had been serving on the Finance Committees of the Central Universities. In addition the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University have as a matter of practice been regularly inviting another officer of the Commission dealing with Central Universities to attend the meetings of the Finance Committees of these Universities and have in fact constituted a few sub-committees to deal with certain financial matters of these Universities appointing the officers of the Commission to serve on these Committees with the approval of the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

350

The Ministry of Education have now informed us that after a careful consideration of the whole matter it has been decided that it is not necessary to have a representative of the University Grants Commission on the Finance and other Committees of the Central Universities. It is presumed that this decision of the Ministry does not debar the officers of the Commission from serving on the different committees of the Universities when invited to do so by the Universities in their official capacity.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

351

- 237 -

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

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Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Item No.7:- To consider the question of payment of grants to affiliated colleges completing 75 years of existence.

The Commission has adopted as a general policy the payment of a grant of Rs. 1 lakh as Centenary Grant to the following two types of colleges:-

- 1) Colleges which have been in existence as such for 100 years.
- 2) Colleges which were established as Schools 100 years ago and have been functioning as Colleges at least for 50 years.

A number of colleges have received grants under the above scheme.

Recently the Chairman received a copy of an appeal issued by some of the old students of the Nagpur Maha Vidyalaya, Nagpur requesting for donations to enable the Society to celebrate the Amrita Mahotsava of the institution during December 1960 on account of the completion of 75 years of the existence of the college in June 1960. The donation was to be used for something of permanent value and special significance. The Chairman (Dr. Deshmukh) had recorded as follows on this appeal:

"This is one of the good units of the Nagpur University. It is a Government College, but under our new policy, we could help for an object like a library building. The same is the case with the Fergusson College, Poona, also celebrating its 75 anniversary. Could we think of a special grant to each college of Rs. 25,000/- for the library? "

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352

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The Commission has not however received any formal application from the Nagpur Maha Vidyalaya for this purpose. In the meantime, the Chairman (Dr. Deshmukh) in the course of a speech at the 75 Anniversary function of the Fergusson College on 12th December 1960, had made the following announcement:-

"Finally, I see that for a special modernization fund the college has collected about Rs. 65,000/- and there are promises - which, I am sure, will be fulfilled - of another Rs. 10,000/- making a round Rs. 75,000/- for the 75th anniversary. That has a certain amount of symmetry, no doubt. But I felt that as a token of the appreciation of the University Grants Commission, I should announce that the Commission will be pleased to add to this fund Rs. 25,000/-".

The Chairman (Dr. Deshmukh) had in this connection recorded the following note on the file:-

"This is in extension of our policy, both to recognize old established reputation and record. The grant differs from others since there is no matching. We may place before the Commission for confirmation in the two specific cases. As regards issuing a general circular, I doubt if it is necessary. Colleges and Universities should be aware though the pace and spontaneous application will give us greater freedom to judge if a college is apart from age (75 years) a really deserving one".

The matter is placed before the Commission for confirmation of the grant announced for the Fergusson College and for decision of the general policy for future cases. The point which may be considered by the Commission is : should the Commission make grants to the colleges for various kinds of anniversaries and jubilees? Or,

(Contd.....3.)

353

-239-

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whenever such an occasion arises, instead of giving a gift, the Commission may consider the question of giving special grants for any specific objects that the college may propose to take in hand in connection with the anniversary. In this connection it may be stated that during the Third Five Year Plan most of the funds available except for post-graduate development or for grants to Central Universities, would have to be used on usual sharing basis.

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University Grants Commission

-240-

254

Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Item No.8: To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education regarding the introduction of correspondence courses and establishment of Evening Colleges during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The Ministry of Education have sent a scheme of Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses which it proposes to introduce during the Third Five-Year Plan and for which a tentative provision of Rs.140 lakhs has been made in the Central Sector. A copy of the scheme formulated by the Ministry is enclosed (Appendix I). The Ministry of Education have asked that the comments of the Commission, if any, on the scheme be conveyed to the Ministry who propose to set up a Committee of experts to examine the details of the scheme; they have indicated that the remarks of the Commission in this connection would be helpful to the Committee in its deliberations if they are received at an early date.

A copy of this scheme had earlier been sent to the Chairman (Dr. Deshmukh) and the views expressed by him are recorded below:-

"There is one fundamental point on which I do not agree with you, or would have a strong reservation: that where there are honours courses and examinations they should not be open to Evening College or Correspondence Course students. In the University Grants Commission we are of the view that we should have four year honours courses for the first degree and for these continued attendance for full periods, tutorials, seminars and to an increasing extent residential facilities should be insisted on. It is only thus that the country can build up good University standards. It follows that Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses will belong to the ordinary pass or external degree stream of higher education and

-241-

(355)

not the honours stream - (Teachers will be a special category and will have a special dispensation)."

In this connection it may be stated that the Commission have also appointed a Committee consisting of Prof. N.K.Sidhanta, Dr. K.S. Krishnan, Shri G.D.Parikh (Rector, Bombay University) and Secretary, U.G.C. to consider the general question of running Evening Colleges. The report of this Committee is still awaited. While the Commission may express its views on the proposed scheme of the Ministry of Education which may be communicated to the Ministry, it is suggested that the Ministry of Education may be advised to have one or two representatives of the Commission on the proposed Committee to be appointed by them.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

356

SCHEME OF EVENING COLLEGES AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

I. ENROLMENT TARGET

The 3rd Five-Year Plan has provided that 60,000 students will be enrolled in correspondence courses and evening colleges during the 5 years of the III Plan. This will consist of 50,000 Arts students and 10,000 science students. It is proposed to divide these into 20,000 students under correspondence courses, and 40,000 under evening colleges. The latter will consist of 30,000 Arts students and 10,000 science ones.

It is necessary to allocate a large number of students to evening colleges than to correspondence courses; because the former are relatively easier to start than the latter for which the country has almost no experience. The cost involved as estimated later, will also indicate the same line of approach. Further, all the 10,000 students allocated for science studies under this scheme are proposed to be covered by the Evening colleges; for organisation of the study of science subjects through correspondence courses is relatively more difficult all over the world, and in our case where we are just beginning with an experiment in this system it is only advisable that we postpone the relatively more difficult courses, viz., Science Courses, to a later stage, may be the 4th plan.

II. ORGANIZATION

EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges should obviously be organized by the existing universities and colleges rather than any new body set up exclusively for that purpose. To utilise

the same buildings, furniture, etc. it is necessary that such colleges are opened in the premises of the existing universities and colleges. They should be something like an evening shift of an existing university or college, with a different set of teaching and other staff.

Evening colleges should be meant primarily for the local students rather than those who live so far away that they cannot come to the institution and attend classes every day. Among the local students also, those should be enrolled for the evening colleges who cannot attend day classes because of their pre-occupation during day time. That is, the evening colleges should be meant generally for employed persons, viz., teachers and others working in local institutions, offices and other places of work. It is necessary to ensure that the facility of evening colleges is not utilised by those young boys and girls who should, and can, attend only full-time day colleges, although those young persons who cannot find a seat in any of the day colleges should also be eligible for admission in the evening colleges.

Thus to make the proposed facility of evening colleges function well and economically, it is necessary to open such colleges only in big population and work centres. Beginning in the opening of such colleges will, therefore, have to be made with the biggest cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, (Delhi already has this facility), etc. Biggest industrial towns like Ahmedabad, Kanpur etc. could also be covered initially. Other places, where a good enrolment is forthcoming, and which are recommended by the State Government or the University should also be included in the scheme.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The Union Ministry of Education is taking

358

initiative in initiating in the 3rd plan the scheme of evening colleges and correspondence courses and for that purpose the necessary allocation of funds has been made in central sector of the Plan. A view was taken at one stage that such courses may be started by setting up a central organization under the Ministry of Education. That is not workable. In the first instance, persons working in such a central organization being cut away from the full-time teaching work, there is a serious danger that the academic standard of the correspondence students may be rather low. This central organization could not, therefore, be a bureau, academy, office, etc. Even if the job of organizing correspondence courses for the country as a whole is given to a central university, say, Delhi University, it will not work well because it will be difficult and perhaps too expensive for the same university to maintain staff doing correspondence teaching work in all the regional languages as the media of education to which the Indian Universities in different parts are gradually changing.

The best course, therefore, will be to start such courses in the various universities themselves. Also, as one of the several controls, which will have to be introduced to ensure good academic standards of the correspondence course students, it will be necessary to put on the same teachers the responsibility of teaching both the correspondence course students as well as others. Further, the correspondence courses will mostly benefit those who are living far away from university and college centres; hence it will be necessary to select for such courses those universities which cater to larger areas of population like the University of Rajasthan. Areas in the country where there is a shortage of university graduates should also be given the facility of

correspondence courses, e.g., Gujarat, Assam, Orissa (Requests for Correspondence Courses from this State has already been received informally) etc. In addition, preference in selection of universities for correspondence courses may have to be given to those which are smaller in size and are relatively newer; for, they are in a position to administer better the larger enrolment which will be put on them because of the correspondence courses, and they will also take more interest, pay greater attention and, therefore, show quicker and better results in this new experiment than the larger and older universities. This does not, however, preclude any university from being considered for the scheme, if it wants to take up the work and the case is justified.

Although, as stated above, the responsibility of teaching correspondence course students and others in the university should be on the same teachers so that the Head of any particular Department in the university is responsible for the academic standards of both the correspondence course and other students enrolled with ~~him~~ yet the concerned university will have to open a separate Department for the correspondence course students. The Head of this Department should be in the same grade and of the same status as a University Professor and he should be concerned with everything pertaining to the correspondence course students other than teaching. His job will be more administrative, coordinating and welfare. He will, for example, be responsible for the despatch of lessons to the students, get back their assignments, ensure that proper and adequate library service is given to the correspondence course students, organize residential schools during vacations and attend to all other correspondence and difficulties of these students scattered over large areas and located at places at hundreds of miles away. Experience elsewhere

360

has shown that correspondence courses properly organized throw big and responsible amounts of work which if scattered over the existing departments like the Registrar's office, library, etc. affects very adversely the correspondence course.

III. PERIOD OF EDUCATION

Almost all the Indian Universities are gradually changing over to a 3-year degree pattern. At least that is the recommended all-India pattern. It is only appropriate that the period of education to complete the degree course in the evening colleges and correspondence courses be more than this. Many of the students following these courses are often employed persons, so that they cannot devote sufficient time and attention to these studies at home. Further whatever work they do in the evening colleges or in the correspondence courses is often with a tired mind, so that results of their efforts are proportionately less. The time for which an evening college runs each day is inevitably less, than the time for which a day college runs. In the correspondence course the students do not have the personal guidance of teachers and have to find by themselves solutions to their difficulties and a good deal of time is spent in the postal service through which the lessons are received and the assignments returned by them. It is only reasonable, therefore that the period of instruction in these courses should be larger to maintain proper standards of education, which cannot be clarified. On the basis of experience in other places, it is suggested that the degree courses in evening college should be of 4 years and those for correspondence of 5 years. In the case of those universities which may ^{still} be following the pattern of 2-year degree course after intermediate, it may be 3 years for evening colleges and 4 years for correspondence courses.

It may perhaps not be desirable to open post-

- 247 -

(381)

graduate studies through evening colleges and correspondence courses. In any case the results of this experiment with respect to graduate courses be first observed for some years before considering the question of post-graduate courses.

IV . EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES

It is necessary that the students attending evening colleges and correspondence courses should take the same examination as the other students. This alone will ensure to some extent uniformity of academic standards in our graduates. If this is accepted, then it is only appropriate that the same degrees be given to all the students who have taken the same examinations of the university. In the first instance, if proper controls are introduced (as elaborated in section VII) the academic standards of the evening college and correspondence course students will be quite high. To some extent, the deficiency in the standard will be made up by a longer course of instruction, as indicated above, which these two category of students will undergo. Even otherwise, these students often being more mature, having greater interest and devotion in studies, and possessing a clearer and more definite vision of their material advantage by getting a university degree (e.g. teachers) and also being conscious of their handicaps in relation to full-time students, often do at least as well in the examinations as the full-time students. In any case, if they have taken the same examination, they must be given the same degrees. Above all, in India with so much unemployment unless the same degree is given to both the evening college and correspondence course students, the scheme will not work and the problem to which a solution is being found through these newer kinds of facilities may even get aggravated.

(362)

V. STANDARD OF EDUCATION

Fears are sometimes expressed that the academic standards of the evening college and correspondence course students may be rather low. Unless special measures are taken to ensure proper standards, such a fear may prove to be real.

EVENING COLLEGES.

In so far as the evening colleges are concerned, the only factor which can adversely affect the academic standard of the students attending such colleges is the relatively shorter duration of the evening college as compared to the day college and relatively lesser freshness (after having worked the whole day in their occupation) with which many of the students would be attending such a college. To counteract both these difficulties, it has been provided in the scheme that the degree course through evening colleges should be for one year more than that in the full-time day colleges.

The other educational advantages received by students attending regular institutions like living with other students, learning corporate life, etc., may also be less in the case of evening colleges as compared to the day colleges. However, these disadvantages can also be minimized to a very large extent by the concerned authorities by paying special attention to removing the handicaps involved. Some of the outdoor activities like games, sports etc. could be organised to a large extent during the day time even for the evening college students. There is no reason why such activities may not be possible to be organised during day time (may be even in the mornings or evenings) on at least some days in each week. Other club activities like indoor games, participation in various kinds of students' unions, associations, handicrafts, hobby clubs etc. could

363

undoubtedly be encouraged more or less in the same fashion as in the case of day college students.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

The greatest handicap of correspondence course students is the absence of personal contact with the teacher. This handicap is in addition to their ability to devote relatively smaller amount of time to their studies in case they happen to be employed. Special care, therefore, has to be taken to ensure that tuition, which is different from passing the examination, is not allowed to suffer in the case of students receiving lessons through the mail. It is because of these considerations that the period of the degree course for correspondence students has already been increased by one year than that for the evening college students. Provision has also been made in the scheme that the teaching of correspondence course students is done by the same teachers who teach day students and the Head of each teaching department in the university should be responsible for the academic standards of both the correspondence course and the other students.

Special emphasis has to be laid in the correspondence system of education for a very intensive, efficient and distinctive library service. For this purpose, the department of correspondence course will have to maintain a separate library or a separate wing in the existing library of the university exclusively for the use of correspondence course students. The books of this library will be mostly out with students located far away in the interior. The correspondence course students have mostly no facility

at their own places to purchase books and in many cases their financial resources also do not permit such purchases. Further, the department itself has to encourage such students to read books and consult literature other than the lessons sent to them. Very often, the lessons themselves have references to portions in certain books or they will recommend certain books for supplementary reading and consultation as part of the lessons themselves. The postal service through which the books will have to be circulated among the students through the library will take some time, particularly when the books have to be moved through registered postal service. Also, as the same lessons will go to all the students at the same time, the same books will be needed simultaneously by all the students needing help from the library. The result of all this is that the library has to maintain many copies of all the textbooks and several copies of each supplementary reading material. Even of the reference literature a couple of copies have to be maintained in this library. In view of the library playing a very important role in the correspondence system, it is essential that technical and other services have also to be prompt and efficient necessitating a liberal provision of library funds and staffing.

It has also been indicated in the scheme that residential schools of short duration should be organized for the correspondence course students. These schools must be an integral part of the system of correspondence courses. During vacations when the university and hostel buildings are available and the teachers are also free from their day and evening work, such schools can be organised quite conveniently. It may be an essential condition to insist on every correspondence course student to attend at least one such residential school during each academic year; if

(565)

some students can do so with respect to more schools it will be only to their advantage. The teaching work during such schools could be done on a more intensive scale and the lectures could be given more in the form ^{of} review lessons covering whole of the course in a limited number of periods. Also, greater opportunity should be given to the students to ask questions for seeking clarification in their studies. Demonstration work, practical classes (particularly for science students when enrolled) should also be organised during such schools, and the work by the students done so intensively that they can complete the prescribed practicals etc. This is certainly possible. It will, of course, be necessary to pay suitable honorarium to the teachers who are detained for work in residential schools during their vacations. It will also be necessary during such schools to organise extra-curricular activities to make up to the extent possible other educational advantages which correspondence course students would be missing in view of their staying far away from the institution.

It will also be necessary to be rather strict in getting back the work assignments given to the correspondence course students. This strictness should be enforced in the same fashion as is the condition today of compulsory attendance in classes in the universities and colleges. With a certain margin for exemption each student should be expected to return the assignment sent to him and attend to the corrections, including re-doing the assignment if the same is pointed out by the teacher.

366

Another element which should be developed in the correspondence course system of education to be introduced in this country should ^{to} organize regional centres of coaching and guidance. For this purpose, a liaison ~~w~~ill have to be established by department of correspondence courses in the selected universities with other colleges and centres of education in the area covered by such courses. The teachers working in such colleges could be assigned the job of receiving a certain number of correspondence course students at particular times on specified days and helping them in the removal of their difficulties. To give greater life to this work, vacation schools may be organized, wherever necessary and possible, at such centres as well on regional basis. Here again, it would be necessary to pay a reasonable honorarium to the teachers to help the correspondence course students in this way.

In addition, the teachers of the various academic departments in the selected university may also be provided facility to the extent possible to tour not only the above-mentioned regional centres, but also other places where grounds of correspondence course students live. This is with the purpose of removing their difficulties on the spot, and building up personal contact with the students which is lacking in the correspondence system and is so necessary for good education. This element in the system of correspondence courses can, of course, be organized on a somewhat limited scale, depending upon the availability of funds and means of transport.

Experience in Australia (and possibly elsewhere) would indicate that the examination result is more or less the same for the correspondence course students as for others, provided it is judged only with reference to those who complete the course and take the examination. As

stated earlier, it is true that passing the examination is one thing and receiving proper tuition may be another. It may, however, be hoped that if necessary controls to ensure high standards of tuition and academic achievements even through the correspondence courses are introduced, there is no reason at all why such standards are not maintained. On the contrary, if necessary control to maintain these standards have been introduced effectively, it is not unreasonable to expect that the correspondence course students may even show better results; for, there are several factors in favour of the correspondence course students which in many cases may more than compensate for their handicaps. Firstly, they are themselves conscious of their handicaps. Secondly, if they do their assignments properly, they would get greater practice in writing which is the medium of examination. Thirdly, many of the correspondence course students may be persons badly in need of a university degree (e.g. teachers) for their promotion in the job, so that they will take to their studies with more seriousness and determination and a clearer vision. Finally, many of such students may be more mature persons having greater experience and knowledge of life, which is a favourable factor in the study of several subjects like Philosophy, Economics etc.

VI Units of Collèges and Universities

Evening Colleges

It is assumed that 400 should normally be the highest enrolment in any evening college. If students justify, this may be increased to a maximum of 500. Since the degree course in each college has been proposed to be of 4 years, its enrolment will respectively be 100, 200, 300, 400 and 400 during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of the Plan-assuming, of course, that there is no

falling off of the enrolment through some of the students giving up the studies and all will be getting promotion from year to year in the home examinations at the end of each year. The latter condition, particularly that with respect to the falling off of the enrolment, will not be fulfilled; however, it would be recommended that enrolment each year to the first year class of the degree course may be permitted to be proportionately higher, say 150. Thus it may be assumed that each college will create ultimately an effective enrolment facility of 400 students; and on that basis a maximum of 100 colleges all over the country would be required to provide the evening college facility and meet the plan target of 40,000 enrolment. This number ^{of} colleges would mean about 7 to 8 per cent of all the graduate and post-graduate colleges which would be there in India by the end of the 3rd Plan and is therefore not a high number.

Correspondence Courses:

Each university selected for correspondence courses will cater to students coming from a large area and covering hundred miles around it. It may, therefore, be safe to assume that an enrolment of 2000 correspondence course students will be reasonable in any university. Experience in Australia (where such courses have been going on for more than 50 years) and elsewhere is that such courses involve a good percentage of wastage of students in the sense that many of them leave the course without completing it. Fortunately the wastage is highest in the first year of enrolment, and majority of the students who complete the 1st year course continue it. What would be the extent of such wastage in special conditions of India is difficult to say without trying out the experiment for some time. However, the enrolment in the 1st year of the course could be permitted to be higher in order to allow for the likely wastage and yet achieve the ultimate enrolment target of

2,000 in each University during the III Plan. This would mean a selection of 10 universities all over the country in order to achieve^a/total enrolment of 20,000 through such courses. In spite of a very high population density in this country, the enrolment of 2000 in one university is considered in practice, to be too high this can be reduced in some cases. In that case more than 10 universities will have to be chosen to organize correspondence courses. It may however, be stated that with fairly well developed means of communication in the country it does not seem desirable to spread the correspondence course work over too many universities; else it will be un-economical.

The scheme of correspondence courses will be a new scheme and the work involved will be completely new to our universities. It may, therefore, not be wrong to assume for proper planning that the 1st year of the III Plan will be used up in correspondence with the universities for selecting 10 or more of them, in enabling them to consult their bodies like academic councils etc., in constructing buildings and purchasing furniture, equipment, printing facility etc., in recruiting teachers and other staff, and above all in writing the correspondence lessons and making them ready for use. Thus the actual teaching work can commence only in the 2nd year of the Plan. Hence the effective distribution of the 2,000 enrolment over the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the Plan will respectively be 500, 1000, 1500, and 2000. Since some students are bound to leave the course incomplete, particularly in the 1st year, it will be reasonable to allow a higher enrolment, say, up to 1000 in each of the 1st year classes.

270

VIIICOSTING PATTERNEvening Colleges

In the 4th year of the commencement of an evening college when it reaches its full enrolment of 400, it is assured that the following full-time personnel will be needed there:-

1. Vice-Principal	1 @ ^{Rs.} 800 p.m.
2. Teachers	12 each @ Rs.300 (average) p.m.
3. Head Clerk	1 @ ^{Rs.} 250 p.m.
4. Typist & L.D.C.	2 @ ^{Rs.} 140 p.m.
5. Messenger	2 @ Rs.90/- p.m.
6. Librarian	1 @ Rs.200 p.m.

To the above will have to be added the cost of electricity, rent, library, stationery, contingencies etc. For all these a sum of Rs.6000 p.a. may be provided.

Thus the total expenditure on the college will be

	Rs. per annum
Vice Principal	9600
Teachers	43200
Establishment	8500
*Library	8400
Miscellaneous	6000
Total	<u>75700</u>

The college will also have an income through tuition fees. Assuming this to be @ Rs.12 p.m. per student, the total income through tuition fees will be Rs.400 x 12 x 12 = Rs.57,600.

Thus the net deficit in each college per annum from the 4th year onwards will be Rs.75,700 - 57,600 = 18,100. This is rounded off to Rs.18,000.

During the first three years of the commencement of each evening college the pattern of expenditure and income will be different than the one given above. Although the Vice-Principal may be needed from the very beginning to organise the college properly, yet teachers and other staff will have to be increased during the year as the enrolment increases. Hence the recurring expenditure during the first 3 years will be a little

*This covers as recommended by the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission a provision of @ Rs.15/- per student and Rs.200 per teacher for library service, including also the salary of library staff and other items of expenditure on the library.

(3A)

more than in proportion to the students enrolled. On pro rata basis the recurring expenditure during the 5 years of the Plan should be Rs.1,500; 9,000; 13,500; 18,000; and 18,000 respectively. These may be increased to Rs.6,000; 10,000; 14,000; 18,000; and 18,000 respectively. In the first year there will be no expenditure during the first 3 months, because the academic session usually begin in July. Hence the expenditure during that year will be further reduced by 1/4 th and will become Rs.4,500 only.

However, some expenditure will be needed during the earlier years, particularly the first two, to set up the college. For the latter purpose lump-sum funds will be needed to purchase office equipment like almirahs, type-writer etc. to supplement the available services in the college office, for setting up the evening college library and for any renovation, repair or renting etc. of buildings which may be needed to run the college during evening and night. For all these, a small non-recurring expenditure of Rs.2,000 and Rs.1,000 may be provided to each evening college during the first and second years respectively.

In the case of science students an annual expenditure for laboratory cost may be added at an approximate rate of Rs.24 per student. This may be charged from them in the form of additional tuition fees.

Thus the total net expenditure on the 10 evening colleges during the 5 years of the Plan expressed in lakhs of Rupees will be as under:-

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
Recurring	4.5	10.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	64.5
N.R.	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	3.0

Correspondence courses

As recommended above, a new department of correspondence course will have to be set up in each selected university. This will need construction of buildings for the Director, Deputy Director, Teachers, Office, Storing of lessons, press, library and proportionate number of staff quarters and for

(510)

providing furniture, equipment etc. to it. Since lessons have to be written out and copies made for each student, suitable duplicating and printing facilities on a good scale are necessary. These should also include suitable provision for duplicating and printing a diagrams illustration etc. which are needed in the lessons for several subjects. The work can begin with 3 or 4 duplicating machines (of the gestatner or other type) and a multilith machine. The department will need for its lessons and other work large quantities of paper of certain type. The medium of instruction being the postal services, postal stamps, envelopes, forms and other stationery will be needed in specially big quantities. Correspondingly, the clerical establishment in this lepartment will have to be high.

The need and justification for a strong and distinctive library service has already been indicated before. This has also to be provided suitably.

Although the responsibility for teaching correspondence course students will be that of the corresponding departments of the University so that the same teachers teach both the correspondence and the other students, yet additional teachers will have to be given to each department in proportion to the correspondence course students who have offered that particular subject. Financial provision on the basis of an average teacher pupil ratio of 1:40 is recommended for this purpose. This can however, be modified later on the basis of the actual experience of the work.

This in the 4th year of the commencement of the correspondence courses when the maximum enrolment of 2,000 will be reached in the University (i.e. in the 5th year of the Plan) a staff of approximately the following dimesions may be needed:-

- Director 1 in the Professor's grade
- Deputy Director 1 in the Reader's grade
- Teachers 50 in the teacher's grade
- Head-clerk 1 @ Rs.250/- p.m.
- Clerks & typists 20 @ Rs.140/- p.m.
- Technicians for printing etc. 10 in the usual grades.
- Packers, messangers etc. 10 @ Rs.90/- p.m.

(373)

Librarian 1 @ Rs.400/- p.m.
 Ass--tt Librarians 2 @ 200/- p.m.
 Other library staff 4 in the usual grades.

In addition, an initial expenditure will be needed for non-recurring items like buildings, furniture, office and other equipment, initial stock of library etc. in order to start the new department of correspondence courses and a lumpsum provision on a reasonable scale will have to be made for that purpose. This initial expenditure for each selected university may be estimated as under:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Buildings (for the department, office, store, press, library, staff quarters etc.)	1.50
2. Furniture, equipment (for office and other), press machinery etc.	0.75
3. Initial library stock	0.40
4. Paper, inck etc. for lessons	0.35
Total	<u>3.0</u>

To cover 10 universities on the above average scale, it will be Rs.30.00 lakhs. This expenditure may be spread over the first 2 years of the Plan.

Expenditure on other items could be estimated in detail and separately, but it seems to be the experience in some places that the cost of correspondence courses is approximately half of the cost of regular university education at the corresponding stage. In any case, it may be reasonable to begin on that scale and make modifications on the basis of experience in our own conditions. The present cost of university education in India is about Rs.295/- per student P.A. This may increase a little further during the III Plan. The cost of correspondence course may, therefore, be estimated @ Rs.150/- P.A. per student. As explained earlier, it may be assumed that the actual teaching work through correspondence course commences only in the 2nd year of the Plan so that the effective enrolment in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the Plan will be 500, 1 000, 1500 and 2000 respectively. At the rate of Rs.150/- per student P.A. the recurring

374

expenditure needed for these students in any university during these years will thus be Rs.75,000/-, Rs.1,50,000/-, Rs.2,25,000/- and Rs.3,00,000/- respectively. Since the academic sessions generally begin in July, there will be no recurring expenditure during the first 3 months of the 1st year of the commencement of the scheme i.e. 2nd year of the Plan. Hence expenditure in that year may be provided to be Rs.56,000 only. This comes to a total of Rs.7,31,000/- during the entire Plan period. Thus the total recurring cost needed for all the 10 universities for the whole Plan will be Rs.73,10,000/-

Summary of Expenditure

The following thus gives the distribution of expenditure over all the five years of the Plan for the colleges and universities in the scheme:

Item	Expenditure in lakhs of rupees during the Plan					Total	
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		
Evening Colleges	N.R.	2.0	1.0	-	-	3.0	
	R.	4.5	10.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	64.5
Correspondence course	N.R.	15.0	15.0	-	-	30.0	
	R.	-	5.6	15.0	22.5	20.6	73.1
Total		21.5	31.6	29.0	40.5	48.0	170.6

Item-wise, the summary of expenditure on the scheme as a whole throughout the 3rd Plan will be:

Evening Colleges	Rs.67.5 lakhs
Correspondence course	Rs.103.1 lakhs
	<u>170.6 lakhs.</u>

Final Allocation

Further economies wherever possible will further have to be attempted to accommodate the whole scheme within the estimated allocation of Rs.150 lakhs. Perhaps it may be possible. If not, then proportionate lowering of the Plan target of enrolment, which should be avoided as far as possible will have to be made.

375

-261-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Ministers letter regarding this memo.

Item No.9 To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi & English language teaching at the University.

The Commission in their meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 considered the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English teaching at the University preparatory to the introduction of the Hindi medium and passed the following resolution:-

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

A copy of the note placed before the Commission in their meeting held on 29th/30th June, 1960 is attached (Encl I) as also a copy of the report of the Working Group on medium of instruction. (Encl II). In pursuance of the above resolution, the Ministry of Education had been requested to examine the possible repercussions of the proposed change of medium of instruction in the Delhi University and advise the Commission so that further action may be taken in the matter. The Ministry of Education have informed that since the eventual introduction of regional languages as medium of instruction is in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, the decision taken by the University of Delhi to change the medium of instruction to Hindi is in

⊗ without enclosures

776

-2-

conformity with the policy laid down by the Government of India in this behalf, they had also stated that they were of the view that every possible assistance should be given to the University of Delhi in the translation and writing of original books in order to facilitate a smooth change-over from English to Hindi as medium of instruction and examination at the University. The Commission in their meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960, while considering the proposal from the Ministry of Education for assistance for translation of books had felt that this was a matter which should be dealt with by the Ministry of Education itself.

The proposal of the Delhi University for the establishment of Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University with a view to change the medium of instruction is placed before the Commission for consideration. It is the intention of the Commission to discuss this when the representatives of the Delhi University also are present at the meeting of the Commission.

577

Enclosure, I It -263-
Item No. 9

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting:

Dt. 29/30th June 1960.

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

The Commission have received a proposal from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University regarding the establishment of Directorates of Hindi and English language teaching at the University. A copy of the scheme as received is enclosed (Appx.I).

The scheme had been referred to the Working Group appointed by the Commission regarding the Change of Medium of Instruction from English to a Regional Language and the views of the Working Group on this proposal are also enclosed (Appx.II).

The scheme of the University, along with the views of the Working Group, had been circulated to the Members of the Commission and the views so far received (from Shri Saiyidain, Pt. Kunzru, Shri N.N. Wanchoo and Dr. A.C. Joshi) are also enclosed (Appx.III).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

378

- 264 -

Appendix I to item 15. dt. 29/3/60 - June, 60.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATES OF HINDI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT THE UNIVERSITY DELHI.

GENERAL:

As has already been intimated to the University Grants Commission, this University proposes to take steps to change the medium of instruction from English to Hindi in gradual stages, beginning from 1962, if, by that time, the necessary arrangements for the change of medium have been completed. The intention is to start in 1962 with the first year of the Degree (Pass) Course, and try and complete the process of extension to all other classes and Faculties by 1972. Care will be taken to see that the change of medium of instruction is not extended in a rigid and automatic manner and does not, in any way, affect the maintenance of standards.

The basic strategy in the change of medium is not that of getting a prior collection of translations of a large number of books and other necessary literature in different subjects. In the opinion of the University this is not the correct way to bring about the change in the medium of instruction. The correct way would be that while original books are being written by the University people, at least one each for each paper to get the students to rely for the bulk of their material on books written in English till the time - and this may be anything between 20 to 30 years - when a large number of books written originally in Hindi are available in all subjects. This, in fact, is the process which was followed in Japan where the medium of instruction was Japanese but the students had to have sufficient understanding of English to be able to use a large number of books in the English Language. In due course the Japanese experiment yielded its results in that the bulk of both ordinary and advanced literature began to be available in the Japanese language itself. The same strategy of using the

mother
 /tongue as the medium of instruction plus reliance, during the initial period, for the bulk of reading on books written in English will be adopted. That is what is being done in Turkey, Indonesia and in other countries with success.

Obviously if this practice is to be followed in this University, then on the one hand, steps have to be taken to give people who have to lecture in Hindi, the necessary training to do so, and the non-Hindi speaking students the necessary training to understand Hindi.

It is equally important that all the students who come to the University get sufficient equipment in the under-standing of the English language.

Both these require special measures and the proposals given below spell out the necessary measures the University would like to undertake in this connection.

It is proposed to establish at the University two Directorates, one for Hindi Language Teaching and the other for English Language Teaching.

This scheme will, in the first instance, operate over a period of two and a half years with effect from February, 1960 and, if successful, may be continued for another two or three years.

From February, 1960 to April, 1960 the Directors will visit various Colleges, meet the teaching staff and discuss with them problems of language teaching, examine text books to see the degree of comprehension needed, look into the teaching material if any, already available in the college libraries, discuss courses of study and syllabuses with them and select in consultation with the Principals and Heads

- 3 -

of Departments concerned the teachers who may be trained.

It should be possible to select two or three of the more senior teachers to be associated with the Directors in the examination of needs and the preparation of material and, if possible, to arrange for them to attend the Hyderabad Course in the teaching of English to be run at the Central Institute of English this Summer.

Directors themselves may also possibly attend this course as Observers.

It will be necessary to provide a double-storey building on the Campus for the Directorates, the ground-floor being used for instruction, libraries and offices and the upper storey as residence for the Director of English Language Teaching.

All the teacher-trainees will be given T.A. at the flat rate of Rs.5/- per day during term time for the days on which they work, and 50% of their total emoluments per mensem excluding House Rent Allowance, if and when, they are required to work during the vacations.

The training will be voluntary.

Students who take training will be expected to put in about 18 hours' work a week during the vacations and pay a small fee of Rs.15/- for the whole course. It is expected that the total number of such students both in English and in Hindi will be about 600 -- 300 in Hindi and 300 in English.

These students will be given preference for admission to the University.

The expenditure on the Directorates of Language Teaching (both English and Hindi) is likely

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(38)

to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10,03,000/-
over a period of 2 1/2 years beginning from February,
1960 as follows:

(a) 1959-60 (February, 1960 only)	Rs. 2,700
(b) 1960-61 (March, 1960 to Feb. 61)	Rs. 5,61,300
(c) 1961-62 (March, 1961 to Feb. 62)	Rs. 3,58,000
(d) 1962-63 (March, 1962 to July 62)	Rs. 81,000
	<hr/>
	10,03,000

Details of the expenditure involved are given in the Appendix attached herewith. The salaries of the British Director and the two British Senior Lecturers will be considerably more than provided for in the Budget estimates. The difference between the amounts shown in the Budget estimates and their actual salaries will be made up by the British Council.

Provision has been made for two Stenographers and two copy-typists for each Directorate. This may sound excessive, but it will be absolutely necessary to employ them for the first year so that the enormous teaching material required can be got ready in time. It may be possible to reduce this category of staff in the second year.

The Principals of colleges were consulted at a meeting of the Principals held on January, 27 1960. They expressed their agreement with the scheme.

The Directorates will be entirely independent of the University Departments of English and Hindi.

The first intensive course in English will be held in May and June, 1961 and in Hindi in May

(282)

- 268 -

- 5 -

and June, 1962 for a period of six to eight weeks for the benefit of students seeking admission to the I Year Degree Course in July, 1961 and July, 1962 respectively.

DIRECTORATE OF HINDI LANGUAGE TEACHING:-

The functions of this Directorate will be :-

- (1) To train Hindi-knowing Lecturers in the University and its constituent colleges who are teaching History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics, Sanskrit and Commerce, so as to enable them to teach their respective subjects through the medium of Hindi.

The number of such teachers will be about 245. They will be divided into seven groups of about 35 each. Each group will receive training for about three months, so that the training of the whole lot of these 245 teachers will be finished in about 21 months.

- 2 To train non-Hindi-knowing teachers for teaching the subjects mentioned in (1) above through the medium of Hindi.

The number of such teachers will be about 50. They will be divided into two groups of 25 each. Each of these groups will be first taught the Hindi language and also later helped in learning to deliver lectures in Hindi. This will take about two years. Some of them may take even longer to be able to lecture in Hindi.

3. To train Lecturers in Hindi for teaching the Hindi Language as a condensed course. The total number of such teachers will be about 100. It is proposed to train about 60 of them or as many as possible in the first instance. They will be divided into two groups of about 30 each. Each of these groups will be given training for a period of about two months in the Summer Vacation of 1961.

4. To train students who:
 - a) are deficient in Hindi.
 - b) do not know any Hindi at all.

before they enter the University for the I Year B.A. Course in July, 1962 when the change in the medium of instruction from English to Hindi will take place.

The number of such students is not likely to exceed 300.

Preference for admission will be given to students who receive this training which will be given in the months of May & June, 1962 by the staff of the Directorate in collaboration with some of the trained Lecturers in Hindi - say about

384

- 270 -

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Special arrangements will have to be made by colleges to continue the training of these two categories of students - particularly for those who did not know Hindi at all - throughout the academic year (1962-63) after their admission to colleges.

The training of teachers will be given in the evening at the University.

The staff required for running the Directorate of Hindi Language Teaching will be as follows:.

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 1. Director (Rs. 800-50-1250) | ... | 1 |
| He in the first instance will be employed for a period of 2 1/2 years with effect from February, 1960. | | |
| 2. Senior Lecturers (500-25-800) | ... | 2 |
| They will in the first instance be employed for a period of about two years and a half with effect from April, 1960. | | |
| 3. Assistant: 20-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220 | ... | 1 |
| 4. Copy-typists. -do- | ... | 2 |
| 5. Stenographers: 16C-10-330 | ... | 2 |
| 6. Library Attendant: 35-1-60 | ... | 1 |
| 7. Peons: 30-1/2-35 | ... | 2 |
| 8. Sweeper. 30-1/2-35 | ... | 1 |

The Director and his staff of three Senior Lecturers who will constitute the Directorate will be experts in Hindi Language Teaching. They will be given an opportunity to attend the Hyderabad course in English Language Teaching to be held during the next summer vacation to enable them to plan the training to be given

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385

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to the Hindi and Non-Hindi-knowing teachers, on the lines of the English Language Teaching. They will also remain in touch with the Directorate of English Teaching to enable them to develop a system of teaching Hindi at a language similar to the one adopted in teaching English as a language.

(388)

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE
DIRECTORATES OF HINDI &
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
1960-61

1.	Salaries of teaching staff	1,60,680	
2.	Salaries of other staff	24,240	
3.	Dearness Allowance	28,320	
4.	Provident Fund	5,375	
5.	Other Allowances & Honoraria:-		
	(a) House Rent Allowance	11,461	
	(b) City Compensatory Allowance	<u>1,512</u>	2,31,588
6.	Other Charges:-		
	(a) Printing & Stationery	27,500	
	(b) Equipment	20,000	
	(c) Contingencies	5,000	
	(d) T.A. to teachers (Hindi)	<u>1,08,000</u>	<u>1,60,000</u>
			3,92,088
	Non-Recurring:-		
	1. Building	1,50,000	
	2. Books	20,000	
	3. Teaching Equipment	6,400	1,76,400
	Add expenditure during 1959-60		<u>2,698</u>
			5,71,186
	Less income.		<u>7,500</u>
			5,63,686
			or say 5,64,000

387

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DIRECTORATES
OF HINDI & ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TEACHING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
1961-62.

1.	Salaries of Teaching Staff.	1,79,680	
2.	Salaries of other Staff	25,332	
3.	Dearness Allowance	28,920	
4.	Provident Fund	5,493	
5.	Other Allowances & Honoraria:-		
	(a) House Rent Allowance	11,474	
	(b) City Compensatory Allowance	<u>1,512</u>	2,52,411
6.	Other Charges:-		
	(a) Printing & Stationery	13,750	
	(b) Equipment	2,000	
	(c) Contingencies	5,000	
	(d) T.A. to teachers (Hindi)	<u>92,250</u>	<u>1,13,000</u>
			3,65,411
		Less Income	<u>7,500</u>
			3,57,911
		or say	<u>3,58,000</u>

(388)

-274-

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DIRECTORATES OF HINDI
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI 1962-63.

* * *

1.	Salaries of Teaching Staff.	53,340	
2.	Salaries of other staff.	13,212	
3.	Dearness Allowance.	8,160	
4.	Provident Fund.	2,789	
5.	Other Allowances and Honoraria:-		
	(a) House Rent Allowance.	2,902	
	(b) City Compensatory Allowance.	<u>756</u>	81,159
6.	Other Charges:-		
	(a) Printing & Stationery	3,750	
	(b) Equipment	1,000	
	(c) Contingencies.	<u>2,500</u>	<u>7,250</u>
			88,409
	Less Income.		<u>7,500</u>
			80,909
	or say.		81,000

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389

Appendix II to item no 15

-275-

D/ 28/6/61

Recommendations of the Working Group on the proposals
of Delhi University (meeting held on
18/19th April, 1960)

1. BOOKS

Before changing over, it is necessary to have for the discipline concerned a fair number of standard books in that discipline in the new medium of instruction. Some of these should be translations of standard books well-known all over India. Concurrently efforts should be made to secure original books suitable for students of that standard. There can be no stopping of this effort. Translations and securing of original books should be regarded as a permanent feature for many years to come. The same will apply to each new discipline or each new standard for which the medium is proposed to be changed.

The University should change its medium only when, in consultation with an advisory body appointed by the University Grants Commission, the University is satisfied that the number and quality of books produced are adequate for making a start.

2. Teachers knowing the language should concurrently with the production of books receive training in using the new language as medium of instruction. This may be a vacation course of 3 months or a part-time course for an academic year. To start with, this training may be limited to a few subjects.
3. Seminars of teachers in a discipline who are likely to help in formulating the problems involved in the changeover and suggesting suitable ways of meeting them should also be called. Cooperation of two or more Universities concerned with the same language is likely to be helpful.

4. With regard to other functions proposed for the Directorate in Hindi, there does not seem to be any need.
5. In a capital city like Delhi and other areas where there are multi-lingual populations and also in Central Universities, English should be retained as an alternative medium.
6. Steps such as those suggested by the Delhi University or any others are necessary to improve standard of English irrespective of the change of medium of instruction.
7. If English remains as an alternative medium, it will satisfy the needs of linguistic minorities of the area also.
8. TEACHERS. Teachers who do not know the regional language should be temporarily used for teaching through the English medium for the transitional period as[@] suggested in another connection. They should also be given reasonable time and facilities for learning the regional language.

@-"During the transitional period, it should be permissible to teach the same student some subjects through English and other subjects through the new medium". (vide item 7 of the above meeting)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix III
to Item No.15.

Views expressed by the Members of the U.G.C.,
on the Scheme for the establishment of
Directorate in Hindi & English
languages at the Delhi
University.

1. Shri.K.G.SAIYIDAIN. " I agree that the preparation of standard books in Hindi in the various subjects of study, including both translations and original works, is a matter of high priority and should be regarded as an essential pre-condition to the successful implementation of the change-over in the medium of instruction. It would be for the University itself to determine whether an adequate number and quality of books were available for making a start, although it would be an advantage to associate a representative of the U.G.C. and also of the Education Ministry with any committee that may be appointed for the purpose. As the Commission must be aware, the Hindi Division in the Ministry has undertaken a scheme in co-operation with the universities concerned for the translation of important books into Hindi and coordination in this behalf would be mutually helpful.
- (2) It is proposed to train teachers in using the new languages as medium of instruction. It should be a matter for fuller consideration as to how this training can be given. My own view is that in a matter like this 'learning by doing' is the best approach and teachers who feel competent that they would be able to impart instruction effectively through Hindi should be given the permission to use it as an alternative or supplementary medium. In the case of other teachers who are not adequately conversant with Hindi, it should be permissible to continue to teach in English till, through suitable methods of training and otherwise, they are in a position to change over. It would not be proper to lay down a rigid timeline for all the teachers for a complete change-over from one medium to another.
- (3) I welcome the idea of organising seminars of selected teachers to discuss problems of common interest.
- (4) I am generally in agreement with the other recommendations made by the Committee and would like to add that the use of books in English side by side with the new books in Hindi should continue and be encouraged as widely as possible. If the students confine themselves only to a comparatively small number of books in Hindi that would be available in the first instance, it is likely to react adversely on the standards of learning."
2. Shri H.N.Kunzru " I am in general agreement with the recommendations. I was present in the meeting of the Executive Council of the Delhi University at which its proposals of making Hindi as the medium of instruction in the University were considered. The question was fully discussed and some changes were introduced in the scheme proposed by the University. It was a cautious scheme and it seems to me that it had been carefully prepared. If my memory is not at fault, the recommendations of the Working Group do not go against the principles followed in the scheme but improved it in certain respects.
3. Shri N.N.Wanchoo " I agree with the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the Commission sent with your letter No. F.33-47/60(GUP), dated the 10th May, 1960. The Ministry of Education have formulated a scheme for translation of source books and text-books at the collegiate

level with the assistance of the Universities, State Governments and publishers. Also the Ministry has established a Central Institute of English at Hyderabad.

I, therefore, do not think it would be worth while to set up the two Directorates at this time. The University should take advantage to the extent that it is possible of getting refresher courses for its teachers in English at the Central Institute of English,Hyderabad."

- 4. : Dr. A.C.Joshi. " From the scheme submitted by the Delhi University, it appears that the University intends to provide in the first instance instruction through the medium of Hindi in History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Commerce, i.e. in the Arts and Commerce Faculties, and instruction in science subjects will continue to be imparted for some more years in English. A number of universities in Northern India have already given the students the option to answer the question papers in examinations in the Arts subjects in Hindi or in the regional language and in several universities in U.P., Bihar, etc. Hindi is already the medium of instruction for the B.A. classes. For this reason, there should be no objection to Delhi University changing over to Hindi as the medium of instruction in the Arts and Commerce Faculties without waiting for the translations of the standard books etc. The view point of the Delhi University in this connection may be accepted. I agree, however, with the recommendation of the Working Group that in the Capital of the country where there are people speaking different languages, English should be retained as an alternative medium of examination even when instruction is imparted in Hindi.

The proposal of the Delhi University to set up a special Directorate of Hindi to assist in bringing about this change has several shortcomings. The staff in the Directorate will consist only of persons with qualifications in Hindi. Such language experts cannot train teachers in Economics, History, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology etc. Each branch of knowledge has a vocabulary of its own and a person who knows only Hindi literature is not likely to be much helpful in training teachers of Economics, History etc. More fruitful results can be obtained by securing the services of teachers in different subjects who already know Hindi and can teach their special subject in Hindi and by organising with their assistance Refresher and Vacation courses as recommended by the Working Group. Seminars of teachers can also be helpful in formulating the problems involved in the change-over and suggesting suitable means of meeting them. The suggestions of the Working Group in this connection may be accepted. For the training of non-Hindi speaking teachers in Hindi, however, one Lecturer appears necessary.

The training of students in Hindi who are deficient in the knowledge of this language can be imparted most conveniently through the colleges in which the students are studying. The colleges should be asked to arrange special classes for such students with the help of the existing Hindi Departments.

There is still less justification for the establishment of a separate Directorate of English. Departments of English exist already in the different colleges of the Delhi University and it should be their function to see

(393)

- 279 -

-3-

that the students get sufficient knowledge of the English language. If teachers of English in the different colleges are weak and cannot perform their job well, then facilities should be provided to them to improve their knowledge by organising special Vacation and Refresher Courses. The English Deptt. of the Delhi University can be entrusted with the responsibilities of organising such courses. A separate Directorate of English does not appear to be necessary for this purpose."

(394)

-280-
Enclosure II to item no 9

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

Report of the Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider all aspects of the question pertaining to the change of the medium of instruction from English to an Indian Language.

By their letter dated 25th September, 1959, the University Grants Commission invited the persons mentioned below, to join a Working Group to examine the problems relating to the change-over in the Medium of Instruction in Universities. The Commission stated that they were interested in assisting Universities in bringing about an orderly change, whenever a change was necessary, consistently with the maintenance of standards. The Working Group was invited to study this question in all its aspects. The Working Group consisted of the following:-

1. Shri Niranjan Singh, Principal, Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib (Sirhind), Distt. Ambala.
2. Shri T.M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
3. Shri K.M. George, Offg. Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
4. Shri Budhadeva Bose, Head of the Department of Comparative Literature, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.
5. Shri Dharendra Varma, Chief Editor, Nagri Pracharani Sabha, Varanasi.
6. Shri Maganbhai P. Desai, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Gujarat.
7. Dr. S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
8. Shri J.N. Bhan, Head of the Department of Economics, J. & K. University, Jammu (Tavi).
9. Shri S. Misra, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
10. Shri C.K. Venkata Ramaiah, Retd. Govt. Translator, (Mysore Government), Extension, Chhannapattur (Bangalore).

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299

11. Shri G.D. Parikh, Rector, University of Bombay, Bombay.
12. Shri S.H. Rasul, Department of Geology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
13. Prof. B.K. Barua, Secretary University Classes, Gauhati University, Gauhati.
14. Shri K.N. Sundaram, Representing the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi.
15. A representative of the Ministry of Education.

The Working Group had its first sitting on the 15th of February 1960 at Delhi. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission inaugurated the Group and explained the problems that the Working Group was to consider. He was with the Group for more than an hour. (See Appendix I for extracts from his remarks.). After Dr. Deshmukh left, the Group chose Sri S. Govindarajulu to be its Chairman.

To start with, the Group considered carefully the terms of reference and decided that it was not part of the reference to the Group to express an opinion about the desirability or otherwise of the change of medium. They therefore decided to confine their report to the steps to be taken for an orderly change-over of the medium, whenever a University decided to change the medium from English to one of the Indian languages.

Discussions have been going on all over the country about the medium of instruction in Universities and the problems connected with a change from English to an Indian language. There would have been no need for these prolonged discussions or difference of view unless there was something in favour of each of the opposite views. Opinions on opposite sides have been hardening and discussions at an objective level

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396

seem to be becoming difficult. This Group happily does not have to join the discussion about the desirability of changing over from English Medium to either (A) Hindi or (B) to different languages in different regions of India. It seems, however, to be necessary to take note of some of the facts that have emerged during an examination this question.

(1) Some Universities have already started changing the medium of instruction to the local language or even without such change permit students to answer examination questions in the local language.

(2) No University except one or two have even considered changing over to Hindi in cases where it is not the regional language.

(3) The change of the medium has in some cases been implemented with only a short previous preparation for it in the expectation that the necessary steps could be taken concurrently with the change.

(4) There is a growing feeling that the change-over should not be hastened; this comes largely from the academic section which sometimes is even resistant to the change;

(5) In many cases the standard of English has been allowed to fall so badly that the younger members of the staff are unable to lecture using correct English and the junior students who cannot understand simple spoken English are somewhat bewildered,

(6) The desire for hastening the change of the medium has the support of some State Governments and has been strengthened by the division of the States on a linguistic basis,

(7) In all cases where the medium is being changed or is proposed to be changed it is being stated that English

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should not only be retained as a subject of study but that special steps should be taken to improve the knowledge of English and in at least one or two States such special steps have been taken already.

It is also necessary to enumerate the main factors urged by those holding opposite views on this question even though the Group will not discuss them. The following are some of the well-known ones:

- (1) The effect of change in the medium on the unity of the country.
- (2) The safety of the country to the extent to which it depends on the possession of scientific and technological knowledge which the rest of the world has.
- (3) The possibility of danger to the country arising out of the technological knowledge which even some small countries may possess if our own country does not possess it too.
- (4) The satisfaction of the individual arising from the sharing of the continuous new thinking of the rest of the world.
- (5) The mother-tongue being the natural and indisputably the best medium for learning.
- (6) The impediments to understanding arising out of the handicap of learning a language which is not locally spoken and the difficulty of securing knowledge through an imperfectly understood medium.
- (7) It is only a small number of people that have to know several languages for All-India and International purposes while every one need know only his mother tongue besides the regional language if it should happen to be different from the mother tongue.

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(8) The capacity of an individual to learn more than one language when they are not spoken locally; the correctness of the information claimed by persons who assert that it is easy for young persons to learn three or even four languages and the validity of the analogy of countries where an unknown percentage of people learn three or more languages which may or may not be locally spoken.

(9) The large number of languages that are recognised by our constitution which on account of their antiquity and wide prevalence rouse strong emotions which have recently been further reinforced by the organisation of the States on a language basis.

(10) The unavoidable need for at least two languages in India - - whether for all or some people only - - one for local purposes and another for other than local purposes.

(11) The need for an All-India language; the advantage which Hindi speaking people may acquire if the All-India language for official purposes is Hindi and the disadvantages arising thereby to non-Hindi speaking people,

(12) The advantage of amending the constitution to enable English being used both for All-India purposes and International purposes notwithstanding some valid objections.

As already stated on each of these questions there are strong differences of opinion, but the need for dealing with these objectively is very urgent. Several people in addition to those in academic circles also hold the view that there should be no hastening of the process of changing-over. If a University desires to change its medium no one can or ought to interfere with the desire of the University - - not even the State Government which by legislation has

399

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... established the University, and, therefore, has the theoretical power to regulate by legislation various matters connected with the University. But the well established convention is that it is for Universities to prescribe the medium and not for legislatures to compel them to change against their better judgment. Academic bodies are best able to judge how the change can be brought about without impairing the quality of teaching and lowering the standards.

The University Grants Commission have asked the Working Group to offer advice in order that the Grants Commission might assist Universities in bringing about an orderly change, wherever a change was necessary consistently with the maintenance of standards. It appears to the Working Group that while Universities can exercise their right of adopting whatever medium they like or feel obliged to use the medium which State Governments may think fit to compel by legislation impose on Universities, it does not follow that other Universities will recognise the degrees of such Universities unless care is taken to maintain standards notwithstanding the change in the medium. Some Universities fear that a kind of Gresham's Law may operate with regard to University standards. If for all India purposes or for any other competitions a degree or a class is material or is the minimum qualification, the pressure is strong for imitating those Universities which progressively lower the standards to secure eligibility or qualification for appointments. Local public opinion is vociferous if the acquiring of a degree or the securing of a class is more difficult in the local University than in a neighbouring one. So the race proceeds. It becomes necessary to make

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it easier to secure a Ph.D. or an M.Sc. or a first class because of such conditions in a neighbouring University. Similarly, where examination marks are confused with merit and admissions to Professional Colleges are made by State Governments from students coming out of different Universities in the State, there may be a tendency to inflate marks by one University in order that its students may compete on more favourable terms than those of a neighbouring University. This variation in standards might become much greater, more rapid and even incapable of being estimated if the medium of instruction is changed and that too with varying degrees of preparation or no preparation at all.

It is perhaps in these circumstances that the University Grants Commission should come in for the maintenance of standards of higher education. It has powers given for this purpose; its persuasive powers are even stronger than the statutory ones. Universities who seek to maintain high standards naturally look up to the University Grants Commission to protect them in the maintenance of those standards. It would, therefore, be necessary for the University Grants Commission to come into the picture prominently whenever any University is seeking to change its medium of instruction, not for the purpose of preventing that University from doing so but in order to assist it to change in an orderly manner without loss of academic standards.

In an appropriate case the University Grants Commission should appoint expert committees to consider what the effect on the standards of the change-over has been. Where the changes have been made so as to impair standards, the University Grants Commission should use its powers, persuasive as well as legal, to prevent a fall in the standards. This should not

-287-

(401)

operate so as to interfere with the undoubted freedom which a University has, to change its medium. What is more, it is the University's responsibility which it cannot share with Governments or anyone else to decide whether the preparation made for effecting a change in the medium is such as to justify its implementation without damage to the standards. The intervention of the University Grants Commission will be appropriate only when a University has not performed its duty or was not free to do so.

The Working Group at its first meeting on the 15th February 1960 formulated certain questions with reference to which they could proceed with their work. These questions were also circulated to all the Universities in order to ascertain their views. The Grants Commission had already obtained for the Working Group a statement of the steps that any of our Universities may have taken with regard to the change of medium of instruction. (See Appendix II for a summary of this). The views of such of the Universities or their Vice-Chancellors as have replied to the circular letter sent to them are included in Appendix III.

The second meeting of the Working Group was held on the 18th and 19th April at Delhi. At this meeting the Group indicated its answers to the various questions formulated at the previous sitting. The Group also considered a scheme put up to the University Grants Commission by the University of Delhi for changing the medium of instruction in that University from English to Hindi, for taking special steps to improve the knowledge of English for training teachers to teach through Hindi for giving an intensive course in Hindi to all those students who do not know Hindi. The views of the Working Group on these proposals of the Delhi University

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are given in Appendix IV.

On the basis of these decisions taken at the second meeting the Chairman drafted a report. This report was examined at the last sitting of the Committee at Poona on 9th and 10th June, 1960. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission was again good enough to join the Working Group here. In addition to the members of the Working Group, University Grants Commission was present Shri S. Mathai, Secretary, by invitation. The draft report was subjected to very careful examination particularly by the then Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat University. His view was that "it is not only futile but also highly wasteful and even self-deceptive to wait for the preparation of text-books for introducing this much needed reform in our education." He stated that the principle of free enterprise yielded a sizeable and competitive crop of text-books particularly upto the Intermediate level. But so far as the post-Intermediate stage was concerned, it was felt that free enterprise might not yield equally fruitful results. By the means adopted a stage had been reached when the regional language, namely, Gujarati, was being progressively used as the medium of instruction and examination of the Gujarat University and would shortly replace English. It is to be noted, however, that subsequent to this statement, the University of Gujarat decided to continue English medium for 5 more years. All the other members of the Group however, were in favour of a more extensive preparation before a University could change the medium.

The following are the decisions of the Group on the questions formulated for examination:-

- I. BOOKS: (a) Should a University wait before changing its medium till a sufficient number of books are available?

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(b) What should be the policy with regard to technical terms in Science as well as in Arts subjects?

(c) Standard books and Reference books.

(d) The machinery for production of these books.

That books should be available in the language which is to be the medium of instruction is not disputed by any one. The question posed is whether a fair number of books of different kinds relating to the subject for which the medium is desired to be changed should be available before the change is effected. That such a question should be posed and answered in the negative by some people indicates the amazing conception they have of University education. University education as distinguished from earlier school stages predominantly consists in a student acquiring knowledge for himself through the study of books assisted by lectures and guidance with regard to the books to be read. The view that the medium can be changed as soon as teachers are said to be available to lecture on a subject through an Indian language coupled with the admission that books of a suitable standard are not available in that language and that the students are incapable of reading for themselves and understanding books written in English is an indication of what might happen to collegiate education in some places if we do not take precautions in time. University education may then consist in oral repetition by lecturers of tabloid statements on topics covered by a syllabus followed by dictation, of short notes designed to be answers

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404

- 290 -

to stereotyped questions which alone according to both lecturers and students would be fair for external examiners to set. Student of some ability may take additional notes while the lecturer is lecturing, take down with reasonable accuracy what is dictated, memorise the dictated version and be usually in a position to answer the bulk of the questions of this stereotyped variety. Most of the other students, however, may make no attempt to listen to the lectures and even if they take down the dictated notes they may lack the ability to do so correctly; they may, therefore, a few months before the examination, start cramming what are described as "bazaar notes" which may or may not be worse than the notes dictated in the class. If they are able to reproduce fragments of sentences from these notes, they may secure the 35% of the marks needed for a pass. One thing that is clear about this type of education if it becomes common, is that the students who have passed an examination in a subject may have very little understanding of that subject. This is the disaster from which in various ways we are seeking to protect our University education. There is no question, therefore, of our organising University education without books; we have to make students by every possible means to read for themselves, to understand more than to memorise and to this end we have to change the system, provide for day to day supervision of the work of the students and also alter our examination methods. It will be a disaster of the first magnitude for standards of University education and for all those advantages for the individual and the nation arising out of good University education, if we go in for a method of instruction without adequate books which will result in the kind of collegiate education described above.

Reference has already been made to the view that

to wait till a reasonable number of books are available delays the change unnecessarily, It is said further that until we change the medium, books will not be produced by private agencies and that when once the change is made they will come in large numbers because demand produces supply. But it is not clear how soon under this laissez-faire system an adequate number of books will become available to the teachers and the taught. Meanwhile what would be the standard reached by those who are supposed to have completed University education? The theory that demand produces supply is true but subject to large variations with regard to the time factor and efficiency; there should be adequate commercial enterprise and adequate recognition of the merit of a good book for such books to be produced by private agencies and put into circulation. So long as English was the medium of instruction in High Schools it was possible to secure progressively improving books for use in High Schools. These books were produced in countries that were commercially enterprising and had a tremendous market the world over in all English speaking and English using countries. The theory of demand and supply is valid enough; but it does not preclude the correctness of the view that in some cases uneconomic supply has to be provided in advance of demand. Over a quarter of a century ago we changed the medium of instruction to the local language in High Schools but text-books of the proper standard are not always available. It is not only with regard to readers and general reading material in Indian languages, but also on subjects like Indian History, Geography, Physical Sciences, etc. that the quality of books available in some Indian languages for High School use is still poor.

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Without entering into the controversial question, discussion of which is affected to some extent atleast by vested interests regarding the relative advantages in the present circumstances of our country, of producing books by free private enterprise and by public bodies like Governments, Universities, and Boards of Education, the Working Group is quite definite that if a University desires to change the medium of instruction it should assume primary responsibility for a continuous production of books whether by itself or with the assistance of other public bodies, Provincial and Central Governments, as well as commercial organisations.

It is insufficient if one single book covering the syllabus of a paper is produced. The University of Delhi says "As far as this University is concerned it has got its programme of having one standard text-book written for each paper in each subject, this text-book to be written by an eminent authority in the field concerned; if he is not able to write in Hindi himself, he will be assisted by a Hindi Collaborator. Until our own text-books are ready we do not propose to affect the change-over from English to the Hindi medium of instruction". The Working Group cannot state too strongly that the programme of the Delhi University in the matter of text-books is wholly inadequate and it would be perilous to change the medium with one text-book however eminent may be the authority writing it. Knowing as we do the quality of the persons available for appointment as College lecturers we must have in the language concerned a fair number of books for the lecturers to read. It required ^{abilities for in excess of that of several lecturers} to invent the vocabulary needed for expounding

in an Indian language subjects that they have acquired through English books and from which they now derive the lecture material. It is not merely the sum total of all expressions but the exposition of a subject that an average person borrows from his books and his teachers. Different text-books have different emphases and clarity of expression. Therefore, if he is diligent and has some ability, reads several text-books before he is able to express himself with sufficient clarity. It is possible that students do not have the patience or the ability to read more than one text-book, if at all they read any. That however is not sufficient justification for only one text-book being available.

For the students and more so for the teachers, there must be several other books in addition to the text-books. It is necessary to have also general reading material, whether in Science or in Arts subjects. That is why the heading of this section is "Books" and not "Text-Books only". Since it is not possible to change the medium for the Pre-University or the Junior Intermediate or the first year of the Three-Year Degree Course only without having to continue the change of medium right up to the end of the under-graduate course, it is necessary to have all the books that are needed for the entire degree course in a subject before a University changes the medium for that subject. Otherwise it may be an unwise speculation to change the medium for the Pre-University, hoping that by the following year suitable

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books would be available for the first year of the degree class and in the year following that for the second year and in the further year following for the third year. Students who have been permitted to have their instruction for the Pre-University course through an Indian language and then proceed to a degree course Arts, Science or Professional with English medium will be in a worse position than those taking the degree courses at present.

Since the views with regard to the adequacy of the number and quality of books available in a subject are likely to vary genuinely and in some cases may be determined by the desire or opposition to change quickly, the responsibility for deciding this will be primarily that of the University concerned. It is necessary as already stated that the University Grants Commission should come into the picture where circumstances justify this course; but this intervention will arise only after the University has decided to change the medium. This will be one of the ways in which the University Grants Commission will perform its functions of maintaining standards in higher education. This is particularly necessary because after having stated that one book as visualized by Delhi University is clearly inadequate, it will be difficult to state how many books and of what kind would be adequate. The arguments on this question are incapable of being terminated save by the decision of a body like the Grants Commission.

(b) TECHNICAL TERMS: There is a growing body of opinion that the change of medium is more easily done if we adopt the international terms now being used with English as the medium of instruction, than if these terms have to be newly invented. It is not necessary to decide whether these terms should be called international or

English. Many countries adopt them in their entirety but not all countries and for this reason perhaps they should not be called international. Just for the sake of avoiding an argument we may refer to the terms which are now being used with English medium in this country as International-English terms. While it is generally optimistic that on this matter a substantial majority is likely to be a substantial majority, it is not to be forgotten that there is strong resistance to the adoption of also to some extent we may have to retrace our steps by translating or inventing technical terms now used by some schools. It is, therefore, necessary to remind ourselves of the arguments in favour of using international-English technical terms and against translating or inventing new terms in Indian languages. The first reason for adopting international terms should appeal to one who is keen on changing the medium. Adopting these terms would be one obstacle less in the way of changing the medium. Not only will it take a long time for technical terms in Indian languages to be ever suggested, but also the probability of securing agreement among scholars in this matter is small. Those who think that a new set of terms in Hindi will be accepted by other languages are probably unaware of opposition to them in some parts of the country. While they may be quite willing in those parts to accept International-English terms notwithstanding some injury to sentiment they will not in their present mood accept under any compulsion Hindi versions. The second advantage of retaining the terms in International-English terms is that even if different Indian languages are used as media, the technical terms will be the same for the whole country; the difficulties of a student whose mother tongue is one Indian language but who has to receive

instruction through another Indian language, are thus lessened. This will also improve the chances of Hindi being one of the alternative media in Universities in non-Hindi areas.

Thirdly to the extent to which the inadequacy of books in Indian languages has to be made up by resorting to books in English, the additional impediment of learning a new set of technical terms should be avoided. Fourthly, however proud we may be of our achievement in some directions we have to concede that there is still a very great deal that we have to learn from other countries; a great deal of this knowledge is available to us through English and English books. English journals are needed for every kind of post-graduate and research work. It would be difficult to know in advance which of our undergraduates would reach the standard needed for post-graduate work and also have the inclination and opportunity for doing it. So all under-graduates must be familiar with these International-English terms. Fifthly, whatever may be the merits of newly coined Indian words their use in the many combinations needed for scientific purposes is extremely difficult. Our advanced students can also have access with a comparatively elementary knowledge of French and German, to scientific journals in those languages if they are familiar with the International-English technical terms.

As was stated earlier the technical terms in Indian languages that were invented or translated for use in High Schools have resulted in producing special difficulties to students when they come over to colleges. According to the instructions issued by the Education departments of some State Governments High School students have to know not only the invented or translated technical terms in the locally approved Indian form, but also in the International-English form. But these instructions have in general

been forgotten; students joining colleges with English medium do not understand what the lecturer is talking partly because the technical terms are wholly new to them. Students should be familiar not only with the transliterated form of International-English terms but also in Roman script. There is more than one reason for this; it is being suggested later in this report that sometimes it may be necessary to set questions in English even though the medium of instruction may be in an Indian language and the candidates are allowed to answer through that medium. For this purpose and for greater ease in reading books in English it is necessary for students to know the International-English technical terms in Roman script. For even stronger reasons the numerals employed should be international ones.

This Group need not go into details relating to technical terms. The Union Government as well as some State Governments have had the advice of expert committees with regard to categories of technical terms which should be borrowed and other categories which ought to be translated because the meaning of the words should be understood.

In view of the President's recent directive it was perhaps not necessary to have devoted so much space to this topic. In paragraph 3 of the President's Order contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs' Notification 2/860-OF, dated 27th April, 1960, the President states "In the field of Science and Technology the terms in international use should be adopted with the minimum change, that is, the base words should be those at present in use in international terminology although the derivatives may be Indianised to the extent necessary" It is hoped that at least after this, controversy over this question will cease and the international English terms.

400

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will be used both in schools and colleges.

(c & d) : PRODUCTION OF BOOKS - TEXT-BOOKS,
REFERENCE BOOKS AND GENERAL READING
MATERIAL - JOURNALS.

In the light of what has been stated earlier it is not necessary to devote much space to this. As already stated each University or groups of Universities together interested in the same language should assume primary responsibility for securing the production of the books needed in adequate numbers. The Government of India, the University Grants Commission, the State Governments and voluntary organisation interested in this kind of work can help; among other kinds of assistance financial assistance is quite important. There need be no fear of duplication of efforts by so many agencies because as already stated what is wanted is not a single book but many books. If more than one of these bodies or Universities simultaneously produce books on the same subject for the same standard, it is a matter for gratification rather than regret. But the primary responsibility for the effort should be that of the University or Universities concerned.

It is not proposed to describe at length the way in which the production of these books can be secured as they are well-known. The University interested can establish a Bureau or a Committee to organise systematically the production of these books. They can commission specially chosen persons to translate or write textbooks and books for general reading. An original book

by an expert with experience of teaching is of far greater value than any translation or book written to satisfy the requirements of a syllabus. Books should be written in order to enable readers to understand the subject and not merely to collect scrappy information on topics stated in a syllabus. Whether a book covers the syllabus is a wrong way of assessing its value for collegiate education. What is wanted by a syllabus ought not to be obtained from any one hand book. It should be necessary for the students to consult more than one book.

There are the well-known methods of offering prizes to discover new talent; manuscripts or translations chosen through a prize competition can be published directly by Universities or offered to private publishers. Usually senior faculty members are shy of submitting manuscripts for a prize; they should therefore be commissioned to write books. If in course of time private publishers produce original or translated books of merit, they should receive fair consideration and should not be excluded on account of the financial interest that a University may have in books published by itself. It is obvious that there can be no termination to this effort of producing books. Even after a fair number of books have been published the Bureau or the Committees set up by Universities should not be dissolved: publication should be a continuous process. From time to time, in fact every year, new books should be produced, any of the older books which have received appreciation should be revised and republished and poor ones discarded without any hesitation. Whatever

414

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may be the demerits of translations, certain well-known standard books must be translated or adapted. Since these translations will be done in several languages by different Universities, it will be necessary to have some central machinery for securing translation rights and for assisting in the production of books economically by supplying the blocks needed for printing illustrations and in other ways. A science book is expensive largely because of the number of illustrations and diagrams. If the printing blocks for these can be secured from the original publishers for all or at any rate for more than one language, there will be considerable economy in production. It is also necessary to have some good reference books both by translation and original production.

Students must get into the habit of reading journals. Here again the fact that under-graduates are not now trained to do this, is not an adequate reason for not providing journals in the language which is the medium of instruction. Analogy of countries which have a single language and use that language as a medium of instruction does not apply to us. If for the entire country we are able to use a single Indian language there will be some hope that we can produce journals in that one Indian language incorporating, at any rate, the more important current discoveries of the world. But with 14 languages it is not possible for the present to have that hope and every student doing anything more than the most elementary type of work must continue to depend for a long time on journals published in English. It is rarely realised how large is the number of such journals dealing with a large variety of specialised topics of a subject. According to an



American researcher 50,000 scientific technical journals are published each year. There are also 1,200,000 significant articles, 60,000 new scientific books and 1,000,000 research reports annually. English journals contain not only the original writings of English speaking scientists but also translations of every thing important written in any language in the world. This single fact should convince us that it will be many many years before post-graduate and research work can be done by people who know only one of our 14 languages. Nevertheless a beginning must be made for publishing learned journals in the language which is the medium of instruction. For each subject which is being taught through the new medium, the University must have atleast one journal. This will contain whatever is possible for the University to translate from current journals for the benefit of the lecturers and students. The University may also publish in this journal in the new medium, a summary of research papers produced in the University and thus help to develop the language. If there is some organisation to produce a digest of the research work done in all the Indian Universities, a translation of this should be made and published in journals by Universities which have adopted an Indian language as a medium.

II. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN A UNIVERSITY AREA.

The Central Universities have a special position. They are presumably called 'Central' because the citizens of India to whatever state they may belong should have equal chance of admission to these Central Universities. It is now recognised that it will not be 'discrimination' according to the Constitution if State Governments and Universities either restrict to or give preference to persons resident in their area in the matter of admissions though it is not wise to do so. The Central Universities and now what are called 'Regional colleges' and 'Institutions' are supposed to be different from the other Universities and Colleges in this respect. In a recent advertisement for admission to the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, the following is found: "Seats are open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. Students are selected strictly by merit from all States in the Indian Union". This announcement shows that institutions of this type are different from those run by State Governments or by Universities established and supported by funds given by State Government. If this emphatically proclaimed equal opportunity to persons for all stages is to be real, there should be no indirect barrier arising on account of languages. But on the other hand, Central Universities etc. have to have some local area to exist in. Two ^{of} these, namely, Aligarh and Banaras, are in a Hindi-speaking area. Aligarh also has special claims for the use of Urdu. The University of Roorkee is not immediately in the picture as it is very unlikely that a change in the medium of instruction in professional colleges can be taken up now. Santhiniketan is in a class apart because of its international ties established by its founder. Delhi, it is hoped, is truly a capital of the

whole of India not tied down to any linguistic area.

In some of these Central Universities, therefore, particularly in Banaras and Aligarh, the use of an Indian Language as one of the media may be justified in the same manner as in any other University. But in other cases because of the special position of these Central Universities and Regional Colleges and Institutions of the Central Government, it is necessary to continue side by side with an Indian medium English medium also as an alternative. In any case in no University can the medium be changed in all subjects and in all grades simultaneously. It is expected that even after an Indian language is brought in as medium, English will continue to be one of the media. In the Central Universities in particular, it should be laid down as a necessary condition of changeover that in most faculties and subjects there should be parallel classes with English medium. It is no doubt more expensive to have instruction in two languages than in one. But the cost is not likely to be exactly double. In most places undergraduate students are so large in number that they are divided into sections. If there are atleast two sections the cost of having English medium along with an Indian language medium will not ordinarily be any greater than having two sections with the same medium. Since it is not proposed to recommend that there should be any change in the medium of instruction for the Post-Graduate Courses, it is not likely to be an unbearably expensive proposition if it is suggested that in Central Universities where an Indian language is proposed to be used as one of the media of instruction there should also be parallel classes with English medium.

In Universities other than the Central ones also, the question of continuance of English medium becomes important with regard to permanently resident linguistic minorities. In addition to these, for reasons of business

...: 25 :...

Government service, etc., there are temporary residents whose mother-tongue is not that of the region. This position continues notwithstanding the recent redistribution of State boundaries and establishment of new States on a linguistic basis. It is also true that with the new linguistic fervour public men of a certain school are anxious to use a steam-roller for stamping out all languages other than the regional one. It is precisely in situations like these that some pressure should be exercised by those who believe in the oneness of India and in the need for people to move from one State to another without feeling that they are aliens in their own country merely because they have moved out of the area where their mother-tongue is spoken. The Working Group, therefore, is strongly of the view that even after a University has adopted an Indian language as the medium of instruction, it should continue to allow English as the medium for a fair number of subjects, if not for all. In Universities and Colleges other than Central, it is not possible to demand that for every subject there should be parallel instruction through English medium. On the other hand, no one who is a permanent resident in a State or a person who is for a while staying there on account of his parents or guardian's business or employment in the civil or military service of the Central Government, should feel that he is not having a reasonable opportunity for education in spite of being a citizen of India.

There is a strong body of opinion which is opposed to permitting English to continue as an alternative medium even for a few subjects when once an Indian language has been adopted as medium. While they claim the right to use an Indian language as a medium of instruction they will

not concede to others this freedom to have English as a medium of instruction some want English medium either because they consider the English medium advantageous or because it is impossible for them to have University education through any other medium. This is a question which requires to be considered with broadmindedness and at the same time unwavering firmness. Freedom of action should be conceded to all persons so long as it is not harmful. We cannot claim freedom to choose the language we want as the medium and deny to others the same choice. Those that are opposed to permitting English to continue as an alternative medium suggest that Hindi may be allowed as an alternative medium for the benefit of those students whose mother-tongue is not the local language. So far as the expense or difficulties to the Universities by having two languages as media is concerned, it is not going to be any less if the local language and Hindi are both used as media. On the other hand for people affected by the difficulty of not knowing the local language it is no solution of their difficulty if Hindi is to be the only alternative medium. For a Bengali coming to Poona and finding it difficult to cope with Marathi, it is no consolation to be told that he can have Hindi. Ordinarily if Bengali is not available for him as a medium, the alternative he needs is English. One reason why English is opposed as an alternative may be because it is foreign language. Another reason why the continuance of English is opposed is stated in the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University, who, however, is in favour of allowing English as an alternative medium. In para 9 of the views of the Karnatak University, it is stated "There is no objection to English being used as an alternative medium but this will result in more students going in for English medium".

470

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The estimate that more students will choose the English medium than the medium of the regional language may have been true some 25 to 30 years ago and may continue to be true to some extent in cosmopolitan towns like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi which have a number of English medium High Schools. But in other places the chances are that the number of students choosing English medium may be no greater than those choosing an Indian language medium. One of the main reasons urged for changing the medium in Universities is that in most places the medium in High Schools is the local language; the knowledge of English on the part of High School students is extremely poor and they are unable to understand what the College lecturer is saying during the greater part of the first year of the college course. In one University where additional papers in the literature of the local language can be offered in the Pre-University course as an alternative to subjects like History and Logic which have to be taken through the English medium, it has been noted that a very high percentage of students choose the additional local language literature paper presumably to avoid the difficulty of studying History or Logic through English medium. The fear, therefore, that English if permitted will be a dangerous rival to the local language medium is unfounded.

It is the view of the Working Group that in Central Universities and Institutions run by the Central Government English should continue to be an alternative medium even when an Indian language is adopted as a medium. All the other universities should also set an example in institutions directly run by them by providing instruction in a fair number of subjects through English. The bulk of instruction at the university stage is given ^{by} affiliated colleges. It should be open to an affiliated college to offer instruction

...: 28 :...

through an Indian language or English or both. This freedom of choice should not be in any manner impeded or restricted or controlled or influenced except for the purpose of maintenance of standards.

III. TEACHERS.

Next to books, teachers capable of teaching through Indian languages are needed for effecting a change in the medium of instruction. It is likely that in most places the vast majority of teachers know the local language. During the last two decades in many places and in others for a much longer period, linguistic and provincial exclusiveness has, in addition to normal factors, resulted in only persons belonging to the area being appointed to teaching posts. It is also known that the prospect of changeover to regional languages has led to some movement of teachers who feared termination of their services at short notice. It may, therefore, be assumed that the bulk of the teachers in any University which might wish to change the medium to the local language, now the local language. If there are, however, any that do not know the local language or knowing the local language find it impossible to adapt themselves to a new medium they can be put on to teach in the English language sections which as suggested above University Colleges and the bigger affiliated colleges should continue to have; it is possible that a few colleges might want to continue exclusively with English medium. These institutions will absorb all those who are unable to teach through the new medium.

It is well known that even if a language is one's mother-tongue it takes considerable time to acquire facility in using it for a purpose for which one has not been trained to use it. The normal training of an individual

in expounding anything is through what he has heard from others with regard to both substance and the actual words used. Most teachers start by repeating wholesale from text-books or from their own Professor's notes taken down by them when they were students. It is therefore necessary that even if a person knows a language he should have sufficient time to pick up the entire vocabulary connected with and the modes of expression appropriate to a particular subject. Most men can converse freely among friends on many matters in their mother tongue. But they lose that ease if they have to speak in some detail on matters connected with their profession. Lawyers and teachers accustomed to speak in English want the vocabulary and the set phrases of English for speaking about legal matters or on subjects they teach.

In the matter of securing teachers for an orderly change-over of the medium the following procedure is suggested:

First of all each educational institution proposing to make the change should ascertain from the teachers of each subject whether they can, after a little while, teach in the local language; the replies of teachers should not be based on fear of losing employment. Steps should next be taken to prepare these teachers for this new effort. As soon as some books are available they should be required to read these several times not so much for acquiring new knowledge as for familiarizing themselves with the modes of expression. Since reading by oneself does not give practice in talking, systematic discussion groups and seminars should be arranged. These should be counted as part of the obligatory teaching time; that is, because of these discussions and seminars teachers should not be expected to work longer hours than before. These seminars and discussion groups will largely be for the purpose of

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giving practice to the teachers concerned in using the mother tongue for expounding subjects at collegiate level. These discussions might reveal that one or more teachers in a given institution have greater talent than the others and in such cases the special ability of such persons should be utilised by making them take a leading part in practice talks. There should be at periodic intervals some assessment of the achievement of each lecturer. Ordinarily one year at least should be allowed for this period of preparation by the teachers after a fair number of books have become available. Concurrently the teachers also may acquire some practice in writing on the subjects with which they are concerned. They may produce a journal in the language or they may themselves try and write additional books or write out lectures which the college authorities get printed. One of the most valuable kinds of publications will be written lectures. It is sometimes difficult to choose between a good text-book and good written lectures. The teachers can also acquire valuable experience through extension lectures. It may be ultimately worthwhile to have something akin to a training College for training teachers in using an Indian language as a medium of instruction. An indication by the teachers of a college after practice in the manner indicated above or in any other manner, that they are ready to undertake teaching through an Indian language should be a condition precedent to taking further steps for a change.

One of the things that the University Grants Commission should urge Universities to observe is that no teacher should be in danger of losing his appointment or prospects of promotion or other privileges because of the changeover medium of instruction.

IV. INTER UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT.

Inter-University communication over the entire

4704

country is clearly not possible through the regional languages. It can only be through English unless Hindi has a brighter future than can be foreseen at present. If the suggestions made by the Working Group are acceptable every college student should acquire fair proficiency in English; there will be parallel sections in English; the post-graduate and professional courses will continue to be done through English medium. These will, therefore, give sufficient strength to English to be a medium for inter-University communication. Some persons hope that the All-India Official language, namely, Hindi, will develop sufficiently and will be adopted by every body as the medium of communication. Under Article 352 of the Constitution of India, the Government of India is to develop Hindi as an All-India vehicle for cultural exchange at all levels. The Universities may watch the development of Hindi on these lines. This, however, is a matter of speculation for the future. But now, placed as we are with a strong bias towards regional languages, we may lose our ability to use English and yet not acquire sufficient Hindi for inter-University communications. It is also difficult for everyone to learn two new languages, English and Hindi, when Hindi is not locally spoken. Even assuming every body acquires adequate knowledge of Hindi the ability to speak and expound would vary in general from State to State subject to individual exceptions. If Hindi is to be the only medium for inter-university communication, several people may well avoid going to inter-University conferences or gatherings because of their inability to speak Hindi fluently.

Even assuming that Hindi will take the place that English now occupies in inter-University communications, we know that in Universities, at any rate, there is need

for very considerable inter-national contact. For this purpose we undoubtedly need an advanced foreign language and the most convenient one for us is English. When we consider the hundreds of collegiate teachers and the thousands of students of various grades going abroad it would seem that so far as inter-university communication is concerned we shall be unduly handicapping ourselves if we choose a medium which may someday be only national but will never be ^{International.} Every effort should therefore be made, to keep English as the medium for inter-University communications because it will also serve for international communication; and for this purpose University publications, syllabi, summaries of research works and every other thing which a University would like to know about the sister Universities in India should be available in English.

V. BOOKS OF COLLEGIATE STANDARD IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

A necessary preliminary work before we can go much farther is to ascertain what books are now available in Indian languages which are likely to be useful to students of colleges. It is not likely that this can be ascertained quickly because at the present time colleges rarely buy even such text-books as are available in Indian languages. Some kind of an organization must, therefore, be set up to obtain this information. When this information is obtained someone should evaluate these books; the bulk of them are likely to be school text-books of a very inferior type. A few books of some merit on knowledge subjects intended for the general reader are coming out; these have however only a limited use for college students. It may also be beneficial to arrange exhibitions of books in Indian languages suitable for use by College students.

VI. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Many official publications are needed for various purposes and in particular for research so it is imperative that these publications should be in languages known to college students. It would be asking for something fantastically unnecessary to demand that all the publications of the Central Government should be translated into all the 14 languages. Since the President's order has now made it clear that even after 1965 when Hindi becomes the principal official language, English will continue to be for an indefinite period an additional official language, it should satisfy all the requirements of universities if all Central and State Government publications are available through English. This is another reason why every student should have adequate proficiency in English.

VII. MULTI-LINGUAL AREAS.

Most States have one predominant group who speak one language and also minorities speaking other languages permanently or temporarily resident there. How these minorities can be given adequate opportunities for University education has already been suggested. The difficulties that linguistic minorities can have has unfortunately been seen in Assam.

VIII. STAGES OF CHANGE.

An orderly change in this matter cannot be a sudden one. A change in the medium should come by steps without completely giving up the old medium. There should be considerable latitude regarding the stages by which the change may be implemented. When once, however, a set of students are permitted to have a new medium when they join a University they should be able to complete the course and take

a degree through that medium. If, in a particular subject, an Indian language medium is permitted in the Pre-University or Intermediate course, there should be provision for the student to continue to have that medium till he obtains his first degree. Subject to this colleges should have ample freedom to decide the stages of the change. Even in the same stage there should be no objection if the medium is changed for some subjects while the English medium is retained for others. This type of bilingualism according to the views of some people will be the best method of satisfying the urge to change the medium and also of promoting the interests of the country. It is felt by some people that for obtaining proficiency in a language to the extent of being able to use it both for freely acquiring knowledge from books and for communicating it to others, one should receive instruction through that medium. However good may be the improved methods of teaching English, real ability to understand and expound is easier if some subjects are learnt through the English medium. A number of people also hold the view that if it is proposed to change the medium it is best to begin with Social Sciences like History, Economics and Politics, and certain of the Humanities whereas in the case of Philosophy old Indian learning is of considerable importance. The pace at which an institution would change should be regulated by the considerations mentioned earlier, namely, the availability of books and the training of teachers. It should not be forgotten that in scientific knowledge and in technology we are far behind several nations of the West. It will, therefore, be an act of prudence if the change in the medium is limited in the first instance to Social Science and Humanities in the undergraduate stage. The new medium

978

- 314 -

need not be prohibited for Science subjects but students taking that medium should be warned that the prospect of their being admitted to post-graduate courses will be limited. There have been instances of M.Sc's from certain Universities in India going to the U.S.A. and their professors discovering that these M.Sc's are unable to follow the lectures in English. Indian students even of the professional standard are required to take an examination in the States for testing their knowledge of English. We shall have to retain the English medium for science subject at the present time. Even when a student is doing his Science subjects through English medium he may be permitted to do any non-Science subject that he is offering as part of his course through the medium of an Indian language. It will probably be a counsel of perfection to suggest that an Indian medium should first be tried out in one or two institutions in each language area with students who volunteer for the purpose and its extension to other institutions should depend on an objective assessment of the success of the pilot scheme. For the present there should definitely be two safeguards - first that English should continue to be an alternative medium and second that the change in the medium should be limited to the undergraduate and non-professional courses. Bilingualism in the state or teaching suitable subjects through the medium of an Indian language and others through English, has some attractive features. According to Dr. E.G. Malharbe, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal, bilingualism shows no disadvantages, both languages can be usefully employed for instruction. There is no loss in knowledge given by the other language or in progress made in the mother tongue when the second language was also used as a medium. There was no evidence that bilingualism affected intelligence. Experience has shown that the system could lead to an increase in the degree of bilingualism in communication.

IX. ENGLISH AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEDIUM.

This has been already answered in the affirmative.

X. CAN ENGLISH AND ANOTHER LANGUAGE BE USED SIMULTANEOUSLY AS MEDIA IN THE SAME CLASS.

It has been assumed that there is general agreement for the use of international English Technical Terms. These terms will be used not only in their substantive form but also in their verbal form. This itself will somewhat spoil what some people call "purity of language" but it should not be necessary to proceed farther than this. Every language has an art-form of its own. It is true that a person who studied his subject through English, who as a student listened to lectures in English and who has been himself lecturing only through English, is not likely suddenly to be able to lecture through his mother tongue in a manner that will bring out the graces of the language. Nevertheless every effort should be made to avoid bad mixed-language. Borrowing of words however does not spoil the grace of a language. The history of every language outside or inside our country proves this.

At the same time it should be the responsibility of universities to remove all that is perplexing and unnecessary in the grammatical forms of several of our Indian languages. The main reason why many of our educated people hesitate to write in our mother tongue is because our purists find fault with them for errors of spelling and grammar. If local languages are to be used as media of instruction a reform of these impediments and elimination of rules that have become really obsolete in



actual speech and functional writing, should be undertaken by universities; if the universities fail to do this, the changes that have already come into use for many purposes will acquire increasing momentum without any control. Another question to be considered in this connection is, using a common script for all the Indian languages; if a common script is not possible the script of each language should be improved to make printing and typewriting easier and cheaper.

XI. STANDARDS IN ENGLISH.

The number of people who know English in our country and the high standard that was reached by a considerable number of people in that language is something unique. There is no other non-English speaking country with the exception of the Phillipines where this has happened. It is true that it was under the rule of English-speaking foreigners that this took place. It is unnecessary for the Working Group now to deal with the question of the motives with which the knowledge of English was spread in this country or whether there was any intentional deprivation of status for the languages of this country. Whatever may have happened in the past, this knowledge of English which we now have is one of the assets of the country, politically, socially, intellectually and economically. We should not now consciously throw this away. It is however, a happy feature that those who are strongest for changing the medium of instruction into one of the Indian languages are loudly proclaiming that every college student should not only continue to learn English but his standard in English should be improved considerably. It is one of the arguments of the protagonists for a quick change of medium that even though there are hardly any worthwhile books on modern subjects in Indian languages and our way to all kinds of advancement is through

increased knowledge developed in other countries, we can still acquire this knowledge by improving the ability of our college students to read English books and English journals even though the medium of instruction is an Indian language. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt the sincerity of these statements. In more than one State the assistance of foreign bodies has been sought to improve the methods of teaching English. Some States have also increased the number of years during which English may be taught or should be compulsorily taught in the school courses. This is a happy symptom because one reason for the acute problem that has arisen in some places is that the period of study of English in schools was reduced to just two years or is even optional. It is not necessary for the Working Group therefore to argue further in favour of the proposition that the standard of English in colleges should be improved considerably and particularly so if the medium of instruction is changed to one of the Indian languages. For this purpose it would be necessary to have longer number of years of instruction, better methods of teaching and more qualified teachers in High Schools. No one should be eligible to join a college without securing a fairly high percentage of marks in English at the end of the school stage.

The methods of learning in the college itself have to be altered very considerably. We have continued from the past the tradition of having compulsorily the study of English literature and the literature of one of our languages. This part of the collegiate curriculum needs radical revision. At one time this study was intended to provide "liberal education" to the student through the study of great literature. He was also supposed to acquire the joy that is possible to an individual who can appreciate good literature. Incidentally this

(32)

- 318 -

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approach was also supposed to enable him to read and understand almost any book and to write grammatically. It was possible that years ago when the number of students joining colleges was smaller and the average ability greater than at present these objectives were achieved in some measure but in recent years both with regard to English and the Indian language chosen, the old curriculum ceased to produce these beneficial results. So far as the Indian language is concerned the study consists largely of extracts from two or three of our older classics besides one or two modern novels. The student is left without any addition to his intellectual equipment or appreciation of art and beauty. But the position is very much worse in the case of English. Even by the time students qualify for the degree they are unable to understand simple narrative in English without the assistance of a teacher. To take them during the under-graduate stage through courses which include Shakespeare, Milton and Meredith can only be described as farcical. Considering the crowding in colleges and the inability to provide tutorial assistance, the curriculum gives us graduates who are unable to write simple letters in English intelligibly and without mistakes.

Considerable thought must therefore be devoted to the reorganisation of the study of languages in the under-graduate courses. It is necessary to test every student on admission to a college with regard to his ability to write, speak and read these languages. Those who are deficient must be put through a systematic course of what in some countries in the West they call "communication". Those few, however, who are reasonably good need not be handicapped by taking a course of this type which is unnecessary for them. The Working Group, however, does not wish to enter into a field which is that of specialists, namely, reorganisation of courses in the

433

....: 40.....

languages in order to make them suitable for the kind of students we are getting and to serve adequately whatever is the object of these courses.

XII. TEACHING THROUGH ENGLISH MEDIUM AND GIVING OPTION TO CANDIDATES TO ANSWER THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF ANOTHER LANGUAGE AND VICE VERSA.

It is not desirable to permit students to answer in a language other than that through which they have read books and listened to lectures. For every subject it is not merely the technical words but the appropriate modes of expression that form almost an integral part of the understanding of the subject. The relationship between the words used and understanding is well known. Where it is not possible or desirable to change the medium for all subjects bilingualism suggested earlier (Section VIII) meets the situation. Ordinarily, therefore, students should answer in the language in which they have heard lectures. But if there are unavoidable circumstances during a short transitional period when a university has changed its medium for some subjects satisfying the conditions suggested in this report, it may be permissible to allow a student to take his lectures through English and answer through regional language or vice versa; bilingualism of this kind can be only a very temporary expedient. It may also happen that visiting professors will be coming to our Universities and lecturing in English. What the students have heard during these lectures should also be used by them even if the local language is the medium. A certain amount of flexibility therefore may be necessary in this matter for a short time.

XIII. DIFFICULTIES OF MIGRATION AND RECOGNITION; DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHERS TO MOVE FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

This has already been discussed under other headings and the solution suggested is that in some cases there should be parallel classes with English medium and the

434

- 320 -

...: 41 :....

regional language medium and in no case should there be impediments direct or indirect in the way of any institution continuing English medium with or without parallel classes through the medium of a regional language.

XIV. EXTERNAL EXAMINERS.

In most Western countries examinations are predominantly internal though in several cases they also invite external examiners. But in our country in many places the paper-setting is done by people not teaching to students in the university area; in some cases as in professional examinations, one of the two persons valuing the scripts has to be an external examiner. For the same reasons as those which justify this practice, the University Grants Commission has recently required all Universities to amend their regulations relating to the Ph.D. Degree to provide for a majority of external examiners. It is possible that the plans now pending for reform of examinations may alter the position. But it is difficult to be optimistic. Even the very moderate suggestion coming down from the days of Radhakrishnan Commission that some credit should be given for class work could not be implemented. It is noted that the Karnatak University which had made rules permitting 20% of the marks for class work had recently to abrogate it as the marking for class work was inadequately trustworthy. It is, therefore, necessary for Universities to appoint external examiners for maintaining standards. This is one of the reasons why for professional and post-graduate examinations the Working Group is of the view that there should not be

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a change in the medium of instruction from English. If the standard of professional and post-graduate examinations should fall still further the fate of the country would be in real peril.

For under-graduate examinations there are two alternative ways of securing external examiners after a change in the medium - (a) where there are two or more Universities dealing with the same language they can draw external examiners from one another and (b) if the suggestion made earlier that from the High School stage onwards students should be familiar with the technical terms in International-English? They can easily be trained to understand questions framed in English. This will be a really safe way of securing external examiners. As an alternative to the second suggestion made above, some consider that external examiners can set questions in English and then they can be translated by internal examiners. This has the disadvantage of letting internal people have advance knowledge of the questions and this has sometimes led to difficulties. Also unless the technical terms and the language appropriate to the subject have become systematised, the translations may not be fully intelligible to students in different colleges. Questions can be set in English as well as in the local language. Some years ago when Logic was being taught through the medium of Tamil in two different colleges it was found that the Tamil Logic of one college was not intelligible to students of another college. One reason for this was the translation in different ways of the technical terms. While the difficulties of translation

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436

- 322 -

...: 43 :...

are reduced if international technical terms are used the difficulties will not however be completely eliminated. For many reasons it will be good if students are trained to answer questions set in English even after a change in the medium of instruction.

XV. JOURNALS.

This has been already discussed.

XVI. NATURE OF PREPARATORY WORK TO BE DONE.

This has been also discussed elsewhere.

XVII. NEED TO OBTAIN THE VIEWS OF STATUTORY PROFESSIONAL BODIES.

There is at the present time only one statutory professional Body which has some control over the education for a profession; this is the Indian Medical Council. It is likely that legislation now pending will give the All-India Bar Council some or considerable control over legal education. When the time is ripe it will be necessary to consult these Bodies also as they have a control over the admissions to the professions and the educational attainments needed to qualify for such admission.

The President's recent order does not lay down anything definite for immediate change in the language of the Courts. The President has accepted in principle that eventually Hindi will be the language of the Supreme Court and that in the High Courts legislation may permit optionally the use of Hindi and other official languages of States for purposes of judgments etc. It is somewhat

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437

difficult in these circumstances to know through which language those intending to become lawyers should be taught.

XVIII. THE MEDIUM FOR ALL-INDIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Even more important than equal chance for admission to Central Universities, Regional Colleges and Institutions, is the equal chance for every citizen of India to compete for All-India Services. It is necessary that this equal opportunity should be not merely notional as it was when the Indian Civil Service Examination was held in London through English medium. It was asserted that every person from the British Empire had equal chance without any discrimination of race or religion to compete for these examinations and come out successful. It is unnecessary to comment upon the reality of this equal opportunity. It is only after starting to hold the competitive examinations in India continuing the English medium that every graduate in India obtained an equal chance. If in the near future, some one Indian language is chosen as the medium for these examinations we shall be reverting to notional and not real equal opportunities for every one in the country.

The significance of the President's order on this subject has not been adequately noted. It says "that necessary action may be taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for the introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium after some time. The introduction of various regional languages also as alternative media is likely to lead to serious difficulties and it is not, therefore, necessary

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(438)

- 324 -

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to appoint an Expert Committee to examine the feasibility of introducing regional languages as alternative media". The President has not been pleased to say anything specific about the recommendations that English may continue to be the medium of examinations but in the context it is to be assumed that English will continue to be a medium. The only alternative language, however, that may be permitted will be Hindi. Those Universities therefore which change the medium from English to Hindi will still give their graduates a reasonable chance of successfully competing for these examinations because Hindi will be a medium for the competitive examination. In addition those candidates whose mother-tongue is Hindi may have the same special advantages which Englishmen had at the London Competitions. But in Universities where the change from English is to some regional language other than Hindi, the students will have very little chance of doing well in the competitive examinations. This is a matter of very serious disadvantage to the students and those responsible for changing the medium of instruction should ponder over the predicament of their students. It should either be provided that all the regional languages and English should be permitted media for competitive examinations or English should continue to be the sole medium. The President has stated that the introduction of various regional languages also as alternative media is likely to lead to serious difficulties and will not, therefore, be considered for implementation. In fairness to students in non-Hindi-speaking areas it is necessary to give them the right of studying for the competition through their mother tongue even as Hindi students

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have. Fairness demands that all languages of India and English or only English should be used for the purpose. It may be considered that in relation to the number of students who receive collegiate instruction those actually entering All-India Services and higher Central Services are very few. But at the same time the number of people aspiring for them are many. This aspiration is held by the best of our students. There are, no doubt, many ways of giving equal opportunity to students from different areas, such as the quota system, which however, has disadvantages of its own. It will in any case be an extremely sad arrangement if our best students are handicapped by the change in the medium of instruction in colleges without taking note of the medium for competitive examinations or if the media for competitive examinations are determined without regard to educational requirements. This one factor alone necessitates careful rethinking on the part of those who wish to change the medium of instruction in Universities.

XIX. PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

This has already been discussed.

S u m m a r y

The main factors urged by those holding opposite views on the question of the change of medium should be noted, even though this Working Group is not dealing with them. The advice of this Group has been sought in order that the University Grants Commission might assist Universities in bringing about an orderly change in the medium of instruction, whenever a change was necessary consistently with the maintenance of standards.

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440

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It is for Universities to prescribe the medium of instruction. It is the University's responsibility which it cannot share with Governments or anyone else, to decide whether the preparation made for a change in the medium is such as to justify the change without damage to the standards. The intervention of the University Grants Commission in this matter will be appropriate and even necessary if any University fails to perform its duty or is not free to do so.

D E C I S I O N S

I. Books.

(a) A change in the medium should not be effected until a fair number of books of a suitable standard for students and teachers, covering the whole degree course, are available. The responsibility for judging the adequacy of the number and quality of books will be primarily that of the University concerned. The University Grants Commission should intervene where it is necessary to do so for maintaining standards.

(b) Technical terms: The President's directive is that "in the field of Science and Technology, the terms in International use should be adopted with the minimum change, that is, the base words should be those at present in use in international terminology although the derivative may be Indianised to the extent necessary.

(c & d) Production of Books: The responsibility for producing a minimum number of translations and original books should be that of the University or Group of Universities concerned. There can be no termination to this effort. New publications should appear every year.

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II. Central Universities and linguistic minorities in a University area: In the Central Universities and Regional colleges and Institutions, it should be laid down as a necessary condition of change-over, that in most Faculties, there should be parallel classes with English medium. University colleges and large affiliated colleges should also follow the same policy.

III. Teachers: After a fair number of books have become available in the language concerned, arrangements must be made for a period extending over at least one year to train teachers in the use of the new medium.

No teacher should be in danger of losing his appointment or prospects of promotion because of the change in the medium.

IV. Inter-University communication and contact: English should continue to be the medium of Inter-University Communication.

V. Books of collegiate standard in college libraries:

A list should be prepared of books of collegiate standard in Indian languages available at the present time.

VI. Official Publications: All Central and State Government publications should be available in English.

VII. Multi-lingual areas: Parallel sections with English medium should be provided.

VIII. Stages of change: The medium should not be changed at present for post-graduate and professional courses. Even in the under-graduate course it is desirable not to change the medium now for science subjects. When

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(442)

- 328 -

...: 49 :...

the medium is changed for a subject, a student should have the opportunity to adopt that medium for that subject to the end of his under-graduate course. Subject to these conditions, there should be considerable freedom for individual colleges to decide the stages of the change. The same student can have one medium for some subjects and another medium for others. Bilingualism of this type has some advantages.

IX. English as an alternative medium: Colleges should have complete freedom to choose English as the sole medium or as one of the alternative media; this choice should not be restricted or influenced in any manner.

X. Use of English and another language simultaneously as media in the same class: Save for the borrowing of technical words, bad mixed-language should be avoided.

XI. Standard of English: The standard of English in colleges should be improved, particularly of the medium of instruction is changed to one of the Indian languages.

XII. Teaching through English medium and giving option to candidates to answer through the medium of another language and vice versa: Ordinarily candidates should answer in the language that is the medium of instruction. A certain amount of flexibility, however, may be permissible during a short transitional period.

XIII. Difficulties of Recognition and Migration; difficulties of teachers to move from one place to another: The University Grants Commission will watch the maintenance of standards and save Universities from the inconvenience

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(925)

of other Universities not recognising their examinations. The availability of parallel English sections will provide reasonable scope for the migration of students and teachers from one University to another.

XIV. External examiners: External examiners can be found from other Universities using the same language. It will be necessary to train students to understand questions set in English even after effecting a change in the medium.

XV. Journals: Every University or a group of Universities using the same medium must have a journal in the new medium for each subject for which the medium has been changed. The research papers of the University may be translated into the local language and published.

XVI. Nature of preparatory work to be done: Universities must set up bodies charged with the responsibility for the different kind of work to be done, such as production of books and journals, training of teachers, improvement of the standard of English etc. They must for this purpose obtain the assistance of Governments and other public bodies as well as private agencies.

XVII. Need to obtain the views of standard professional bodies: A change in the medium of instruction for professional courses is not recommended at present.

XVIII. The medium for All-India competitive examinations: Equality of opportunity to sit for these examinations should be real. Either English alone should be the medium for these examinations or all the languages of India and English should be permitted media. Universities

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444

- 330 -

...: 51 :....

which change the medium of instruction to a language which is not a permitted medium for All-India competitions must be made aware of the handicap to which ~~they are~~ subjecting ~~their~~ students.

XIX. Preparation of Teachers: In addition to temporary arrangements, as a long range policy it will be necessary to work out a scheme for establishing collegiate teacher-training colleges, particularly for using Indian languages as media of instruction.

The Working Group concludes its report by repeating that it has attempted to avoid expression of opinion on the desirability or feasibility of changing the medium of instruction in Colleges. The Group and its Chairman offer their thanks to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission for the time he found to sit with the Group and offer his valuable guidance. The Chairman offers his thanks to the officers of the University Grants Commission who helped in the preparation of this report.

TIRUPATI,
21-11-1960.

S. GOVINDARAJULU
CHAIRMAN

Sahani
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445

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 9th February, 1961.

Item No. 10 - To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding additional non-recurring grants to Madras University for the development of facilities at the school of Architecture for conducting Five Year integrated course.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission at its meeting held on 28th July, 1956, approved a proposal of the University of Madras for the establishment of a School of Architecture and sanctioned the following grants:-

Non-recurring: Rs. 13,333/- (2/3rd of approved expenditure of Rs. 20,000/-)

Recurring: Rs. 21,666/- (1/3rd of the approved ceiling expenditure of Rs. 65,000/-) p.a. for the duration of the second Plan period.)

The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000/- was meant for the purchase of equipment and furniture at the initial stage only. While conveying sanction for starting the School of Architecture, the University was therefore informed that the question of payment of further grants for accommodation, furniture and equipment will be taken up after a period of two years. Accordingly in January, 1959, the University submitted a proposal for grants for building and equipment for the School of Architecture and the same was referred to the A.I.C.T.E. for advice. The Co-ordinating Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. considered the proposal at its meeting held on 1st November, 1960, and approved the following estimates of expenditure for the further development of facilities at the School for conducting five year integrated course in Architecture:-

Non-recurring:

- i) Building (23,350 sq.ft.) Rs. 3,67,000
- ii) Equipment and furniture Rs. 86,550
- Rs. 4,53,550

332 -
446

When the scheme for starting this School of Architecture was sanctioned in 1956, the non-recurring expenditure was approved on sharing basis in the ratio of $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$ between the University Grants Commission and the University/State Govt. The grants were given to other Centres, where Architecture courses were being developed, on the same sharing basis. Since then however the A.I.C.T.E. has adopted another formula, under which non-recurring and recurring expenditure is shared on 50:50 basis. Considering, however, that the scheme was initiated on the basis of $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$ sharing formula, the grants under reference may be sanctioned under same old formula for sharing the approved expenditure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the payment of following grants (being $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the estimated approved expenditure) to the School of Architecture, Madras University:-

Non-recurring

Building (Plinth area 23,350 sq.ft.)	Rs. 2,44,666
Equipment and furniture.	Rs. 57,700
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3,02,366

The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

4911

- 533-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:

Dated 9th February, 1961.

Item No.11. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding admissions to engineering and technological institutions in excess of the sanctioned intake.

While approving schemes for the establishment of new engineering institutions or development and expansion of existing engineering and technological departments of the universities, the Commission on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. has from time to time fixed the intake of students to various courses. Against these approved seats, only fresh students are expected to be admitted, leaving no latitude to university/college authorities to admit 'failed' students.

Regulations of some of the universities however, require compulsory attendance by all students including those who have failed earlier but desire to sit again for university examination. In other cases where such attendance is not obligatory, the university/college authorities feel that provision of facilities to failed students to attend lectures and do practical work is essential to enable them to make satisfactory preparations for their examination.

This matter was considered in all its aspects, by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 30th April, 1960. The Council recommended that technical institutions may be permitted to exceed the sanctioned intake upto a limit of 10 per cent to enable these institutions to admit some of the students who have failed earlier. The Council also felt that instead of laying down any rigid regulations restricting additional admissions to failed students only or ordinary intake to entrants only, it would be desirable to leave it to the discretion of the

334-
448

Principals of the institutions to regulate the admissions in the manner considered best in the circumstances. The total admission (including fresh entrants and failures) however should not exceed the sanctioned intake by more than 10 per cent.

The Ministry of S.R. & C.A. has already accepted these recommendations of the Council and have conveyed the same to non-university institutions for compliance. As regards university institutions, the Ministry has suggested that necessary action may be taken by the University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. It is suggested that the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. may be accepted and the university institutions may be informed that the heads of institutions may have the option to admit "repeaters" ^{when it occurs} ~~(against the~~ regular sanctioned intake,) the excess intake however, should not exceed more than 10 per cent of the sanctioned number.

409

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:

Dated 9th February, 1961.

Item - 12: To consider a request from the Jadavpur University for grants to cover the accumulated deficit amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs and the recommendation of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs on the same.

In May, 1958, the Jadavpur University requested the Commission for an ad hoc grant of Rs. 4,71,109 to cover the accumulated recurring deficits of the College of Engineering and Technology for the years 1952-53 to 1957-58 and further inter alia suggested a revision of the annual maintenance grant from Rs.5.98 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs. This request from the University was forwarded to the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. for reference to the All India Council for Technical Education. The Ministry had also received a letter from the Chief Minister, West Bengal, for assistance to meet the deficit on the non-recurring side of the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University. The Ministry was therefore requested that the entire position regarding the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, may be examined and recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education conveyed to the University Grants Commission.

The entire position of deficit of the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, was accordingly examined by the Secretariat of the A.I.C.T.E. The findings and recommendations of the Secretariat, indicated below, were accepted by the Chairman, A.I.C.T.E. who decided that the same may be forwarded to the University Grants Commission for consideration.

I. Non-recurring grant:

When the requirements of the College of Engineering and Technology, were assessed by the A.I.C.T.E.

450

-2-

in 1947, the accommodation then existing was reported as 1,37,500 sq.ft. Subsequently it was actually found to be 1,30,023 sq.ft. only, thus leaving an area of 7,477 sq.ft. unprovided for. Against the area of 1,37,500 sq.ft. taken as the existing accommodation at the time of assessment, the requirement of the college was estimated as 1,60,000 sq.ft. and accordingly a grant of Rs.3.83 lakhs was approved for construction of the balance area of 22,500 sq.ft. (1,60,000 sq.ft. less 1,37,500 sq.ft.). Subsequently a further area of 10,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.2.01 lakhs was sanctioned for additional laboratories. The total approved balance area was therefore 32,500 sq.ft. but against the approved expenditure, the University was able to construct an area of 28,144 sq.ft. thereby leaving a balance area of 4,356 sq.ft. to be constructed. The total deficiency was therefore of the order of 11,833 sq.ft. (7,477 sq.ft. plus 4,356). Against this balance area, the University constructed an additional area of 14,706 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 3,55,476 by taking over-drafts from the bank. The University was, therefore, entitled to the proportionate cost of 11,833 sq.ft. which comes to Rs.2.82,400 and the same has been recommended for the payment by the AICTE.

II. Recurring:

a) The Commission has been paying an annual maintenance grant of Rs.5.98 lakhs to the Jadavpur University for the maintenance of the College of Engineering and Technology. In fact, the AICTE had assessed the annual expenditure of the college at Rs.8.48 lakhs. However, after taking into consideration the income from fees and grants from the State Govt., which was then of the order of Rs.2 lakhs, the net grant recommended for payment was Rs.6.48 lakhs per annum. However as the College was getting Rs.30,000 per annum as assistance from the Calcutta Corporation and an expected income of Rs.20,000 per annum from certain trusts properties

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the Govt. of India reduced this amount by Rs.50,000. In view of this, an annual recurring grant of Rs.5.98 lakhs was finally approved. This maintenance grant is being paid to the College/University since 1952. There has however been a reduction in this income to the extent of Rs.30,000/- due to unforeseen circumstances. The income of Rs.20,000 expected from trusts properties in East Pakistan could not be realised due to loss of control over these properties. Moreover, the contribution from the Calcutta Corporation was reduced from Rs.30,000 to Rs.20,000 from 1952-53 onwards. As these unforeseen reductions in the income were not anticipated while fixing the annual grant at Rs.5.98 lakhs, the AICTE has now recommended an increase of the ceiling grant from Rs.5.98 lakhs to Rs.6.28 lakhs (Rs.5.98 lakhs plus Rs.30,000) per annum.

On the basis of these recommendations of the AICTE, the arrears of the grant payable to the University from 1952-53 to 1958-59 come to Rs.2,10,000. The AICTE has recommended revision of annual ceiling grant of Rs.5.98 lakhs to Rs.6.28 lakhs per annum and the payment of Rs.2,10,000/- towards the arrears due to this revision for the period 1952-53 to 1958-59.

b) Besides the recurring grant towards maintenance referred to above, the Commission also pays recurring grants to the University for (i) Civil Engineering degree course scheme and (ii) Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering and Technology, both approved during 1957-58. As originally suggested by the A.I.C.T.E., grants for these schemes are being paid subject to ceilings on the basis of actual deficit (total approved expenditure less income from all sources). The AICTE has now suggested that the recurring grants for these two schemes be calculated on the basis of Rs.900 per student and has accordingly recommended payment of arrears to the extent of Rs.1,23,632/- for 1957-58 and 1958-59.

452

The recommendations of the AICTE may be summarised as under:-

(i) A grant of Rs.2,82,400/- may be given to the University being the proportionate cost of a plinth area of 11,833 sq.ft. which the University was entitled to construct.

(ii) The maintenance grant to the University for the courses of electrical, mechanical and chemical engineering may be increased from Rs.5.98 lakhs to Rs.6.28 lakhs.

(iii) A grant of Rs.2,10,000 be paid to the University for revision of the maintenance grant, as suggested per recommendation (ii) above, for the period 1952-53 to 1958-59.

(iv) The recurring grants for the scheme of Civil Engineering and the Expansion Scheme be calculated on the basis of Rs.900 per student and the difference due to University, calculated on this basis for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 viz. Rs.1,23,632/- be paid to the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. It is suggested that recommendations Nos.

(i), (ii) & (iii) of the AICTE may be accepted. As regards recommendation No. (iv), it may be mentioned that grants to the University for the Civil Engineering course scheme and the Expansion schemes have so far been paid on the basis of net deficit (actual approved expenditure less income from all sources). The University had so far accepted this procedure and raised no complaints regarding it. There is therefore no valid reason why it should be changed at this stage. Further if this new basis for calculation of recurring grants to Jadavpur University is accepted, the same will have to be made applicable to other universities. This last recommendation may therefore be referred to the A.I.C.T.E. for re-consideration.

(43)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 9th February 1961.

- Item - 13: To consider the request of the University of Bombay for creating posts of Professorships in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics during the current year under the scheme of establishment of new departments of study in some subjects for Post-graduate training and research.

*What about
other Arts
Depts -*

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The Bombay University has very few teaching departments of its own and these also pertain mostly to the field of Social Science and Technology. The Post-graduate training in other subjects continues to be carried on through recognised teachers in the Colleges and institutions affiliated to the University. This state of affairs has frequently been commented upon adversely. The University also realises that it must take over more and more teaching functions at the Post-graduate level. It is, in this context that the University has proposed the establishment of several new departments of study at the Post-graduate level during the Third Plan period. The problem of a suitable site for the new campus of the University has now been solved as the University has been able to acquire a couple of hundred acres of land in north Bombay.

As a first step towards the establishment of Post-graduate departments in Basic Sciences, the University has proposed to institute Professorships in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Chairs in other science subjects are proposed to be created later according to a phased programme.

The institution of Chairs in various subjects, prior to the setting up of full-fledged Post-graduate departments is contemplated by the University so that requisite guidance and assistance of the heads may be

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459

available for both co-ordination of the present Post-graduate instructional arrangements and planning the future development of new University departments. Competent and qualified heads of departments should be able to guide the University in working out the details regarding laboratory accommodation, library facilities and equipment requirements of the various science departments.

The Academic Council, the Syndicate and the Senate of the University of Bombay are, therefore, of the view that appointments of at least a few Professors in science subjects should be made without any further delay. Facilities for work, though in a limited way, will be provided to the University Professors in the existing Department of Chemical Technology of the Bombay University. These Professors will participate in the Post-graduate teaching which is being conducted on an inter-collegiate basis, until the full-fledged departments in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are fully established.

Some time back the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University discussed this matter with Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, former Chairman of the University Grants Commission. During these discussions the Chairman agreed, in principle, that the appointment of a Professor at the outset would be much better way of organising a department than the method followed in many universities of appointing the entire staff more or less simultaneously.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. It is suggested that the creation of three posts of Professors, one each in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics may be approved with immediate effect so that the University may get enough time to recruit new incumbents before the next academic session beginning in June, 1961.

455

- 337-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 9th February, 1961.

Item No. 14 - To receive a report of the replies received from Universities regarding the facilities available for teaching and research in music.

On receipt of a proposal from the University of Delhi to start a music course in some of its constituent colleges, it was decided to collect information about music as a subject of study for degree examinations in the Universities and to prepare a note to be placed before the Commission to facilitate a policy decision on teaching and research in music.

2. In reply to an enquiry made by the University Grants Commission (Annexure I), the Universities supplied the information regarding the facilities available for teaching music in the Universities and colleges, as incorporated in statement 'A' enclosed. (Annexure II).

3. Information has been received from 29 Universities including the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya, Khairagarh. The following ten Universities have not furnished any information on the subject, namely, (i) Annamalai, (ii) Bihar, (iii) Calcutta, (iv) Gorakhpur, (v) Jammu & Kashmir, (vi) Jabalpur, (vii) Kerala, (viii) Patna, (ix) Panjab and (x) Utkal.

4. From the statement 'A' mentioned above, it will appear that excepting the Universities of Banaras, Baroda, Delhi and Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya, no other University has got a degree course in music. The Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya at Khairagarh has not been recognized by the University Grants Commission as a proper University.

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256

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The Secretary's note on this University submitted to the Commission some time ago is attached (Annexure III).

5. Only three Universities, namely, (i) Banaras, (ii) Baroda and (iii) Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya have got arrangements for a Master's Degree Course in music. The University of Delhi has introduced B.A. Honours course in Hindusthani Music only with effect from the year 1960-61. Six Universities, namely, (i) Agra, (ii) Andhra, (iii) Madras, (iv) Poona, (v) Varanasi Sanskrit University and (vi) Visva-Bharati have got a Diploma Course in music. Music is also allowed as an optional subject in the Degree Course in the Universities of Andhra and Poona. Provision for music as an optional subject in the pre-University course and for the first Degree examination exists in nine Universities, viz., (i) Allahabad, (ii) Andhra, (iii) Karnatak, (iv) Mysore, (v) Rajasthan, (vi) Saugor, (vii) S.N.D.T., (viii) Sri Venkateswara and (ix) Vikram. Among the Universities from whom information was received by the Commission, ten do not have any provision for teaching music at present. They are (i) Aligarh, (ii) Bombay, (iii) Gauhati, (iv) Gujarat, (v) Jadavpur, (vi) Kurukshetra, (vii) Lucknow, (viii) Marathwada, (ix) Osmania and (x) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya Peeth. The Osmania University has recently decided to institute Three-Year Degree Course in music. Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati is also keen to develop a faculty of Fine Arts as early as possible. The University of Madras has got a Sangeet Shiromini course, in addition to a Diploma course. The Sangeet Shiromini course is conducted by the Kalakshetra which is a recognized institute under the University of Madras.

256

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487

-339-

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6. It is necessary to examine carefully the place of music and other fine arts in the University curriculum. In many cases such subjects tend to be treated as professional training courses with very little intellectual content, and some of the teachers are persons with very little general education. University departments then become indistinguishable from music and arts schools run on a commercial basis. Indeed the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya has actually affiliated some such "schools" in Chandni Chowk and other similar institutions elsewhere.

7. It will be good to collect information on the practices of Universities in other countries also, and to evolve a system by which music, etc., can be taught at a high level in our Universities combining a certain amount of practical skill with adequate development of historical, aesthetic and critical faculties.

8. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

No. F.57-10/60(H).

Dated the 9th May, 1960.

To

The Registrar,

SUBJECT: FACILITIES FOR IMPARTING MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITIES
AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Sir,

Proposals have recently come from some of our Universities for establishing or developing departments of music. Hitherto the teaching of music has largely been conceived as training students to sing or play on some instrument, and no clear distinction appears to have been made between practical training in music as a skill and music as a subject of intellectual concern with training in appreciation, criticism, aesthetics, etc. Clearly it is necessary to distinguish a University course in music from the teaching of music in a school of music. To enable us to study this problem we should like, first of all, to have information about the present practices in our Universities. We shall be grateful if you will furnish to the University Grants Commission the following information regarding teaching of music in your University, if such teaching exists -

- a) Courses of study prescribed for
 - i) Bachelor's degree
 - ii) Master's degree
 - iii) Other degrees, diploma or certificate, if any.
- b) Conditions laid down for admission of students to the different courses.
- c) Academic qualifications prescribed by the University for the appointment of different categories of teachers for the various courses in music.
- d) Number of students admitted to each of the courses in music during the last three years.
- e) Percentage of passes in the music courses during the last three years.
- f) Whether facilities for carrying out research in music are available in the University. If so, brief details of the work done so far may kindly be given.
- g) Number of books in the library of the University Department/Colleges (teaching music) on music.

p.t.o....

3.11-
- 2 -

- h) Accommodation provided for classes in music.
 - i) Whether the University specialises in any branch or form of music.
 - j) If music is an optional subject for a B.A. or other course, is it taught by different colleges, or is all teaching concentrated in a University department.
2. Necessary information may kindly be furnished to the Commission as early as possible but not later than the 10th July, 1960.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.J.PHILIP)
for Secretary.

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36
(Diplome)

82

Yes

In 1957-58 200
In 1958-59 216
In 1959-60 166.
For Junior Diploma
(V & VI Yrs.)
For M. (Music)
14, 7, 9.

In 1957-58 83%
In 1958-59 92%
In 1959-60 71%
100 % in B. Assistant Music Examination.

College has permanent Research Section with 2 teachers
535
in use in 1st Floor of Hostel
in vocal- Yes.
Khyal Style
Instrumental Sitar, Violin, Vocha, Flute
Mridanga & Tabla.

1957-58 21
1958-59 32
1959-60 22

1957-58 70%
1958-59 100 %
1959-60 70%

yes
692

Classes held in open air residential arrangement for 50 students.
Specialises in Rabindha Sangeet (optional in B.A.)
No

1957-58 22
1958-59 20
1959-60 23
(Degree Courses)

1957-58 100
M. Music
B. Music
Diploma
1958-59 M. Music 50%
B. Music 75%
Music 63%
1959-60 M. Music 60%
B. Music 40%
Music 83%

100
990
21 rooms

In Diploma
59-58 369
58-59 409
59-60 395.

Specialises in khyal & Dhrupad Dhamar also study of different styles of Music.
No.

-343-

460

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|---|
| 15. | Poona | | | Diploma
(Two
Years) | B.S.C
Pass. | |
| 16. | Varanas-
eya Sanskrit
Vishwavi-
dyalaya. | Diploma Course
in Music
spread over two years. | | | No Condi-
tion of
admission. | No Quali-
fication
for teach-
er. |
| 17. | Bararas
Hindu
Univers-
ity | yes | yes | certifi-
cate in
Music. | For B.Mu-
sic Have
passed Dip-
loma, Exa-
mination of
B.H. Univer-
sity and for
M (Music)
passed B.(Music)
Examination of
B.H. University. | No Speci-
fic Quali-
fication.

Admissi |
| 18. | Visva-
Bharati | No | No | Four years
Diploma
3 Yrs Inter-
mediate cou-
rces in Music
classes & 3
Years Diploma
course in Music
and dance. | Have passed
Higher
School
Examina-
tion. | Diplome or
Certifica-
te holders |
| 19. | M.S. Univer-
sity Baroda. | Yes | Yes | Diploma
in
Music. | Have
Passed
Secondary
School
Certificate
Examination
with English
as one of the
subjects. | M.Music
B.Music. |

STATEMENT 'A'

STATEMENT SHOWING FACILITIES
IN MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY

University Courses of Study other degrees Conditions for Qualifica- No. of St
B.A. M.A. etc. admission of tions of dents adm
students. teachers. tted dur
ing the l
three yea

SardarValabh bhai Vidya- Peeth.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.N.D.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnatak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauhati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vankateshwa ra.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Indra Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidya- yala.	yes	yes	Nil	For B.Music. Madhyam Exa- mination Cer- tificate and for M.Music. Matric+ B.Mu- sic Examinat- ion of Vishwa- vidyala	Professor Ist class (Kovid (M.Music) or equivalent Qua- lifications with 5 year experience. Reader Ist Class Ved (B.Music) + 3 years Exper- ience.	153
3. Vikram.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-

- 2425

GRANTS COMMISSION
ROAD, NEW DELHI

ANNEXURE II TO ITEM NO. 14
U.G.C. Meeting
10th Feb. 1961

STATISTICS FOR IMPARTING EDUCATION
IN COLLEGES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Percentage of pass during the last three years	Research Facilities if any	No. of Books on Music in Library	Accommodation for Music Classes.	Whether University is specialised in any branch of Music.	Whether Music is an optional subject.	Remarks
--	----------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---------

-	-	-	-	-	-	No provision for Music in University.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-

In 1959 69%	Yes	970	Ample Accommodation	Impart Education in all branches of Music and dance.	-	-do-
-------------	-----	-----	---------------------	--	---	------

-	-	-	-	-	yes	-do-
-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-do-

Contd

15.	Poona			Diploma (Two Years)	S.S.C. Pass.							Yes	-do
16.	Varanas- eya Sanskrit Vishwavi- dyalaya.			Diplome Course in Music spread over two years.	No Condi- tion of admission.	No Quali- fication for teach- er.	36 (Diplome)			82			
17.	Banaras Hindu Univers- ity	yes	yes	certifi- cate in Music.	For B.Mu- sic Have passed Dip- loma, Exa- mination of B.H. Univer- sity and for M (Music) passed B.(Music) Examination of B.H. University.	No Speci- fic Quali- fication. Admission	In 1957-58 200 In 1958-59 216 In 1959-60 166. (For Junior Diploma 119, 16, 21 (For B.(Music) (V & VI Yrs.) 117, 19, 19. (For M.(Music) 14, 7, 9.	In 1957-58 83% In 1958-59 92% In 1959-60 71% 100 % in B.Assistant's Music Exami- nation.	College has 535 permanent Research Section with 2 teachers	House in 1st Floor of Hostel	in Vocai- Khyal Style Instrument- tal Sitar, Violin, Vocha, Flute Mridanga & Tabla.	Yes.	-do
18.	Visva- Bharati	No	No	Four years Diploma 3 Yrs Inter- mediate cou- rces in Music classes & 3 Years Diploma course in Music and dance.	Have passed Higher School Examina- tion.	Diplome or Certifica- te holders.	1957-58 21 1958-59 32 1959-60 22	1957-58 70% 1958-59 100 % 1959-60 70%	yes	692	Classes held in open air residen- tial arran- gement for 50 studen- ts.	Specialises Rabindha Sangeet (optional in B.A.)	-
19.	M.S. Univer- sity Baroda.	Yes	Yes	Diploma in Music.	Have Passed Secondary School Certificate Examination with English as one of the subjects.	M.Music B.Music.	1957-58 22 1958-59 20 1959-60 23 (Degree Courses)	1957-58 M.Music 100% B.Music 60% Diploma 70% 1958-59 M.Music 50% B.Music 75% Music 63% 1959-60 M.Music 60% B.Music 40% Music 83%	100	990	21rooms	Specialises in khyal & Dhrupad Dhamar also study of different styles of Music.	No.
								In Diploma 59-58 369 58-59 409 59-60 395.					

No.	City	Diploma course	Music	Graduate of Lucknow School or Gwalior School	Diploma Course	Nil	50	No Provision for Music in University	
20.	Agra				1958-93% 1959-94% 1960-97%			No.	
21.	Aligarh							No.	
22.	Kanpur							No.	
23.	Nagpur							No.	
24.	Saugar							The Music is tough as one of the elective subject for preparatory Arts for B.A. Degree Courses.	
25.	Delhi	B.A. & B.A (Hons) in M.A. Music has not yet been introduced for B.A. (Hons) Main subjects 8 papers subsidiary subjects 4 papers. B.A. (Hons) in Hindustani Music. B.A (Pass) 3 papers 3 papers for Sangita Shiromani course also.	Diploma courses in Sangit Shiromani Part I. Theory of Musical techniques Part II Practical Vocul or instrumental, paper III Performance test Karnatak Music 3 papers.	1) Higher Secondary for admission to B.A. (hons) and B.A. pass in Music. 2) Have under give three years training in Music for Shiromani course.	Not prescribed	500	two class rooms one lecturer room six rooms for tutorial work.	Yes in affiliated college.	
26.	Madras.	B.A. B.A. Music has been abolished since.	Diploma and Sangita Shiromani courses are there.	for admission to Sangit Shiromani and Diploma Matriculation Plus some training in music.	1) For B. & B.Sc. pass courses or B.A. (Hons) or M.A. B.Sc. (Hons) or B.O.L (Hons) Degree or First class B.A. or B.S.C. or B.O.L Degree.	Deptt. of India Music 57-58. 19 58-59. 19 59-60 21 86.9	Pre University Indian Music 1958 March 100 Sept. -	516 10 Sqft per student	Deptt. Indian Music specialises in all aspects of Musicology and history of Music

persons must have obtained

Diploma

516 10 Sqft per student

Deptt. Indian Music specialises in all aspects of Musicology and history of Music

Deptt. of India Music 57-58. 19 58-59. 19 59-60 21 86.9

Pre University Indian Music 1958 March 100 Sept. -

Kalashetra, 81.3

Adyur, Madras Sangitha, Shiromani course. 1959 March 83.0 Sept. 83.75.

-345-

(42)

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..... 4:.....

26 Madras
(Continued)

b) For Pre University classes persons with B.A. (Hons) or M.A.B.Sc. (Hons) or M.S. or first class or second class B.A. or B.Sc. or B.O. Degree in this University.

7-58-3	1960 March	
8-59-2	90.1	100
9-60-2	B.A. (Pass %)	
	Indian	West
	Music	Music
	58 Mar	100
	59 Sep	100
	59 Mar	-
	86.4.	100
	Sept.	
	50.0.	
	60 March	
	100.0	1-
	(B.A. (Music)	
	has been abolished since mar. 1960.	

Music can be offered as an optional subject.

No provision

27. Rajasthan

Music can be offered as an optional subject

No Provision.

28. Osmania

29. Andhra

P.A. Part II (Optional)

Diploma Course in Music.

Candidate should have passed the pre-University Examination for admission to B.A.

1) Sangita bhushana 1956-57 18
 Title of 1957-58 37.5%
 Annamalai 20 62.5%
 University 1958-59 58%
 prior to 7
 1942, Sangita Siromani of Madras University (Diploma)
 b) Sangita / in Music / Vidwan
 Title of the Central College of Karnataka Music with general education qualifications of S.S.L.C.
 ii) Diploma in Music of the Andhra University
 iii) Graduates in Music of the Andhra of Madras University.

Being Collected

Music as an optional subject for B.A. is taught by different affiliated colleges. The diploma course in Music is taught by colleges recognised by the University.

(464)

-346

Annexure III to item No. 14
U.G.C. Meeting 9th Feb. '61.
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meetings:

11th/12th February '60.

Additional Item 3: To receive a report of the Secretary, U.G.C., on his visit to the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya at Khairagarh between 21st and 24th January, 1960.

The Secretary, U.G.C., visited the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya at Khairagarh between 21st and 24th January, 1960 and has submitted the following Report:

"I visited the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya at Khairagarh and the colleges at Raipur and Bilaspur between the 21st and 24th of January, 1960. The visit was undertaken at the suggestion of the Chairman and at the invitation of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

The Commission has so far acted on the view that the Vishvavidyalaya is not a University in any proper sense and that in any case the Commission was under no obligation to assist in the development of that Institution during the present Plan period, as it had been brought into being without consultation with the Commission. It was, however, suggested that a visit might enable the Commission to obtain first-hand information of the realities of the situation at Khairagarh; and by visiting other centres of learning in the Chhattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh, it might be possible to obtain information which might be useful in advising the Madhya Pradesh Government on any proposal for fresh University development in that area.

The word "University" does not occur anywhere in the Madhya Pradesh Act No. XIX of 1956 establishing and incorporating the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya at Khairagarh. In another context the Law Minister of the Government of India had ruled that the prohibition contained

3457

465

in the U.G.C. Act against the use of the word "University" did not apply to the use of the word "Vishvavidyalaya". It would seem logical, therefore, to take the view that any institution which is not specifically described as a "University" is not a University as envisaged in the U..G.C. Act. This, however, is purely a legal point and I mention it for what it is worth.

The Khairagarh Vishvavidyalaya is housed in what was formerly the residence (Palace) of the Khairagarh buildings stands in four acres of land. The Rajas. This pile of building is a clumsy set of various wings and annexes put together at different times and it is wholly unsuitable for academic purposes leave alone for an institution where different people may have to produce musical noises at the same time! I was informed that the owners of this house had received a compensation equivalent of Rs.1,00,000/- at the time of the merger of princely states into the Indian Union. Subsequent to the establishment of the Vishvavidyalaya, two further sums of Rs.50,000/- each were given to the Raja's family as compensation for electrical and sanitary fittings. I mention this because I was told that the general impression is that the palace at Khairagarh had been given as a free gift by the Raja's family for the use of the Vishvavidyalaya.

Khairagarh is little more than a village. I was told that there are about 5,000 of inhabitants most of whom are erstwhile dependents of the ruling family and are economically and socially in a backward condition. Khairagarh is 27 miles away from the nearest railway station and access to it is possible only by road which, for considerable parts, is of a very inferior quality. There is a High School at Khairagarh but no College. Khairagarh has no hinterland which could supply any considerable body of students.

466

- 3 -

I was told that there are 130 students on the rolls of the Khairagarh Vishvavidyalaya. I went round the Institution when classes were in session and I did not see more than some 30 or 40 students. I was amazed to be told that most of these students preparing for the 'first degree' of the Vishvavidyalaya were also students in the local High School. The Vishvavidyalaya has no clear entrance requirements. Most of the boys and girls of Khairagarh have to be given stipends to persuade them to attend the music classes which are held in the evening so as to enable them to attend the normal High school classes during the day. It is possible for a student to take the 'first degree' of the Vishvavidyalaya before he matriculates. I saw several boys who were only ten years old. It seemed obvious to me that what was being provided for these students was nothing more than what any school of music of a purely professional kind might provide to young people anywhere. No thinking had been done by anyone on Music as a subject for higher education as distinct from practical training in music.

Although the word 'Kala' occurs in the name of the Vishvavidyalaya, there is at present no Art teaching of any kind, not even of the rudimentary kind which is taught in schools!

The Upa Kulapati (Vice-Chancellor) of the Vishvavidyalaya is Shri Patanjankar who is a distinguished musician and has had long experience in the field of musical education. I also met Shri Joshi, one of the Professors in the Vishvavidyalaya. He is also a man of considerable experience in the field of music and also is a person with a good general education. But a number of the other teachers that I saw were quite clearly not persons with any general education but merely professional

349

467

- 4 -

people in various branches of Hindustani music (Instrumental and Vocal).

It was quite clear to me that the Vishvavidyalaya at present does not even remotely approximate to any normal view of a University and Khairagarh is a wholly unsuitable place for the establishment of an Institution of higher learning. Any Institution there would have to be very artificially sustained and would never really be viable.

I also visited Raipur and Bilaspur. At Raipur there are nine colleges including a Law College. I visited seven of them. The ones I did not visit were the Government Ayurvedic College which was closed because of a strike by the students, and the Law College which meets only in the evening. Raipur has a student body of nearly 4000 in these colleges. The Government Institutions all have, or are in the process of having, fine new buildings. The private colleges were, however, in a deplorable state. The State Government seems prepared to spend money on fancy institutions but not to support the private colleges which are older institutions in the town. For instance, there is Government Sanskrit College which has only 150 students but has some 30 teachers. Even these students have to be given stipends to persuade them to attend. But leaving aside these few odd elements in the academic situation of Raipur, the atmosphere seemed healthy and capable of growth and improvement.

I also visited Bilaspur where there are at present two colleges; one of them now functions in a building that is still under construction and the other is proposing to move out into a spacious campus just outside the town. The two colleges together have something like 1300 students.

At both these places I met with considerable enthusiasm for the idea of a Chhattisgarh University. At

(468)

- 350

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Bilaspur I happened to meet the Deputy Minister of Finance of the Madhya Pradesh Government who indicated that there was a desire on the part of the M.P. Government to help forward the educational aspirations of the Chhattisgarh area and to make use of any development in the form of a Chhattisgarh University to amend the mistakes connected with the establishment of the Khairagarh Vishvavidyalaya.

The establishment of new Universities is not our concern. But it is useful for the Commission to be seized of the situation now existing in the Chhattisgarh area so that if the Commission's advice is sought, the Commission may be in a position to assist the M.P. Government in formulating wise policies for the development of higher education in that area. If such a development also makes it possible for the M.P. Govt. to retreat honourably from an untenable position that they have created at Khairagarh, it might be in the best interests of educational standards in the country. I doubt if Khairagarh is suitable even for a Faculty of Music and Fine Arts. But the utmost that can be conceded is that if a new affiliated University is created in Chattisgarh, the present Vishvavidyalaya may be converted into a College of Music provided that conditions regarding admission to the college are on a par with conditions for admission to other colleges and that the University formulates principles of higher education in Music as distinct from mere training in Music."

(464)

- 357 -

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

9th February, 1961.

Item No. 15 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the requirements of the Banaras Hindu University for additional staff in the University Library.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the requirements of Banaras Hindu University for additional staff in the University library. The Committee consisted of (a) Shri S. Parthasarathy, Head of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) and (b) Dr. S. Bhattacharya of the University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on the 14th December 1960 and examined the requirements of the University for additional staff in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University on the basis of the norm prescribed by the Library Committee of the Commission. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

3. The Committee recommended the appointment of additional staff, as detailed in paragraph 10 and paragraph 13 of the report, at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,000/- per annum for the proper management of the library.

4. As the Banaras Hindu University has already got a lower staff of 27 persons, 19 of whom are employed as peons, it is suggested that the appointment of 6 more unskilled employees, as recommended by the Committee in paragraph 10 of the report, may be deferred for the present. The provision of the remaining additional staff, as recommended by the Visiting Committee at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,000/- (R), may be approved.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

470

- 350

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE ITEM NO. 15

MEETING :
DATED THE 9th February, 1961.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE
ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS OF
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to examine the additional staff requirements of the Central Library of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Committee consisted of :-

(1) Shri S. Parthasarathy
Head of Indian National Scientific
Documentation Centre
NEW DELHI.

(2) Dr. S. Bhattacharya
University Grants Commission.

2. We visited the Banaras Hindu University on the 14th December 1960. We were shown round the University Library in all its departments and also some of the departmental libraries in Science. We had discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Librarian and certain Heads of Departments, particularly of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, about the requirements of the University Library for additional staff and services. It was agreed that the norm suggested by the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission would serve as the basis for judging the staff requirements in relation to the work load of the Library of the University.

3. One feature of the Banaras Hindu University is the large number of Colleges and Faculties, technical and non-technical, all situated at considerable distance

(Contd..p.2...)

-353-

471

....: 2 :....

from each other in the big University campus. While the libraries of the Central Hindu College and the College of Indology, etc., are in their respective buildings and are looked after by the authorities of the institutions concerned, the Central University Library has to cater to the needs of not merely the general body of teachers, students and research scholars, but also to the departments and faculties which maintain small libraries of their own. The books in these departmental libraries are taken on loan from the Central University Library. This sometimes leads to difficulties both for the library Administration and for the departments concerned. Much of our time during the discussion was devoted to the general principle that should be followed in the organization and maintenance of these departmental libraries. The Vice-Chancellor wanted a directive as to how the departmental libraries are to function in relation to the Central University Library. Since this question has a bearing on the additional staff requirements of the University Library, we consulted the University and Library authorities as also the heads of some of the departments in order to find out the general opinion in the matter according to the convenience of all concerned. The opinion of the heads of departments, it seemed, was divided as to the best arrangements for meeting their requirements. We have also ascertained the practice in some of the sister Universities on the point.

(Contd., p. 3.....)

472

- 354 -

....: 3 :....

4. Different branches of modern Science being inter-related, scholars of each subject have also to depend on the latest work and reports on the border-line subjects. The natural place for the books and journals for all subjects therefore is the Central University Library, one of whose functions is to serve as a clearing house. At the same time, the different subjects may have seminar and research collections for the immediate work which is being carried on by the teachers and students in their respective subjects.

5. The Library Committee of the University Grants Commission has given a clear directive in this matter. In Section 4994, it has been stated that building up of separate departmental libraries is not desirable. At the same time, arrangements should be made for prompt book service to the departments, as indicated in Section 4995 of the report. We are of the opinion that the principles laid down in Sections 4994 and 4995 of the Library Committee Report may be followed in the Banaras Hindu University to reconcile the efficiency of service of the Central University Library with the requirements of the departments. We think that the services of the University Library will considerably improve with the provision of the additional staff recommended by us.

6. We were informed that the University had received from the University Grants Commission ad hoc non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 3,05,000/=

(Contd..p.4...)

455-

175

and the University has yet to process 1,34,500 volumes. The work of processing may be started out of the unspent balance of Rs. 1,04,000/= remaining with the University on this account by the appointment of necessary staff on the basis of the 20% of the grants for service as laid down in the Library Committee Report.

7. The present organizational set-up and the names and qualifications of the Library staff are given in appendices I & II.

8. The staff requirements of the University Library, according to the work load on the basis of the report of the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission, are given in appendix III.

9. The University proposes to start a reference service and documentation of periodicals and have asked for the following new staff on this account :-

Professional Senior	...	2
Professional Junior	...	2
Professional Assistants	...	7

It was agreed that the University may not taken up documentation of the periodicals in Physical and Natural Sciences, as this work is already being done by the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC). We are of the opinion that 4 Professionals for reference service and bibliography and 2 Professionals for the documentation of periodicals in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences, as shown in appendix III, may serve the requirements of the

444

-356-

.....: 5 :.....

University for the present.

10. On scrutiny of all the proposals made by the University for staff requirements in the University Library, we are of the opinion that the additional staff, as shown in the table below, may be provided in the University Library for its proper functioning:-

Categories & Grades	No. required.	Annual expenditure inclusive of D.A., etc.
Professional Senior Grade II (Rs. 500-800)	2	Rs. 18,000/=
Professional Junior (Rs. 250-500)	4	Rs. 19,200/=
Professional Assistants (Rs. 150-250)	4	Rs. 12,000/=
Semi Professionals (Rs. 80-220)	12	Rs. 26,400/=
Un-skilled (Various grades). (Rs. 35-50 approximate grade).	6	Rs. 6,480/=
TOTAL		Rs. 82,080/=

The existing posts of the Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarian, as shown in Appendix II, have been taken against the Professional Juniors while calculating the additional staff requirements.

11. In the calculation of the staff for the maintenance section, the backlog of 1,34,000 volumes,

(Contd..p.6...)

359

(475)

..... 6 :..... :

as mentioned in paragraph 6 above, has not been taken into consideration. The additional staff (requirements) for this purpose may be provided as and when the volumes from the back log are absorbed into the working collection according to the norm recommended in the U.G.C. Library Committee report.

12. On the basis of the provision recommended above, the organizational set-up of the University will be as given in Appendix IV.

13. The University Library has already acquired a unit of Micro Filming Apparatus. But this has not been put into service because of the lack of a qualified technician to operate the machine. We recommend that a Micro Film Technician, in the grade of a Professional Assistant (Rs. 150-250), may be provided for this purpose.

14. The appointments in the new posts are to be made by Selection Committees on the basis of the norm prescribed by the Library Committee. We also recommend that the existing staff of the Library may be suitably accommodated in new grades, taking into consideration their qualifications and experience.

15. We were told that a considerable number of the lower staff in the University Library are illiterate and they cannot, therefore, be utilized properly in the routine work of the Library. We are of the opinion that the illiterate staff may be transferred to other departments as occasion arises and substituted by literate persons as far as possible, in as much as, literacy is a sine qua non for library service.

476

-357

...: 7 :...

16. We understand that the University was contemplating the construction of an annexe in the Library building for the stacking of books and certain other essential purposes. We hope the text book section of the Library of the University will be properly organized and accommodated when this building comes up.

17. We would like to place on record our thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities, including the Library staff, for the facilities given to us to examine the scheme.

Sd/-
(S. Parthasarathy)

Sd/.
(S. Bhattacharya)
24.12.'60.

R/18-1.

(477)

-559-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

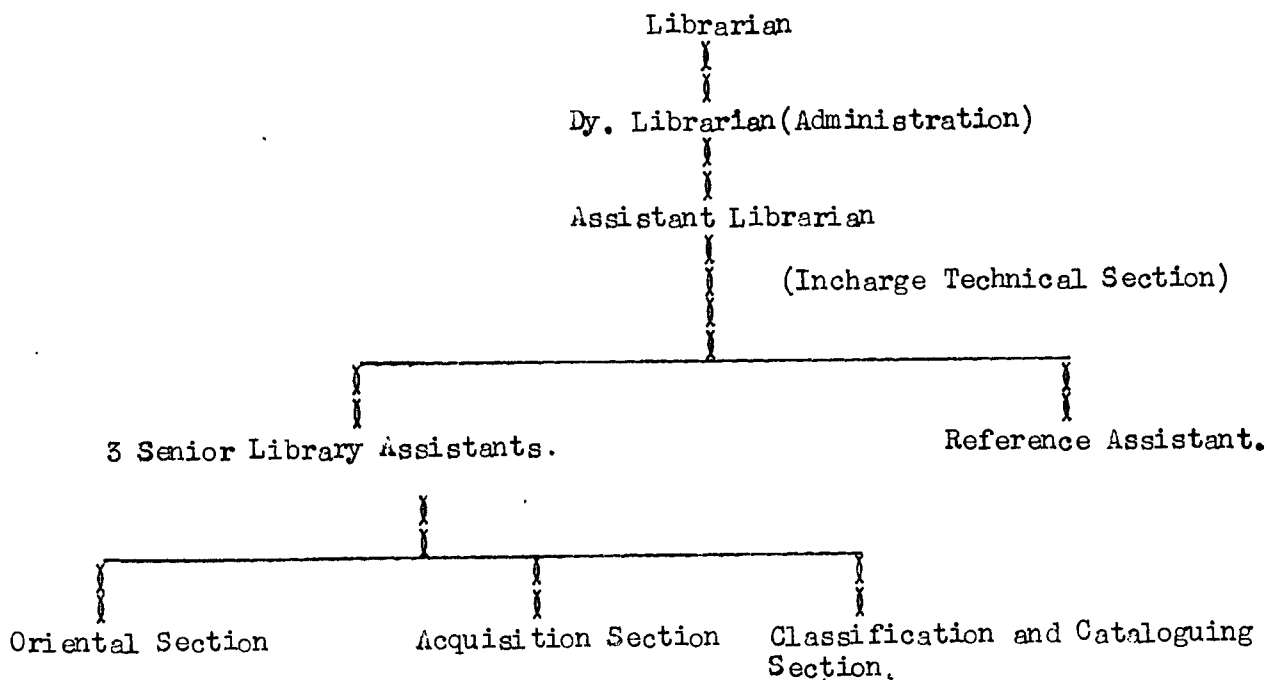
APPENDIX I TO ANNEXURE I
TO ITEM No. 15

MEETING :

DATED THE 9th February, 1961.

APPENDIX I

The Existing Organizational Chart of Banaras
Hindu University.



478

-300-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX II TO ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO. 15

MEETING :
Dated 9th February, 1961.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

S T A F F

S.No.	Name	Qualifications	Designation	Present Salary
				Rs. nP.
1.	Shri P.N. Kaula	M.A., M.Lib.Sc. (Delhi) Dip.Lib.Sc. (Banaras)	Librarian	880=00
2.	Vacant		Dy. Librarian	
3.	Shri B.N. Ghatak	B.Sc., Dip.Lib.Sc.	Asstt. Librarian.	250=00
4.	Shri M. Rajbee	B.A., Dip.Lib.Sc.	Ref. Asstt.	150=00
5.	Shri Lalmani Pd.	M.A., Dip.Lib.Sc.	Sen. Lib. Asstt.	132=50
6.	Vacant		-do-	
7.	Vacant		-do-	
8.	Shri G.G. Gujjar	M.A., Dip.Lib.Sc. Sahitya Visharad	Tech. Asstt.	132=50
9.	Shri Ram Adhar Lal	M.A., LL.B., Dip.Lib.Sc., Shastri.	Tech. Asstt.	125=00
10.	Shri H.S. Singh	High School	Lib. Asstt.	135=00
11.	Shri Ram Sumer Ram	S.L.C. and Cert.Lib.Sc.	-do-	140=00
12.	Shri N.N. Das Gupta	Matriculate	-do-	140=00
13.	Shri B.P. Pandey	Matriculate	-do-	135=00
14.	Shri R.N. Tiwari	Admission (B.H.U.)	-do-	125=00
15.	Shri S.N. Pandey	High School	-do-	125=00
16.	Shri R.N. Chakravarty	High School	-do-	115=00
17.	Shri R.C.L. Srivastava	High School	-do-	120=00
18.	Shri Ram Naresh Singh	High School	Cat. Typist	125=00
19.	Shri K.S. Negi	High School	Clerk	80=00

(Contd...p.2...)

361

(479)

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S U M M A R Y

Professionals:	12 + 6 + 1	...	19
Semi Professional:	12
Non-Professional	12
Un-skilled:	33

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NEW GRADES

P.S.I. (Rs.800-1250)	:	1
P.S.II Gr. II	:	2
P.J.	:	6 (Doc. 2. Ref. 2. Tech. 1 Pls. 1.)
P.A.	:	9 + 1 (Micro-film technician)

R/18-1.

(488)

-362-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX III TO ANNEXURE I TO
ITEM No. 15

MEETING :
Dated 9th February, 1961.

Calculation of staff requirements.

P: for Professional
SP: for Semi Professional
NP: for Non-professional
US: for Un-skilled

				<u>P</u>	<u>SP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>US</u>
SL.	Supervisory Staff	$\frac{12 \times 360}{1500}$	2.88	2.88	-	-	-
SB.	Book Section (Book selection and Order)	$\frac{8,000}{6,000}$	1.33	1.33	-	-	-
SC.	Circulation	$\frac{18 \times 360}{1500}$	4.3	2.00	2.3	-	-
SP.	Periodicals	$\frac{2,200}{500}$	4.4	1.00	3.4		
ST.	Technical	$\frac{8,000}{2,000}$	4	4	-	-	-
SN.	Non-Technical	$\frac{1000,000 + 300}{20,000 \quad 100}$	8	-	-	8	-
S.M.	Maintenance	$\frac{8,000}{2,000} + \frac{2,83,230}{50,000}$	10	1	5	4	-
SU.	Un-skilled	$\frac{14 + 12 + 11}{2}$	33	-	-	-	33
		$+ \frac{2,82,230}{20,000}$					
	Documentation	2			
	Reference	2			
	Bibliography	2			
	Micro-filming	1			

(Contd..p.2....)

363-

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

25.	Shri Doman	Non-Matriculate	Sweeper	29=00
26.	Shri Jageshar	-do-	-do-	30=00
27.	Shri Hari Nath	-do-	Peon	25=00

R/18-1.

482

-364-

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

P E O N S

S.No.	Name	Qualification	Designation	Present Salary
				Rs. nP.
1.	Shri B.B. Misra,	Non-Matriculate	Janitor	47=50
2.	Shri Sreshta Narain Singh	-do-	Lit, Peon	52=50
3.	Shri Ram Nath	-do-	-do-	47=50
4.	Shri Jagardeo	-do-	-do-	47=50
5.	Shri Guddan	Up-to IV Class	-do-	47=50
6.	Shri Uma Shankar Singh	-do-	-do-	47=50
7.	Shri Jeeta Ram	-do-	-do-	52=50
8.	Shri Jeeta Pd. Singh	-do-	-do-	45=00
9.	Shri Birju	-do-	-do-	47=50
10.	Shri Moti Singh	-do-	-do-	34=00
11.	Shri Vijaya Shankar Singh	-do-	Daftari	34=00
12.	Shri Ram Jeet Singh	Matriculate	Peon	29=00
13.	Shri Raja Ram	Non-Matriculate	-do-	34=00
14.	Shri Dharma Charya	-do-	-do-	30=00
15.	Shri Ram Avatar	-do-	-do-	36=00
16.	Shri Dasharath Singh	-do-	-do-	30=00
17.	Shri Kashi Nath	-do-	-do-	29=00
18.	Shri Sarju Pd. Singh	-do-	-do-	29=00
19.	Shri Sankatha Pd.	-do-	-do-	26=00
20.	Shri Sabhapati Pandey.	I.A.	-do-	27=00
21.	Shri Brij Mangal Singh	Non-Matriculate	Chowkidar	52=50
22.	Shri Arjun Singh	-do-	-do-	34=00
23.	Shri Mahabir	-do-	Mali	38=00
24.	Shri Palihar	-do-	Mali	27=00

(Contd..p.2....)

365

483

..... 2

..... 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

20.	Shri B.K. Ghosh	High School	Lib. Asstt.	70=00
21.	Shri K.N. Whoudhary	High School	-do-	90=00
22.	Shri V.K.G. Nair	B.Sc.	-do-	60=00
23.	Shri H.L. Gupta	High School	Clerk	60=00
24.	Shri R.M. Singh	I.Com.	Typist	60=00

R/18-1.

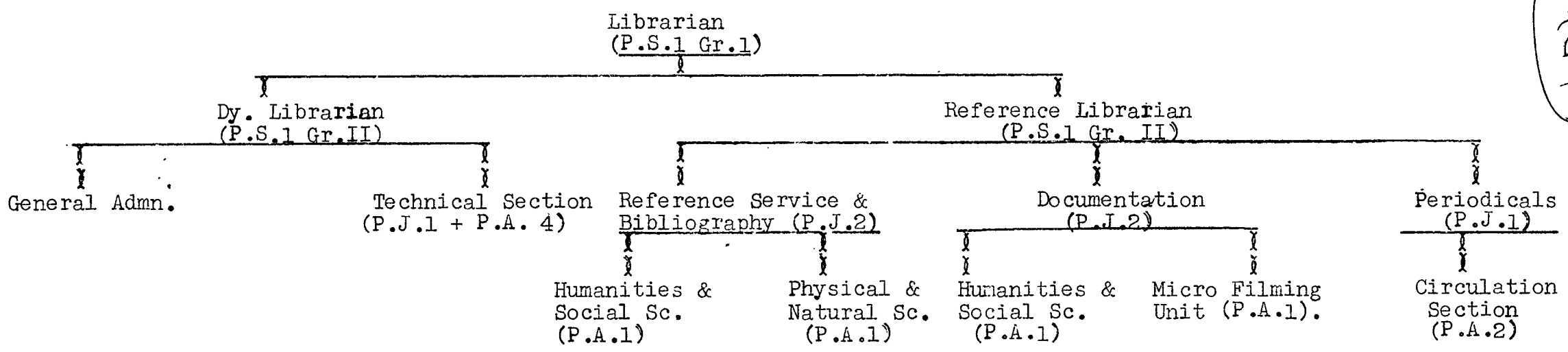
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX IV TO ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO. 15

MEETING :
DATED the 9th February, 1961.

Proposed Organizational Chart of the
Banaras Hindu University Library.

...



Handwritten initials 'K.S.' in a circle.

P.S. Gr. I	::	1
P.S. Gr. II	::	2
P.J.	::	6
P.A.	::	10
Total	19

(485)

-309-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated: 9th Feb. 1961.

Item No. 16 To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for the construction of a building for its Law Faculty.

1. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 8th July, 1958 (Res. No.38) considered the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Delhi University for the development of the Faculty of Law. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to the Delhi University for the development of the Faculty of Law to be paid as and when necessary:

Non-recurring

Special grant towards purchase of Library Books 50,000

Extension of Faculty building
(for a floor area of 16,000 Sq. Ft. @ Rs.12/8 per Sq. Ft. 2,00,000

2,50,000

Recurring Staff

- i) One Professor in Constitutional Law. 32,000
 - ii) One Professor in Commercial Law. 32,000
 - iii) One Reader in International Law. 22,000
 - iv) Three Research Fellows (at any time at Rs.300/- p.m. fixed) 29,000
- 1,15,000

Total Non-recurring and Recurring 3,65,000

Contd....2.

2. The University has appointed most of the approved staff - a Professor in Constitutional Law, a Reader against the post of Professor in Commercial Law and a Reader in International Law.

3. Regarding the extension of the Law Faculty Building with an addition of a floor area of 16000 Sq.Ft. as approved by the Commission, the University has now represented that the extension of the building as proposed would not meet the requirements of this growing Faculty. The University has suggested that the Law Faculty may be shifted from its present place and a new building put up for the purpose, the present building of the Faculty being utilized for housing the Department of Anthropology for the accommodation of which the Commission had sanctioned a sum of about 50,000/- vide Res No.14 of 4th October, 1957. It has been pointed out by Delhi University that this department is rapidly expanding and a large area is essential for housing its teaching and research activities.

4. The University submitted a proposal for the construction of a new building for the Law Faculty at an estimated cost of Rs.9,82,600/- with a plinth area of 51,870/Sq. ft. As the cost was on the high side, and it was not clear whether such a big building was necessary for the Faculty the matter was discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Law and the University Engineer. It was considered after careful examination of the question that a building with a plinth area of 33,000 Sq.Ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.5,94,000/-, as detailed below, would suffice.

(487)

-369-

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		<u>Floor area</u>
1.	Three Professors Rooms 15'x15x3	675 Sq. Ft.
2.	Five Reader's Rooms 12 X 12x5	720 "
3.	Five Common rooms for teachers. 20 X 30x1	600 "
4.	One Common room for men Students. 40x30x1	1,200 "
5.	One Common room for Women students. 20x30x1	600 "
6.	Seven large lecture rooms for 30 ⁴⁰ students each. 960x7	6720 "
7.	Three B.CL.& M.L. class rooms. 15x12x3	540 "
8.	Three tutorial rooms 20x12x3 0	720 "
9.	One Seminar room 40x15x1	600 "
10.	One office room 40x10x1	400 "
11.	One Dean's room 15x15x1	225 "
12.	One Record Room 10x10x1	100 "
13.	One Store Room 20x20x1	400 "
14.	One Stack room for 30,000 books.	2000 "
15.	One Reading Hall 200x20x1	4000 "
16.	One Library office 20x20x1	400 "
17.	Twenty cubicles for lecturers and research students. <u>10x6x20</u>	1600 "
		<u>21,500 Sq.Ft.</u>

Or say 22,000 Sq.Ft.

Total floor area for the proposed Law Faculty building 22,000 Sq.ft.

Additional Provision for Plinth area at 50% 11,000 Sq.ft.

33,000 Sq.ft.

The cost of the building @ Rs.18/- per Sq.ft. will be Rs.5,94,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders;

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30.1.61.

488

-170-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dt: 9th February, 1961.

Item No. 17 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. on the proposal of the Jadavpur University for improving facilities in the Department of Chemical Engineering and modernising the degree course in Chemical Engineering.

The Jadavpur University submitted to the University Grants Commission a scheme envisaging the re-organisation of the existing facilities of accommodation, equipment and staff of their Chemical Engineering department and also of introducing a few elective subjects over and above those which the department has already got. In the scheme under consideration, the University asked for the following new laboratories:-

1. Process laboratory (Organic & Inorganic Technology.)
2. Instrumentation laboratory.
3. Fuels Technology Laboratory.
4. High Polymer laboratory.
5. Refractory laboratory
6. Fermentation laboratory.

The scheme given above was referred to the All India Council for Technical Education for its recommendations.

The AICTE appointed a visiting Committee which visited the Jadavpur University on the 22nd April, 1960. The Committee's report was later reviewed by the Eastern Regional Committee of the AICTE and finally by the Coordinating Committee which has recommended as follows:-

a) Taking into consideration the usefulness of the additional elective subjects as proposed by the University and particularly considering from the point of view of employment potentiality of chemical engineering graduates, specially trained in these subjects, it appears that there is

489

hardly any necessity of introducing these subjects as elective ones in the Under-graduate course of the chemical engineering department.

b) A general training, however, in High Polymer Technology and Fermentation Technology may be imparted as part of the curricula of Organic Technology. Similarly, a general training of Refractorics may also be imparted through inorganic technology course.

c) The modernisation of the Chemical Engineering department should be carried out so that a fully equipped Process Laboratory, Instrumentation Laboratory and Fuels Laboratory may be set up.

d) For implementing the above recommendations and for improving the facilities of the department of Chemical Technology the following financial assistance may be approved:

I. Non-Recurring

	<u>Total approved cost</u>
	Rs.
i) Building - 11,000 sq.ft.	2,20,000
ii) Equipment	3,00,000
iii) Furniture	24,000
iv) Audio-visual aids	10,000
v) Books, journals, etc.	25,000
	<hr/>
Total N.R.	5,79,000
	<hr/>

II. Recurring (Net ultimate deficit) 20,163 p.a.

If the above recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education are approved, sanction may be accorded to the payment of non-recurring and recurring grants calculated at the rate of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure indicated above to Jadavpur University for the improvement of existing facilities in the department of Chemical Engineering. The grants, if approved, will be paid as and when necessary.

(4/10)

-372-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 9th February, '61.

Additional

Item No: 1 : To consider a proposal received from the Inter-University Board of India that a system of automatic promotion of good teachers be introduced in the Universities and special personal allowance be paid to teachers who have stagnated on the maximum of pay scales.

The Inter-University Board of India have asked for comments of the University Grants Commission on the following resolutions which ^{were} passed at their meeting held on 23/24th February, 1959 at Chandigarh :

(a) "That a system of automatic promotion of good teachers to higher grades even if there be no vacancy in such grades be introduced".

and

(b) "Resolved to recommend to the Universities that any one who has been in any grade other than that of 'professor' on the maximum of the scale for three years or more be considered for the grant of a special personal allowance which allowance may also be graded".

Implementation of proposal (a) is likely to involve considerable expenditure and it may not be possible for the Universities to find additional resources required on this account. Automatic promotion also does not seem to be desirable. The term "good teacher" is rather vague and there is some likelihood of its mis-application.

As regards (b) difficulties are likely to arise in respect of payment of personal allowance 'which may also be graded'. It may be better if Universities have some flexible arrangements (such as creation of a few, supernumerary posts) by which worthy teachers who have reached the maximum of 'the Lecturer's or Reader's scale may be "promoted" to a Readership or Professorship even if the next higher post is not vacant. The proposal can be tried by the Universities, if additional funds are available for this purpose.

The above resolutions of the Inter-University Board are placed before the Commission for consideration.

(4871)

- 373 -

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 9th Feb. '61

Additional

Item No.2 : To consider the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that the recurring grants under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme may be paid on cumulative basis etc.

In connection with the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has raised the following points:

- (i) that loss of fee income due to fall of enrolment which is a direct result of the re-organisation of collegiate education should be taken into account for giving recurring grants ;
- (ii) that the scope of the recurring grant may be extended so as to cover contingent items such as rent, taxes, repairs, upkeep etc; and
- (iii) that the recurring grant may be paid not on annual basis but on a four-year basis so that a college may earn in four years the cumulative ceiling for the four years without regard to the amount spent in any particular year.

As regards (i) it may be stated that the Commission has already widened the scope of the recurring grant under the three-year degree course scheme so as to include the deficit, if any, resulting from fall in enrolment in the colleges (Resolution 35 of meeting dated 11th and 12th February, 1960). The decision has also been communicated to all the State Governments and Vice-Chancellors.

All items mentioned under (ii) do not appear to be a legitimate charge on the 3-year degree course scheme. The Commission does not usually approve of such expenditure as relate to rent, taxes etc. However, there seems to be some justification for including those items which are contingent upon improvement of laboratories, libraries and and teaching in general under the scheme of 3-year degree course. A list of such items may be drawn up in consultation with the Universities concerned.

It may be noted that the First Deshmukh Committee has approved 'contingencies' amounting to

p.t.o.

-374-

(492)

Rs. 2000/-, Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 5,200/- for Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, I.A. & I.Sc. and B.A. & I.Sc. types of colleges respectively, but no amount for contingencies has been provided for B.A.; B.Sc. and B.A.&B.Sc. types of colleges. Ceilings not exceeding Rs. 5000/- may be worked out for these remaining colleges also.

With reference to (iii) the policy followed by the Commission regarding sanction of recurring grant is to make payments on the basis of actual expenditure incurred in a year, subject to the annual ceilings prescribed by the First Deshmukh Committee. In suggesting departure from this practice, the State Government has advanced the argument that it takes at least two years before the scheme can be operated at full swing, with the result that the recurring expenditure on the appointment of additional staff is invariably below the ceiling in the first two years and it exceeds the ceiling in the third and fourth years of the scheme. There seems to be some force in this argument. It may, however be more desirable to fix the cumulative ceilings for successive years, making it possible for a college to earn, in addition to its ceiling in a year, an amount not exceeding the shortfalls during the previous year or years only.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

(443)

-375-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated 9th February, 1961

Addl. Item: 3 To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Govt. (received through the Ministry of Education) for grant to be given to the state Universities in U.P. towards the introduction of the three-year degree course scheme.

While forwarding a copy of letter No. C/5614/XV-40/1957 dated the 18th November, 1960 from the Secretary, Education Department, U.P. regarding introduction of the three-year degree course scheme in the State Universities (copy attached at Appendix I), the Ministry of Education requested the views of the Commission on the proposal contained therein. The U.P. Govt. had proposed to have a three-year degree course after a 12 year school-cum-intermediate course.

2. The Commission at its meeting held on the 17/18th September 1959 approved the scheme and agreed "that in the case of U.P. Universities assistance may be given on a 100% basis for their capital projects (excluding hostels) as the estimated expenditure (Rs.192 lakhs) was not in excess of what the expenses would have been if the normal three-year degree pattern had been accepted by them" (Resolution 19). This decision was communicated to the State Govt. through the Ministry of Education.

3. Later, the U.P. Govt. sent a revised estimate amounting to Rs.437.50 lakh(NR) and Rs.453.84 lakhs (R) for implementation of the scheme and requested 100% assistance towards both non-recurring & recurring expenditure. The Commission considered the scheme at its meeting held on 29/30th June, 1960 (Agenda note enclosed as appendix II) and regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the U.P. Govt.(Resolution No. 38). The decision of the

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376 ✓

494

Commission was intimated to the State Govt.

The Govt. of U.P. has now sent another proposal for introducing the 3 year degree course involving an expenditure of Rs.661.92 lakhs - Rs.322.50 (NR) and 339.42 (R for 5 years) - and has requested that the centre may meet 100% of the non-recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure.

If the revised proposal is accepted, the central share of assistance for the scheme in the State Universities in U.P. will be Rs.491.92 lakhs or say Rs.492.00 lakhs during the 3rd Five Year Plan period. The Commission will be able to meet this expenditure only if the Ministry of Education will find additional funds for the purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

495

Appendix I to Additional
Item No. 3.

Education(C)Department
Vidhan Bhawan,
Lucknow.

D.O.No.C/5814/XV-40/1957

Shri Kehar Singh, I.A.S.,
Sachive to the Government
of Uttar Pradesh.

Dated 18 November 1960

Dear Shri Kirpal,

Please refer to your D.O. No.F.16-45/58.U.4 dated September, 15, 1960 inviting reference to the letter dated December 3, 1959 of Shri K.G. Saiyidain and enquiring whether in the light of the decision of the University Grants

Commission to grant 100% Central assistance for the non-recurring expenditure, the State Government would like to review the position and whether the State Government have any alternative proposals to give effect to the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. It is regretted that a reply to the letter of Shri Saiyidian could not be sent earlier.

2. I am desired to say that the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in this State is a vexed problem. Any final decision in this behalf needed careful consideration of controversial matters, such as repercussions of the scheme on the other stages of education, availability of finances and completion of formalities. The consideration of these matters, some of which are yet to be settled, has taken time. In spite of this the State Government, in February, 1960, in the draft reply to the Parliament Question asked by Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan had indicated that they would be able to implement the scheme, provided the Government of India agreed to meet the entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the scheme.

3. The attitude of the State Government towards the Three Year Degree Course Scheme was clearly stated in the

marginally noted letters of this Government. Since

*1.C/5867/XV-40/1957, dated 14 March 1958
2.C/2608/XV-40/1957, dated 10 June 1959

then the State Government, have, as desired by the Ministry, recalculated the expenditure on the scheme (after excluding the cost on hostels and the two new Universities proposed to be opened at Meerut and Kanpur). The revised estimates as now worked out have come down from Rs. 1400/- lakhs to Rs. 661.92 lakhs for a period of five years. The year-wise phasing of the revised estimates is given below:-

	In Lakhs	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring
1st Year	-	322.50
2nd Year	72.49	-
3rd Year	81.66	-
4th Year	88.95	-
5th Year	96.32	-
	-----	-----
	339.42	322.50

4. The scheme was examined by the Working Group of the Ministry of Education at the end of September, 1960, when the draft Third Five Year Plan of this State was being finalised. It was decided that a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs representing the State Government's share of recurring expenditure on the scheme be provided in the Third Plan, which has been done. The rest of the cost which is to be met by the University Grants Commission, has not been shown in the plan.

5. The State Government had intended to introduce the scheme from July, 1962, provided necessary funds are made available and the preliminaries required for the introduction of the scheme are completed according to the schedule given below:-

- 1960-61 (i) Publicity of the scheme through the press and platform.
- (ii) Amendments in the statutes concerned.
- (iii) Recasting of courses and syllabuses.

The Universities and Degree Colleges will be asked to submit their applications for non-recurring grants directly to the University Grants Commission.

487
13:

-329-

- 1961-62 (i) Non-recurring funds to be provided to the Universities and Degree Colleges by the University Grants Commission.
- (ii) Construction of buildings, extension of libraries, laboratories, etc. and arrangement for necessary equipment.
- (iii) Preparatory work regarding recruitment of staff.
- 1962-63 (i) Admissions for the Three Year Degree Course will be made in July 1962, and the scheme given a start.

Note: The first batch of graduates, with Three-Year Degree Course will come out in 1965, which corresponds to the last year of the Third Five Year Plan.

6. As regards the pattern of Secondary Education, the State Government have already informed the Ministry that they favour the continuance of the existing Four Year Secondary Course. The Educational Panel of the Planning Commission has also considered the 3-year Secondary Course at its meeting held on August 6 and 9, 1960, as an ill-considered compromise and favoured the 4-year Secondary course pattern. It has been recommended that an Expert Committee should be appointed by the Ministry of Education to examine and review the position. It is hoped that the Ministry will be inclined to consider this recommendation favourably and approve the pattern of 4-year Secondary Course, which will solve our problem. The State Government, on their part, are referring the question of re-organization of Education upto the secondary stage to a Committee of Experts whose Chairman has already been announced. The finds and recommendations of this Committee will be fully considered by the State Government, before coming to a final decision on this controversial question. It will take the Committee some time to formulate and submit their recommendations. When they are received, the State Government will consider them. Until the shape and duration of our reorganised Higher Secondary Education is determined it is considered not advisable to introduce the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

p.t.o.

- 480 -

(498)

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Consequently, it is doubtful if the scheme will start with effect from July 1962 as intended. It is possible that there may be some unavoidable delay.

Yours sincerely,
sd. Kehar Singh.

Shri P.N.Kirpal,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

(499)

-381-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix II to
Annual Report No. 3.
Meeting,
29th and 30th June, '60

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

The Commission at its meeting held on the 17/18th September, 1959 (Resolution 19) accepted the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee and agreed that U.P. and Bombay may be allowed to carry out experiments in a different system of reorganisation of the University course. It was noted that U.P. Government's proposal was to have a three year degree course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course and Bombay proposed to have a three year honours course after the Intermediate. It was agreed that in the case of U.P., assistance may be given on a 100% basis for their capital projects (excluding hostels) as the estimated expenditure was not in excess of what the expenses would have been if the normal three year degree pattern had been accepted by them. This decision of the Commission was communicated to the U.P. Government through the Ministry of Education. A copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission in this connection is attached (Annexure-I).

2. The Ministry of Education has now intimated that in connection with a Parliament question they have received a note from the U.P. Government (copy attached Annexure-II) which shows that in view of the increase in the number of Colleges the Government estimate, the order of their requirements for the introduction of the three year degree course scheme is as follows -

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Non-recurring expenditure (excluding hostels)	- Rs. 437.50 lakhs
Recurring expenditure @ Rs. 113.46 lakhs per annum for four years.	- Rs. 453.84 lakhs
Total	- Rs. 891.34 lakhs

3. The State Government consider that a scheme of this magnitude can hardly be accommodated within a ceiling of Rs. 35 crores for educational development proposed for the third Plan, without detriment to other education programmes, particularly at the primary level where the pressure for introduction of free and compulsory education for the age group 6-11 is irresistible. The State Government have, therefore, informed that in order to introduce the three year degree course scheme they would require 100% central assistance not only in respect of the non-recurring expenditure but also towards the recurring expenditure.

4. The Ministry of Education has requested that the proposal made by the State Government may be placed before the Commission for consideration, as the Commission is now wholly responsible for the implementation of the three year degree course scheme.

5. The original and revised estimates submitted by the U.P. Government for introducing the three year degree course are as under -

<u>Original estimates for 20 post-graduate and 80 degree colleges.</u>	<u>Revised estimates for 100 post-graduate and 100 degree colleges.</u>
i) Non-recurring expenditure (excluding Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels) - Rs. 192.00 lakhs	i) Non-recurring expenditure (excluding Rs. 415.00 lakhs for hostels) - Rs. 437.50 lakhs.
ii) Recurring expenditure @ Rs. 47.00 lakhs per annum for 4 yearsRs.188.00 lakhs	ii) Non-recurring expenditure @ Rs. 113.46 lakhs per annum for 4 yearsRs. 453.84 lakhs
Total Rs. 380.00 lakhs	Total Rs. 891.34 lakhs

501

-383-

6. As the resources of the University Grants Commission are limited and it is not clear whether additional funds will be placed at its disposal for implementation of the three year degree course scheme, it is doubtful whether the Commission can agree to the revised proposal of the U.P. Government.

7. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

502

- 384 -

Annexure 1 to item No. 3A

Annexure of the 35th meeting 29/30.6.60

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting

17th/18th September, 1959.

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

The Ministry of Education forwarded to the UGC in May, 1959, a copy of the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee with the request that -

- i) In pursuance of recommendation No.2 of the Committee, the Commission should convene a seminar of the representatives of different Universities to discuss the nature and scope of the integrated Three Year Pass and Honours Courses to be introduced in different Universities;
- ii) the question of persuading the Bombay University to agree to the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in pursuance of recommendation No.3 of the Committee might be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry of Education on the subject was enclosed - Appendix I);
- iii) the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow referred to in recommendation 4 of the Committee was not peculiar to these Universities but was a national problem and should, therefore, be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry for this item was enclosed - Appendix II).

2. These matters were placed before the Commission together with the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee at its meeting held on the 18th June, 1959 (Suppl. Item 5 - Annexure I). The Commission postponed the consideration of the item to the next meeting.

3. The Ministry of Education has in the meantime forwarded to the Commission the following further papers for its consideration -

- iv) An extract from the proceedings of the 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at Madras on the 15th and 16th January, 1959, generally supporting the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee (Annexure 2);

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285-

503

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- v) A copy of the UP Government's letter containing their views on recommendation No.5 of the Committee's report regarding the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Universities and Colleges of the State (Annexure 3).
4. As regards (i) steps may be taken by the Commission to hold, as early as possible, a seminar of University representatives to consider the academic problems consequent upon the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, with particular reference to the nature and scope of the syllabus, the purpose of the pre-University or Higher Secondary course, problems arising from any change of medium of instruction at the under-graduate stage, and the desirability of having an Honours course apart from the Pass course.
5. With regard to (ii) it is for consideration whether the Bombay University should be persuaded to fall in line with the other Universities in introducing the Three Year Degree Course, since it is desirable to encourage experimentation at least in one University in regard to the introduction of an Honours course after a two year Intermediate course.
6. Regarding (iii) there does not seem to be any simple solution for the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities. One of the remedies may consist in Universities and Colleges limiting admissions only to those students who are likely to benefit from higher education by holding entrance tests or aptitude tests for determining their suitability. It may also be necessary to increase the number of multi-purpose schools, poly-technics and other such institutions capable of absorbing the overflow from the Colleges and providing alternative channels of training for gainful employment. Non-insistance on a University diploma or degree for certain types of jobs in Government and business concerns may be another step in the direction of reducing numbers in

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54

- 386 -

Universities and Colleges.

7. With reference to (v), it may be noted that the U.P. Government have expressed their willingness to introduce the Three Year Degree Course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course provided that the Central Government will meet the full non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.10 crores during 1959-61 estimated by the State Government. It is, however, not clear from the U.P. Government's letter whether they expect the Central Government to meet 50% of the recurring expenditure also.

8. The Second Deshmukh Committee had recommended that "while recasting the proposals financial estimates should be based on the normal formula of assistance applicable for the Three Year Degree Course during the current Plan as recommended by the First Deshmukh Committee". The U.P. Government have, however, assessed the cost of the scheme on a different basis and also included a sum of Rs.1.09 crores for hostels. Since provision for hostels is not envisaged in the Three Year Degree Course scheme, the non-recurring expenditure that will actually be required for the improvement of the academic facilities in 100 post-graduate and degree colleges and in the 3 unitary Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur will be in the region of Rs.1.92 crores against the non-recurring expenditure of about 2.40 crores on the basis of the estimates made by the Deshmukh Committee for different types of Colleges to be shared by the Central Government at 50% or Rs.1.20 crores. The extra expenditure involved, if 100% assistance is to be given to the Universities and Colleges in UP, will be, on the calculation of the State Government, Rs.72 lakhs.

9. The recurring expenditure on account of the Three Year Degree Course is estimated by the UP Government

387

505

at Rs. 47 lakhs per annum or Rs.1.88 crores for the four year period during which assistance will be made available for improvement of staff etc. According to the Deshmukh Committee's recommendations the cost will be about Rs.1.27 crores for the same period.

10. Since there are several advantages in bringing the Universities and Colleges in UP also into conformity with the Three Year pattern of collegiate education, it may be necessary to agree to meet 100% of the non-recurring expenditure of Rs.1.92 crores as calculated by the State Government for this purpose.

11. These matters are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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-388-

Annexure II to Item: 58

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

A note on the question of introduction of the
Three Year Degree Course in Uttar Pradesh.

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The Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee, known as the First Deshmukh Committee, appointed in pursuance of the recommendation of the Education Ministers' Conference held in September, 1956 to work out the estimates of expenditure on the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, had taken particular notice of the special problem of Uttar Pradesh and had stated as follows:-

" So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the pattern of higher education prevailing there is different from that obtaining anywhere else in India in many respects. First, the Intermediate education is under the control of a Board which also controls High School Education. All the colleges are part of High School in the sense that School and College classes are held in the same premises. The number of such colleges is very large, e.g., there are today 862 Intermediate Colleges of this type. There are no Intermediate colleges with two classes only, which is the rule in all the other States that have got Intermediate colleges. Accordingly, the question of upgrading Intermediate colleges in U.P. is tantamount to starting new Degree Colleges. According to the estimates given by the U.P. Government's representative on the Committee, the cost of introducing the proposed reform in U.P. will be colossal. While appreciating the complicated nature of the problem posed by U.P., the Committee is of the view that the expenditure involved should not be beyond the resources of the State Government and recommends that the estimates prepared by the State Government should be examined by the Ministry of Education in the first instance. It was agreed that 100 of 250 Intermediate colleges to be upgraded, should be taken from Uttar Pradesh.

507

2. The special problem of U.P. was further referred to the Second Deshmukh Committee which was appointed to go into the special difficulties in certain universities in some States in implementing the recommendations of the First Deshmukh Committee and to report on the best methods of implementing these recommendations. The Uttar Pradesh Government in a memorandum submitted to the Second Deshmukh Committee stated that the State Government was agreeable to the principle to the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course without disturbing the existing pattern of Secondary Education in that State i.e. two years of High School followed by two years of Intermediate. But it will not be possible for them to carry out this reform unless the Central Government agreed to provide hundred per cent central assistance on account of the non-recurring expenditure involved in the implementation of the Scheme. The Second Deshmukh Committee after discussing the various aspects of the problem of U.P. reported as follows:-

"The Committee recommend that while on educational grounds the proposal of the U.P. Government to have the Three-Year Degree Course after the Intermediate Examination can be supported, U.P. Government may consider examining the other aspects such as, expenditure involved for the parents by the addition of one year, equivalence of Intermediate examination by other Universities, revised financial implications, etc. The proposed phased programme of the U.P. Government commended itself to the Committee."

3. The recommendation of the Second Deshmukh Committee was referred to the U.P. Government. The State Government were requested to send their revised proposals in the light of the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee. The State Government in their revised proposals agreed to introduce the

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-290

Scheme after the present Intermediate stage - the terminal stage of Secondary Education in that State - but reiterated that it will not be possible for them to implement the Scheme, unless hundred per cent central assistance was given for the non-recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 301.00 lakhs (including Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels). Normally, only 50% of the expenditure is given as central assistance but the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, agreed to the proposal of the U.P. Government to introduce the Three-Year Degree Course after the present Intermediate stage in that State and to give hundred per cent Central assistance on account of non-recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 192.00 lakhs (excluding Rs. 109.00 lakhs on account of the cost of hostels which was outside the purview of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme). The requirements of the State Government for hostels could be covered under the Central Scheme of "Loans for construction of hostels" or under the University Grants Commission Scheme of "Grants for construction of hostels" (50% for Boys' Hostels and 75% for Girls' Hostels). The decision of the Government of India was communicated to the State Government on the 3rd December, 1959 and the State Government were requested to implement the Scheme and to let us know when they actually propose to introduce the Scheme in the State Universities.

4. The State Government have now sent a reply saying that in order to implement the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme they would need central assistance amounting to about Rs. 14.00 crores for meeting the entire non-recurring and recurring expenditure involved. They have explained that their original estimates were calculated on the basis of 20 Post-Graduate Colleges (without Intermediate classes), and 80 Degree Colleges (with Intermediate classes), but in view of the increase in the number of colleges at the rate of 20 to 25 every year to meet the growing demand for higher education it is expected that by

509

-4-

1961-62 there will be about 100 Post-Graduate Colleges (without Intermediate classes) and 100 Degree Colleges (with Intermediate classes). It will, therefore, be necessary to revise the original estimates so as to make the necessary provision for the 200 Colleges in question to implement the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. A comparison of the original and revised estimates sent by the U.P. Government is made below:

<u>ORIGINAL ESTIMATES FOR 20 POST-GRADUATE AND 80 DEGREE COLLEGES.</u>	<u>REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 100 POST-GRADUATE AND 100 DEGREE COLLEGES.</u>
1. Non-recurring expenditure (including Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels).... Rs. 301.00 lakhs.	1. Non-recurring expenditure (including Rs. 415.00 lakhs for hostels)...Rs. 852.50 lakhs.
2. Recurring expenditure per annum (This is given for a period of 4 years under the Scheme).... Rs. 47.00 lakhs.	2. Recurring expenditure per annum (This is given for a period of 4 years under the Scheme)....Rs. 113.46 lakhs.

It will thus be seen that excluding the cost of hostels, which are outside the purview of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme and can be covered by other schemes as explained in para 3 above, the non-recurring expenditure now demanded by the U.P. Government is Rs. 437.30 lakhs (Rs. 852.50 lakhs - Rs. 415.00 lakhs) against the original demand of Rs. 192.00 lakhs (Rs. 301.00 lakhs - Rs. 109.00 lakhs). Apart from requiring 100 per cent central assistance on account of non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 437.00 lakhs, the State Government have demanded 100 per cent central assistance on account of recurring expenditure as well which amounts to another Rs. 453.84 lakhs. Thus a total central grant of Rs. 891.84 lakhs is demanded by the State Government for the entire expenditure on the implementation of the Scheme as against the original demand of Rs. 192.00 lakhs. The new demands made by the U.P. Government are being referred to the University Grants Commission for consideration, as the Commission is now wholly responsible for the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

5/10

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting:

9th February, 1961

Additional Item 4: To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for a grant towards the University Students' Union building.

The University of Delhi raised a fund of Rs. 42,741/- to commemorate the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The University wants to utilize this amount towards the construction of a building for the use of the Delhi University Students' Union to be named as Maulana Azad Memorial Union building.

2. As the activities of the University Students' Union are now conducted in temporary buildings which were adapted to meet the urgent needs of the Union, Delhi University has proposed the construction of a building at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2.00 lakhs. At present the University has made a request for a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purpose. It has been suggested that this sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh along with the collection of Rs. 42,741/- might enable them to construct the major part of the building. Subsequent additions might be made with future collections. The University has agreed to allot a site in the campus for the building.

3. As the University Students' Unions, conducted on right lines, play an important role in the corporate life and activities of students and provide a forum for the establishment and maintenance of good relationship amongst students, teachers and the intelligentsia of the locality, it is desirable that the University of Delhi which is situated in the capital of India may have a good building for the activities of the Students' Union. But it is necessary to consider whether Union buildings should be

(511)

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subsidised by the University Grants Commission or should be built wholly with funds raised by the students.

4. The naming of a building constructed with substantial contribution from the University Grants Commission after an individual may raise problems. Whether a University Union building named after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be a fitting memorial of the late Maulana Sahib is a delicate point. The Maulana has already got more than one building for cultural activities named after him in Delhi, e.g., the Azad Bhavan to accommodate the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, the Maulana Azad Medical College, etc. There was also a proposal to construct a memorial building over the tomb of the Maulana near Jama Masjid. If the sum of Rs.1.00 lakh requested by the Delhi University from the University Grants Commission for the building of the University Union is granted it may be best not to name the whole building, but only a part of it after Maulana Azad. Since the University of Delhi collected a sum of Rs.42,741/- on account of the Azad Memorial Fund, one of the main rooms of the building, e.g., the room meant for the library and reading room, etc., may be called Maulana Azad Memorial Hall.

5. If a grant is made to Delhi University for this purpose similar requests from other universities will arise. Such requests of other Universities particularly of the State Universities will raise problems regarding the basis on which assistance may be given towards such projects.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

(512)

-244-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 9th Feb. 1961

Additional
Item No. 5 : To consider the proposal of some Universities
for financial assistance towards the revision
of salary scales of University Medical
officers

At its meeting held on 17/18th September, 1960 the U.G.C. agreed to extend the benefit of revision of salary scales of whole-time Medical Officers, borne on the staff of the colleges to look after the health and general welfare of the students and also agreed to treat them as senior members of the teaching staff for purposes of salary revision. The Commission also suggested the duties which may be performed by the Medical Officers (Annexure 'A').

The Universities of Annamalai and Osmania have requested the Commission to give financial assistance for revising the salary scales of their resident Medical Officers who look after the medical requirements of the students and staff in the University campus. A similar request has also been received from Nagpur University in respect of its Medical Officer.

If the proposal is accepted, the Medical Officers of Universities may be treated as members of their academic staff and given the benefit of the Commission's scheme of salary revision by placing them in the revised grades which correspond to their existing scales of pay and the increased expenditure on this account shared between the Commission and the University/State Government in the usual way - viz. 80:20.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

519

-395-

University Grants Commission
Old Mill Road, New Delhi

Meeting
9th February, 1961.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO ADDITIONAL ITEM NO.5.

- a) Conduct a thorough examination of every student at the beginning of every academic year and to record its results;
- b) Watch and note his progress at least once during the academic year, preferably at the end of the second term;
- c) In cases where any defects have been brought to light to follow them up so that remedial measures may be taken either by the parents or by admission into a hospital;
- d) Inspect the colleges and its surroundings and to see that proper standards of sanitation are maintained; that where canteens are provided, the kitchens and water-supply are kept in proper condition;
- e) Attend on resident students and staff in case of illness;
- f) Look after the sanitation of the hostels, and particularly the kitchens, bathrooms and sanitary conveniences;
- g) Be present in the college every day during a fixed period either in the afternoon or forenoon in order that students may easily consult him;
- h) Advise the Physical Director in regard to the exercises suitable for different students and where necessary to recommend exemption;
- i) Arrange for admission to a hospital in cases of serious illness of students, and to see that they are properly looked after;
- j) Maintain a dispensary wherever feasible and to secure medical stores for students on a co-operative basis.
- k) Conduct classes in First Aid and Ambulance work and where necessary to teach subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene either as part of the curriculum of studies in the college or as an extra curricular activity for such students as wish to learn them.