



Confidential.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 36th meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 7th of February, 1962:

The following were present:-

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|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Prof. D S. Kothari.    | Chairman.  |
| 2. Shri D.C. Pavate.      | Member.    |
| 3. Prof. A.R. Wadia.      | "          |
| 4. Dewan Anand Kumar.     | "          |
| 5. Shri P.H. Kirpal.      | "          |
| 6. Shri S. Rhoothalingam. | "          |
| 7. Shri Samuel Mathai.    | Secretary. |

Secretariat:

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shri N.N. Tengar.  | Asstt. Secretary |
| 2. Dr. R.D. Laroia.   | D.O. (S)         |
| 3. Dr. P.J. Philip.   | D.O. (H)         |
| 4. Shri R.K. Chhabra. | Ad.O.            |

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. A.C. Joshi, Pt. H.N. Kunzru and Shri S.R. Das.

Before the formal business of the meeting began, the Chairman recalled the services to the University Grants Commission, and to education generally, of the late Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, and as a token of their respect to the memory of the departed colleague, the members of the Commission stood in silence for a minute.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 6th December, 1961.

The minutes of the 35th meeting of the Commission held on the 6th December 1961, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

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

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 6th December 1961.

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

~~Not enclosed.~~

Item 4: To receive a report regarding the decision taken on the revised scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee set by the Commission

The Commission approved the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee set up for the purpose of revising the scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities from 1.7.1959.

Item 5: To receive a report regarding the action taken by various universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the endowments required from private colleges prior to affiliation.

The Commission noted the position with regard to the initial conditions required of private colleges prior to their affiliation as supplied by the various universities, and resolved that when information from the universities was received, it may be desirable to have the entire question discussed at a conference of Vice-Chancellors.

In this connection the Chairman also pointed out that since 90 per cent of the deficit of the colleges in Delhi was met by the Commission, it might be desirable for the University Grants Commission in the interest of educational improvement to secure an adequate representation of academic/university people on the governing bodies of these colleges.

Item 6: To receive a report regarding the starting of new courses in the colleges of Delhi University.

The Commission noted that the Kirori Mal College had been permitted to provide Hindi as an elective subject in the B.A.(Pass) course with effect from 1962-63. This was approved. With regard to the proposal to start the M.A. classes in History and Political Science in <sup>the</sup> S.G.T.B. College, the Commission desired that the Chairman may have further discussion with the University.

Item 7: To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Post-graduate Hostel for Visva-Bharati.

The Commission was of the view that the revised estimates for the construction of the post-graduate hostel at Visva-Bharati were somewhat excessive and desired that efforts should be made to see if the plans could be revised so as to bring down the cost.

Item 8: To consider the proposal of the Vikram University for the construction of Women's Hostel.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Vikram University for the Women's Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs.3,46,330/- on the usual sharing basis.

Item 9: To consider a reference from the Banaras Hindu University regarding payment of an annual grant by the University to the Indian Council of World Affairs for Research and Documentation work.

The Commission was of the view that while universities may become members of learned societies and pay for any ~~part~~ <sup>particular service</sup> from the membership fee, it was not desirable for universities to make general-purpose grants to such bodies. The Commission was of the view that it was desirable that grants ultimately derived from government sources should normally be paid from one central source.

Item 10: To consider a request from the Banaras Hindu University for the creation of the posts of Instructors and a Superintendent for Physical Training.

The Commission while fully appreciating the importance of "physical training", was of the view that at the university stage it was not necessary, nor perhaps desirable, to make (by rules) such training compulsory; but the university should provide facilities for physical training and appoint one or more persons as coaches for this purpose. The Commission, therefore, desired that the Banaras Hindu University may be asked to submit fresh proposals.

Item 11: To consider the question of construction of Gandhi Bhavans in the Aligarh Muslim University and Jammu & Kashmir University.

The Commission agreed to the construction of Gandhi Bhavans in the Aligarh Muslim University and Jammu &

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Kashmir University on the usual basis.

Item 12: To consider a reference from Delhi University regarding the starting of a new co-educational college in Delhi from the academic year 1962-63 by Jhyam Lal Charitable Trust.

This item was withdrawn.

Item 13: To consider a reference from Delhi University regarding transfer of teaching of B.Sc. (Group B) to colleges.

The Commission desired that the matter should be further examined and agreed that in the meantime for 1962 the present arrangement would continue.

Item 14: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding recognition of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi to be deemed as a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

The Commission was of the view that it would be desirable that any proposal (before Government) regarding the giving of university status, whether by legislation or under the UGC Act, to any institution should in the first instance be referred to the U.G.C. for examination and a report. In the present instance, it was noted that a Committee appointed by the Government had already examined the question relating to Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi. The Commission, considering the report of the Committee resolved that as the institution appeared suitable to be deemed to be a university, a special committee be appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the details regarding organisation etc. of the institution and the courses conducted by it and to make recommendations regarding conditions etc. which should be satisfied before the relevant notification is issued by the Government.

Item 15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education to declare the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, to be deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.

The Commission was of the view that the Institute appeared suitable for being "deemed a university" and resolved that a Committee be appointed as described under item 14.

Item 16: To consider the replies of the universities on the suggestions of the Commission with regard to holding of Extension Lectures in the universities on the co-operative movement.

The Commission was of the view that while the universities may do whatever was practicable in the light of the latest development in the field of co-operation, the U.G.C. was unable to make any grants for this purpose.

Item 17: To consider a proposal received from the Embassy of United States of America through the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the establishment of Chairs in American Studies in Indian Universities under the PL 480 Scheme.

The Commission welcomed the proposal for setting up Chairs in American Studies in Indian Universities, and noted that in the first instance three such Chairs would be established at the Universities of Bombay, Jadavpur and Osmania. The Commission also noted that in the first instance American professors would be appointed to these Chairs and funds for this purpose would be available from P.L. 480 funds for a period of three years. The Commission however, was of the view that it would be good to ensure at the very start that these Chairs were established for period of about 10 years in the first instance instead of the three years proposed.

Item 18: To further consider the question of revision of salary scales of library staff in universities and colleges.

The Commission accepted the proposal that the revised grades of pay for the Library Staff may be applicable to existing staff who do not have the qualifications laid down provided that the university or college is satisfied that their experience and the quality of their work justify their being placed in the revised scale. In the case of new appointments, the Commission desired that the qualifications laid down should be insisted upon.

Item 19: To consider requests of the universities of Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona for strengthening the staff in their Departments of Linguistics by the addition of two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetic or Linguistic Geography.

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The Commission approved the creation of teaching posts in the subjects of Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetic or Linguistic Geography in the universities of Agra, Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona. The Commission agreed that the universities of Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona may be permitted to appoint a Reader instead of a Lecturer in one of the four parts if they so desire.

Item 20: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for starting (i) Part-time courses in Business Management and (ii) Part-time or full-time courses on Slab-System for Industrial Management at Motilal Nehru Institute of Business Research and Administration - Allahabad University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for starting part-time or full-time courses on Slab-System for Industrial Management at Motilal Nehru Institute of Business Research and Administration, Allahabad and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary :-

Non-recurring

i) Building Rs. 1,17,000

ii) Equipment, Library & Furniture. Rs. 54,250

Total N.R. Rs. 1,71,250

Recurring

Rs. 75,000 p.a. for a period of five years.

Item 21: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the development of High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla - Utkal University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary :-

i) Building. Rs. 10,000

ii) Equipment. Rs. 28,500

Rs. 38,500

Item 22: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of following universities for development of Higher Education (Humanities & Science) and research during the Third Five Year Plan :

1. Allahabad 2. Andhra 3. Gorakhpur 4. Karnatak
5. Lucknow 6. Mysore 7. Poona 8. Saugar.

Item 23: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to assess the requirements of the Saugar University for the development of the Department of Applied Geology during the Third Five Year Plan (consideration of this item was postponed in the last meeting).

Item 24: To consider the question of sanction of grants to the Panjab University for development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during Third Five Year Plan (consideration of this item was postponed in the last meeting).

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committees and generally approved the allocation of funds for development purposes (including the spill-over from the Second Plan) of the following universities, as given in Appendix III.

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|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Allahabad | 2. Andhra   | 3. Gorakhpur | 4. Karnatak |
| 5. Lucknow   | 6. Mysore   | 7. Poona     | 8. Saugar   |
| 9. Utkal     | 10. Punjab. |              |             |

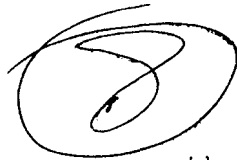
The Commission, however, made the following observations:-

1. It would be desirable to further examine (keeping in view the difficulty regarding the availability of adequately qualified persons) the recommendations regarding creation of professorships. The Commission thought that it would be desirable to appoint Lecturers and give them the necessary experience so that they may qualify to become Professors or Readers later.
2. Ordinarily it is desirable not to separate Applied Geology into a distinct department. Both the theoretical and Applied aspects of Geology are better studied together. The requirements of Saugar University will therefore need further consideration.
3. The requirements of the universities for hostels and staff quarters, may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item 25: To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University to exempt it from the payment of its share of Rs.4,37,582/- towards the construction of the Physics Laboratory Buildings and for an additional grant of Rs.3,70,225/-.

The Commission desired that a Committee representing the U.G.C., the Finance Ministry and the Education Ministry be appointed to go into the history of this case and make a report on the situation.

Item 26: To report the progress made by the various Review Committees appointed by the Commission on Science Humanities and Social Sciences.



The Commission noted the progress that had been made by the Review Committees and commended the work that had already been done. The Commission desired that reports of all the Review Committees should be finalized as early as possible. The Commission thought that if a Review Committee had been in existence for over three years and had not yet prepared its report, it may be desirable to reconstitute it. The Commission also desired that a complete report of the progress of work done by the Review Committees should be submitted periodically.

Item 27: To consider the revised report of the Examination Reforms Committee.

The Commission accepted the revised report of the Examination Reforms Committee and desired that the report should be printed after any comments from the members had been received. The members agreed to send their comments if any, within two weeks.

Arising out of this, the Commission thought that it would be desirable for the Commission to have periodic studies of university matters printed, and such reports would be useful to the public be put out as priced publications.

The Commission also thought that it would be a good practice if newly appointed Professors, at least in the posts assisted by the Commission, began their professional work with inaugural addresses which could be printed by the university concerned.

Item 28: To receive a note on the present position in Universities regarding the Contributory Provident Fund or Gratuity-cum-Pension schemes in respect of their Teaching staff.

The Commission noted the different practices adopted by the universities in the matter of contributory provident fund. The Commission was of the view that the rate of contribution to the provident fund should not be less than  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  in any case. The Commission desired that this be brought to the notice of the universities whose rates of



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provident fund were lower. The Commission also agreed that persons on probation should be entitled to contributory provident fund and that on confirmation the institutions should also put in their contribution with retrospective effect. The Commission thought that it would be desirable to examine the possibility of setting up a scheme of annuity or insurance for university and college teachers and desired that this matter be studied and brought before the Commission at a later date.

Item 29: To receive a report of the views of the universities regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in colleges and universities to physically handicapped individuals.

The Commission noted the replies received from the universities regarding the provision of special facilities for physically handicapped students.

Item 30: To consider a reference received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding deterioration of standards in private Agricultural Colleges and the setting up of an Accreditation Body for Agricultural and Veterinary colleges in order to raise their standards.

The Commission was of the view that as it is the statutory responsibility of the Commission to maintain standards in universities and colleges, it would be best if the Commission itself undertook the necessary investigation to secure proper standards in Agricultural education. The Commission desired that the Education Ministry may discuss this matter further with the Agricultural Ministry.

Item 31: To consider :

- (a) a suggestion that all University Institutions should set aside a certain percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country;
- (b) another suggestion that the universities/colleges should encourage the admission of deserving students from other states by giving scholarships.

The Commission thought that while it was certainly desirable and necessary that every university should make its admissions on the basis of merit and encourage student from other regions coming into them, it did not seem practicable to ask that every university should have special

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scholarships for students from outside.

Item 32: To consider the draft Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for 1960-61.

The members of the Commission agreed to send in their comments on the draft Annual Report for 1960-61 by the 20th of February and it was agreed that the report thereafter be finalized and submitted to the Central Government as required. (The Commission desired that the Report for the year 1961-62 should be submitted by the due date.)

Item 33: Regularisation of journeys by staff car from or to residences of the officers of the U.G.C. prior to 4.12.1958.

The Commission accorded their post-facto approval to treat on duty the journeys of officers of University Grants Commission from or to their residences during the period prior to 4.12.1958 from which date the staff car rules were introduced after approval by the Commission in their meeting on 4.12.1958. This has been done at the instance of the A.G.C.R. who had desired that special orders of the Commission may be obtained to regularise these journeys.

Item 34: To note the date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the University Grants Commission would be held in New Delhi on the 7th March 1961.

Addl. Item 1: To consider a proposal of the Rajasthan University for construction of additional hostels.

The Commission desired that the Visiting Committee for Rajasthan University may examine their need for hostels also and that thereafter the proposal of the university may be considered along with proposals of other universities for hostels.

Addl. Item 2: To re-consider the question of the scale of pay of five Demonstrators of the College of Medical Sciences who are permanent Lecturers in the Ayurvedic College at Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission agreed that as a special case the five Lecturers of the Ayurvedic College of Banaras Hindu University who would now be appointed as Demonstrators

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in the College of Medical Sciences be permitted to be placed on the scale of Rs.400-800.

Addl. Item 3: Request from Visva-Bharati for grants for organising full-fledged Science Faculty teaching upto Honours level in major science subjects.

The Commission desired that the question of the starting of Honours courses in Science in Visva-Bharati be further discussed with the Vice-Chancellor.

Sd/-  
(SAMUEL MATHAI)  
SECRETARY

Sd/-  
( D.S. KOTHARI )  
CHAIRMAN.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX I to U.G.C. Minutes

Dated : 7-2-62.

Report on the action  
taken on certain matters.

1. Delhi University Constituent Colleges -  
Transfer of B.Sc. Teaching to Colleges -  
Basis of payment of grant.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 17th and 18th September, 1959 considered the proposal of Delhi University to transfer the B.Sc. (Pass) Group A teaching to the Constituent Colleges and while approving the proposal in principle authorised the Chairman to make grants as might be necessary. After considering the estimates prepared by the Dean Faculty of Science of the Delhi University and the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, the Chairman sanctioned the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1,50,000/- to each College against an estimated expenditure of Rs.1,81,700/- for the construction of Laboratory Building including fittings and furniture. While approving the payment of grant of Rs.1,50,000/- it was not laid down that the grant of Rs.1,50,000/- would be subject to the condition that a minimum expenditure of Rs.1,81,700/- is incurred by each College and that if the expenditure was less, the grant would be reduced pro-rata. It has now been

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decided that the colleges which started or may start teaching B.Sc. (Pass) Group 'A' may be given a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000/- provided their actual expenditure is not less than Rs. 1,50,000/- and there has been no sacrifice of standards merely in the interests of economy.

2. Indraprastha College - Payment of grant for the repair of Boundary Wall.

On a request received from the Principal, Indraprastha College for Women, a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,261/- on 50:50 basis was sanctioned for repairs to the boundary wall of the College which was eroded during rains.

3. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College - Purchase of furniture for Biology Laboratory.

The S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, which is at present housed in the building of Khalsa Higher Secondary School had a combined Biology Laboratory with the School. Delhi University did not consider this arrangement to be satisfactory and desired that the College should have a separate Laboratory of its own. The College authorities requested for the permission of the Commission to incur an expenditure of Rs. 3,000/- over the purchase of practical tables and other fittings. The expenditure was approved for payment of grant on 50:50 basis.

4. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College - Payment of Non-recurring grant for purchase of Library Books.

The authorities of the S.G.T.B. Khalsa College approached the Commission with a request to approve

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an expenditure of Rs.3,000/- for purchase of books on English and Economics, in addition to the normal expenditure on the College for purchase of Library Books. The additional expenditure was necessitated because of the introduction of some new options in Economics and to provide reference books of English. Payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1,500/- or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less was approved.

3. Delhi University Constituent Colleges -  
Bases of grant to newly established  
Colleges.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 6th December, 1961, approved the request of the Committee appointed to lay down the items of income and expenditure to be treated as approved for purposes of determining the maintenance grant of the Colleges of the Delhi University. Subsequently it was also considered necessary to lay down the basis for payment of grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture, Library Books, Equipments, for the college office and Scientific equipments to new Colleges which may come into existence in future. After considering the whole matter the following basis of payment of grant for the above purposes have been approved :-

i) Building including fittings or built in furniture e.g. almirahs etc.

Commission's assistance on 50:50 basis will be restricted to the area approved by the Commission for the purpose. For construction of

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Laboratories including fittings and furniture for B.Sc. (Pass) Group 'A', a grant not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs will be paid by the Commission subject to usual conditions regarding areas and standards being complied with.

ii) Library Books:

Apart from the normal expenditure equivalent to Rs.10/- per student on roll subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- in addition to the actual fees collected by a college as Library and Reading room fees, the expenditure recommended by the Committees appointed by the Delhi University for the starting of a College or introduction of new subjects in a College to be treated as approved expenditure for payment of grant on 50:50 basis.

iii) Equipment and Books for Science classes:

A grant not exceeding Rs.50,000/- will be paid to colleges for starting B.Sc. (Pass) classes in Group 'A' subject to actual expenditure of the above amount..

iv) Furniture and equipment not included elsewhere

An expenditure not exceeding Rs.20,000/- to be treated as approved for payment of grant <sup>on</sup> 50:50 basis.

6. Indian School of International Studies -  
Creation of two posts of Readers.

On a request a request received from the

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Director, Indian School of International Studies, the Chairman approved the creation of two posts of Readers - one each for the Departments of Central Asian History and institutions and of International Relations. The creation of these posts was necessitated by the fact that work in the two Departments was increasing and the Director who was himself acting as Head of the two Departments finds it not possible to continue to discharge these duties in addition to increasing administrative responsibilities as Director of the Indian School of International Studies.

7. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Grant for extension to the men and women students hostels.

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On a request received from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Chairman agreed in November, 1959 to the extension of the students' Hostel (men and women students) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,75,000/- (excluding the cost of furniture). Later in April, 1961 the Institute revised the plans and estimates and requested the Commission for approval and sanction of a further additional grant of Rs. 37,600/- being the excess expenditure over the original estimates for the Building portion of the hostels of the Institute. The Institute had also stated that the excess expenditure was due to the rise in cost of steel and cement required for the works and also due to a small increase in plinth area.

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In the circumstances explained by the Institute payment of an additional grant of Rs. 37,600/- to the Institute was sanctioned.

Payment of a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 36,000/- has also been sanctioned to the Institute for furniture for the above Hostels made up of Rs. 24,800/- for 124 students @ Rs. 200/- per student and Rs. 11,200/- for furniture required for dining Hall and 11 chests of drawers for the women students portion.

The total <sup>approved</sup> cost of the scheme will thus be Rs. 5,48,600/- as under :-

Building (as now revised)	5,12,600/-
Furniture	36,000/-
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	5,48,600/-
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8. Kurukshetra University - Establishment of Health Centre.

In April, 1958 all the Universities were informed that the Commission generally approved the Scheme for providing student Health Centres where they did not exist and that the normal basis of assistance by the University Grants Commission in this connection will be Rs. 50,000/- for a student population of 5,000 and Rs. 1,00,000/- for a student population of 10,000. On a request received from the Kurukshetra University in November, 1961 the proposal for the construction of a health Centre at Kurukshetra University has been agreed to as

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in the case of the other small Universities, the assistance from University Grants Commission being limited to Rs.50,000/- for both building and equipment together.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

9. Visva-Bharati - Construction of Godown.

The Visva Bharati University submitted a proposal to construction a godown of a prefabricated tabular structure at an estimated cost of Rs.25,000/- for storing cement. The proposal of the University has been sanctioned at a cost not exceeding Rs.25,000/-.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

10. Visva-Bharati - Construction of International House.

The Commission in their meeting dated 6.9.61 agreed that a grant not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs may be paid to the Visva Bharati for the construction of the International House. The University had originally sent preliminary estimate of cost amounting to Rs.5,91,952/- (including the departmental charges of Rs.52,500/-) the building cost of the project would therefore, have been Rs.5,39,452/-.

The University has been able to secure assistance amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the above project and the balance not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs will be paid by the University Grants Commission.

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11. Banaras Hindu University - College of Medical Sciences - Payment of grant for.

The Commission in their meeting held on 20th March, 1961 vide Resolution No.14 accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the establishment of a College of Medical Sciences at Banaras Hindu University at an estimated non-recurring cost of Rs.1,18,00,000/- and recurring expenditure excluding staff Rs.5,00,000/- p.a.

Against this sanction a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- has so far been paid to the Banaras Hindu University as detailed below :-

a)Equipment including Library Books.	Rs. 8,00,000/-
b)Salary of staff and maintenance.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
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	Rs. 10,00,000/-
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12. Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities - Block grant for 1961-62 - Payment of an Additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively as an 'on account' grant.

Due to the revision of salary scales of both the teaching and non-teaching staff (from 1.4.61 for the first and July 59 for the second) in the Central Universities the expenditure of the Universities is likely to increase considerably and the quarterly instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs being paid to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University respectively as Block grant provisionally on the old basis, pending fixation of the amount for the quinquennium 1961-66,

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are inadequate to meet the actual expenditure. In the quinquennium 1956-61 the quarterly instalment to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University were Rs. 9,47,500/- and Rs. 13,87,000/- respectively. In the case of Delhi University, we had paid an extra 'on account' grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the above purpose to be adjusted when the Block grant is fixed and this was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on 1.11.1961.

The Chairman has sanctioned payment of 'on account' grants of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs extra to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University respectively to be adjusted when the Block grant is fixed as in the case of Delhi University.

13. Delhi University - Department of African Studies - Visit of four teachers abroad - Final accounts regarding.

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On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission in connection with the re-organisation of the Department of African Studies, the Commission in their meeting dated 3rd/4th December, 1958 and 17th/18th June, 1959 agreed that four teachers in the Department of African studies of the Delhi University be sent abroad for orientation training for a period of and 4 months/sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,000/- (N.R.) for the purpose.

Against the grant of Rs. 60,000/- sanctioned a sum of Rs. 59,000/- was placed at the disposal of the University in March, 1959 to meet the expenditure

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on the visit of the four teachers to Africa. In February, 1960, the Delhi University was asked to intimate the details of expenditure met out of the grant paid by the Commission. The details of the expenditure as given by the University are as under :-

I. Travel expenses paid to Travel agents.

(1) Dr. Amba Prasad	Rs. 6,037.10 nP.
(2) Dr. Daleep Singh	Rs. 6,837.00 nP.
(3) Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan	Rs. 5,312.00 nP.
(4) Dr. P.K. Sircar.	Rs. 5,218.00 nP.

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Rs. 23,404.10 nP.  
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ii. Daily allowance including internal travels @ Rs. 8,500/- per teacher. Rs. 34,000.00

Bank charges etc. on traveller's cheques. Rs. 712.48

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Rs. 34,712.48  
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Grant Total :- Rs. 58,116.58

Balance refundable - Rs. 883.42 nP.

(Rs. 59,000 - Rs. 58,116.58)

The unspent balance of Rs. 883.42 nP. lying with the University was adjusted against other grants payable to the University. The University was asked in March, 1961 to intimate the circumstances under which the bank charges of Rs. 712.48 nP.

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were paid in addition to the daily allowance @ Rs.8,500/- per teacher. They were also asked to intimate why a lump sum of Rs.8,500/- was paid to the each teacher as daily allowance instead of T.A., Halting allowances etc. at rates applicable to Government officers of Grade I (Non-split basis) as suggested by the Visiting Committee in their Report. The University in reply has stated that the Bank charges of Rs.712.48 NP. were paid in addition to the daily allowance @ Rs.8,500/- per teacher because the University had while preparing estimates of expenditure included Rs.500/- as Bank charges, but when the actual expenditure incurred on Bank Charges was Rs. 712.48 nP. this amount had to be paid. As regards the other point relating to the payment of a lump sum of Rs.8,500/- to each teacher as daily allowance, the University has stated that this was paid after due deliberation and consideration by the Vice-Chancellor on the view that the teachers should be able to adjust their expenditure better with the lump sum of Rs.8,500/-. The University has no further details to furnish.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

14. Items of income and expenditure to be taken into account for purposes of determining maintenance grants of Delhi Colleges.

University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 6th/7th December, 1961 (Item 16) approved the report of the Committee appointed to

(Contd...12...)

determine the items of income and expenditure to be taken into account for purposes of determining maintenance grant to Delhi Colleges. The said Committee in their report had recommended the expenditure on insurance of Cashier only to be taken into account. On a subsequent request received from a College it has been decided that besides the expenditure on the insurance of Cashier, the expenditure on account of the insurance of Bank Peon may also be treated as "approved expenditure" for purposes of grant-in-aid.

15. Delhi University - Construction of a building for the Law Faculty.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution 2(5) dated the 4th/5th October, 1961 approved the construction of a building for the Law Faculty in Delhi University at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,71,870/- in accordance with the plans and estimates approved by the C.P.W.D. In the estimates the University made a provision of 4% for the Architect's fee but the C.P.W.D. agreed to provision of 2% only for this purpose on the ground that supervision work will be done by the University's own Engineering staff.
2. The University represented that the Architect should be solely responsible both for planning and execution and requested that the cut of 2% imposed by the C.P.W.D. be restored. The matter was referred to the

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C.P.W.D. which agreed to the restoration of this cut provided the University reviewed the strength of the Engineering staff of the University so that they were usefully employed.

3. In the circumstances the cost of the building was approved at an estimated sum of Rs.4,81,000/- so as to include the 2% cut which was earlier made. The University has been asked to review the position regarding the existing Engineering staff, as desired by the C.P.W.D.

4. Andhra University - Establishment of a Printing Press.

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

2. The Andhra University approached the Commission for the approval of the entire expenditure of Rs.1,81,000/- for the purchase of machinery, as they decided to house the

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Printing Press in the old Library Building of the University (which has been vacated) and did not require any financial assistance from the Commission for a new building for this purpose. It was also represented that in order to cope with the different kinds of printing work to be done in the University a better <sup>equipped press</sup> / was necessary.

3. As the Commission's liability of Rs.1,20,700/- representing 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total approved cost of Rs.1,81,000/- did not exceed the requirement of the University, the proposal of the University to utilise the entire amount for machinery was approved.

**17. Jabalpur University - Establishment of a Printing Press.**

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 2(31) dated 30-12-1960 approved the proposal of the Jabalpur University for the establishment of a Printing Press at an estimated cost of Rs.1,81,000/- (Rs.1,21,000/- for machinery and Rs.60,000/- for building) on the University/State Government agreeing to share the expenditure at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

2. As the University did not take any action in the implementation of the scheme within one year of its sanction, as required by the Commission's Resolution No.5 dated 4.10.57, the University was informed that the scheme would be considered as lapsed.

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18. Rajasthan University - Publication of Approved Research Work.

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The Rajasthan University approached the University Grants Commission for the approval of a proposal regarding the publication of 1,000 copies of the thesis entitled "Satyam Shivam Sundram" by Dr. R.N. Tiwari at an estimated cost of Rs.5,840/-. The scheme has been approved and as requested by the University, a sum of Rs.1,000/- has been sanctioned by the Commission for the purpose.

19. Saugor University - Publication of an approved research work.

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The Commission has also approved the scheme of Saugar University for the publication of a thesis entitled "Theory of Rasa in Sanskrit Drama with a comparative study of General dramatic literature" by Dr. N.R. Mishra at an estimated cost of Rs.10,000/- and agreed to contribute 50% of the cost in accordance with the conditions attached to this scheme.

20. Establishment of Non-resident Student Centres.

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A. Colleges.

The following schemes for the establishment of non-resident student Centres were finally approved for implementation and a I instalment grant of Rs.10,000/- was paid to the following

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Colleges to enable the Colleges to start the work:-

<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>Total estimated cost.</u>	<u>Share of the Commission</u>
Digambar Jain College, Baraut (Agra University).	79,000	35,000
Alagappa College, Karatrudi, (Madras State).	57,500	35,000

B. Universities:

Bhagalpur University

The Bhagalpur University sent a proposal for the establishment of a non-resident Student Centre. The University intends to construct a Non-resident Student Centre having a plinth area of 7,240 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh and have agreed to bear the expenditure in excess of the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. This proposal has been approved in principle. About 1,700 Non-resident Student are expected to be benefitted by this Centre.

21. Proposal for setting up a Hobby Workshop in Jadavpur University.

The proposal of the Jadavpur University to set up a Hobby Workshop was accepted on the understanding that the assistance of the Commission on this account would be a charge on the total amount that may be available to the University from the Commission during the Third Plan period. The University has been requested to send to the Commission a detailed scheme for further necessary action.

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22. Extension of the Examination Reform and Research Project in the M.S. University of Baroda.

The M.S. University of Baroda submitted the technical Report of the Examination Reform and Research Unit and requested for the extension of the project beyond 1st August, 1961. The term of the project has been extended upto 31-3-1962, the Commission's share on the usual basis being limited to the maintenance of the present staff and the contingent expenditure.

23. Banaras Hindu University - Department of Silicate Technology - of the sanction of the post of Professor and higher start of pay to the Professor.

For the re-organisation of the Department of Silicate Technology at the Banaras Hindu University, the Commission, among other things, sanctioned the post of a Professor and a ceiling expenditure of Rs.18,000/- p.a. towards his salary. The sanction for the scheme was conveyed to the University during 1954, but in spite of repeated advertisements the University not able to find a suitable candidate upto July, 1961. However, Dr. H.N. Das Gupta was appointed against the post on 10th July, 1961 on a starting salary of Rs.1,400/- in the grade of Rs.1000-50-1750. The University, accordingly, approached the Commission for approval of the higher start of Rs.1400/- given to Dr. Das Gupta as Professor of Silicate Technology.

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After scrutiny of Dr. Das Gupta's qualifications experience etc. the Chairman accorded approval to the higher start of Rs.1400/- given to him in the scale of R.1000-50-1750. As appointment to the post was not made within a year of its sanction, approval to revivel of the post was necessary and the same has also been accorded. The two approvals will be effective from the 10th July, 1961 i.e. the date of appointment of Dr. Das Gupta as Professor of Silicate Technology.

24. Banaras Hindu University - Revision of the pay of part-time lecturers in Mathematics from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.250/- p.m. and sanctioning of a recurring grant of Rs.3,000/- p.a. for this purpose.

For the development of instructional facilities at the Department of Pharmaceutics, Banaras Hindu University, the Commission sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.21,000/- for meeting the recurring expenditure on the salary of two Readers sanctioned under the scheme. The University considered this staff inadequate and requested the All Indian Council for Technical Education for a post of full-time Lecturer in Mathematics under the scheme. The All India Council for Technical Education did not however, see any justification for appointment of a full-time Lecturer and suggested that the department may make arrangements for teaching Mathematics with the assistance of College of Science and the Department of Chemical Engineering.

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The University felt that this arrangement would not work satisfactorily because of the distance between the Departments and, accordingly, requested for a part-time Lecturer on Rs.150/- p.m. for the Department of Pharmacy. The All India Council for Technical Education supported this proposal and recommended additional assistance to the extent considered necessary by the Commission. The University was, accordingly asked to appoint a part-time Lecturer in Mathematics on a salary of Rs.150/- p-m. plus D.A. as admissible under the University's rules.

The University subsequently informed that its Executive Council after taking into consideration the increase in teaching load and revision of the salary scales for University teachers had decided that the salary of the part-time Lecturer in Mathematics at the Department of Pharmacy be raised to Rs.250/- p.m., from the academic session 1961-62 and sought the Commission's approval thereto. In view of the reasons advanced by the University, approval was given for raising the salary of the part-time Lecturer from Rs.150/- p.m. plus D.A. to Rs. 250/- p.m. from the academic session 1961-62. Sanction was also accorded to a ceiling recurring grant of Rs.3,000/- p.a. to the University for this purpose for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period.

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25. Rajasthan University - To change the location of Post-graduate Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed for the purpose of assessing the needs of the Rajasthan University for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Second Plan period, the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th June, 1959 (vide Item No.30) sanctioned grants amounting to Rs.15,26,665/- non-recurring and Rs.1,72,500/- recurring for establishment of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Jaipur Centre and the Departments of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer Centre. Later, on receipt of a request from the Rajasthan University, the Commission at its meeting held on 29th/30th June, 1960 (vide Item No.29) agreed to the proposal of the University to change the location of the Departments of Botany and Zoology from Ajmer to Jodhpur.

In July, 1961 the Registrar, Rajasthan University, informed that the State Government was intending to establish another University at Jodhpur and accordingly proposed that the Rajasthan University may be permitted to transfer its Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur. The University has given an assurance that the new buildings for these two departments would be constructed at Jaipur and furniture and equipment already purchased would be shifted to Jaipur.

As this move would result in the University having all its departments for basic science subjects at one place, the proposal of the Rajasthan University to change the location of Post-graduate Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur was agreed to.

26. Appointment of officers in the University Grants Commission

The Commission had approved the creation of three additional posts of Education Officers vide additional item No.7, in their meeting held at Waltair on 29th and 30th June, 1960. Against one of these posts Dr. H.C. Gupta of the Ministry of Education who was selected by the Selection Board was appointed as Education Officer with effect from 22.8.1960. This post however, fell vacant on the reversion of Dr. Gupta to the Ministry of Education with effect from 31.5.1961. Besides, two permanent posts of Asstt. Education Officers for Humanities and College Sections and one temporary post of Asstt. Education Officer for the Standards Committee of the University Grants Commission was sanctioned by the Chairman. All these posts of Education Officers and Asstt. Education Officers were advertised in the leading Daily newspapers all over India and as a result of interview of candidates by the Selection Board comprising of the Chairman, two members of the Commission and the Secretary, University Grants Commission, panels



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were drawn for filling the posts of Education Officers and Asstt. Education Officers. Against one of the posts of Education Officers, Dr. R.C. Gupta who was previously working as a lecturer in Kirori Mal College, Delhi was appointed as Education Officer on initial salary of Rs.900/- p.m. in the scale Rs.900-50-1200 with effect from 16.10.1961 while the remaining two posts have been filled by the appointment of Dr. R.D.Deshpande and Dr. D. Shankar Naryan Asstt. Education Officers of the University Grants Commission, with effect from 12th January, 1962. Dr. Shankar Narayan and Dr. Deshpande had also been interviewed for the post and were next on the panel of candidates selected for the posts of Education Officers.

As regards the posts of Assistant Education Officers, only two candidates were found suitable for appointment and of these one Shri Satish Chandra Goel, Assistant Professor in D.S. Bist College, Nainital, joined the University Grants Commission, on an initial salary of Rs.400/- in the scale ~~Rs.400-30-640-EB-40-800~~ with effect from 10.12.1961; the other candidate did not accept the offer. To fill the remaining vacant posts of Assistant Education Officers, attempts are being made to secure suitable candidates from other sources.

27. The Second meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee of the University Grants Commission on General Education was held at the Commission's

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Officer on the 17th October, 1961. The proceedings of the meeting as approved by the Chairman are submitted to the Commission for information (Appendix I).

28. Gauhati University - New Scale of pay for Lecturers and Professors.

In consultation with the Government of Assam and the Gauhati University, the Commission prescribed a scale of Rs.200-15-320-20-500-25-600, for the lecturers and professors in the affiliated colleges. This was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 5/6th July, 1961. The State Government suggested a slight alteration in the scale to Rs.200-15-~~320~~<sup>the grade proposed is 330</sup>-25-600. As / not much different from the scale already approved by the Commission and this did not involve any appreciable increase in the Commission's contribution during the next 5 years, the proposal of the State Government was accepted.

29. Madras University - Scales of pay for the teachers of Training Colleges.

The Government of Madras requested the Commission to accept the following scales of pay for the different categories of teachers in the training colleges. These are somewhat different from the scales already approved by the University Grants Commission (at its meeting held on 26th April, 1961) for teachers in Arts and Science Colleges.

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Principal	...	Rs. 600-30-900
Senior Lecturer	...	Rs. 300-25-800 (Direct recruits with Post-graduate qualifications, posted as Lecturers will draw a special pay of Rs. 50/- a month so long as they hold the teaching posts.)
Lecturer	...	Rs. 225-10-275-15-350 plus Rs. 30/- for those with M.A. or equivalent qualifications.
Tutors & Demonstrators.	...	Rs. 140-5-180-10-250.

In view of the fact that only a small number of training colleges are likely to avail of the Commission's assistance during the III Plan period and acceptance of the proposal will not enhance the Commission's contribution, the proposal of the Government was agreed to on the usual sharing basis i.e. 50% and 75% of the increased expenditure in case of men's and women's colleges respectively.

30 Andhra University - Benefit of Senior Lecturer's scale (Rs. 300-25-600) to lecturers in the Government colleges of Andhra Pradesh.

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Andhra Pradesh Government approached the Commission to approve the inclusion of all the lecturers at present in the scale of Rs. 250-20-450-25-600 in the Commission's scale of Rs. 300-25-600 on a state basis. In view of the fact that the Government is not introducing the higher grade of Rs. 400-700 for Heads of Departments and that the proportion of the senior lecturers on this basis

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will not exceed 20 % of the total number of full time and permanent teaching staff in Government colleges, the request of the State Government was agreed to.

31. Andhra University - Mode of fixation of University teachers.

Andhra University requested that the personal pay drawn by some of its teachers in the University Grants Commission's scales of pay during Second Plan period may be treated as part of their pay for placing them in the Central University scales. In order that the teachers should not get less than what they were drawing prior to revision, it has been decided that the salaries of such teachers should be fixed in the Central University scales in the following manner as was done during the 2nd Plan period :-

"The salary of a teacher is to be fixed at the next higher stage in the new scale after taking into account his present emoluments (basis pay plus dearness allowance, if any) without taking into account personal pay drawn by him. The difference between the total emoluments drawn by the teacher on 1.4.61 and the salary thus fixed will be treated as personal allowance to be absorbed in future increments."

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND  
MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON GENERAL EDUCATION HELD AT THE  
U.G.C. OFFICE ON 17TH OCTOBER, 1961.

1. The Second Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education of the University Grants Commission was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 17th October, 1961 at 11 a.m. The following were present:-

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari  
Chairman,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Shri S.Govindarajulu, Chairman  
Chairman, Standing  
Advisory Committee
3. Prof. Hans Simon, Member  
Consultant on  
General Education  
to U.G.C.
4. Shri G.D. Parikh, Member  
Rector,  
Bombay University.
5. Prof. Sachidananda Murty Member  
Head of the Department  
of Philosophy,  
Andhra University.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip, Member Secretary  
U.G.C.
7. Dr. J.N. Kaul,  
U.G.C.

Prof. Maheshwari could not attend the meeting.

2. In his introductory remarks Dr. Kothari observed that general education could be made an effective instrument for making education more purposeful. General Education was not a cheap remedy for educational ills imported from the U.S.A. Every attempt must be made to guard against

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treating general education as a kind of panacea for all the educational maladies of the universities. There was also a tendency on the part of some universities to treat general education as a means of receiving financial assistance from the U.G.C. towards the implementation of this scheme. He emphasised that general education was not possible without having first good education. General Education could be an instrument for making education more effective and more purposeful. Dr. Kothari further stressed the point that general education need not be introduced in every university. The scheme should be implemented in only those universities which had understood the idea properly and had made adequate arrangements for its implementation.

3. Prof. Simons said that he had observed the implementation of general education in some universities in India but he was not sure if a right beginning had been made in each university. He was afraid that once a wrong start was given to general education it would be hard to correct it. Therefore, it would be essential to stress that general education should begin with the thought and care and with proper preparation. Prof. Simons said that during his tours of the universities he had found remarkable interest in general education all over the country and that it seemed to him that most of the Vice-Chancellors, some Registrars and especially the younger members

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of college faculties were keenly interested in general education. He had observed ~~that~~ fragmentation of knowledge especially in the arts courses. General Education could contribute to the proper integration of University courses at the undergraduate level.

4. Shri Govindarajulu observed that general education was a necessary component of good education. He felt that the idea of general education had been debated in India quite sufficiently and at length and that the main thing now was to make a start somewhere. In general, any change was resisted and the U.G.C. could be helpful in lessening the resistance offered by some people. He felt that a bad beginning was a beginning all the same and therefore need not be discouraged. Our attempt must be to give guidance wherever necessary. This could be done by organising seminars and workshops.

5. Prof. Parikh felt that the time had come when the Committee had to think of a proper strategy for introducing general education in Indian universities. He suggested that some centres could be chosen for experiments. He also expressed the need for starting a journal on general education which could stimulate further debate on the subject. Bombay University would be glad to undertake this work.

6. Prof. Murty brought to the attention of the Committee the pattern of general education developed by the Andhra University. The Committee felt that this experiment was worth trying.

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7. Dr. Philip observed that in view of the fact that about 16 universities had already introduced General Education in one form or another, it was necessary to review in detail the current programmes of general education and find out if any thing was wrong with the courses. In this connection Shri ~~Gowindrajulu~~ suggested that it might be advisable to have seminars on general education in those universities which had started such courses and these seminars would make it possible to find out what was wrong in the implementation of general education in those universities. He also felt that it was necessary to assess the contents of books on general education especially those written in Hindi.

8. There was considerable discussion on the feasibility of reforming the examination system in general education. It was felt that if credit in general education did not count in the final examination, the student would not pay much attention to it. On the other hand, if general education became one more subject to be examined in the traditional way, there was the likelihood of general education defeating its own purpose. Emphasis on internal work could be vary helpful but it was observed that this reform was misused in many places. Dr. Kothari was of the view that internal assessment should not be given up simply because of some difficulties which may be of a temporary nature. The system of internal assessment was good and should be given wide trial.

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9. The Committee arrived at the following further decisions :-

- i) The Standing Advisory Committee on General Education could undertake an evaluation of the present system of general education in the country.
- ii) Courses in general education should not be in the form of additional "subjects" to be taught and examined in the traditional way. Such courses must be integrated with the syllabus in different courses which should be re-oriented accordingly. In addition, some core-lectures in general education should also be given to students.
- iii) It was agreed that one of the fruitful ways in which general education could be introduced in the universities would be to impart general education through the subject-area in which a student was specialising. In view of the fact that the student had more insight and depth in his own special field, it would be desirable to introduce general education to him through his own speciality which he will understand and appreciate better. This, of course, did not obviate the necessity of giving core-lectures on general education or prescribing some books on general education.

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- iv) It was felt that a journal on general education would go a long way in disseminating knowledge and initiating debate on the subject.
- v) Every university should prepare its own reading material in every subject and provide original source materials in each field. In this connection, it was pointed out that the reading material prepared by the Muslim University, Aligarh, may not be suitable for all the Universities.
- vi) The U.G.C. should give assistance for implementing general education only in those universities which had introduced the courses in the proper way. The Standing Advisory Committee may make recommendations only after it has satisfied itself that general education has been implemented in the right manner by the university concerned. In this connection, it was felt that it may not be necessary to appoint a separate visiting committee for assessing the needs and programmes of general education of each university. Visiting committees normally appointed by the U.G.C. may be requested to look into this at the time of their visit.
- vii) The Report of the Expert Committee on General Education may be put up to the Inter-University Board at its next meeting for its consideration.

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- viii) The universities may be requested to give their reaction to the Report of the Expert Committee and its recommendations. They may also be requested to intimate the Commission what further steps they were taking in the light of the recommendations of the Report .
- ix) The next meeting of the Committee may be held at Osmania University in the middle of January, 1962.
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\*Kaushik\*/23/1/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX II: to U.G.C. Minutes  
Dated: 7-2-61.

Statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 6th December, 1961.  
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S1. No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bombay	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for from time to time by the University Grants Commission.	Rs.5,500/-
2.	Nagpur.	-do-	Rs.5,989.17NP
3.	Burdwan.	For becoming the corporate member of India International Centre.	Rs.20,000/-
4.	Calcutta.	Travel grant in connection with Professor B.C. Guha's visit to Moscow to attend the 5th International Congress of Bio-Chemistry held in August, 1961.	Rs.1,416/-
5.	Panjab.	i) Travel grant in connection with Dr. A.C. Joshi's visit to Cambridge to attend the International Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of British and Commonwealth Universities held in July, 1961.	Rs.2,598/-
		ii) Travel grant in connection with Prof. M.R. Sahni's visit to Copenhagen to attend the International Geological Congress held in August, 1960.	Rs.1,662/-
		iii) For the construction of Gandhi Bhawan.	Rs.25,000/- (2nd instalment).
6.	Poona.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs.1,678.17NP.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Madras.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 1, 475.84 NF.
8.	Aligarh Muslim University.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.10,00,000/-
		b) Conversion of loan sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Education for the construction of staff quarters into out-right grant.	Rs.4,97,000/- (Payment made by adjustment).
		c) Additional 'on account' grant to be adjusted against Block grant for 1961-62 due to increase in expenditure on account of revision of scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff.	Rs.3,00,000/-
9.	Banaras Hindu University.	a) Third instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.14,00,000/-
		b) Towards meeting items of expenditure during 1961-62 pertaining to the College of Medical Sciences.	Rs.5,00,000/-
		c) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.14,00,000/-
		d) Additional 'on account' grant to be adjusted against Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.5,00,000/-
10.	Delhi.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.7,00,000/-
		b) For the maintenance of Delhi School of Social Work.	Rs. 75,000/-
11.	Visva-Bharati.	4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.4,00,000/-

(contd...3.).

1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. b) Construction of Students' Hostels (4th instalment).	Rs. 9,25,000/- Rs. 1,40,000/-
13.	Madras.	Grant for centenary celebrating.	Rs. 5,00,000/-
14.	Hans Raj College.	For the purchase of Furniture for additional Class Rooms.	Rs. 3,541/-
15.	Indraprastha College.	For construction of Hostel Building.	Rs. 15,000/-
16.	Kirori Mal College.	For construction of Science Block.	Rs. 9,000/-
17.	-do-	For purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	Rs. 12,000/-
18.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	For construction of Hostel Building.	Rs. 8,300/-
19.	-do-	For construction of Garage.	Rs. 2,000/-
20.	Deshbandhu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/- (1st instalment).
21.	Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya.	On account of additional premium of the land allotted by the Government.	Rs. 7,667/-
22.	St. Stephen's College.	Maintenance grant for 1958-59. Full and final settlement of Accounts.	Rs. 857/-
23.	Indraprastha College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/- (3rd instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
24.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 50,000/- (3rd instalment).
25.	-do-	On account of College contribution of Provident Fund of Science teachers upto 1958-59.	Rs. 2,954/-
26.	Dyal Singh College.	Maintenance grant 1961-62.	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment).
27.	Hans Raj College.	Maintenance grant for the year 1959-60.	Rs. 3,359/-
28.	-do-	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment).
29.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs.1,20,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	Deshbandhu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 50,000/- (2nd instalment).
31.	St. Stephen's College.	-do-	Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment).
32.	Indian School of International Studies.	On account maintenace grant.	Rs. 40,000/-
33.	Hindu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs.1,10,000/- (3rd instalment).
34.	Kirori Mal College.	-do-	Rs. 60,000/- (3rd instalment).

(Contd.....5.).

48

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...: 5 :...

1.	2.	3.	4.
35.	Panjab.	I instalment of an 'on account' grant towards construction of IV boys hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 11,00,000/-. U.G.C. share Rs.5,50,000/- (subject, to revision).	Rs.4,50,000/- (NR)
36.	Panjab.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of hostel for women students (Approved cost Rs.7,91,567/-. U.G.C. share Rs.4,69,000/- (subject to revision). Grant paid previously Rs. 4,00,000/-).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
37.	Aligarh.	III instalment of grant for the construction of staff quarters (Approved cost Rs.9,79,900/-. Grant paid previously Rs.4,00,000/-).	Rs.3,00,000/- (NR)
38.	Annamalai.	II instalment of grant towards the establishment of health centre. Grant paid previously Rs. 10,000/-.	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
39.	Jadavpur.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of hostels. (Approved cost Rs. 3,40,440/-. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,70,220/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 1,50,000/-.	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
40.	Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of Women's hostel. Grant paid previously Rs. 1,35,000/-.	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
41.	Baroda.	III instalment of grant for the establishment of health centre.	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)

(Contd..6.).



(62)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
42.	Aligarh.	2nd instalment towards the scheme of Research in Social Welfare. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 12,500/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.5,000/-(NR).	3,000/- (NR)
43.	Aligarh.	3rd instalment towards purchase of furniture for the Library Building. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 3,20,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs. 1,50,000/-.	Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
44.	Aligarh.	2nd instalment towards the scheme of Research in Medieval Indian History. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 85,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.8,000/-(NR).	Rs. 10,847/-(NR)
45.	Aligarh.	Towards the salary of Prof. Mahmud Husain, Additional Professor in the Department of English.	Rs. 6,736/-(R)
46.	Annamalai.	2nd instalment towards the purchase of equipment for the Departments of Psychology, Phonetic Laboratory and Sanskrit. (Approved cost Rs. 1,15,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.76,665/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 22,770/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
47.	Banaras.	1st instalment towards the purchase of Press Machinery. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs.1,21,000/-.	Rs. 85,000/-(NR)
48.	Baroda.	3rd instalment towards the purchase of Press Machinery. (Approved cost Rs.1,19,350/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 79,566/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 70,000/-.	Rs. 7,000/-(NR)
49.	Baroda.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/-(NR)

(Contd...7.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
50.	Baroda.	IIIrd instalment towards the construction of building for the Department of Painting and Sculpture. (Approved cost Rs. 90,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.60,000/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 35,000/-(NR)
51.	Baroda.	II instalment towards the publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series. (Approved cost Rs. 61,300/- (R). Commission's share at 50% Rs. 30,650/- (R). Grant previously paid Rs.26,000/-(R).	Rs. 3,000/- (R)
52.	Baroda.	I instalment towards the construction of the building for Diploma Course in Co-operation. (Approved cost. Rs. 54,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 36,000/-.	Rs. 5,000/- (R)
53.	Baroda.	II instalment towards the development of the Department of Museology. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 46,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.30,000/-(NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
54.	Bombay.	Towards the salaries of staff appointed in the Departments of Applied Psychology and Law.	Rs. 41,500/- (R)
55.	Calcutta.	2nd instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 28,43,300/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.19,08,866/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 1.00 lakh).	Rs. 50,000/-(NR)
56.	Calcutta.	5th instalment towards the construction of building for the Economics Department. (Approved cost Rs.9,00,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 6,00,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs. 4,90,000/- (NR).	Rs. 60,000/-(NR)

(Contd....8.)

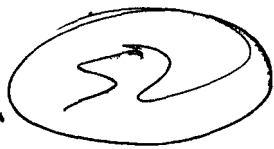
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1.	2.	3.	4.
57.	Delhi.	III instalment towards the Development of the Faculty of Social Sciences. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 1,57,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs.1,28,500/-).	Rs. 15,000/-(NR)
58.	Gauhati.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62.	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
59.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62.	Rs. 2,500/-(NR)
60.	Jabalpur.	Towards the salary of staff for the Departments of Economics, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science and English.	Rs.1,16,000/-(R)
61.	Jadavpur.	7th instalment towards the construction of Library Building and purchase of Library furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 8,75,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,50,000/-. Grant paid previously Rs.3,05,550/-).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
62.	Jadavpur.	4th instalment towards the purchase of books for the Department of International Relations and Comparative Literature. (Approved cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 66,666/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.31,000/-(NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
63.	Kerala.	Towards the salary of staff for the Departments of Politics, Psychology, M.Ed. and Economics.	Rs. 40,000/- (R)
64.	Kerala.	IIInd instalment towards the construction of building for M.Ed. course (additional accommodation). (Approved cost Rs.30,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 20,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.10,500/-(NR).	Rs. 4,300/-(NR)

(Contd.....9.).



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1.	2.	3.	4.
65.	Lucknow.	I instalment towards the purchase of books for the Department of Economics. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 15,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
66.	Osmania.	6th instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,23,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 8,15,500/- Grant paid previously Rs. 6,00,000/-).	Rs. 75,000/-(NR)
67.	Osmania.	Towards the salary of staff for the Department of Education.	Rs. 3,300/- (R)
68.	Osmania.	I instalment towards the Department of Education. (Approved cost Rs.15,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.10,000/-(NR).	Rs. 3,000/-(NR)
69.	Panjab.	7th instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 15,61,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 10,40,667/- Grant paid previously Rs. 10,05,000/-).	Rs. 30,000/-(NR)
70.	Panjab.	II instalment towards the construction of Arts Block (Approved cost Rs. 16,14,500/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 10,76,200/- Grant previously paid Rs. 4,94,000/- (NR).	Rs.2,95,000/-(NR)
71.	Panjab.	III instalment towards the construction of Psychology Building. (Approved cost Rs. 2,55,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,70,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 1,20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 5,800/-(NR)
72.	Patna.	Towards salaries of staff for the Department of Law.	Rs. 818/- (R)
73.	Poona.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.	Rs. 75,000/- (R)

(Contd.....10.).

1.	2.	3.	4.
74.	Poona.	Final instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 5,75,000/-. Completion cost Rs. 5,51,301.39 N.P. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the completion cost Rs. 3,67,500/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 3,67,000/-.	Rs. 500/-(NR)
75.	Poona.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/-(NR)
76.	Rajasthan.	X instalment towards the construction of University Library Building and furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 758,543/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,05,633/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 4,40,000/-).	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)
77.	Rajasthan.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62 for Extension Centre at Udaipur.	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
78.	S.V. Vidyapeeth.	III instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 8,87,187/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 5,91,458/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 1,50,000/-.	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
79.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Economics.	Rs. 12,600/- (R)
80.	Saugar.	Towards the salary of staff for the Department of Psychology.	Rs. 9,000/- (R)
81.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Political Science.	Rs. 9,600/- (R)
82.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the development of Department of Bhundelkhandi language and literature.	Rs. 1,732.50 (R)

1.	2.	3.	4.
3.	Sri Venkateswara.	IV instalment towards the purchase of Books for the Department of History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Telugu, Hindi, Economics, Psychology, English and Arabic - Persian and Urdu. (Approved cost Rs. 2,10,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,40,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.85,900/-(NR).	Rs. 20,000/-(NR)
4.	Utkal.	1st instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 8,13,300/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,42,200/-.	Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
5.	Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee.	Purchase of 46 sets of the reproduction of Tagore's Paintings in Collotype by the Gonymed Press, London, for supply to Universities.	Rs. 80,500/-(NR)
6.	Annamalai.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the College of Engineering (A.I.C.T.E. Scheme) being the ceiling recurring grant approved.  (ii) Towards the additional recurring grant for 1961-62 for the College of Engineering being the ceiling grant approved.	Rs.1,28,000/-  Rs. 3,400/-
7.	Banaras.	(i) For purchase of equipment for the Department of Silicate Technology being the third instalment out of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- approved. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 75,000/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.  (ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Pharmaceutics for 1960-61 and 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/-  Rs. 27,054/-
	(i)	(iii) Towards the Junior Fellowship of Rs.250/-p.m. and contingencies for 1961-62 for the Research Scheme in Physical Metallurgy.	Rs. - 3,395/-

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Banaras (Contd.).	(iv) Towards the recurring grant for the Ore-dressing Laboratory for 1960-61 and 1961-62 out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 8,000/- p.a.	Rs. 8,242/-
88.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. Schemes of the Institute.	Rs. 3,75,000/-
89.	Bombay.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. scheme of the Department of Chemical Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- p.a.	Rs. 1,14,027/-
		(ii) For construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Technology being the sixth instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 11,96,834/-. The first five instalments amounting to Rs. 10,29,220/- were paid during 1957-58 to 1960-61.	Rs. 75,000/-
90.	Calcutta.	Towards the recurring grant for the Research scheme on "Liquid - Liquid extraction, Heat transfer and Catalysis" for 1961-62 out of the ceiling approved grant of Rs. 7,300/- p.a. in the Department of Applied Chemistry.	Rs. 6,100/-
91.	Jadavpur.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering and Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 4,52,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 1,91,926/-
		(ii) Towards the second instalment of recurring grant for 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. Scheme of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 5.98 lakhs approved p.a.	Rs. 2,99,000/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	Jadavpur (Contd.).	(iii) For construction of building for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering and Technology being the 6th instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 13,80,000/-. The first five instalments amounting to Rs. 9,04,500/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1960-61.	Rs.1,00,000/-
		(iv) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Civil Engineering Degree course out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 40,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 26,339/-
		(v) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Post-graduate Course in Food Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs.27,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 25,901/-
		(vi) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the part-time Degree Courses in Engineering out of the ceiling grant of Rs.88,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 32,860/-
92.	Mysore.	For purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering Bangalore under the Expansion Scheme being the third instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 5,12,000/- approved. A grant of Rs. 3,00,000/- was paid earlier in two instalments.	Rs.1,00,000/-
93.	Osmania.	For construction of building and purchase of furniture for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering being the 4th instalment out of the total grant of Rs.10,08,000/- approved p.a.	Rs.1,50,000/-
94.	Saugar.	Towards the first and final instalment of furniture grant for the Department of Pharmacy against the approved grant of Rs.10,000/-.	Rs. 9,127/-

(Contd.....14.).



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1.	2.	3.	4.
95.	Sri Venkateswara.	For purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering, Tirupati being the third instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 7,21,000/-. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- were paid during 1960-61 and 1961-62.	Rs.1,60,000/-
96.	Annamalai.	(a) Towards the construction of the Science Block being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,33,500/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 10,000/-
		(b) Towards the construction of the Marine Biology Laboratory building being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,06,667/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.	Rs. 30,000/-
		(c) Towards the construction of the Experimental Pond for the Marine Biological Station at Porto Novo being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,853/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 3,333/-
		(d) Towards the fencing of the Botanical Garden being the 1st and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 6,566/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 6,566/-
		(e) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,60,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the III Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 20,000/-

(Contd.....15.).

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1. 2. 3. 4.

Annamalai  
(Contd.).

(f) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science Departments being the last instalment against the total grants sanctioned for these Departments during II Five Year Plan Period as detailed below:-

Rs. 1,35,334/-

Physics ...	62,000/-
Chemistry...	60,000/-
Zoology ...	6,667/-
Marine	
Biology ...	6,667/-
	-----
	1,35,334/-
	-----

(g) 'on account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional approved staff appointed in the various Science Departments.

Rs. 28,320/-

(h) Towards Field training of M.Sc. Geology Students.

Rs. 3 55.9  
(paid by transfer adjustment).

97. ...

97. Baroda.

(a) 'on account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional approved staff appointed in the various Science Departments.

Rs. 38,592/-

(b) Towards the construction of Science Laboratory Building being the 7th and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,93,400/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.

Rs. 3,800/-

98. Gauhati.

For the purchase of Library books and Journals for Science Departments, being the 1st instalment from a total grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the III Five Year Plan.

Rs. 40,000/-

99. Nagpur.

Towards Field training of M.Sc. Geology Students.

Rs. 1,302.55

(Contd..16.).

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100. Roorkee. For the purchase of scientific equipment being the 2nd instalment against the total grant of Rs. 4,34,000/- sanctioned for the purchase of scientific equipment for the various Science Departments during II Five Year Plan Period as detailed below:-

Physics	....	60,000	
Mathematics	....	24,000	
		-----	Rs. 84,000/-
		84,000	
		-----	

101. Vikram. For the purchase of Library books and Journals for all Science Departments being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,10,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the II Five Year Plan. Rs. 50,000/-

102. Utkal. Special ad hoc grant towards the expenditure incurred on the 49th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Cuttack. Rs. 5,000/-

103. Andhra. (i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/- approved for the purpose for Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 20,000/-

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments. Rs. 32,460/-

104. Banaras. (i) Towards the construction of building for the Zoology Department, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,33,970/- approved for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period. Rs.1,50,000/-

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To provide the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments.

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Banaras (Contd.)

(ii) Towards the construction of the building for Botany Department, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,98,011/- approved for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.

Rs.1,50,000/-

(iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance expenditure for providing instructions to the Pre-professional courses in Agriculture and Medicine at Central Hindu College, Kamachha, Banaras Hindu University.

Rs. 39,792/-

105. Calcutta. On account recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments.

Rs. 12,907/-

106. Delhi.

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments as detailed below:-

Name of Deptt.	Amount. Rs.
1. Physics.	1,05,000
2. Chemistry.	15,000
3. Botany.	10,000
4. Anthropology.	20,000
	<u>1,50,000</u>

Rs.1,50,000

This is the 6th and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 10,80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan Period.

107. Jadavpur.

'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments.

Rs. 6,641.43 NP

108. Karnatak.

For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/- approved for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan.

Rs. 50,000/-



1. 2. 3. 4.

109. Lucknow. (i) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 32,526.73 NP

(ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs.1,50,000/- approved for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 75,000/-

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

Name of the Department.	Amount.	
		Rs.
1. Physics.	21,333	
2. Organic Chemistry.	11,000	
3. Inorganic Chemistry.	25,000	
4. Physical Chemistry.	18,333	
5. Bio-Chemistry.	56,334	
		Rs.1,32,000

This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.3,40,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 1,70,000/- was paid during 1959-60.

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 32,383.57 NP

111. Mysore. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.53,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 33,333/- was paid during 1960-61. Against this grant, an amount of Rs. 16,144.14 NP. was paid by adjustment. Rs. 20,000/-

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 62,168.61 NP

(Contd.....19.).

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112. Patna. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 40,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.10,000/- was paid during 1959-60. Rs. 15,000/-

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/- was paid during 1959-60. Rs. 20,000/-

(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Statistics. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 13,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 3,333/- was paid during 1959-60. Rs. 10,000/-

113. Poona. (i) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of Professor of Zoology. Rs. 8,862.90 NP.

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 65,618.76 NP.

114. Rajasthan. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/-sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1960-61. Rs. 50,000/-

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1960-61. Rs. 26,667/-

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Rajasthan  
(Contd.).

(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.66,666/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1960-61. Rs. 26,666/-

(iv) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Physics and Chemistry Workshop. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/- was paid during 1960-61. Rs. 13,333/-

(v) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Botany Department. This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 50,000/-

(vi) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology. This is the fourth and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments of Rs.59,000/- were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1960-61. Rs. 21,000/-

(vii) For the construction of Geology Laboratory building. These are the first and second instalments against the total grant of Rs.1,87,873/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.  
 First instalment Rs.85,000/-  
 Second " Rs.55,000/- Rs.1,40,000/-

(viii) For the construction of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics Block. This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,11,637/- sanctioned for the purpose during the II Five Year Plan Period. Rs.1,00,000/-

(Contd.....21.).

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1. 2. 3. 4.

Rajasthan (Contd.).	(ix) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the Department of Geology.	Rs. 13,941/-
	(x) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff already appointed in the various Science Departments.	Rs. 61,423/-
115. Saugar.	(i) For the award of student-ships of Rs.150/-p.m. each in the Department of Applied Geology.	Rs. 11,930/-
	(ii) For the award of 23 Studentships of Rs.150/- each to the students of Post-Graduate Course in Applied Geology.	Rs. 39,284/-
	(iii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals, for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan.	Rs. 15,000/-
	(iv) For the construction of Botany, Geography and Anthropology Laboratory building. This is the third instalment against the total grant of Rs.3,05,867/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.1,26,667/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62.	Rs.1,00,000/-
	(v) For the construction of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology Laboratory buildings. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,37,473/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/- was paid during 1959-60.	Rs.1,25,000/-
	(vi) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany. This is the third and the last instalment against the grant of Rs.20,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.14,667/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	Rs. 5,333/-



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1. 2. 3. 4.  
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116. Sri Venkateswara. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.50,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Rs. 16,667/-

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

Name of the Department.	Amount. Rs.	
1. Botany.	33,333	
2. Geology.	33,333	Rs. 66,666/-

This is the first and the last instalment against the grant of Rs. 66,666/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.

117. S.N.D.T. Women's University. For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 2,000/-

118. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 2,25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 7,500/-

119. Andhra. Non-recurring grant to non-Government/Government colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 40,488/-

120. Baroda. Recurring grant to three faculties of Arts of the Baroda University towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 37,500/-

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- 121. Jabalpur. (i) Recurring grant to non-Government Colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 11,381.38 NP.
- (ii) 'On account' recurring grant to non-Govt. colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 30,000/-
- 122. Karnatak. Non-recurring grant to non-Government Colleges, for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 2,00,000/-
- 123. Mysore. Recurring grant to Non-Govt. and Govt. Colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs. 1,00,000/-
- 124. Omania. (i) Non-recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges under Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs. 2,03,440.90 NP.
- (ii) Recurring grant to Non-Govt. colleges under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs. 67,729.27 NP.
- (iii) Recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges under Three Year Course. Rs. 17,329.12 NP.
- 125. Saugar. (i) Non-recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 52,661/-
- (ii) Recurring grant to non-Govt. colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 75,573.38 NP.
- 126. Vikram. Recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges for appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 44,008.66 NP.

Establishment of Non-resident Student Centre

Sl. No.	Name of the University/College.	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount already paid.	Amount now released.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>AGRA</u>					
127.	B.S.College, Aligarh.	50,349	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
128.	N.R.E.C.College, Khurja.	62,310	35,000	20,000	10,000 II instalment.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Andhra.</u>					
129.	Andhra Layola College,	52,500	35,000	5,000	10,000 II instalment.
130.	V.S.R. College, Tenali.	47,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 IV instalment.
<u>Bihar.</u>					
131.	Gaya College, Gaya.	37,626	35,000	15,000	10,000 III instalment.
132.	G.D. College, Begusarai.	55,235	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
<u>Gauhati.</u>					
133.	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar.		35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
<u>Gujarat.</u>					
134.	St. Xaviers' College, Ahmedabad.	70,000	35,000	10,000	25,000 II & III instalment.
<u>Kerala</u>					
135.	Assumption College, Changanacherry.	50,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 III instalment.
136.	N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry.	54,150	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
<u>Madras</u>					
137.	Pachaippas College, Madras.	55,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 II instalment.
138.	V.H.N. Senthikumara Nadar College,	50,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
<u>Mysore.</u>					
139.	B.M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering.	38,000	35,000	25,000	5,000 III instalment.
<u>Panjab.</u>					
140.	National College, Sirsa.	39,543	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment

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

141.	Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala.	29,859	Actual cost.	10,000	5,103.24 NP.
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The building has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,103.24 N.P. the Commission paid the full amount as it was within Rs. 35,000/-

142.	A.S. College, Khanna.	48,275	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
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143.	R.K. Arya College, Ludhiana.	52,728	35,000	15,000	10,000 III instalment.
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Poona.

144.	Willington College, Sangli.	38,312	35,000	15,000	15,000 III instalment.
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Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

145.	B.A. College of Agriculture.	41,500	35,000	25,000	10,000 III and final instalment.
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Students' Aid Fund.

A. Universities.

146.	Allahabad University.				10,000/-
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147.	Baroda University.				8,873/-
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B. Colleges.

AGRA.

148.	Agra College, Agra.				2,000/-
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149.	K.N. Government College, Gynapur.				1,536/-
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150.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.				1,062/-
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(Contd....26.)

1. 2. 3.

AGRA (Contd.).

151.	N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	Rs. 2,000/-
152.	St. John's College, Agra.	Rs. 2,000/-
153.	P.C. Bagla Degree College, Hathras.	1,246/-
154.	J.S. Degree College, Bulandshar.	Rs. 612/-
155.	Digambar Jain College, Baraut.	Rs. 961/-
156.	J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur.	Rs. 1,000/-
157.	Gurjar Agricultural College, Rampur Manhyaran.	Rs. 146/-
158.	U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandary, Mathura.	Rs. 482/-
159.	R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli.	Rs. 312/-

ALLAHABAD.

160.	Agrawal Degree College, Allahabad.	Rs. 622/-
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ANDHRA.

161.	W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram.	Rs. 2,000/-
162.	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam.	Rs. 965/-
163.	Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 319/-
164.	Govt. Arts College, Srikakulam.	Rs. 853/-
165.	Agriculture College, Bapatla.	Rs. 806/-
166.	Andhra Loyola College, Gunadala.	Rs. 2,000/-
167.	Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 2,000/-
168.	Narsapur College, Narsapur.	Rs. 1,070/-
169.	Govt. College for Women, Guntur.	Rs. 1,096/-
170.	A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	Rs. 1,680/-

BOMBAY.

171.	Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000/-
172.	Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay.	Rs. 360/-
173.	Wilson College, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000/-

BHAGALPUR.

174.	Balmiki Rajniti Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Monghyr.	Rs. 200/-
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BIHAR.

175.	Janta College, Jhanjharpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
176.	Samastipur College, Samastipur.	Rs. 2,000/-
177.	Ramashrary Baleshwar College, Dalsingsarai.	Rs. 598/-
178.	G.M. College, Darbhanga.	Rs. 2,000/-
179.	Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi.	Rs. 1,135/-
180.	Munshi Singh College, Motihari.	Rs. 2,000/-
181.	Ramkrishana College, Madhubani.	Rs. 2,000/-
182.	S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 1,412/-
183.	Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 1,510/-
184.	Dr. S.K. Sinha Women's College, Motihari.	Rs. 134/-
185.	Ramdayalu Singh College, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 2,000/-

BURDWAN.

186.	Serampur College, Serampore.	Rs. 2,000/-
187.	Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara.	Rs. 1,469/-
188.	Bidhan Chandra College, Hooghly.	311/-

CALCUTTA.

189.	Fakir Chand College, Diamond Harbour, Calcutta.	Rs. 961/-
190.	Vivakananda College, Barisha.	Rs. 1,324/-
191.	Sree Chaitanya College, Habra.	Rs. 2,000/-
192.	Ananda Chandra Training College, Jalpaiguri.	Rs. 306/-
193.	Sripat Singh College, Jaiganj.	Rs. 1,278/-
194.	Seth Anandaram Jaipuria College, Calcutta.	Rs. 2,000/-
195.	Brahmananda Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta.	Rs. 1,860/-
196.	Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.	Rs. 2,000/-
197.	Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahr, Tripura.	Rs. 278/-
198.	South Calcutta Girls College, Calcutta.	Rs. 465/-

(Contd...28.).

1. 2. 3.

1.	2.	3.
<u>DELHI.</u>		
199.	Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.	Rs. 234/-
200.	Institute of Post-Graduate Studies (Evening), Delhi.	Rs. 2,000/-
<u>GUJARAT.</u>		
201.	Sarvajanaik College of Science, Surat.	Rs. 2,000/-
202.	The St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 591/-
<u>GORAKHPUR.</u>		
203.	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	Rs. 1,412/-
<u>GAUHATI.</u>		
204.	Karamganj College, Karamganj.	Rs. 2,000/-
205.	Gurucharan College, Sikhar.	Rs. 2,000/-
<u>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR.</u>		
206.	S.P.M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu.	Rs. 407/50
<u>KERALA.</u>		
207.	St. Thomas College, Palai.	Rs. 2,000/-
208.	St. Berchman's College, Changanachery.	Rs. 2,000/-
209.	Sree Narayana Training College, Nadunganda.	Rs. 192/-
210.	Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	Rs. 2,000/-
211.	Govt. College, Kasaragod.	Rs. 694/-
212.	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha.	Rs. 679/-
213.	B,L.M. College for Women, Kottayama.	Rs. 1,570/-
214.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.	Rs. 1,713/50
215.	Christ College, Irinjalakuda.	Rs. 2,000/-
216.	St. Marry's College, Trichur.	Rs. 1,956/-
217.	Mar Athanasius College, Mothamangalam.	Rs. 998/-
218.	Union Christian College, Alwaye.	Rs. 1,302/-
219.	Govt. College, Madappalli.	Rs. 726/-
220.	N.S.S. College for Women, Trivandrum.	Rs. 1,277/-

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1. 2. 3.

KERALA (Contd.)

- 221. Providence Women's College, Kozhikala. Rs. 758/-
- 222. Mar Thomas College, Tiruvalla. Rs. 2,000/-

LUCKNOW.

- 223. K.K.V.D. College, Lucknow. Rs. 2,000/-

MADRAS.

- 224. Stanley Medical College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-
- 225. Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk. Rs. 450/-
- 226. St. John's College, Palayamkottai. Rs. 2,000/-
- 227. A.V.C. College, Mayuram. Rs. 2,000/-
- 228. Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai. Rs. 300/-
- 229. R.D.M. College, Sivaganga. Rs. 1,485/-
- 230. Lady Doak College, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-
- 231. Fatima College, Madurai. Rs. 1,234/-
- 232. Shri Pushpam College, Poondi. Rs. 1,488/-
- 233. P.S.G. College of Tech. Peelamedu. Rs. 2,000/-
- 234. V.H.N.S. Nadar College, Virudhunagar. Rs. 2,000/-
- 235. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-
- 236. Voorhees College, Vellore. Rs. 1,642/-
- 237. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli. 1,524/-
- 238. Law College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-
- 239. The New College, Madras. Rs. 25/-
- 240. American College, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-
- 241. Thiagarajar College of Preceptors. Rs. 98/-
- 242. Madurai Medical College, Madurai. Rs. 1,803/-
- 243. Madras Medical College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-

MYSORE.

- 244. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. Rs. 2,000/-
- 245. Acharya Pathshala of Arts and Commerce, Bangalore. Rs. 1,195/-
- 246. D. Bamuniah's College of Commerce, Mysore. Rs. 941/-

(Contd...30.)



1. 2. 3.

MYSORE (Contd.)

247.	B.M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs.2,000/-
248.	St. Philomena's College, Mysore.	Rs.2,000/-
249.	Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	Rs.1,893/-
250.	Vijaya College, Bangalore.	Rs.1,507/-
251.	Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.	Rs.1,860/-
252.	Agricultural College, Hebbal.	Rs. 345/-
253.	S.K.R.S. Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bangalore.	Rs. 269/50
254.	Govt. Training College, Mangalore.	Rs. 127/-
255.	Govt. College, Mercara.	Rs. 356/-
256.	Veerasaiya College, Bellary.	Rs.1,300/-

MARATHWADA.

257.	Deogiri College, Aurangabad.	Rs. 481/-
258.	Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.	Rs. 188/-
259.	Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	Rs.1,826/-
260.	J.E.S. Arts and S.B.L. Commerce College, Jalna.	Rs. 438/-

NAGPUR.

261.	Hislop College, Nagpur.	Rs.2,000/-
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PANJAB.

262.	Dyal Singh College, Karnal.	Rs.2,000/-
263.	D.M. College, Moga.	Rs.2,000/-
264.	Govt. College, Ludhiana.	Rs.2,000/-
265.	Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.	Rs.1,756/-
266.	D.A.V. College, Ambala.	Rs.2,000/-
267.	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur.	Rs.1,494/-
268.	Ahir College, Rewari.	Rs.2,000/-
269.	M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur.	Rs. 200/-
270.	Teachers Training College, Rewari.	Rs.1.542/-

(Contd....31.).

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1.	2.	3.
<u>PANJAB (Contd.)</u>		
271.	D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamuna Nagar.	Rs. 534/70
272.	Government College for Women, Amritsar.	Rs. 707/-
273.	G.M.N. College, Ambala.	Rs. 2,000/-
274.	F.C. College for Women, Hissar.	Rs. 399/-
275.	D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	Rs. 1,605/-
276.	Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana.	Rs. 2,000/-
277.	Government College, Solan.	Rs. 501/50
278.	C.R.A. College, Sonapat.	Rs. 1,971/-
279.	D.A.V. College, Abohar.	Rs. 1,325/50
280.	Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Rs. 656/-
281.	Government College, Hoshiarpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
282.	Dairy Science College, Karnal.	Rs. 788/-
283.	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib.	Rs. 2,000/-
284.	Lyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.	Rs. 2,000/-
285.	Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.	Rs. 2,000/-
286.	Guru Nanak College, Guru Teghbhadurgarh.	Rs. 1,105/-
287.	Nehru College, Jhajjar.	Rs. 2,000/-
288.	Khalsa Basic Training College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Rs. 1,551/-
289.	Sanatan Dharm College, Ambala.	Rs. 1,680/-
290.	Dayanand College, Hissar.	Rs. 1,385/75
291.	R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal.	Rs. 1,052/-
292.	Government College, Narnaul.	Rs. 708/50
293.	G.H.G. Khalsa Training College, Gurusar Sadhar.	Rs. 280/-
294.	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadhar.	Rs. 2,000/-
295.	D.A.V. College, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,000/-
296.	R.K. Arya College, Nawanshahr Doaba.	Rs. 2,000/-
297.	Malwa Training College, Ludhiana.	Rs. 1,400/-
298.	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,000/-

(Contd...32)

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PANJAB (CONTD.)

299.	B.L.M. College, Nawanshahr Doaba.	Rs. 683/-
300.	Doaba College, Jullundur.	Rs. 1,790/25
301.	Government Ripudaman College, Nabha.	Rs. 1,379/-
302.	Arya College, Ludhiana.	Rs. 1,904/-
303.	Shri Sanatan Dharam College, Hoshiarpur.	Rs. 1,209/-
304.	National College, Sirsa.	Rs. 1,430/50

PATNA.

305.	Bindeshwar Singh College, Dinapur, Patna.	Rs. 1,630/-
306.	Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif, Patna.	Rs. 2,000/-

POONA.

307.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Rs. 2,000/-
308.	M.J. Arts and Science College, Jalgaon.	Rs. 2,000/-
309.	Rajaram College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
310.	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Rs. 59/-
311.	B.Y.K. College, of Commerce, Nasik.	Rs. 1,050/-
312.	S.M.T.T. College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 90/-
313.	Tilak College of Education, Poona.	Rs. 300/-
314.	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	Rs. 240/-
315.	G.K. Gokhale College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 940/-
316.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Science, Karva Road.	Rs. 2,000/-
317.	Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur.	Rs. 1,277/-
318.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	Rs. 1,066/-
319.	Shahaji Law College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 180/-
320.	Wal Chand College of Engineering, Sangli.	Rs. 816/50

(Contd...33.)

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1. 2. 3.

RAJASTHAN.

321.	Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur.	Rs. 121/-
322.	Seth G.L. Bihani, S.D. College, Sri Ganganagar.	Rs.1,120/-
323.	University Law College, Jaipur.	Rs. 972/-
324.	Lihia College, Churu.	Rs. 980/-
325.	Bangur College, Didwana.	Rs. 279/-
326.	Maharani's Girls College, Kotah.	Rs. 518/-
327.	Birla College of Science and Commerce, Pilani.	Rs.2,000/-
328.	Government Degree College, Kishangarh.	Rs. 482/18
329.	S.D. Government College, Beawar.	Rs.1,156/-
330.	Birla Arts College, Pilani.	Rs. 453/-
331.	Government College, Jhalwan.	Rs. 746/-
332.	Maharani's College, Jaipur.	Rs.2,000/-
333.	Government College, Ajmer.	Rs.2,000/-
334.	Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	Rs.2,000/-
335.	S.K.N.Government College of Agriculture, Jabner.	Rs. 784/-
337.	Chirawa College, Chirawa.	Rs. 859/-
337.	Government Saharia Degree College, Kaladera.	Rs. 378/-
338.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Rs. 705/-
339.	Government College, Bhijwara.	Rs.1,100/-
340.	Seth G.B. Podar College, Navalgarh.	Rs.1,103/-
341.	Government Teachers Training College, Bikaner.	Rs. 366/-
342.	College of Agriculture, Udaipur.	Rs.1,084/-
343.	Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	Rs. 691/-
344.	Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Rs.2,000/-
345.	Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.	Rs.1,907/-
346.	Agrawal College, Jaipur.	Rs. 356/-
347.	Shree Jain College, Bikaner.	Rs. 386/-

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1. 2. 3.

RAJASTHAN (CONTD.)

348.	Dungar College, Bikaner.	Rs. 2,000/-
349.	Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	Rs. 570/-
350.	Government College, Kota.	Rs. 2,000/-

SAUGAR.

351.	Jatashankar Trivedi Shasakeeya Mahavidyalaya, Balaghat.	Rs. 596/-
352.	C.M. Dubey Degree College, Bilaspur.	Rs. 1,765/-
353.	Lahir College, Chirimiri.	Rs. 2,000/-
354.	Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	Rs. 432/-
355.	J.H. Government Degree College, Betul.	Rs. 996/-
356.	Government Degree College, Raigarh.	Rs. 337/-

S.V. VIDYAPEETH.

357.	B.V. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs. 968/-
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S.N.D.T.

358.	Z.F. Wadia Women's College, Surat.	Rs. 366/-
359.	Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	Rs. 478/-

SRI VENKATESWARA.

360.	Kavali College, Kavali.	Rs. 2,000/-
361.	Government Training College, Nellor.	Rs. 222/-

VIKRAM.

362.	S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha.	Rs. 775/-
363.	Government Degree College, Bhind.	Rs. 571/-
364.	Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.	Rs. 1,580/-
365.	Government Girls Degree College, Ujjain.	Rs. 277/-
366.	Saifia Degree College, Bhopal.	Rs. 1,710/-

(Contd.....35.).

Establishment of Hobby Workshops.

S. No.	Name of University/ College.	Total approved cost.	U.G.C.'s share.	Amount already paid.	Amount now released.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

UNIVERSITIES.

367.	Aligarh.	71,639(NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	33,000(NR) 5,338.80 (R) (1959-61).	5,000 (R) 'On account' (1961-62).
368.	Baroda.	53,600(NR) 4,900(R)	49,800(NR) 4,900(R)	30,000(NR) 700(R)	7,000(NR) 4,878.22(R) 21.78(R) by adjustment
					11,900 (NR & R).

Rs. 11,878.22 in cash  
21.78 by adjustment.

369.	Nagpur.	49,711(NR) 5,000(R)	49,711(NR) 5,000(R)	41,000(R) -	5,000(R) (for 1960-61). per annum.
370.	Roorkee..	58,800(NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	36,037/(NR) -	6,000(NR) 4,000(R) (for 1961-62)
					10,000 (NR & R)
371.	Visva- Bharati.	50,830.50 (NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	13,000(NR) -	7,000(NR)

COLLEGES.

372.	Bankura Chris- tian College, Bankura (Calcutta.).	25,250(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR) -	6,000(NR)
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(Contd...36.).

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COLLEGES (CONTD.).

373. Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi (Delhi).	29,006(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	13,000(NR) -	1,500(R) (1961-62)
374. Christ College, Irinjalakuda (Kerala).	31,200(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	15,000(NR) -	2,500(R) (1961-62)
375. Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampatiman. (Madras).	27,750(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	-	5,000 (NR)
376. Voorhees College, Vellore (Madras):	39,009(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	15,000(NR)	2,500(R) (1961-62)
377. V.H.N.S.Nadar College, Virudhunagar (Madras):	25,000(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	10,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)
378. Nehry College, Jhajjar (Panjab.).	30,507 (NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	7,000 (NR)
379. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur (Panjab.).	33,458(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	8,000(NR) -	5,000 (NR)
380. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona).	34,450(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	10,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)
381. New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur (Saugar).	27,478(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	3,000 (NR)
382. Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	62,324(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)

(Contd.....37.).

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Block grants to Universities for the purpose of awarding travel grants to teachers, scholars and technicians (in the case of science subjects) for Visiting research and training Centres in India:

S.No.	Name of the University.	Annual quota.	Advance admissible for 1961-62	Amount already paid as advance grant 1961-62	Balance now sanctioned on account of advance grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6
385	Aligarh.	5,000	2,500	1,200	1,300
384	Bombay	8,000	4,000	350	3,650
385	Baroda	8,000	4,000	28,599.69	1,400.31
386	Calcutta	8,000	4,000	nil	4,000.
387	Gauhati.	8,000	4,000	750	1,000
388	Jabalpur	8,000	4,000	200	3,800
389	Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	2,500	nil	2,500
390	Marathwada	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000
391	Mysore	8,000	4,000	Nil	4,000
392	Nagpur	8,000	4,000	1,200	2,000
393	Saugar	8,000	4,000	1,450	2,550
394	S. V. Vidya peeth	5,000	2,500	200	2,000
395	Poona	8,000	4,000	400	3,600
396	S. N. D. T Women's	5,000	2,500	nil	2,500

The following balances were also sanctioned to the Universities on account of the travel grants awarded by the Commission before the transfer of the scheme to the Universities.



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S.No.	Name	Expenditure approved	Advance already paid.	Balance now sanctioned for payment.
1	2	3	4	5
	<u>Agra University.</u>			
397	Dr. Santokh Singh.	550.00 (1960-61)	500/	35.33
398	Shri T.C. Majupuria <u>Banaras</u>	486.06 (1961-62)	200/	283.26
399	Shri D.P. Dubey <u>Baroda</u>	585.90 (61-62)	400/	185.90
400	Shri H.P. Chokashi <u>Delhi.</u>	532.79 (61-62)	300/	42.78
401	Dr. J.C. Moona	740.00 (1961-62)	400/	50.20
402	Shri S.C. Saxena	372.00 (1961-62)	300/	28.46
403	Shri S.K. Nagar <u>Gauhati.</u>	311.26 (1961-62)	150/	71.26
404	Shri T.C. Sharma <u>Gorakhpur</u>	751.40 (1961-62)	400/	339.56
405	Shri N.N. Srivastava	532.00 (1961-62)	300/	223.16
406	Shri P.K. Gupta <u>Lucknow</u>	510.86 (1961-62)	350/	50.86
407	Dr. A.R. Roy.	482.10 (1961-62)	250/	142.10

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1	2	3	4	5
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Madras

408. Dr. Abdul Rasheed 400.00 250/ 64.90  
(1961-62)

Rajasthan

409. Shri M.M. Bhandari 257.80 200/ 47.30  
(1960-61)

Utkal

410. Dr. J.P. Das 473.00 200/ 283.00  
(1961-62)  
(Rs. 103/ in cash &  
Rs. 150/ by adjust-  
ment)

Statement of grants sanctioned and paid to  
affiliated colleges for the construction of  
hostels and for the extension and improvement  
of Library and Laboratory facilities.

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S.No.	Name of the College	Name of the scheme.	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount already paid	Amount now released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

4 Agra University.

411. D.A.V. College Dehradun. Construction of Library building. 32,766/ 21,844 17,000 4,000/  
(4th instalment)

412. Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara Construction of men's hostel 1,73,924/ 86,962/ 60,000/ 20,000/  
(4th Instalment)

Andhra University.

413. St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur. Construction of Library building. 39,000/ 26,000/ 8,000/ 8,000/  
(2nd Instalment)

414. V.S.R. College, Tenali. Construction of men's hostel & purchase of furniture. 2,60,000/ 1,25,000/ - 30,000/  
(1st Instalment)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Ranchi University.</u>						
415.	Ganeshlal Agarwal College Daltanganj.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,31,415/	65,708/-	20,000/	20,000/ (2nd Instal.)
<u>Delhi University.</u>						
416.	Matilana Azad Medical College Delhi.	Purchase of Library books	30,000/	30,000/	-	10,000/ (1st Inst)
<u>Calcutta University.</u>						
417.	Raigunj College, Raiganj.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,90,000/	95,000/	70,000/	20,000/ (4th Inst.)
418.	Kharagpur College Kharagpur.	do	1,90,000/	95,000/	50,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst;)
419.	Bankim Sardar College, Tangrahalli.	do	1,90,000/	95,000/	25,000/	25,000/ (2nd Inst;)
420.	Ramakrishna Missison Residential College, Narendrapur.	do	3,62,206/	1,25,000/	-	40,000/ (1st Inst.)
<u>Burdwan University.</u>						
421.	M.U.C.College Burdwan.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,52,000/	1,00,000/	50,000/	40,000/ (3rd Inst)
422.	Shyamsunder College, Burdwan.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,90,000/	95,000/	25,000/	25,000/ (2nd Inst.)
<u>Gauhati University.</u>						
423.	St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	Construction of Staff quarters.	2,27,000/	1,13,500/	-	-
<u>Gorakhpur University.</u>						
424.	Degree College, Ghazipur.	Purchase of Library books & Laboratory equipment.	11,000/	7,333/	5,000/	2,000/ (3rd Inst.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Gujarat University.

425.	J & J College of Science & C.B. Patel Arts Institute Nadiad.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,56,247/	1,00,000/	60,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
426.	Arts College Dabhaj.	do	1,87,776/	93,888/	50,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
427.	St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	construction of Girls's hostel	5,75,000/	1,25,000/	-	-

Kerala University.

428.	Bishop Chulprambil Memorial College Kottayam.	construction of girls' hostel.	1,70,000/	1,25,000/	1,10,000/	15,000/ (3rd Inst.)
429.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey.	do	1,47,500/	1,00,000/	80,000/	15,000/ (4th Inst.)
430.	Shree Narayana College for Women, Quilon.	do	1,20,588/	90,441/	45,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
431.	Shri Kerala Verma College, Trichur.	do	43,345/	32,500/	30,000/	2,500/ (Final Inst.)

432 Madras University.

433.	St. Mary's College Tuticorin.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,28,500/	96,375/	75,000/	21,375/ (Final Inst.)
434.	Lady Doak College, Madurai.	Construction of Laboratory building.	18,000/	12,000/	8,000/	4,000/ (Final Inst.)
434(a)	Do	Construction of Library building.	85,000/	55,000/	-	20,000/ (Ist Inst.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
435.	Vivekanand College, Madras.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,23,300/	1,11,650/	1,05,000/	5,322/ (Final Inst)
436.	Natibnal College, Trichurapalli	do	2,51,200/	1,25,000/	30,000/	50,000/ (2nd Inst.) & 3rd Inst.)
437.	St. John's College, Palaymkottai.	Purchase of Library furniture	24,180/	16,120/	-	-
<u>430. Marathwada University.</u>						
438.	Milind Mahavidyalaya Aurangabad.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,33,000/	99,750/	30,000/	15,000/ (2nd Inst.)
<u>Nagpur University.</u>						
439.	St. Francis DeSales College, Nagpur.	Construction of men's hostel	3,69,300/	1,80,000/	40,000/	40,000/ (2nd Inst;)
<u>Poona University.</u>						
440.	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,42,000/	1,21,000/	90,000/	26,486/ (Final Inst.)
441.	Willingdon College, Sangali.	Construction of Library building & Furniture.	96,564/	64,376/	50,000/	10,000/ (4th Inst)
442.	do	Construction of girls' Hostel.	57,340/	43,005/	14,000/	15,000/ (2nd Inst.)
443.	do	Construction of Dinning Hall.	38,700/	29,000/	19,000/	5,000/ (3rd Inst.)
444.	M.E.S. College of Arts & Science, Poona.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,34,700/	1,01,025/	80,000/	15,000/
445.	B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,52,000/	76,000/	50,000	20,000/ (3rd Inst.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
446.	Tilak College of Education, Poona.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,74,340/	87,170/	25,000/	30,000/ (2nd Inst.)
	<u>Panjab University.</u>					
447.	D.A.V. College, Amritsar.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	44,024/	29,349/	25,000/	4,349/ (Final Inst.)
448.	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusaradhar	Construction of Library building.	60,780/	40,520/	30,000	3,361/ (Final Inst.)
449.	D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.	Construction of girls hostel.	73,000/	54,750/	18,000/	15,000/ (2nd Instal.)
450.	Andhra.	For upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.				1,96,000.00
451.	Bombay.		-do-			1,86,790.50
452.	Burdwan.		-do-			1,44,998.50
453.	Calcutta.		-do-			3,16,112.94
454.	Gujarat.		-do-			9,061.00
455.	Gauhati.		-do-			36,214.94
456.	Jabalpore.		-do-			5,889.20
457.	Kerala.		-do-			6,73,402.79
458.	Karnatak.		-do-			87,986.86
459.	Madras.		-do-			3,46,231.03
460.	Mysore.		-do-			91,500.00
461.	Marathwada.		-do-			6,800.00
462.	Nagpur.		-do-			50,510.64
463.	Osmania.		-do-			40,000.00

(Contd...44.)

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464.	Panjab.	for upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.	1,31,732.88
465.	Poona.	-do-	1,24,475.56
466.	Rajasthan.	-do-	2,111.25
467.	Saugar.	-do-	15,575.00
468.	S.V.V. Peeth.	-do-	4,882.23
469.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	-do-	9,996.18
470.	Sri Venkateswara.	-do-	39,592.00
471.	Utkal.	-do-	10,250.29
472.	Kurukshetra.	for upgrading the salaries of University teachers.	20,302.00
473.	Karnatak.	-do-	4,000.00
474.	Madras.	-do-	4,342.45
475.	Nagpur.	-do-	1,356.00
476.	Banaras.	For upgrading salaries of Technical teachers.	55,000.00
477.	Nagpur.	-do-	110.00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	Mysore	a) Science Deptts.	20.01	17.63
		b) Humanities Deptts.	15.16	13.35
		c) General Schemes	4.00	4.00
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>39.17</u>	<u>35.03</u>
7.	Panjab	a)(i) Science Deptts.	56.92	12.70
		(ii) 2nd Phase of construction of Sc. Lab. Buildings.	10.00	10.00
		b) Humanities Deptts.	31.98	27.90
		c) General Schemes	32.63	12.38
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>131.53</u>	<u>62.98</u>
8.	Poona	a) Science Deptts.	27.74	4.30
		b) Humanities Deptts.	23.36	12.10
		c) General Schemes.	3.20	3.20
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>54.30</u>	<u>19.60</u>
9.	Saugar.	a)(i) Science Deptts.	14.55	6.70
		(ii) Applied Biology Deptt. (Item No. 23)	-	-
		b) Humanities Deptts.	16.28	8.70
		c) General Schemes.	20.15	15.60
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>50.98</u>	<u>31.00</u>
10.	Utkal.	a) Science Deptts.	6.35	3.12
		b) Humanities Deptts.	17.70	1.64
		c) General Schemes.	18.83	18.83
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>42.88</u>	<u>23.59</u>
		GRAND TOTAL:-	557.38	306.35



	2	6	7	8				
-	5.10	1.00	-	1.25	3.50	1.35	4.32	34.20
1.12	0.10	1.25	2.45	-	0.30	0.70	2.30	22.07
-	-	-	-	8.37	-	-	-	12.37
<u>1.12</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>9.62</u>	<u>3.80</u>	<u>2.05</u>	<u>7.12</u>	<u>68.64</u>
-	7.00	1.00	-	-	6.50	1.00	12.00	40.20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
3.40	1.08	3.40	2.00	4.50	0.50	1.25	3.21	47.27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.35
<u>3.40</u>	<u>8.08</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>4.50</u>	<u>7.00</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>15.24</u>	<u>109.85</u>
-	6.35	1.00	-	0.20	2.80	-	1.61	16.49
-	-	1.19	-	-	-	0.80	5.83	19.92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20
<u>6.35</u>	<u>2.19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>2.80</u>	<u>0.80</u>	<u>7.67</u>	<u>39.61</u>	
-	6.85	1.00	-	5.00	2.47	1.05	1.64	24.71
-	-	-	-	2.30	1.79	0.10	1.05	5.24
-	-	1.00	-	0.20	0.41	1.00	3.54	14.85
-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	16.60
<u>6.85</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.50</u>	<u>4.67</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>6.23</u>	<u>61.40</u>	
-	2.40	1.00	-	5.50	2.25	0.70	2.15	17.13
-	-	1.00	-	1.93	-	0.40	3.14	8.41
-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	21.83
<u>2.40</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10.43</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>5.50</u>	<u>47.37</u>	
52	60.53	24.99	4.45	63.68	37.87	15.12	77.03	594.54

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Date : 7th February, 1962.  
Time : 10 A.M.  
Place: University Grants Commission,  
C.S.I.R. Building,  
New Delhi.

A\_G\_E\_N\_D\_A

1. To receive the minutes of the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 6th December, 1961.
2. To receive a report on the action taken on certain matters.
3. To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 6th December, 1961.
4. To receive a report regarding the decision taken on the revised scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by the Commission.
5. To receive a report regarding the action taken by various Universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the endowments required from private colleges prior to affiliation.
6. To receive a report regarding the starting of new courses in the colleges of Delhi University.
7. To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Post-graduate Hostel for Visva-Bharati.
8. To consider the proposal of the Vikram University for the construction of Women's Hostel.
9. To consider a reference from the Banaras Hindu University regarding payment of an annual grant by the University to the Indian Council of World Affairs for Research & Documentation work.
10. To consider a request from the Banaras Hindu University for the creation of the posts of Instructors and a Superintendent for Physical Training.
11. To consider the question of construction of Gandhi Bhavans in the Aligarh Muslim University and Jammu & Kashmir University.

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12. To consider a reference from Delhi University regarding the starting of a new co-educational college in Delhi from the academic year 1962-63 by Shyam Lal Charitable Trust.
13. To consider a reference from Delhi University regarding transfer of teaching of B.Sc. (Group B) to colleges.
14. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding recognition of the Kashi Vidyapeeth Varanasi to be deemed as a "University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.
15. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education to declare the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay to be deemed to be a 'University' under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.
16. To consider the replies of the Universities on the suggestions of the Commission with regard to holding of Extension Lectures in the Universities on the Co-operative Movement.
17. To consider a proposal received from the Embassy of United States of America, through the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the establishment of chairs in American Studies in Indian Universities under the P.L. 480 Scheme.
18. To further consider the question of Revision of salary scales of Library Staff in Universities and Colleges.
19. To consider requests of the Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona for strengthening the staff in their Departments of Linguistics, by the addition of two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetic or Linguistic Geography.
20. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for starting (i) Part time courses in Business Management and (ii) Part time or full time courses on Slob-System for Industrial Management at Motilal Nehru Institute of Business Research and Administration - Allahabad University.
21. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the development of High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering Burla - Utkal University.

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22. To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees, appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of following Universities for development of Higher Education (Humanities and Science) and research during the third Five Year Plan:
  1. Allahabad
  2. Andhra
  3. Gorakhpur
  4. Karnatak
  5. Lucknow
  6. Mysore
  7. Poona
  8. Saugar
  9. Utkal.
23. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to assess the requirements of the Saugar University for the development of the Department of Applied Geology during the third Five Year Plan, (consideration of this item was postponed in the last meeting).
24. To consider the question of sanction of grants to the Panjab University for development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during Third Five Year Plan (consideration of this item was postponed in the last meeting).
25. To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University to exempt it from the payment of its share of Rs.4,37,582/- towards the construction of the Physics Laboratory Buildings and for an additional grant of Rs.3,70,225/-.
26. To report the progress made by the various Review Committees appointed by the Commission on Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences.
27. To consider the revised report of the Examination Reforms Committee.
28. To receive a note on the present position in Universities regarding the Contributory Provident Fund or Gratuity-cum-Pension schemes in respect of their Teaching Staff.
29. To receive a report of the views of the Universities regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in Colleges and Universities to physically handicapped individuals.
30. To consider a reference received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding deterioration of Standards in private Agricultural Colleges and the setting up of an Accreditation Body for Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges in order to raise their standards.
31. To consider:
  - (a) a suggestion that all University Institutions should set aside a certain percentage of seats for students from other parts of the Country;

(contd....4)

(b) another suggestion that the Universities/Colleges should encourage the admission of deserving students from other States by giving scholarships.

32. To consider the draft Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for 1960-61.
  33. Regulation of journeys by Staff Car from or to residences of the officers of the University Grants Commission prior to 4th December, 1958.
  34. To note the date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.
  35. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.
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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:  
Date: 7th February, 1962  
Time: 10 A.M.  
Place: University Grants Commission  
C.S.I.R. Building,  
New Delhi.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

1. To consider a proposal of the Rajasthan University for construction of additional hostels.
2. To re-consider the question of the scale of pay of five Demonstrators of the College of Medical Sciences who are permanent Lecturers in the Ayurvedic College at Banaras Hindu University.
3. Request from Visva-Bharati for grants for organising full-fledged Science Faculty teaching up to Honours level in major science subjects.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 35th meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 6th December, 1961.

The following were present:

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

Secretariat :

- 1. Shri N.N. Iengar ... Assistant Secretary
- 2. Dr. B.D. Laroia ... Development Officer(S)
- 3. Dr. P.J. Philip ... Development Officer(H)
- 4. Shri R.K. Chhabra ... Administrative Officer

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the 34th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 1st November '61.

The minutes of the 34th meeting of the Commission held on 1st November, 1961 already circulated were confirmed.

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

The Commission confirmed the action taken on the items listed in Appendix I\*

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 1st November, 1961.

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

Item 4: To receive a note indicating the position of the committed expenditure in the III Plan period arising from schemes sanctioned in the II Plan period which have either not been completed or taken in hand and the total provision to be made in the III Plan.

The Commission received the break-down (Appendix III) of the Plan allotment of Rs.37 crores which would form the fund of the Commission in the Third Plan(excluding funds for Engineering & Technology separately to be provided by the Government of India) as scrutinised by the Delhi members of

\* Not enclosed.

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the Commission when they met on 20th November, 1961.

It was noted that the amounts available for several of the important items in the list were very inadequate and it was agreed that it would be necessary to reappropriate funds fairly freely, and also, perhaps, to stagger the implementation of certain items. The Commission noted in particular that there was a "spill over" of nearly 15 crores from the Second to the Third Plan. It was also agreed that the Government of India should be approached for additional funds in the course of the implementation of these plan projects.

Item 5: To receive a statement indicating the basis of grants paid to the Universities during the Second Plan period and the proposed basis for grants during the Third Plan period.

The Commission approved the basis of grants payable to the Universities during the **Third Plan** period as contained in Appendix IV.

In connection with the Tagore Chairs, the Commission agreed that instead of making a lump grant for endowing the Chairs, the Commission might offer to meet the recurring expenditure on these Chairs in the ratio of 3 (U.G.C) : 1 (University). It was also agreed that if necessary at some later stage these Chairs might be endowed in the manner envisaged if the financial position of the Commission permits it. Where an endowment had already been created, the arrangement might be allowed to stand.

Item 6: To consider the Interim Report of the Committee for Centres of Advanced Study.

The Commission considered the interim report of the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study and desired that a somewhat fuller note be prepared by the Committee giving the factual background and considerations (such as



special facilities available in the neighbourhood of a University) relevant to the selection of Centres of Advanced Study and research. As it was necessary to take into account various factors which enter into any decision on this subject, it was felt that the Committee might indicate some 20 centres where such advanced studies could be promoted in various subjects. In this connection, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the note that had been placed before it when this subject was first brought before the Commission (Appendix V). It was agreed that a centre should be an integral part of the University where it is situated, but it should have enough autonomy and flexibility as may be required by the nature of its work and purpose. It was also noted that because of the limitation of funds, the actual setting up of the selected centres would have to be phased.

Item 7: To consider a reference from the Government of Assam regarding the establishment of a second University in Assam and the amount of assistance that may be made available to the University by the University Grants Commission.

The Commission desired that the question of a second University in Assam be, in the first instance, considered by the Committee appointed to go into the question of new Universities in the Third Plan. It was also suggested that the Assam Government be advised to send the proposal through the Ministry of Education.

Item 8: To consider a request of the Banaras Hindu University for payment of a special grant to meet the travel expenses of the Vice-Chancellor and three other members to participate in the 9th Conference of the Commonwealth Universities to be held in London in July 1963.

The Commission regretted its inability to make a special grant to Banaras Hindu University to enable its delegates to attend the 9th Congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth to be held in London in July 1963.

Item 9: To consider again the request of the Banaras Hindu University that the two chairs of Comparative Religion and Sociology sanctioned by the Commission be named after Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The Commission was still of the view that the two Chairs of Comparative Religion and Sociology should not be named after the founder of the University but agreed that if the University still desired to do so, they might act according to their wish.

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Item 10: To further consider the question of payment of allowances to the teachers of the Medical Colleges in Aligarh and Banaras.

The Chairman stated that the question needed further examination. It was agreed that the matter be further considered by the Visiting Committee for Aligarh University suitably enlarged for this purpose.

Item 11: To consider the question of the scale of pay of the Demonstrator of the College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University who was earlier a permanent Lecturer in the Ayurvedic College at Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission regretted its inability to accede to the suggestion of the Banaras Hindu University that a permanent lecturer in the Ayurvedic College, now appointed as a demonstrator in the College of Medical Sciences, should be placed on the new scale of pay of lecturers i.e. Rs. 400-800.

Item 12: To further consider the proposal of some Universities for financial assistance towards revision of salary scales of University Medical Officers.

The Commission regretted its inability to agree to make a grant to the Universities to enable them to revise the salary scales of University Medical Officers. The Commission was of the view that this should be a charge on the Universities themselves.

Item 13: To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for payment of grant to Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

The Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 30,000/- to the Maulana Azad Medical College for the purchase of books for the library of the College.

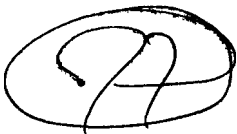
Item 14: To consider the views of the Universities on the report of the "Kunzru Committee" on the teaching of English and the subsequent Seminar on the problems of teaching English.

The Commission desired that the recommendations made by the Central Institute of English on the replies received from the Universities be restated in a briefer form and circulated to the Universities. The Commission also desired that the whole material including the replies received from the Universities be placed at the disposal of the Review Committee on English with the suggestion that the material be suitably incorporated in their final report. In this connection, the Commission felt that one Institute of English for the whole country was inadequate and that a few more regional institutes should be established. It was agreed that the attention of the Government of India be drawn to this.

Item 15: To receive a note prepared by the Ministry of Education for the starting of Correspondence Course at Delhi University.

The Commission received the note of the Ministry of Education on Correspondence Courses.

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Item 16: To receive the report of the Committee appointed to determine the items of income and expenditure to be taken into account for payment of maintenance grants to Delhi Colleges.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed to determine the items of Income and Expenditure to be "approved" for purposes of grants to Delhi Colleges. This would be the basis of the grants to Delhi Colleges from the current year.

Item 17: To consider a proposal received from the Aligarh University for appointment of additional Wardens.

The Commission desired that the whole question of supervision arrangements in the hostels in Aligarh might be further examined and placed before Commission at its next meeting.

Item 18: To consider the request of the Kerala University regarding the fixation of salaries of four superannuated Government servants on re-employment in affiliated colleges.

The Commission accepted the request of the Kerala University for inclusion of four superannuated Government employees now employed in private colleges in the scheme of revision of salary scales and agreed that their pay be fixed in accordance with the relevant rules.

Item 19: To consider the question of sanction of grants to the Punjab University for the development of Scientific Education and Research during the IIIrd Five Year Plan.

This was postponed to be considered along with other recommendations of Visiting Committees at the next meeting of the Commission.

Item 20: To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the method of selection of candidates for admission to Engineering & Technological Institutes in the country.

It was decided that this recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. be referred to the Standards Committee of the Commission for advice.

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Item 21: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for starting Post-graduate part-time diploma course in Business Administration at the University of Lucknow.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the following grants to be paid to the Lucknow University as and when necessary:-

i) Building (17,500 sq.ft. plinth area)	-	Rs. 1,13,750
ii) Equipment, Library and Furniture.	-	Rs. 46,750
		<hr/>
	Total N.R	Rs. 1,60,500
		<hr/>
iii) Recurring	Rs.	75,000 p.a. for a period of 5 years).

Item 22: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding a building grant of Rs. 2.53 lakhs for providing separate accommodation for the Department of Management Studies - Delhi University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,53,000/- to Delhi University for construction of a building for the Department of Management Studies.

Item 23: To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding provision of additional accommodation and recurring grant to the University Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University for conducting a Draftsmanship Certificate course.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the following grants to be paid to the Aligarh Muslim University as and when necessary:-

i) Building (4,095 sq.ft. plinth).	-	Rs. 61,400/-
ii) Recurring for 4 Drawing Instructors.	-	Rs. 13,000/- p.a. (for a period of five years)

Item 24: To consider the decision of the All India Council for Technical Education that technical institutions need not be divided into classes A and B (post-graduate and graduate)

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Institutions for salary scales, but be permitted to offer either Class A or B scales depending upon the qualifications and experience of the individuals concerned.

The Commission desired that this matter be further considered by the Chairman, Shri Bhoothalingam, Shri Kirpal and the Secretary.

Item 25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of Saugar University for the development of the Department of Applied Geology during the Third Five Year Plan.

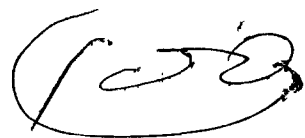
This was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 26: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding requirements of (i) The College of Engineering, Burla - Utkal University (ii) College of Engineering & Technology - Jadavpur University and (iii) Bihar College of Engineering - Patna University for the conversion of four-year degree courses in Engineering to five-year integrated courses.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:-

(1) <u>PATNA UNIVERSITY - BIHAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING</u>	
(i) Building (Plinth area 16,280 sq.ft.)	Rs. 1,19,500
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 72,000
Total Non-recurring	Rs. 1,91,500
(iii) Ceiling Recurring	Rs. 67,500/- P.A. (For a period of five years).
(2) <u>UTKAL UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BURLA</u>	
(i) Building (Plinth area 16,280 sq.ft.)	Rs. 1,19,500
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 72,000
Total Non-recurring	Rs. 1,91,500
(iii) Ceiling Recurring	Rs. 67,000/- P.A. (For a period of five years).

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(3) JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(i) Building (Plinth area 42,780 sq.ft.)	Rs. 4,57,500
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 1,69,000
Total Non-recurring	<hr/> Rs. 6,26,500 <hr/>
(iii) Ceiling Recurring	Rs. 96,500/- P.A. (For a period of five years)

The Commission also agreed to recommend to the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. a loan of Rs. 3.76 lakhs to the Utkal University for the construction of a hostel for 120 students for the College of Engineering, Burla.

Item 27: To fix the date of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission and receive the Calendar of the meetings for 1962.

The Commission approved the following calendar :-

January 1962	..	No meeting
February "	..	7th
March "	..	7th
April "	..	4th
May "	..	2nd
June "	..	No meeting
July "	..	4th
August "	..	1st
September "	..	5th
October "	..	3rd
November "	..	7th
December "	..	5th

Addl. Item I: To consider a proposal from Vikram University for the establishment of a Tagore Chair in the place of Tagore Lectures.

The Commission agreed to the establishment of a Tagore Chair at the Vikram University, Ujjain, on the new basis that has now been agreed upon for these Chairs. It was agreed that no further request for Tagore Chairs or Lectureships be entertained from the Universities.

Sd/- Samuel Mathai  
Secretary  
7.12.61

Sd/- D.S.Kothari  
Chairman  
7.12.61

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX I TO UGC MINUTES

Dated: 6th/7th Dec. 1961.

Report on the action  
taken on certain matters.

I. Delhi University: . proposal for provision of furniture in the Departments of Sociology and Human Geography housed in the newly constructed teaching block of Delhi School of Economics.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolutions No. 37 dated 8-7-1958 and 2(22) dated 9-9-1960 approved the construction of a teaching block for the Delhi School of Economics at a cost of Rs. 1,48,500/- in the Delhi University.

2. The University approached the Commission with a proposal for provision of furniture in the Departments of Sociology and Human Geography at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,400/-. The University was asked to revise the cost with a view to reducing the expenditure.

3. In view of the necessity of furniture for the Departments housed in the newly constructed teaching block, the Chairman agreed to the provision of furniture at a cost of Rs. 40,000/- on the basis of the revised request of the University.

II. Visva-Bharati. Construction of Administrative Building.

The University Grants Commission, vide Resolution No. 2(34) dated 29/30-6-1960, approved the scheme of Visva-Bharati University for the construction of an Administrative Block at a cost of Rs. 4,25,216/- subject to examination of the plans and estimates by the Central Public Works Department. The University submitted plans and estimates for Rs. 8,07,860/- which were scrutinised by the C.P.W.D. and finally accepted at a cost of Rs. 6,10,000/- inclusive of all expenditure but exclusive

(Contd....2.)

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of cost of the furniture. The Chairman approved the increased cost.

III. Rajasthan University. Construction of Guest house.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 26 dated 26th April, 1961 approved the recommendations of the Panel on University buildings regarding norm and standard for the construction of Guest houses in Universities. It was decided that the total cost on such a project including staff club with a plinth area of 12,000 sq.ft. should not exceed Rs. 1,50,000/- and the Commission's share be limited to Rs. 1,00,000/- representing 2/3rd of the expenditure.

2. The Rajasthan University submitted plans and estimates for Rs. 3,07,400/- for the project with increased plinth area and requested that the Commission may bear its maximum share of Rs. 1,00,000/- and the balance of Rs. 2,07,400/- will be met by the University/ State Government. On this assurance the request of the University has been acceded to.

IV. Calcutta University. Publication of research work by teachers.

The Calcutta University forwarded a proposal for the publication of 1000 copies of the work of Shri Srijva Bhattacharya, entitled "The Origin growth and development of Citra Kavya" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000/- with a request that the Commission may meet 50% of the expenditure. His work was referred to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, who appreciated it. The University has been authorised to undertake the publication work at 50:50 basis.

V. Baroda University. Construction of staff quarters.

The University Grants Commission vide



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... in the light of ...  
... the Commission ...  
... University ...

Resolution No. 2(53) of 9-9-1960 approved the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for the construction of 12 staff quarters i.e. eight for Lecturers and four for Readers at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,400/- on the University/State Government agreeing to share the expenditure at 50% of the cost. These quarters have been completed by the University and occupied by the teachers.

2. In addition to this, the University has put one Reader's and 12 Lecturers' quarters without the approval of the Commission and on the basis of the specifications adopted by the University in respect of the previous quarters approved by the Commission as stated in paragraph 1. The University further submitted a proposal to construct eight additional Readers' quarters.

3. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University and accorded approval to the construction of 9 Readers' and 12 Lecturers' quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,04,200/- as indicated in paragraph 2 above, on the usual sharing basis of 50:50.

VI. Patna University. Construction of men students' hostels.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 2(29) of 9-9-1960 approved the proposal of the Patna University for the construction of a hostel for the accommodation of 45 men students at a total cost of Rs. 15,97,000/- on the University/State Government agreeing to share the expenditure at 50%. The University did not take any action in the implementation of the scheme within one year of its sanction.

2. The Commission vide Resolution No. 5 dated 4th October, 1957 resolved that whenever a University

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failed to implement an approved scheme either with regard to the construction of buildings or the appointment of staff within a year of the sanction of the scheme, 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.

In the light of the above resolution, the scheme has been cancelled and the University has been informed accordingly.

VII. Gorakhpur University. Construction of Hostel Buildings.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 3(XIV) dated 11/12th February, 1960, approved the construction of three hostel buildings viz. 2 for 150 men and one for 50 women students in the campus of the Gorakhpur University at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,50,000/-. The University did not take concrete steps to the implementation of the scheme within one year of its sanction.

2. The Commission vide Resolution No.5 dated 4th October, 1957 resolved that whenever a University failed to implement an approved scheme either with regard to the construction of buildings or the appointment of staff within a year of the sanction of the scheme, 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. In the light of the above resolution of the Commission, the scheme has been cancelled, and the University informed accordingly.

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VIII. Holding of Academic Conferences under the auspices of the Universities.

At the request of the Universities mentioned below, the Chairman sanctioned grants to universities towards holding the conferences as under:-

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount sanctioned.</u>	<u>Conference.</u>
1. Karnatak.	Rs.5,000/-	Annual Conference of the All India Economic Association and the Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics.
2. Mysore.	Rs.5,000/-	The All India English Teachers' Conference.

IX. Gujarat University. Construction of Boys' Hostel.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 2(37) dated 30/31st December, 1960 approved the construction of a hostel building for 100 men students at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,00,000/- in the Gujarat University, the Commission's share being limited to Rs. 2,00,000/- at 50%.

2. The University changed the proposal and desired to put up a hostel for 110 students owing to pressing need at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,62,800/-. As the plinth area provided by the University was in excess of the specifications laid down by the Commission, the approved cost of the building worked out to Rs. 4,50,000/-.

3. The Chairman accepted the proposal of the University at an estimated approved cost of Rs.4,50,000/- and the share of the Commission at 50% will be limited to Rs. 2,25,000/-.

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- X. Panjab University. Development of Post-Graduate studies in (i) Ancient Indian History and Culture, (ii) Law and (iii) Education during the IIIrd Five Year Plan.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th October, 1961 item 10 considered the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the requirements of the Panjab University for the development of Post-graduate studies in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Law and Education under the III Five Year Plan and resolved as follows:-

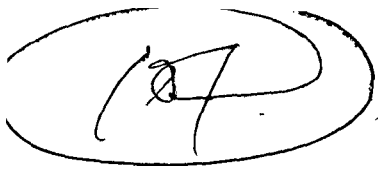
"The Commission considered the request of the Panjab University for assistance for the setting up of a department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Law Department and the Department of Education and agreed that the Department of Ancient Indian History might be assisted and desired that the details be discussed by the Chairman with the Vice-Chancellor and placed before the Commission at its next meeting.

With regard to the Department of Law, the Commission desired a further discussion with the University about the number of post-graduate students proposed to be enrolled. The present number appeared to be too high for maintenance of reasonable standards.

It was agreed that the setting up of the Department of Education be postponed until the Commission could have a clear picture of the available resources for financial assistance to Universities during the Third Five Year Plan."

As a result of the discussion with the Vice-Chancellor of the University the Chairman has approved the provision of following facilities at the Panjab University for the department of Ancient Indian History

(Contd....7.)



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and Culture, and the department of Law, during the III Five Year Plan.

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Nature of item approved.</u>
Ancient Indian History and Culture.	i) One Reader in the scale of Rs.700-40-980-40-1100.
	ii) Two Lectures in the scale of Rs. 400-30-640-40-800.
	iii) One Curator in the scale of Rs. 350-20-450-25-600.
	iv) One Technical Assistant in the scale of Rs.145-7-180-12-300.
	v) Building = 1,44,400(NR). with a plinth area of 8,500 sq.ft. as detailed in enclosed statement 'A'. (APPENDIX I)
	vi) Books = 75,000(NR).
	vii) Furniture for the above building. Rs.14,400(NR)
Department of Law.	i) Two Readers in the scale of Rs. 700-40-980-40-1100.
	ii) Three Lecturers in the scale of Rs. 400-30-640-40-800.
	iii) Books. Rs. 50000 (NR)
	iv) Building with the plinth area of 18,300 sq.ft. as detailed in Statement (B) enclosed. Rs.3,11,200(NR) (APPENDIX II) Furniture for the above building. Rs. 31,000(NR)

The above posts in the departments of Ancient Indian History and Culture and of Law have been approved on condition that the Panjab University gives an assurance regarding the continuation of the above posts from their own funds beyond third five year plan period.

The Commission will meet the expenditure in respect of the above items at 100% basis during the IIIrd Five Year Plan.

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The question of setting up of a Department of Education will be considered by the Commission if necessary; at a later date in consultation with the University.

XI. Panjab University. Sharing of expenditure in respect of development schemes (Humanities) approved during III Five Year Plan.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th and 6th July 1961, item 38, while approving the under - noted schemes of the Panjab University for the IIIrd Five Year Plan did not finally decide about the sharing of expenditure with the University:-

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Approved Expenditure.</u> Rs.
(a) English.	1) Two Lecturers.	
	2) Two Tutors.	
	3) Books & Journals.	30,000 (NR)
	4) Building with plinth area of 4,500 sq.ft.	72,000 (NR)
	5) Furniture.	9,000 (NR)
(b) Economics.	1) One reader.	
	2) Books & Journals.	50,000 (NR)
	3) Equipment.	30,000 (NR)
	4) Building with plinth area of 9,75 sq.ft.	1,56,000 (NR)
	5) Furniture.	19,500 (NR)
(c) Political Science & Public Administration.	1) One Reader in Public Administration.	
	2) One Lecturer.	
	3) Books and Journals.	
	i) Political Science.	30,000 (NR)
	ii) Public Administration.	30,000 (NR)
	4) Equipment & Furniture.	20,000 (NR)
	5) Building for the Department of Public Administration with plinth area of 7000 sq.ft.	1,12,000 (NR)
(d) Psychology.	Equipment and Apparatus	30,000 (NR)
	Books & Journals.	30,000 (NR)
(e) Philosophy.	Books & Journals.	20,000 (NR)
(f) Hindi, Panjabi; Sanskrit.)	Library Books.	50,000 (NR)

(Contd....9.)

The implementation of these schemes is estimated to cost Rs. 2,00,000 (NR) for staff and Rs. 6,88,500 (NR) for accommodation, equipment, furniture and books during the III Five Year Plan.

As the items of expenditure represent the cost of development of existing post-graduate facilities, the Panjab University has been informed that the Commission will share the expenditure at 100% basis in respect of the items mentioned above, during the III Five Year Plan.

XII. Poona University. Conversion of the Post of Reader in Environmental Archaeology in the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.

The University Grants Commission approved the post of a Reader in Environmental Archaeology in the department of Ancient History and Archaeology of Poona Univ.

The University of Poona could not fill in the above post for want of a suitable candidate. The University therefore, proposed to split up the post into two posts as under:-

- 1) Lecturer in Pre and Proto Historic Archaeology and
- 2) Research Assistant in Environmental Archaeology with special reference to geomorphology.

As the proposal will not mean any additional expenditure the request of the Poona University has been agreed to.

XIII. Universities - Construction of buildings - Procedure for.

The Panel on University Buildings in their meeting held on 26th September, 1961 while considering the reasons for the delay in construction work in the Delhi University, recommended as follows:-

(Contd....10.)

"For all original schemes, the Architect may be responsible both for Planning, designing and supervision of projects and for that purpose the fees may be negotiated with the Architect with reference to the scales prescribed by the Indian Institute of Architects. The fees so payable should be on a percentage basis on the value of the detailed estimates approved by the University Grants Commission and arrangement with the Architect should be governed by an agreement. The University will, under this arrangement, pay for services of the clerk of works chargeable to the project.

The above arrangement has been suggested as it would be advisable to have unified instead of divided responsibility for the execution of work as otherwise a situation might arise when it might not be possible for the University to fix responsibility for any defects on the Architects in the absence of their technical control or on the University Engineer."

The above recommendation of the Panel on University Buildings has been accepted.

XIV. Extension of the General Education Reading Material Project at Muslim University, Aligarh.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 13th/14th March 1956 (Resolution No. 42)

(Contd....11.)



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accepted the scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for preparing reading material for General Education at a total cost of Rs. 75,000/- (N.R.) and Rs. 1,05,300/-(R) for a period of 3 years. The University could not bring the project to a satisfactory conclusion within the stipulated period and requested that the present directorate of the project be continued for a further period of one year i.e., from 16th July 1961 to 15th July 1962. This was agreed to on the understanding that the cost involved in the extension of the period would be within the total approved expenditure of the project.

This matter is reported to the Commission.

XV. Delhi University - Appointment of a research assistant on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300/- p.m. for a period of one year.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th/6th July 1961 desired that a statistical study of the examination system of Delhi University may be undertaken on the lines of the studies conducted by Dr. H.J. Taylor (Resolution 35). The University of Delhi has agreed to undertake this study with the help of Dr. F.C. Auluck and Dr. H.C. Gupta of the University and in collaboration with Dr. P.V.K. Iyar of Defence Science Laboratories and Shri S.Vishwanath, Assistant Education Officer (St) of the University Grants Commission. The Chairman has approved the appointment of a research assistant for this project for a period of one year on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300/- p.m.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

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XVI. Award of Senior & Junior Research Fellowship in the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

i) Applications for the award of Senior and Junior fellowships in the Humanities and the Social Sciences were invited for the first time during 1961-62 by advertisement in the press and by a circular to the Universities. The total number of applications received was 547 of which 75 were for the Senior and 472 for the Junior fellowships.

ii) The Chairman, University Grants Commission, appointed a Selection Committee for recommending candidates for the fellowships. The Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Dewan Anand Kumar,  
Member, U.G.C.
2. Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Member, U.G.C.
3. Dr. B.N. Ganguli,  
Director,  
Delhi School of Economics.
4. Prof. M.N. Srinivas,  
Professor of Sociology,  
Delhi University.
5. Prof. V.K.N. Menon,  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Public  
Administration, New Delhi.
6. Mrs. Muriel Wasi,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education.
7. Prof. Samuel Mathai.)
8. Dr. P.J. Philip. ) U.G.C.

iii) The Selection Committee met on the 7th September, 1961 at 3 p.m. in the Secretary's room. Dewan Anand Kumar could not attend the meeting owing to other engagement. In his absence, Prof. A.R. Wadia

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presided over the meeting.

iv) The Committee agreed that the candidates who were already enjoying a scholarship from other agencies and who were likely to continue their scholarship for one or two years need not be dislocated from their present tenure.

v) It was also agreed that in view of the great importance of research work in the Social Sciences, a higher priority may be given to it. In the Humanities, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit and Hindi may be given special consideration. As all-India competition was not possible in the case of regional languages, fellowships in these languages may be considered only if candidates with suitable qualification and research experience were not available in other fields.

vi) It was felt that all the applications could not be scrutinised in the short time available. The Committee, therefore, decided that the applications may be scrutinised at leisure subject-wise by individual members of the Committee, and the whole Committee should meet again on the 23rd of September for final selection of the candidates. Accordingly all the applications were distributed among the members.

vii) The Committee met again on the 23rd of September, 1961. The recommendations of each member in respect of the applications scrutinised by him were considered by the Committee. Finally, the Committee recommended 12 candidates (Statement I) for the Senior and 25 candidate (Statement II) for the Junior fellowships. The Committee also recommended that the 8 candidates mentioned in Statement III may be considered for the

(Contd....14.)

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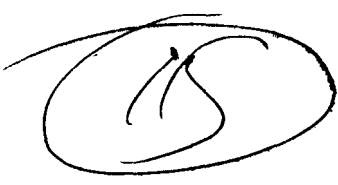
fellowship if necessary only after an interview.

viii) A statement giving subject-wise analysis of the applications received and the number of candidates selected in each subject is given in enclosure I.

ix) As there were no Senior or Junior fellowships available for the Humanities and the Social Sciences, the Chairman agreed to create 12 Senior and 25 Junior fellowships to be offered to the candidates selected by the Selection Committee. The Chairman also approved the expenditure of Rs. 1,18,000/- during the current year for the award of 12 Senior and 25 Junior fellowships at the rate of Rs. 500/- p.m. and Rs. 300/- p.m. respectively. This expenditure includes a contingent grant of Rs.1000/- p.a. to each of the 37 awardees.

XVII) Fixation of probationary period for the employees of the University Grants Commission before confirmation.

The Commission in their meeting held on 14th November 1956 had resolved vide item No.6 that the employees appointed in the office of the University Grants Commission may be confirmed after completion of one one Year's satisfactory probationary period. The Government of India have since prescribed the normal probationary period as two years and in the interests of uniformity of practice, it has been approved by the Chairman that the probationary period for all the employees of the Commission to be appointed with effect from 1st November 1961 should also be two years; where however there are any special reasons for prescribing a longer or shorter period, it may be fixed by the Commission. The extension of the normal period from one to two years will not apply to cases of particular posts in which the conditions of recruitment as notified to intending applicants already include a years's probation.



XVIII. RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY:- CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT -  
CONSTRUCTION OF GAS HOUSE.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 17/18th June, 1959 approved an expenditure of Rs.4,00,000/- (Commission's share being Rs.2,66,667/-) for the construction of a building for the Department of Chemistry at Rajasthan University. The Plans and estimates for the building have been approved. Later the Rajasthan University requested additional grant for the construction of a Gas House at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,342/-. Gas House being an essential requirement of the Chemistry Department the proposal of the Rajasthan University was approved and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 9,561/- (being Commission's share at 2/3 of Rs.14,342/-) to the University for the purpose.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO.2(X)

Meeting 6/7th Dec. 1961. 26

Statement No.A

Building for the Department of Ancient  
Indian History and Culture

a)	One room for the Head of the Section Reader	= 250	sq.ft.
b)	One small Office room.	= 200	"
c)	Two rooms for Lecturers (which will also serve as a tutorial room).	= 450	"
d)	One room for library and reading room	= 600	"
e)	One room for Research Scholars.	= 600	"
f)	One room for girls.	= 300	"
g)	One Seminar room.	= 600	"
h)	Lecture room.	= 600	"
i)	One lecture room.	= 400	"
j)	Museum	= 1000	"
k)	Curator room	= 225	"
l)	Technical Assistant room.	= 225	"
m)	Store room	= 225	"
		<u>5675</u>	"
	Add 50% for circulation	<u>2837</u>	"
	Total Plinth area	<u>8512</u>	"
		or say	8,500 sq.ft.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Appendix II to Item No: 2(X)

Meeting  
6/7 th Dec. 1961

Statement No.B.

Building for the Department of Law

a) LIBRARY.

1. Stacks for 50,000 books	3,500 sq.ft.
2. Reading room accommodation for 100 students at a time.	2,000 sq.ft.
3. Catalogue	250 sq.ft.
4. Librarian room and technical room	500 sq.ft.
Total	<u>6,250</u> "

b) LECTURE ROOMS

1. Lecture room for 50 students - one -	600 "
2. Lecture room for 50 students - one -	600 "
3. Lecture rooms for 35 students- two -	<u>800</u> "
Total	<u>2,000</u> "

c) Seminar Room

<u>Dean's Room</u>	450 "
<u>Professor's Room</u>	300 "
<u>Professor's Room</u>	225 "
<u>Assistant Professor's Rooms including accommodation for Tutorials. -eight-</u>	1,200 "
<u>Office.</u>	250 "
<u>Research Cubicles. -eight-</u>	640 "
<u>Common Rooms</u>	
1. Teachers	300 "
2. Boys	400 "
3. Girls	200 "

Total	<u>3,965</u> sq.ft.
Grand Total	12,215 "
Say.	12,200 "

The total plinth area of the  
proposed building will be  
12,200 + 6,100

6,100 "  
18,300 "

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STATEMENT I to  
ITEM 2(XVI).

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF SENIOR  
FELLOSHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES 1961-62.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name.</u>
1.	ECONOMICS	1. Shri Srikantiah Subramanyam.
2.	SANSKRIT	2. Km. Esther Abraham Solomon.
3.	MUSIC	3. Km. Surabhi Hrushikesh Trivedi
4.	SOCIOLOGY	4. Miss Trina Roy.
5.	HISTORY	5. Dr. H. V. Narayan (Subject of research to be delimited).
6.	PHILOSOPHY	6. Sh. B. Muddachari.
7.	PSYCHOLOGY	7. Smt. Pratima Bowes.
8.	EDUCATION	8. Smt. Prabhati Mukherjee
		9. Smt. Prabha Khanna.
		10. Smt. Maya Deb.
		11. Dr. Prayag Mehta
		12. Sh. Vinayak Vishwanath Pendse.



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STATEMENT(II)  
to Item 2(XVI)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF  
JUNIOR FELLOWSHIPS(HUMANITIES)1961-62.

S.No.	Subject	<u>Name of the candidates</u>
1.	PHILOSOPHY	1. Shri Rafique Mohammad
2.	PSYCHOLOGY	2. Shri Mahalinga Rao Srikanta Rao Anchalakar
3.	HISTORY	3. Shri Kamala Prasad Misra (Subject of research to be delimited).
4.	POLITICAL SCIENCE	4. Shri Khashi Ram Sharma. 5. Sh. Shyam Sunder Mahanty (Subject of research to be modified) 6. Sh. Deva Narayan Mallik ( do ) 7. Smt. Mira Ganguli ( do )
5.	Public Administration	8. Sh. Madan Mohan Joshi
6.	LINGUISTICS	9. Sh. Ram Pher Tripathi. 10. Km. Ramaswami N. Kalayni 11. Sh. Lakshmi Narayan Mittal
7.	ECONOMICS	12. Sh. Kamta Prasad 13. Sh. Pratap Chandra Johri 14. Sh. Sourindra Nath Bhattacharya
8.	MUSIC	15. Km. S. Padma.
9.	GEOGRAPHY.	16. Sh. Aijazuddin Ahmed
10.	SOCIOLOGY	17. Sh. Shyam Dhar Badgaiyan 18. Smt. Patwardhan Sunanda Padmakar.
11.	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	19. Smt. Ahmad Zarina.
12.	SANSKRIT	20. Km. Devkanya Arya 21. Km. Ratnam Ganesam. 22. Sh. Maan Singh.
13.	EDUCATION	23. Sh. Firady Nath Mujoo
14.	Hindi	24. Km. S. Padma Kumari Amma 25. Sh. Bhugwan Din.

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STATEMENT III  
TO ITEM 2(XVI)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR INTERVIEW  
FOR JUNIOR AND SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS  
(HUMANITIES)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the candidate</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
1.	<u>SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS</u> Smt.Prema Nanda Kumari	English
2.	Sh.Surya Chintamani.V.	Linguistics
	<u>JUNIOR FELLOWSHIPS</u>	
3.	Sh.Sivasangu Kandasamy	English.
4.	Sh.Nirmal Kumar Ghosh	"
5.	Sh.Bhagat Sada Shiva	"
6.	Smt.Nopur Gupta	"
7.	Smt.Vijay Lakshmi Rajiva	"
8.	Sh.Shyam Prakash	Linguistics

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S.No.	Subject	Applications received		Total	Candidates recommended		Enclosure I to Item No. (XVI)
		Junior	Senior		Junior	Senior	Total
1.	Archaeology	4	-	4	-	-	-
2.	Arabic	2	-	2	-	-	-
3.	Bengali	1	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Commerce	15	3	18	-	-	-
5.	English	10	2	12	-	-	-
6.	Economics	84	7	91	3	1	4
7.	Education	3	2	5	1	2	3
8.	Geography	22	2	24	1	-	1
9.	History	49	4	53	1	1	2
10.	Hindi	40	4	44	2	-	2
11.	Kanada	3	1	4	-	-	-
12.	Linguistics	12	3	15	3	-	3
13.	Law	1	1	2	-	-	-
14.	Marathi	2	1	3	-	-	-
15.	Music	1	1	2	1	1	2
16.	Pol.Science	36	9	45	4	-	4
17.	Public Administration.	9	3	12	1	-	1
18.	Persian	8	-	8	-	-	-
19.	Pali	-	1	1	-	-	-
20.	Philosophy	28	8	36	1	2	3
21.	Psychology	33	7	40	1	2	3
22.	Panjabi	2	-	2	-	-	-
23.	Sociology	40	4	44	2	1	3
24.	Social Anthropology.	1	-	1	1	-	1
25.	Sanskrit	39	7	46	3	2	5
26.	Theology	1	-	1	-	-	-
27.	Telugu	5	1	6	-	-	-
28.	Tamil	13	1	14	-	-	-
29.	Urdu	8	3	11	-	-	-
	Total	<u>472</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>37</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX II TO UGC MINUTES  
Dated 6/7th December 1961.

Statement of grants paid and  
expenditure incurred after the last meeting  
of the Commission held on 1st November 1961.

1. Aligarh Muslim University. II instalment towards the provision of a garden for the new library building (Approved cost & Commission's share Rs.9,310/-. Grant previously paid Rs.5,000/-). Rs. 4,000/-(NR)
2. Osmania University. Towards the salaries of staff in the scheme of Socio-Economic Research Unit. Rs. 3,400/-(R)
3. Kurukshetra University. Final grant towards the purchase of library books & journals. (Approved cost & Commission's share Rs.1,00,000/-(NR). Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
4. Venkateswara University. 'First instalment' towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs.8,00,500 (NR) Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,33,800 (NR). Rs.1,00,000 (NR)
5. Poona University. Final instalment towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs.5,80,000(NR) Commission share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.3,86,666(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.3,80,000(NR) Rs. 6,666(NR)
6. Saugar University. 2nd instalment towards the construction of Arts Block. (Approved cost Rs.10,34,021 (NR). Commission's share at 50% Rs.5,17,010(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.1,25,000 (NR). Rs. 50,000 (NR)
7. Poona Univ. '3rd instalment' towards the building for department of Linguistics. (Approved cost Rs.6,25,500. Commission share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.4,17,000(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.1,31,000 (NR). Rs.1,00,000 (NR)
8. Poona Univ. 5th instalment towards the construction of building for the department of Ancient History & Archaeology. (Approved cost & Commission's share Rs.2,90,000(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.1,82,500(NR). Rs.50,000(NR)

(Conts...2.)

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9. Sardar Vallabh- II instalment towards the  
bhai Vidyapeeth. construction of staff  
quarters. (Approved cost  
Rs.9,88,000/-. Commission's  
share at 50% Rs.4,94,000/-.)  
Grant paid previously  
Rs.1,00,000/-.
- Rs.1,00,000(NR)
10. Sri Venkateswara Ist instalment towards the  
University. purchase of furniture for  
four hostels. (Approved cost  
Rs.58,660/-. Commission's  
share at 50% Rs.29,330/-).
- Rs. 25,000(NR)
11. Allahabad Towards the salaries of  
University. staff appointed in the  
departments of Arabic &  
Persian, Political Science,  
Hindi and Law etc.
- Rs. 14,000(R)
12. -do- Final instalment towards the  
purchase of books & journals  
for the Law Department. (App-  
proved cost & Commission's share  
Rs.1.00 lakh. Previously paid  
Rs.87,000/-(NR).)
- Rs. 13,000(NR)
13. Gorakhpur Final instalment towards the  
University. purchase of books & journals  
for the Arts Departments.  
(Approved cost & Commission's  
share Rs.2.00 lakh. Previously  
paid Rs.1,50,000/-).
- Rs. 50,000(NR)
14. -do- 1st Instalment towards the  
purchase of equipment for the  
department of Psychology.  
(Approved cost Rs.50,000/-.  
Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %  
Rs.33,332/-(NR).)
- Rs. 2,500(NR)
15. Baroda Final instalment towards the  
University. purchase of books & journals  
for the development of Post-  
graduate diploma course in  
Co-operation. (Approved cost  
Rs.10,000/-. Commission's share  
at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,666/-(NR). Grant  
previously paid Rs.5,000(NR).
- Rs. 1,666(NR)
16. S.N.D.T.Women's Towards the purchase of  
University. Library books & journals  
(Humanities).
- Rs. 20,000(NR)
17. Annamalai  
University. -do-
- Rs. 20,000(NR)
18. Saugor II instalment towards the  
University. construction of II Boys'  
Hostel (Approved cost  
Rs.7,38,000/- Commission's  
share at 50% Rs.3,69,000/-.  
Grant paid previously  
Rs.1,00,000/-.)
- Rs. 25,000(NR)

(Contd...3.)

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Sl. No.	Name of the University/ College.	Purpose	Amount
1.	2.	3.	4.
19.	Delhi College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 1,25,000/- (II instalment)
20.	Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes).	-do-	Rs. 5,000/- (II instalment)
21.	Dyal Singh College.	-do-	Rs. 45,000/- (II instalment)
22.	Hans Raj College.	-do-	Rs. 75,000/- (II instalment)
23.	Hindu College.	(a) -do-	Rs. 1,20,000/- (II instalment)
		(b) Construction of Compound wall.	Rs. 14,333/-
24.	Indraprastha College for Women.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 85,000/- (II instalment)
25.	Kirori Mal College.	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/- (II instalment)
26.	Sri Venkateswara College.	-do-	Rs. 40,000/- (I instalment)
27.	Lady Irwin College.	-do-	Rs. 75,000/- (II instalment)
28.	W.M.F. Memorial Shivaji College.	-do-	Rs. 40,000/- (I instalment)
29.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (II instalment)
30.	Ramjas College.	-do-	Rs. 90,000/- (II instalment)
31.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	(a) -do-	Rs. 90,000/- (II instalment)
		(b) Purchase of equipment for B.Sc course.	Rs. 15,000/-
32.	Shri Ram College of Commerce.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/- (II instalment)
33.	Post-graduate Evening College.	-do-	Rs. 25,000/- (II instalment)
34.	St. Stephen's College.	-do-	Rs. 90,000/- (II instalment)
35.	Pramila College.	-do-	Rs. 40,000/- (II instalment)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
36.	P.G.D.A.V.College, (Evening Classes).	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 5,000/- (II instalment)
37.	Indian School of International Studies.	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/- (II instalment)
38.	P.G.D.A.V.College.	-do-	Rs. 35,000/- (II instalment)
39.	Delhi College (Evening Classes).	-do-	Rs. 5,000/- (II instalment)
40.	Sanatan Dharam College.	-do-	Rs. 50,000/- (II instalment)
41.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.	-do-	Rs. 45,000/- (II instalment)
42.	Madras University.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 5,500/-
43.	Madras University.	-do-	Rs. 500/- (Balance grant for 1960-61).
44.	-do-	Scheme to promote the study of Selected Regional Languages.	Rs. 355.59nP. (Balance grant for 1960-61).
45.	Kurukshetra University.	For becoming the cor- porate member of India International Centre.	Rs. 20,000/-
46.	Delhi University.	Conversion of loan sanctioned by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education for const- ruction of staff qrs. into out-right grant.	Rs.7,80,426.26nP. (Payment made by adjustment).
47.	Visva-Bharati University.	Block grant for 1961- 62 - Payment of IIIrd instalment of.	Rs. 4,00,000/-
48.	Jadavpur University.	(i) Travel grant paid to Sri Bankim Chandra Mukherjee for attending the Annual Conference of the International Commission for coal petrology held at Krefeld and Essan (W.Germany) in May, 1961.	Rs. 1,849.00

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1.	2.	3.	4.
Contd. <u>Jadavpur University.</u>			
48.	(ii)	Travel grant paid to Dr. A.K. Majumdar for attending the XVIIIth International Congress by cash and of Pure and Applied Chemistry held in Montreal(Canada) in August, 1961.	Rs.2,851.00 (Rs.2,849.00 adjustment). Rs.2.00 by
49.	Almora Degree College, Almora (Agra University)	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (3rd instalment).
50.	M.K.P.College, Dehra Dun. (Agra University)	Construction of girls' hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/- (4th instalment).
51.	Harish Chandra Degree College, Varanasi. (Banaras Hindu Univ.)	Purchase of Library books. (Already reported).	Rs. 1,233/- (Final instalment)
52.	Ramdayalu Singh College Muzaffarpur. (Bihar University).	Construction of Library building. (Already reported).	Rs. 6,000/- (2nd instalment).
53.	St.Xavier's College, Ranchi. (Bihar University).	Construction of Library building. (Already reported).	Rs. 9,831/- (last instalment).
54.	Loreto College, Calcutta. (Calcutta University).	Construction of Women's hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (Final instalment).
55.	Balughat College, Balurghat. (Calcutta University).	Construction of Boys' hostel. (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/- (3rd instalment).
56.	Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri. (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (3rd instalment).
57.	Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna. (Hooghly) (Calcutta University).	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 15,000/- (3rd instalment).
58.	Degree College, Chazipur. (Gorakhpur University.)	Construction of men's hostel. (Already reported.)	Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment).
59.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara. (Poona University).	Construction of men's hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (3rd instalment).



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1.	2.	3.	4.
60.	Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow, (Lucknow University).	Construction of women's hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,08,763/- UGC's share 75% of the actual cost or Rs.81,572/- whichever is less.	-
61.	B.M.College of Commerce, Poona. (Poona University).	Construction of men's hostel. (Already reported.)	Rs. 20,000/- (5th instalment).
62.	Shri Chaitanya College, Habra. (Calcutta Univ.)	Construction of men's hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (4th instalment).
63.	Annamalai University.	i) First instalment of the equipment grant of Rs.5,29,752/- approved for further development of the College of Engineering.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
		ii) First instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.10,000/- approved for the research scheme in 'Heat Transfer' (Sulphoration).	Rs. 5,000/-
		iii) Fourth and final instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.91,000/- approved for the development of the Department of Chemical Engineering. First three instalments amounting to Rs.46,500/- were paid during 1959-61.	Rs. 44,500/-
64.	Baroda University.	i) Recurring grant for the expansion of training facilities in degree courses at the Faculty of Technology & Engineering for the year 1961-62.	Rs. 21,250/-
		ii) Recurring grant for the expansion of training facilities in Diploma courses at the Faculty of Technology & Engineering for the year 1961-62.	Rs. 1,65,570/-

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1. 2. 3.

Contd. Baroda University.

- iii) Seventh instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.10,42,000 approved for the expansion of training facilities in Diploma Courses at the Faculty of Technology and Engineering. First six instalments amounting to Rs.9 lakhs were paid during 1957-61. Rs.1,00,000/-
- 65. Bombay University. Recurring grant for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology under the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.1,41,813/-
- 66. Jadavpur University. Second instalment out of the special grant of Rs.1 lakh approved for major repairs to workshop. First instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1958-59. Rs. 10,000/-
- 67. Roorkee University.

  - i) First instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.3,36,000/- approved for the conversion of 3 years degree course and 2 years diploma course in Engineering into 4 years degree course and 3 years diploma course respectively. Rs. 50,000/-
  - ii) Second and Final instalment out of the building grant of Rs.1,75,000/- approved for the Water Resources Development Training Centre. The first instalment of Rs.1,50,000/- was paid during 1958-59. The building has been completed at a cost of Rs.1,73,820/-. Rs. 23,820/-
- 68. Sri Venkateswara University. Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the College of Engineering, Tirupati for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. Rs. 25,896/-

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69. Karnatak University. i) "On account" recurring grant towards the salary of additional approved staff appointed in the Departments of Botany and Zoology. Rs. 3,733.63

ii) For the purchase of Library Books & Journals for the Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography:-

<u>Name of the Departments.</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.	
a) Botany.	20,000	
b) Zoology.	20,000	
c) Geography.	10,000	
	<u>Rs. 50,000</u>	Rs. 50,000/-

This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs.80,000/- approved for the purpose.

70. Lucknow University. i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Bio-Chemistry, being the second and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.40,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/- was paid during 1958-59. Rs. 20,000/-

ii) For the construction of an Extension Wing to the Botany Laboratory Building, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,37,500/- approved for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.80,000/- was paid during 1961-62. Rs.1,00,000/-

71. Madras University. For the construction of additional accommodation for the Departments of Inorganic Chemistry, Geology and Bio-Chemistry, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,66,160/- sanctioned for the purpose. Rs. 80,000/-

72. Patna University. "On account" recurring grant towards the salary of additional approved staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 13,274/-

73. Poona University. "On account" recurring grant for Field Training, Anthropology Deptt. Rs. 22,500/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
74.	Panjab University.	(i) For Laboratory services, fittings and furniture for buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics & Geography and Geology, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,28,531/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.3,00,000/- was paid during 1960-61.	Rs.1,00,000/-
		(ii) For the construction of Gas House building (under Phases I & II), being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,06,172/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.25,000/- was paid during 1958-59.	70,000=00
		(iii) For the Construction of the Chemistry Laboratory Building, being the sixth and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,02,387/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first five instalments of Rs.4,80,000/- were paid during 1957-58 to 1960-61.	22,387=00
		(iv) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry being the sixth and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first five instalments of Rs.1,90,000/- were paid during 1958-59 to 1960-61.	76,667=00
		(v) For the purchase of library Books and journals for the Department of Mathematics, being the second and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purchase of scientific equipment and library books and journals for the Mathematics Department. The first instalment of Rs.25,000/- was paid during 1959-60.	
		(vi) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshop, being the third and the last instalment from the total grant Rs.66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.50,000/- were paid during 1957-58 and 1960-61.	16,667=00
		(vii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the seventh instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,00,000/- sanctioned for	

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1.	2.	3.	4. Rs.
		the purpose. The first six instalments of Rs.3,10,000/-were paid during 1957-58 to 1960-61	50,000=00
		(viii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geography being the fourth and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalment of Rs.38,000/-were paid during 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1960-61.	12,000=00
		(ix) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology, being the fifth and the last instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first four instalments of Rs.1,50,000/-were paid during 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1960-61.	16,667=00
75.	Allahabad.	For Air-conditioning a room in the Physics Department Building being the 1st instalment from the total grants of Rs.13,333/-approved for the purpose.	10,000=00
76.	Andhra.	For the construction of an extension to the Physics Department building being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.18,667/- approved for the purpose.	15,000=00
77.	Bardwan.	Towards the purchase of library books and journals on scientific subjects being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- approved for the purpose.	40,000=00
78.	Calcutta	Towards the construction of the building for departments of Botany, Zoology and Anthropology being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,00,000/- approved for the purpose.	75,000=00
79.	M.S.University of Baroda.	For the purchase of library books and journals for all Science Departments being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,000/- approved for the purpose.	30,000=00

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1. 2. 3. 4.

80. Bihar. For the purchase of library books and journals for all Science Departments being the fourth instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,80,000/-approved for the purpose. 50,000=00

81. Gujarat. For the purchase of library books and journals for all Science Departments; being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/-approved for the purpose. 40,000=00

82. Nagpur. For the award of student-ships of the value of Rs.150/-p.m. to the students of Post-Graduate course in Applied Geology upto 31st March, 1962. 14,457=26

83. St. Joseph's college, Tiruchirapalli. Further instalment of Non-recurring grants for schemes approved by Ministry of Education for the development of Post-Graduate Studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics:- 15,212=00  
 (i) Equipment 3,334=00  
 (ii) Library. 11,878=00  
15,212=00

84. Madras Christian College Tambaram. Recurring grant towards the library and maintenance as approved by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-Graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. 15,077=67.

(13)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
85.	Osmania.	5,22,658.26	2,61,329.13	-	2,61,329.13 (1957-60) (R)
86.	Osmania.	2,85,000	1,42,500	-	1,00,000 (1960-61) (R)
87.	Osmania.	1,55,000	77,500	-	67,729.27 (1960-61) (R)
88.	Osmania.	19,60,000	9,80,000	7,16,803	2,03,440.90 (NR).
89.	Utkal.	11,60,000	5,80,000	3,52,500	1,00,000 (R)
90.	Sri Venkateswara.	13,40,000	6,70,000	-	2,58,530.50 (R)
91.	Andhra.	36,55,000	18,27,500	12,87,500	40,488 (N.R.).

Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre in Colleges.

S1. No.	Name of the University/ College.	Total approved cost.	Share of U.G.C.	Grants released so far.	Amount released now.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>					
92.	P.B.N.College, Nidubrohu.	58,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 (IInd instalment).
93.	M.R. College, Vizianagaram.	50,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 (IInd instalment).
94.	V.S.R. College, Tenali.	47,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 (IIIrd instalment).
<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY.</u>					
95.	Gaya College, Gaya.	37,626	35,000	5,000	10,000 (IIInd instalment).
96.	C.M. College, Darbanga.	55,235	35,000	15,000	15,000 (IIIrd & IVth instalment).
97.	M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur.	34,736	34,736	5,000	10,000 (IInd instalment).

(P.T.O.).

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Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities.	Expenditure approved.	U.G.C. share.	Grant paid so far.	Amount paid now
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
98.	Panjab.	1,29,35,000	64,67,500	24,12,000	8,20,000 (N.R.)
99.	Rajasthan.	17,60,000	8,80,000	3,00,000	2,22,432 (N.R.)
100.	Poona.	35,25,000	17,62,500	14,52,466	2,44,074 (N.R.)
101.	Poona.	27,40,000	13,70,000	63,208	2,20,917 (R)
102.	Calcutta.	1,38,15,000	69,07,500	43,92,342.50	10,22,661 (NR.)
		-do-	-do-	54,15,003/50	
103.	Calcutta.				19,500 (NR.)
104.	Gauhati.	46,45,000	23,22,500		12,00,000 (N.R.)
105.	Madras.	1,15,50,000	57,75,000	49,70,077	4,00,000 (N.R.)
106.	Madras.	2,00,000	1,00,000		25,000 (R)
107.	Osmania.	1,60,000	80,000		67,710.12 (R)

(P.T.O.)



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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

108. Shibli National College, Azamgarh. 59,505 35,000 - 10,000 (1st instalment).

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

109. J and J College of Science and C.B. Patel Arts Institute. 49,533 35,000 10,000 20,000 (IIInd instalment)

KERALA UNIVERSITY.

110. Christ College, Irinjalakuda. 50,000 35,000 25,000 5,000 (IV instalment).

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

111. B.M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering, Bangalore. 38,000 35,000 10,000 15,000 (IIInd instalment)

POONA UNIVERSITY.

112. Ahemednagar College, Ahemednagar. 49,960 35,000 30,000 5,000 (Final instalment)

113. Willington College, Sangli. 38,312 35,000 5,000 10,000 (IIInd instalment).

PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

114. Ahir College, Riwari. 55,000 35,000 15,000 10,000 (IIIrd instalment).

115. G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadar. 43,353 35,000 10,000 15,000 (IIInd instalment).

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.

116. Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh. 50,000 35,000 10,000 15,000 (IIInd instalment)

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

117. Lahiri College, Chirimiri. 40,279 35,000 10,000 10,000 (IIInd instalment)

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.

118. B.A.College of Agriculture. 45,500 35,000 10,000 15,000 (IIInd instalment).  
(P.T.O.).

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Establishment of Hobby Workshops in the Colleges.

Sl. No.	Name.	Approved cost.	U.G.C.'s share.	Amount already paid.	Amount now sanctioned for payment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
119.	B.S.A. Degree College, Mathura (Agra University).	25,142/-	20,000/-	12,000/-	3,000/-
120.	Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi (Delhi University).	29,006/-	20,000/-	10,000/-	3,000/-
121.	Sibsagar College, Sibsaagar (Gauhati University).	25,766.57	20,000/-	5,000/-	3,000/-
122.	Fergusson College, Poona (Poona University).	25,000/-	20,000/-	5,000/-	3,000/-

Block grants to Universities for the purpose of awarding travel grants to teachers, scholars and technicians (in the case of science subjects) for visiting research and training centres in India.

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Sl. No.	Name of the University.	Annual quota.	Amount already paid during 1961-62.	Amount now sanctioned for payment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
123.	Agra.	8,000/-	1,750/-	2,250/-
124.	Allahabad.	5,000/-	1,350/-	1,150/-
125.	Bhagalpur.	5,000/-	-	2,500/-
126.	Bihar.	8,000/-	800/-	3,200/-
127.	Gorakhpur.	8,000/-	1,900/-	2,100/-

(P.T.O.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
128	Karnatak.	8,000/-	400/-	3,600/-
129	Osmania.	8,000/-	-	4,000/-
130	Panjab.	8,000/-	600/-	3,400/-
131.	Rajasthan.	8,000/-	300/-	3,700/-
132.	Ranchi.	5,000/-	-	2,500/-
133.	Madras.	8,000/-	900/-	3,100/-
134.	Sri Venkateswara.	8,000/-	1,200/-	2,800/-
135.	Kuruksetra.	5,000/-	-	2,500/-

The following balances were also sanctioned to the Universities on account of the travel grants awarded by the Commission during the current year.

.....

Sl. No.	Name.	Expenditure approved.	Advance already paid.	Balance sanctioned for payment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.</u>				
136.	Shri R.C. Grover.	360.00	200.00	178.06
137.	Dr. Shib Dayal.	630.00	300.00	267.76
138.	Dr. G.N. Shukla.	634.56	300.00	277.64
				Rs.723.46
<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>				
139.	Shri V.Gomathiayagam.	759.56	400.00	244.58
140.	Shri P.V.Santhanam	759.56	400.00	244.58
Rs.300/- by adjustment and Rs.189.16 by cash.				Rs.489.16
<u>BANARAS.</u>				
141.	Shri P.N. Tewari.	503.78	400.00	103.78

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

BANARAS (CONTD.):

142.	Shri B.S. Vārshney.	520.00	300.00	214.08
143.	Shri V.C. Joshi.	502.00	300.00	130.38
				Rs. 448.24

BARODA.

144.	Shri S.D. Sahnis.	346.85	150.00	160.15
145.	Shri S.S. Warty.	392.00	150.00	231.08
146.	Dr. R.V. Joshi.	254.00	150.00	104.50
147.	Shri M.M. Shah.	532.79	300.00	92.78
				Rs. 589.51

BIHAR.

148.	Shri Lalla Singh.	492.00	350.00	141.98
149.	Shri R.K. Prasad.	270.48	150.00	120.48
150.	Shri S.N. Prasad.	270.48	150.00	120.48
151.	Shri Shyam Behari Singh.	540.00	300.00	240.00
				Rs. 622.94

BOMBAY.

152.	Shri S.V. Khataavkar.	637.90	350.00	176.75
				Rs. 176.75

GORAKHPUR.

153.	Dr. Ram Shankar Rai.	608.66	400.00	28.66
154.	Dr. D.N. Sharma.	510.86	350.00	160.22
155.	Dr. S.C. Tripathi.	450.06	300.00	105.06
				Rs. 293.94

GUJATAT.

156.	Shri J.D. Talati.	619.00	350.00	4.10
				Rs. 4.10

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>JABALPUR.</u>				
157.	Shri R.K. Gupta.	495.00	200.00	295.00
				Rs. 295.00

<u>JADAVPUR.</u>				
156.	Shri R.K. Sau	480.00	200.00	36.44
				Rs. 36.44

<u>LUCKNOW.</u>				
159.	Shri K.K. Thaplyal.	482.32	200.00	282.10
				Rs. 282.10

<u>MADRAS.</u>				
160.	Dr. S.V. Anantha Krishna.	342.68	150.00	82.68
161.	Shri N. Venkata Rao.	546.48	300.00	243.76
162.	Shri B.K. Gururaja.	426.00	200.00	223.76
				Rs. 550.20

<u>S.V. VIDYAPEETH.</u>				
163.	Dr. V.S. Vyas.	469.96	200.00	244.26
				Rs. 244.26

Award of Fellowships (Science)

Towards the award of Senior and Junior Research Fellowships  
of the value of Rs.500/- p.m. and Rs.300/- p.m. respectively  
during 1961-62.

Sl. No.	Name of the University.	Period.	Amount.
164.	Allahabad.	1961-62	Rs. 2,730/-
165.	Panjab.	1961-62	Rs. 4,766.67 NP.

Towards the renewal of Senior Research Fellowships of the  
value of Rs.500/- p.m. awarded during 1959-60.

166.	Bombay.	1961-62.	Rs. 1,000/-
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STUDENTS' AID FUND.

.....  
Sl. Name of the College. Amount.  
No.  
.....  
1. 2. 3.  
.....

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

167. G.F. College, Shahjahanpur. 662/-  
168. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, 1,485/-  
Kanpur.  
169. Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, 2,000/-  
Allahabad.  
170. Maharaj Singh Degree College, 2,000/-  
Saharanpur.  
171. S.N. Sen B.V. Degree College, 2,000/-  
Kanpur.  
172. Dayanand Girls College, 1,362/-  
Kanpur.  
173. S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.). 1,552/-  
174. Barahsani College, Aligarh. 2,000/-

BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

175. M.D.D. M. College, Muzaffarpur. 720/-  
176. Millat College, Laheria Sarai, 1,517/-  
Darbhanga.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

177. Sydenham College of Commerce and 2,000/-  
Economics, Bombay.  
178. Kishan Chand Chellaram College, 2,000/-  
Bombay.  
179. Elphinstone College, Bombay. 1,246/-  
180. Siddharth College of Commerce 2,000/-  
and Economics, Bombay.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

181. Kharagpur College, Kharagpur. 2,000/-  
182. Raiganj College, Raiganj. 2,000/-

(P.T.O.).

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1. 2. 3.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (CONFD.).

183.	Sripat Singh College, Jiaganj.	1,952/-
184.	Rama Krishna Mission Vidya Mandir, Belur Math.	806/-
185.	Garbetta College, Garbetta.	776/-
186.	Kandi Raj College, Kandi.	919/-
187.	Malda College, Malda.	1,783/-
188.	Sri Krishna College, Bagooka.	1,790/-
189.	Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Tamluk.	1,753/-
190.	Muralidhar Girls college, Ballygunge, Calcutta.	1,766/-
191.	Rishi Bankim Chandra College, Naihati.	1,828/50

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

192.	Kirorimal College, Delhi.	2,000/-
193.	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	2,000/-

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.

194.	Lady Keane Girls College, Shillong.	316/-
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GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

195.	Degree College, Partap Garh.	1,746/-
196.	G.S. Samodhpur College. Samodhpur	561/-
197.	Kisan Degree College, Basti.	974/-

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

198.	K.P. College of Commerce, Surat.	1,252/-
199.	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	1,520/-

JABALPUR UNIVERSITY.

200.	Hitk Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	1,570/-
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(P.T.O.).

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KERALA UNIVERSITY.

- |      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| 201. | Mar Theophilus Training College,<br>Trivandrum. | 200/-   |
| 202. | Assumption College,<br>Changanacherry.          | 1,341/- |
| 203. | Sree Narayan College,<br>Quilon.                | 2,000/- |

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

- |      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| 204. | The New College, Madras.                            | 1,975/- |
| 205. | Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College,<br>Tiruchirapalli. | 2,000/- |
| 206. | Islamiyah College, Vaniyambodi.                     | 2,000/- |
| 207. | Coimbatore Institute of<br>Technology, Coimbatore.  | 2,000/- |
| 208. | Madras Veterinary College,<br>Madras.               | 2,000/- |

PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

- |      |                                    |         |
|------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 209. | Government College,<br>Malerkotla. | 1,716/- |
|------|------------------------------------|---------|

POONA UNIVERSITY.

- |      |                             |         |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 210. | Dayanand College, Sholapur. | 2,000/- |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.

- |      |  |       |
|------|--|-------|
| 211. | Government College,<br>Tonk (Rajasthan). | 592/- |
|------|--|-------|

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

- |      |   |          |
|------|---|----------|
| 212. | Narmada Mahavidyalaya,<br>Hoshangabad.    | 1,041.32 |
| 213. | Government Degree College,<br>Jagdalpur.  | 1,238/-  |
| 214. | Government Degree College,<br>Shahdol.    | 1,035/-  |
| 215. | Government Degree College,<br>Chhindwara. | 1,390/-  |

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THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Appendix III to U.G.C. Minutes  
Dated 6-12-1961.

Sr. No.	Scheme	Spill Over		Proposed additional fresh allocations during the Third Plan.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	A. Crores	3.	B. Crores	4- Crores	5(3A+3B+4) Crores
1.	Development of Post-graduate Departments in Science and Humanities - Existing and new - creation of special chairs and Universities Workshops - including new Universities					
	Library Books	0.14 (H) 0.16 (S)		- 0 - 0	1.20	1.50
	Equipment	0.10 (H) 0.62 (S)	0.01 0.16	0 0	3.11	4.00
	Building	0.51 (H) 1.58 (S)	1.16 0.24	0 0	0.51	4.00
	Staff	0.20 (S) 0.50 (H)	0.02 -	0 0	1.28	2.00
2.	Centres of Advanced Studies		New Scheme		1.50	1.50
3.	Library Buildings (including preservation of Manuscripts)	0.57	0.61		0.52	1.70

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THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Appendix III to U.G.C. Minutes dated 6-12-61

Sr No.	Scheme	Spill over		Proposed additional fresh allocations during the Third Plan.	TOTAL.
		Provision for items whose implementation has begun already in the Second Plan period.	Items for which sanctions have issued but implementation had not begun in the Second Plan period/implementation started in the Third Plan period.		
1.	2.	A	B	4	5(3A+3B+4)
		Crores	Crores	Crores	Crores
4.	Staff Quarters	0.20	0.71	0.29	1.20
5.	Hostels	0.46	1.54	0.40	2.40
6.	Medical Colleges at Aligarh & Banaras			0.90	0.90
7.	<u>Central Universities</u>				
	Municipal Services, Improvement of Campuses and non-teaching Buildings.	0.13	0.42	0.15	0.70
8.	Centenary Grants - Universities	1.51	-	-	1.51
9.	Revision of scales of pay. Universities Colleges	0.07 1.21	- -	1.22	2.50
10.	Three Years Degree Course	-	-	4.00	4.00
11.	Informatic Units	0.01	-	0.09	0.10
	Health Centres	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20

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1.	2.	A	3.	B	4.	5(3A+3B+4)
13.	Guest Houses		New Scheme		0.08	0.08
14.	Printing Presses	0.01		0.23	0.06	0.20
15.	N.R.S.C. and Students Homes	0.04		0.11	0.05	0.
16.	Hobby Workshops	0.05		0.02	0.03	0.10
17.	Gandhi Bhavan	0.02		-	0.03	0.05
18.	Production-cum-Training Centres	-		0.05	-	0.05
19.	Award of Senior & Junior Fellowships	0.02		-	0.50	0.52
20.	Miscellaneous Schemes (Assistance to retired teachers, Travel Grants in India and abroad, contribution to India International Centre - Publi- cation of Research Work - Film Clubs - Extension Work of University Teachers - Academic Conferences - Regional Scholarships etc.)	-		-	0.10	0.10
21.	Summer Schools - Seminars			-	0.20	0.20
22.	Students Aid Fund			-	0.50	0.50

Contd..4.

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Contd..

1.	2.	A	3	B	4	5(3A+3B+4)
23.	Affiliated Colleges (Under-graduate Education)					
	Hostels	0.80				
	Library & Laboratories	0.22				
	N.R.S.C.	0.55	-		2.75	4.50
	Hobby Workshops	0.18				
	Staff Quarters					
	Special Assistance to Colleges - including Tutorial Scheme and General Education (including Universities)					
24.	Centenary Grants to Colleges	0.20	-		0.10	0.30
25.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in Colleges and workshops	-	-		2.00	2.00
26.	Delhi Colleges	0.05	-		0.50	0.55
	Total:	<u>10.21</u>		<u>5.33</u>	<u>22.12</u>	<u>37.66</u>

\*MISHRA\*  
13/12/1961.

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Statement indicating the basis on which the grants were shared between the U.G.C. and the State Universities/ Colleges for different schemes during the Second Plan period and the basis on which it is agreed to share during the Third Plan period.  
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Sl. No.	Scheme.	Basis of sharing during Second Plan period.		Proposed/agreed basis of sharing during the Third Plan.	
		U.G.C.	University/State.	U.G.C.	University/State.
I.	<u>Post-Graduate Development</u>				
	(a) Humanities & Science.				
	Building & Equipment.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	(a) <u>Development</u> of facilities in an established department.	
	Recurring.	50%	50%	1. Research/post-graduate facilities (NR & R).	100%      -
				2. Post-graduate/under-graduate facilities, but largely post-graduate.	N.R. ... 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %      33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % R. ... 50%      50%
				3. Post-graduate/under-graduate facilities, but largely under-graduate (N.R. & R.)	50%      - (Not exceeding)

(Contd..2.).

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U.G.C.      University State.

U.G.C.      University State.

(b) Establishment of a new department, either entirely for post-graduate or for post-graduate and under-graduate work (N.R. & R.).

Each case to be considered on merits.

(c) New Universities either with Post-graduate Departments only or Post-graduate and Under-graduate Departments.

(Non-Recurring and Recurring).

50% (Not exceeding).

Note:- In the case of the schemes sanctioned in the Second Plan and continued in the Third Plan, the basis of grant will be the same as originally notified to the Universities.

(Contd....3.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	
		U.G.C.	University State.	
			U.G.C. University State.	
	(b) Establishment of Special Chairs by creation of an Endowment Fund e.g. Tagore Chair.	3 lakh	1 lakh	No change. Instead of making an endowment, the Commission may share the Recurring expenditure in the ratio of 3:1.
	(c) Institution of Tagore Lectures by creation of an Endowment Fund.	75% of Rs. 25,000/- being the total approved cost.	25% of total cost.	No change.
	(d) Development of the Department of Archaeology.	Rs. 3,50,000(NR) Rs. 75,000(R) p.a.	-	No change.
	(e) Development of Museology.	Rs. 46,000(NR). Rs. 21,000(R) p.a.	-	No change.
II.	Centres of Advanced Studies.	NEW SCHEMES.		100%
III.	Libraries:-			
	(a) Buildings.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	No change.
	(b) Books.	100%	-	No change.
	(c) Collection & Preservation of Manuscripts.	No grant was paid		(c) Recurring and Non-Recurring. 100%

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1.	2.	3.	4.
		<u>U.G.C.</u>	<u>University/ State.</u>
IV.	Staff Quarters.	50%	50%
V.	Hostels:-		
	(a) Boys' hostels.	50%	50%
	(b) Girls' Hostels.	75%	25%
VI.	Revision of Scales of pay:-		
	University Teachers.	80%	20%
	College Teachers:-		
	(a) Men's Colleges.	50%	50%
	(b) Women's Colleges.	75%	25%
VII.	<u>Three Years Degree Course.</u>		
	Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure subject to an upper limit.	50%	50%
VIII.	<u>Health Centres.</u>		
	(a) Universities with enrolment less than 5000.	Rs. 50,000 (M.R.) -	-
	(b) Universities with enrolment more than 5000.	Rs. 1,00,000 (M.R.) -	-

(Contd.....5.).



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	<u>U.G.C.</u>	<u>University/ State.</u>	<u>U.G.C.</u>	<u>University/ State.</u>
<b>IX. Non-Resident Students Centres:-</b>				
(a) Universities.	Rs. 70,000(N.R.)	-		No change
(b) Colleges.	Rs. 35,000(N.R.)	-		No change
X. Students Homes.	2.5 lakhs	1 lakh		No change
XI. Guest House-cum-Staff Clubs.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % (Max. limit Rs.1,00,000)	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %		No change
<b>XII. Hobby Workshops:-</b>				
Universities	Rs. 50,000(N.R.)	-		No change
	Rs. 5,000(R)	--		
Colleges.	Rs. 20,000(N.R.)	Rs.2,000/-		No change
	Rs. 2,500 (R)			
<b>XIII. Students Aid Fund:-</b>				
Universities	The U.G.C. share is limited to Rs.10,000 per year if the collection of the University is Rs.10,000/- and above, or an amount equivalent to the collection if it is less than Rs.10,000/-.			No change

(Contd...6.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
		U.G.C. University/ State.	U.G.C. University/ State.
Colleges.		The U.G.C. share will be an amount equal to the number of students subject to a maximum of Rs.1,500/- plus an amount equal to the collection raised by a College subject to a maximum of Rs.2,000/- per annum.	No change
XIV. Establishment/Improvement of Presses.		66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % subject to a maximum limit of Rs.1,20,667.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or Rs.60,333  No change
XV. Affiliated Colleges other than the Colleges of Delhi University:-			
(a) Under-Graduate:			
(i) Library facilities including books.		66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %  No change
(ii) Laboratories including Equipment.		66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %  No change
(iii) Tutorials and General Education.			N.R. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %  R.50% 50%
(iv) Special assistance to Colleges.			Each case to be decided on merits.

(Contd...)

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1.	2.	3.		4.	
		U.G.C.	University/ State.	U.G.C.	University/ State.
	(b) Post-Graduate:	-	-	(b) Post Graduate.	
	(i) Building & Equipment.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	(i) Development of Existing Departments including Building - Equipment & Library Books.	N.R. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % R. 50%
	(ii) Recurring.	50%	50%	(ii) Establishment of new Departments. (N.R. & R.).	50% 50%
	(iii) Library Books.	100%	-		-
<b>XVI. Miscellaneous Schemes:</b>					
	(i) Gandhi Bhavans.	Rs.50,000	Rs.50,000 (Gandhi Samarak Nidhi).		No change
	(ii) India International Centre.	Rs.20,000	Rs.10,000		No change
	(iii) Additional Staff (U.G.C. Units)	50% (Maximum Rs.6,000)	50%		100% (upto a maximum of Rs.6,000/-).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
		U.G.C.	University/ State
(iv) Travel grants to Teachers going abroad. Actual Economy Class air fare.		50%	50%
(v) Travel grants to Teachers in India (Rs.10/- per day - halting allowance for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and actual expenditure incurred on journey from the University to the research centre and back.		100%	-
			Big Universities.
			Other Universities..
(vi) Seminars - Refresher Courses and Summer Schools etc.			100%
(vii) Publication of approved and learned Research work - Humanities/science (Maximum limit of Rs.10,000/- per year for Humanities in III Plan).		50%	50%
(viii) Setting up of film clubs.	Rs.7,500/- in the first instance.		

No change. -  
Maximum limit of Rs.15,000 per year for Humanities and Sciences for III Plan.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
		<u>U.G.C.</u>	<u>University/</u> <u>State.</u>
(ix)	Research in Social Welfare.	100%	-
(x)	Research in Social Pension.	50%	50%
(xi)	Extension work by University Teachers.	50%	50%
(xii)	Academic Conferences.	100%	-
	(upto a maximum limit of Rs.5,000)		
(xiii)	Reform in Examination System and Psychological Counselling Centre.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % (NR) 50% (R)	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % (N.R.) 50% (R)
			Each case to be considered on merits.
(xiv)	Promotion of study of selected Regional Languages (Maximum Rs.1,750/- per subject.	100%	-
XVII.	<u>Fellowships</u>		
	Senior and Junior in Humanities Sciences and Technology.	100%	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
		<u>U.G.C.</u>	<u>U.G.C. University/State.</u>

XVIII. Engineering and Technology:-

(i) Development of Under-graduate and Diploma Course (N.R. & R.).		50%	50%	No change until intimated by the A.I.C.T.E.
(ii) Expansion Schemes of Under-Graduate and Diploma Courses.	N.R.	100%	-	
	R.1957-58	100%	-	
	1958-59	80%	20%	
	1959-62	50%	50%	
(iii) Post-Graduate (N.R. & R.)		100%	-	

Note:- In the case of the Central Universities for the schemes mentioned above and any other ~~new~~ schemes (Campus development and non-teaching buildings) taken up, the assistance is on cent per cent basis. In the case of the establishment and development of Colleges in Delhi, assistance for Non-Recurring is given on 50:50 and maintenance grant is on 90% of the approved deficit.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 5th/6th July, 1961

Addl. Item 1: To consider the question of establishment of Centres of Advanced Study in Selected Subjects in different Universities.

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A serious defect in the present organisation of post-graduate teaching and research is that the existing resources and effort are in most cases spread out too thinly to be really effective. Concentration of the relatively meagre resources is extremely important if worthwhile results are to be achieved. As a basic step in this direction, it is suggested we establish in some selected subjects Centres of Advanced Study in some of the universities to begin with. The Centres would function on an all-India basis, and wherever practicable would work in close cooperation with national laboratories and other similar institutions.

What is roughly envisaged is that in the Centres (in addition to the normal teaching requirements of a department) we would have a team of Professors, Lecturers, Research Fellows etc. of outstanding ability and qualifications actively engaged in research and advance teaching - these two activities in a sense go together, each benefiting the other. This combination of research and teaching, and contact with fresh young minds, possible in such a Centre would serve to generate the "right climate" for serious and sustained academic work. For a Unit like this to be viable and to make rapid progress it is essential that its professorial and other staff is sufficiently large: It should exceed a certain critical size, both in numbers and in facilities. A substantial proportion of the team would be a kind of 'floating staff' coming to these centres for a long or short periods on deputation from other universities and possibly from abroad. The Centres, if adequately staffed

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and properly organised, would make a major contribution, direct and indirect, towards raising of standards of teaching and research in our universities. High standards are the life-springs of a university; and a university should aim at standards, academic and professional, which would receive international recognition and acceptance. As has been rightly said, "there is no room in the academic world for a university which does not set itself international standards".

The Reviewing Committees recently appointed by the U.G.C. have made a similar suggestion. If the above proposal is adopted and put into operation, it is likely that at the end of five years a good number of our universities would have at least one (and some of them more than one) such centre in science or technology or one of the social sciences or humanities. Such Centres would encourage communication and movement of senior students and scholars from one region of the country to another and help in maintaining and strengthening the corporate intellectual life of India.

During the next five years or so we may expect to develop some twenty of such Centres. In the first instance it would be necessary to limit the scheme to the development of Centres in basic sciences and applied sciences, and gradually enlarge the scope of the scheme to include other subjects. As a very rough estimate, the recurring expenditure for a Centre is likely to be of the order of Rs.4 lakhs, and the total requirement of funds (recurring and capital) for, say, 20 Centres is not likely to exceed about Rs.3 crores.

If the proposal is accepted in principle a small expert committee may be appointed to go in some detail into the question of the pattern and organisation of the proposed Centres.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting : .

Dated : 7-2-62.

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

1. Delhi University Constituent Colleges -  
Transfer of B.Sc. Teaching to Colleges -  
Basis of payment of grant.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 17th and 18th September, 1959 considered the proposal of Delhi University to transfer the B.Sc.(Pass) Group A teaching to the Constituent Colleges and while approving the proposal in principle authorised the Chairman to make grants as might be necessary. After considering the estimates prepared by the Dean Faculty of Science of the Delhi University and the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, the Chairman sanctioned the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1,50,000/- to each College against an estimated expenditure of Rs.1,81,700/- for the construction of Laboratory Building including fittings and furniture. While approving the payment of grant of Rs.1,50,000/- it was not laid down that the grant of Rs.1,50,000/- would be subject to the condition that a minimum expenditure of Rs.1,81,700/- is incurred by each College and that if the expenditure was less, the grant would be reduced pro-rata. It has now been

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decided that the colleges which started or may start teaching B.Sc. (Pass). Group 'A' may be given a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000/- provided their actual expenditure is not less than Rs. 1,50,000/- and there has been no sacrifice of standards merely in the interests of economy.

2. Indraprastha College - Payment of grant for the repair of Boundary Wall.

On a request received from the Principal, Indraprastha College for Women, a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,261/- on 50:50 basis was sanctioned for repairs to the boundary wall of the College which was eroded during rains.

3. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College - Purchase of furniture for Biology Laboratory.

The S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, which is at present housed in the building of Khalsa Higher Secondary School, had a combined Biology Laboratory with the School. Delhi University did not consider this arrangement to be satisfactory and desired that the College should have a separate Laboratory of its own. The College authorities requested for the permission of the Commission to incur an expenditure of Rs. 3,000/- over the purchase of practical tables and other fittings. The expenditure was approved for payment of grant on 50:50 basis.

4. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College - Payment of Non-recurring grant for purchase of Library Books.

The authorities of the S.G.T.B. Khalsa College approached the Commission with a request to approve

(Contd...3..)

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an expenditure of Rs.3,000/- for purchase of books on English and Economics, in addition to the normal expenditure on the College for purchase of Library Books. The additional expenditure was necessitated because of the introduction of some new options in Economics and to provide reference books of English. Payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1,500/- or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less was approved.

5. Delhi University Constituent Colleges -  
Bases of grant to newly established  
Colleges.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 6th December, 1961, approved the request of the Committee appointed to lay down the items of income and expenditure to be treated as approved for purposes of determining the maintenance grant of the Colleges of the Delhi University. Subsequently it was also considered necessary to lay down the basis for payment of grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture, Library Books, Equipments, for the college office and Scientific equipments to new Colleges which may come into existence in future. After considering the whole matter the following basis of payment of grant for the above purposes have been approved :-

- i) Building including fittings or built in furniture e.g. almirahs etc.

Commission's assistance on 50:50 basis will be restricted to the area approved by the Commission for the purpose. For construction of

(Contd...4..)

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Laboratories including fittings and furniture for B.Sc. (Pass) Group 'A', a grant not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs will be paid by the Commission subject to usual conditions regarding areas and standards being complied with.

ii) Library Books:

Apart from the normal expenditure equivalent to Rs. 10/- per student on roll subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- in addition to the actual fees collected by a college as Library and Reading room fees, the expenditure recommended by the Committees appointed by the Delhi University for the starting of a College or introduction of new subjects in a College to be treated as approved expenditure for payment of grant on 50:50 basis.

iii) Equipment and Books for Science classes:

A grant not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- will be paid to colleges for starting B.Sc. (Pass) classes in Group 'A' subject to actual expenditure of the above amount.

iv) Furniture and equipment not included elsewhere

An expenditure not exceeding Rs. 20,000/- on to be treated as approved for payment of grant/ 50:50 basis.

6. Indian School of International Studies -  
Creation of two posts of Readers.

On request a request received from the

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Director, Indian School of International Studies, the Chairman approved the creation of two posts of Readers - one each for the Departments of Central Asian History and Institutions and of International Relations. The creation of these posts was necessitated by the fact that work in the two Departments was increasing and the Director who was himself acting as Head of the two Departments finds it not possible to continue to discharge these duties in addition to increasing administrative responsibilities as Director of the Indian School of International Studies.

7. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Grant for extension to the men and women students hostels.

On a request received from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Chairman agreed in November, 1959 to the extension of the students' Hostel (men and women students) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs.4,75,000/- (excluding the cost of furniture). Later in April, 1961 the Institute revised the plans and estimates and requested the Commission for approval and sanction of a further additional grant of Rs.37,600/- being the excess expenditure over the original estimates for the Building portion of the hostels of the Institute. The Institute had also stated that the excess expenditure was due to the rise in cost of steel and cement required for the works and also due to a small increase in plinth area.

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In the circumstances explained by the Institute payment of an additional grant of Rs.37,600/- to the Institute was sanctioned.

Payment of a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs.36,000/- has also been sanctioned to the Institute for furniture for the above Hostels made up of Rs.24,800/- for 124 students @Rs.200/- per student and Rs.11,200/- for furniture required for dining Hall and 11 chests of drawers for the women students portion.

The total/cost of the scheme will thus be approved  
Rs.5,48,600/- as under :-

Building (as now revised)	5,12,600/-
Furniture	36,000/-
	-----
	5,48,600/-
	-----

8. Kurukshetra University - Establishment of Health Centre.

In April, 1958 all the Universities were informed that the Commission generally approved the Scheme for providing student Health Centres where they did not exist and that the normal basis of assistance by the University Grants Commission in this connection will be Rs.50,000/- for a student population of 5,000 and Rs. 1,00,000/- for a student population of 10,000. On a request received from the Kurukshetra University in November, 1961 the proposal for the construction of a health Centre at Kurukshetra University has been agreed to as

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in the case of the other small Universities, the assistance from University Grants Commission being limited to Rs.50,000/- for both building and equipment together.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

9. Visva-Bharati - Construction of Godown.

The Visva Bharati University submitted a proposal to construction a godown of a prefabricated tabular structure at an estimated cost of Rs.25,000/- for storing cement. The proposal of the University has been sanctioned at a cost not exceeding Rs.25,000/-.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

10. Visva-Bharati - Construction of International House.

The Commission in their meeting dated 6.9.61 agreed that a grant not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs may be paid to the Visva Bharati for the construction of the International House. The University had originally sent preliminary estimate of cost amounting to Rs.5,91,952/- (including the departmental charges of Rs.52,500/-) the building cost of the project would therefore, have been Rs.5,39,452/-.

The University has been able to secure assistance amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the above project and the balance not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs will be paid by the University Grants Commission.

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11. Banaras Hindu University - College of Medical Sciences - Payment of grant for.

The Commission in their meeting held on 20th March, 1961 vide Resolution No.14 accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the establishment of a College of Medical Sciences at Banaras Hindu University at an estimated non-recurring cost of Rs. 1,18,00,000/- and recurring expenditure excluding staff Rs. 5,00,000/- p.a.

Against this sanction a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- has so far been paid to the Banaras Hindu University as detailed below :-

a) Equipment including Library Books.	Rs. 8,00,000/-
b) Salary of staff and maintenance.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	-----
	Rs. 10,00,000/-
	-----

12. Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities - Block grant for 1961-62 - Payment of an Additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively as an 'on account' grant.

Due to the revision of salary scales of both the teaching and non-teaching staff (from 1.4.61 for the first and July 59 for the second) in the Central Universities the expenditure of the Universities is likely to increase considerably and the quarterly instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs being paid to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University respectively as Block grant provisionally on the old basis, pending fixation of the amount for the quinquennium 1961-66,



are inadequate to meet the actual expenditure. In the quinquennium 1956-61 the quarterly instalment to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University were Rs. 9,47,500/- and Rs. 13,87,000/- respectively. In the case of Delhi University, we had paid an extra 'on account' grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the above purpose to be adjusted when the Block grant is fixed and this was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on 1.11.1961.

The Chairman has sanctioned payment of 'on account' grants of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs extra to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University respectively to be adjusted when the Block grant is fixed as in the case of Delhi University.

13. Delhi University - Department of African Studies - Visit of four teachers abroad - Final accounts regarding.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission in connection with the re-organisation of the Department of African Studies, the Commission in their meeting dated 3rd/4th December, 1958 and 17th/18th June, 1959 agreed that four teachers in the Department of African studies of the Delhi University be sent abroad for orientation training for a period of <sup>and</sup> 4 months/sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,000/- (N.R.) for the purpose.

Against the grant of Rs. 60,000/- sanctioned a sum of Rs. 59,000/- was placed at the disposal of the University in March, 1959 to meet the expenditure

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on the visit of the four teachers to Africa. In February, 1960, the Delhi University was asked to intimate the details of expenditure met out of the grant paid by the Commission. The details of the expenditure as given by the University are as under :-

I. Travel expenses paid to Travel agents.

(1) Dr. Amba Prasad	Rs. 6,037.10 nP.
(2) Dr. Daleep Singi	Rs. 6,837.00 nP.
(3) Dr. P.K. Copalakisman	Rs. 5,312.00 nP.
(4) Dr. P.K. Sircar.	Rs. 5,218.00 nP.
	-----
	Rs. 23,404.10 nP.
	-----

ii. Daily allowance including internal travels @ Rs. 8,500/- per teacher. Rs. 34,000.00

Bank charges etc. on traveller's cheques. Rs. 712.48

-----  
Rs. 34,712.48  
-----

Grant Total :- Rs. 58,116.58

Balance refunded - Rs. 883.42 nP.

(Rs. 59,000 - Rs. 58,116.58)

The unspent balance of Rs. 883.42 nP. lying with the University was adjusted against other grants payable to the University. The University was asked in March, 1961 to intimate the circumstances under which the bank charges of Rs. 712.48 nP.

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were paid in addition to the daily allowance @ Rs.8,500/- per teacher. They were also asked to intimate why a lump sum of Rs.8,500/- was paid to the each teacher as daily allowance instead of T.A., Halting allowances etc. at rates applicable to Government officers of Grade I (Non-split basis) as suggested by the Visiting Committee in their Report. The University in reply has stated that the Bank charges of F.712.48 NP. were paid in addition to the daily allowance @ Rs.8,500/- per teacher because the University had while preparing estimates of expenditure included Rs.500/- as Bank charges, but when the actual expenditure incurred on Bank Charges was Rs. 712.48 nP. this amount had to be paid. As regards the other point relating to the payment of a lump sum of Rs.8,500/- to each teacher as daily allowance, the University has stated that this was paid after due deliberation and consideration by the Vice-Chancellor on the view that the teachers should be able to adjust their expenditure better with the lump sum of Rs.8,500/-. The University has no further details to furnish.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

14. Items of income and expenditure to be taken into account for purposes of determining maintenance grants of Delhi Colleges.

University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 6th/7th December, 1961 (Item 16) approved the report of the Committee appointed to

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determine the items of income and expenditure to be taken into account for purposes of determining maintenance grant to Delhi Colleges. The said Committee in their report had recommended the expenditure on insurance of Cashier only to be taken into account. On a subsequent request received from a College it has been decided that besides the expenditure on the insurance of Cashier, the expenditure on account of the insurance of Bank Peon may also be treated as "approved expenditure" for purposes of grant-in-aid.

15. Delhi University - Construction of a building for the Law Faculty.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution 2(5) dated the 4th/5th October, 1961 approved the construction of a building for the Law Faculty in Delhi University at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,71,870/- in accordance with the plans and estimates approved by the C.P.W.D. In the estimates the University made a provision of 4% for the Architect's fee but the C.P.W.D. agreed to provision of 2% only for this purpose on the ground that supervisor work will be done by the University's own Engineering staff.

2. The University represented that the Architect should be solely responsible both for planning and execution and requested that the cut of 2% imposed by the C.P.W.D. be restored. The matter was referred to the

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C.P.W.D. which agreed to the restoration of this cut provided the University reviewed the strength of the Engineering staff of the University so that they were usefully employed.

3. In the circumstances the cost of the building was approved at an estimated sum of Rs.4,81,000/- so as to include the 2 % cut which was earlier made. The University has been asked to review the position regarding the existing Engineering staff, as desired by the C.P.W.D.

6. Andhra University - Establishment of a Printing Press.

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

2. The Andhra University approached the Commission for the approval of the entire expenditure of Rs.1,81,000/- for the purchase of machinery, as they decided to house the

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Printing Press in the old Library Building of the University (which has been vacated) and did not require any financial assistance from the Commission for a new building for this purpose. It was also represented that in order to cope with the different kinds of printing work to be done in the University a better <sup>equipped press</sup> / was necessary.

3. As the Commission's liability of Rs.1,20,700/- representing 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total approved cost of Rs.1,81,000/- did not exceed the requirement of the University, the proposal of the University to utilise the entire amount for machinery was approved.

17. Jabalpur University - Establishment of a Printing Press.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 2(31) dated 30-12-1960 approved the proposal of the Jabalpur University for the establishment of a Printing Press at an estimated cost of Rs.1,81,000/- (Rs.1,21,000/- for machinery and Rs.60,000/- for building) on the University/State Government agreeing to share the expenditure at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

2. As the University did not take any action in the implementation of the scheme within one year of its sanction, as required by the Commission's Resolution No.5 dated 4.10.57, the University was informed that the scheme would be considered as lapsed.

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The Rajasthan University approached the University Grants Commission for the approval of a proposal regarding the publication of 1,000 copies of the thesis entitled "Satyam Shivam Sundram" by Dr. R.N. Tiwari at an estimated cost of Rs.5,840/-. The scheme has been approved and as requested by the University, a sum of Rs.1,000/- has been sanctioned by the Commission for the purpose.

19. Saugar University - Publication of an approved research work.

The Commission has also approved the scheme of Saugar University for the publication of a thesis entitled "Theory of Rasa in Sanskrit Drama with a comparative study of General dramatic literature" by Dr. N.R. Mishra at an estimated cost of Rs.10,000/- and agreed to contribute 50% of the cost in accordance with the conditions attached to this scheme.

20. Establishment of Non-resident Student Centres.

A. Colleges.

The following schemes for the establishment of non-resident student Centres were finally approved for implementation and a I instalment grant of Rs.10,000/- was paid to the following

(Contd...16..)

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Colleges to enable the Colleges to start the work:-

<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>Total estimated cost.</u>	<u>Share of the Commission</u>
Digambar Jain College, Baraut (Agra University).	79,000	35,000
Alagappa College, Karatrudi, (Madras State).	57,500	35,000

B. Universities:

Bhagalpur University

The Bhagalpur University sent a proposal for the establishment of a non-resident Student Centre. The University intends to construct a Non-resident Student Centre having a plinth area of 7,240 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh and have agreed to bear the expenditure in excess of the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. This proposal has been approved in principle. About 1,700 Non-resident Students are expected to be benefitted by this Centre.

21. Proposal for setting up a Hobby Workshop in Jadavpur University.

The proposal of the Jadavpur University to set up a Hobby Workshop was accepted on the understanding that the assistance of the Commission on this account would be a charge on the total amount that may be available to the University from the Commission during the Third Plan period. The University has been requested to send to the Commission a detailed scheme for further necessary action.

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- 22. Extension of the Examination Reform and Research Project in the M.S. University of Baroda.

The M.S. University of Baroda submitted the technical Report of the Examination Reform and Research Unit and requested for the extension of the project beyond 1st August, 1961. The term of the project has been extended upto 31-3-1962, the Commission's share on the usual basis being limited to the maintenance of the present staff and the contingent expenditure.

- 23. Banaras Hindu University - Department of Silicate Technology - of the sanction of the post of Professor and higher start of pay to the Professor.

For the re-organisation of the Department of Silicate Technology at the Banaras Hindu University, the Commission, among other things, sanctioned the post of a Professor and a ceiling expenditure of Rs.18,000/- p.a. towards his salary. The sanction for the scheme was conveyed to the University during 1954, but in spite of repeated advertisements the University not able to find a suitable candidate upto July, 1961. However, Dr. H.N. Das Gupta was appointed against the post on 10th July, 1961 on a starting salary of Rs.1,400/- in the grade of Rs.1000-50-1750. The University, accordingly, approached the Commission for approval of the higher start of Rs.1400/- given to Dr. Das Gupta as Professor of Silicate Technology.

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After scrutiny of Dr. Das Gupta's qualifications experience etc. the Chairman recorded approval to the higher start of Rs.1400/- given to him in the scale of Rs.1000-50-1750. As appointment to the post was not made within a year of its sanction, approval to revival of the post was necessary and the same has also been accorded. The two approvals will be effective from the 10th July, 1961 i.e. the date of appointment of Dr. Das Gupta as Professor of Silicate Technology.

24. Banaras Hindu University - Revision of the pay of part-time lecturers in Mathematics from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.250/- p.m. and sanctioning of a recurring grant of Rs.5,000/- p.a. for this purpose.

For the development of instructional facilities at the Department of Pharmaceutics, Banaras Hindu University, the Commission sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.21,000/- for meeting the recurring expenditure on the salary of two Readers sanctioned under the scheme. The University considered this staff inadequate and requested the All India Council for Technical Education for a post of full-time Lecturer in Mathematics under the scheme. The All India Council for Technical Education did not however, see any justification for appointment of a full-time lecturer and suggested that the department may make arrangements for teaching Mathematics with the assistance of College of Science and the Department of Chemical Engineering.

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The University felt that this arrangement would not work satisfactorily because of the distance between the Departments and, accordingly, requested for a part-time Lecturer on Rs.150/- p.m. for the Department of Pharmacy. The All India Council for Technical Education supported this proposal and recommended additional assistance to the extent considered necessary by the Commission. The University was, accordingly asked to appoint a part-time Lecturer in Mathematics on a salary of Rs.150/- p-m. plus D.A. as admissible under the University's rules.

The University subsequently informed that its Executive Council after taking into consideration the increase in teaching load and revision of the salary scales for University teachers had decided that the salary of the part-time Lecturer in Mathematics at the Department of Pharmacy be raised to Rs.250/- p.m., from the academic session 1961-62 and sought the Commission's approval thereto. In view of the reasons advanced by the University, approval was given for raising the salary of the part-time Lecturer from Rs.150/- p.m. plus D.A. to Rs. 250/- p.m. from the academic session 1961-62. Sanction was also accorded to a ceiling recurring grant of Rs.3,000/- p.a. to the University for this purpose for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period.

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25. Rajasthan University - To change the location of Post-graduate Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed for the purpose of assessing the needs of the Rajasthan University for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Second Plan period, the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th June, 1959 (vide Item No.30) sanctioned grants amounting to Rs.15,26,665/- non-recurring and Rs.1,72,500/- recurring for establishment of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Jaipur Centre and the Departments of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer Centre. Later, on receipt of a request from the Rajasthan University, the Commission at its meeting held on 27th/30th June, 1960 (vide Item No.29) agreed to the proposal of the University to change the location of the Departments of Botany and Zoology from Ajmer to Jodhpur.

In July, 1961 the Registrar, Rajasthan University, informed that the State Government was intending to establish another University at Jodhpur and accordingly proposed that the Rajasthan University may be permitted to transfer its Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur. The University has given an assurance that the new buildings for these two departments would be constructed at Jaipur and furniture and equipment already purchased would be shifted to Jaipur.

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As this move would result in the University having all its departments for basic science subjects at one place, the proposal of the Rajasthan University to change the location of Post-graduate Departments of Botany and Zoology from Jodhpur to Jaipur was agreed to.

26. Appointment of officers in the University Grants Commission

The Commission had approved the creation of three additional posts of Education Officers vide additional item No.7, in their meeting held at Waltair on 29th and 30th June, 1960. Against one of these posts Dr. I.C. Gupta of the Ministry of Education who was selected by the Selection Board was appointed as Education Officer with effect from 22.8.1960. This post however, fell vacant on the reversion of Dr. Gupta to the Ministry of Education with effect from 31.5.1961. Besides, two permanent posts of Asstt. Education Officers for Humanities and College Sections and one temporary post of Asstt. Education Officer for the Standards Committee of the University Grants Commission was sanctioned by the Chairman. All these posts of Education Officers and Asstt. Education Officers were advertised in the leading Daily newspapers all over India and as a result of interview of candidates by the Selection Board comprising of the Chairman, two members of the Commission and the Secretary, University Grants Commission, panels

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was drawn for filling the posts of Education Officers and Asstt. Education Officers. Against one of the posts of Education Officers, Dr. R.C. Gupta who was previously working as a lecturer in Kirori Mal College, Delhi was appointed as Education Officer on initial salary of Rs.900/- p.m. in the scale Rs.900-50-1200 with effect from 16.10.1961 while the remaining two posts have been filled by the appointment of Dr. P.D. Deshpande and Dr. D. Shankar Narayan Asstt. Education Officers of the University Grants Commission, with effect from 12th January, 1962. Dr. Shankar Narayan and Dr. Deshpande had also been interviewed for the post and were next on the panel of candidates selected for the posts of Education Officers.

As regards the posts of Assistant Education Officers, only two candidates were found suitable for appointment and of these one Shri Satish Chandra Goel, Assistant Professor in D.S. Bist College, Mainital, joined the University Grants Commission, on an initial salary of Rs.400/- in the scale Rs.400-30-640-EB-40-800 with effect from 10.12.1961; the other candidate did not accept the offer. To fill the remaining vacant posts of Assistant Education Officers, attempts are being made to secure suitable candidates from other sources.

27. The Second meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee of the University Grants Commission on General Education was held at the Commission's

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Officer on the 17th October, 1961. The proceedings of the meeting as approved by the Chairman are submitted to the Commission for information (Appendix I).

28. Gauhati University - New Scale of pay for Lecturers and Professors.

In consultation with the Government of Assam and the Gauhati University, the Commission prescribed a scale of Rs.200-15-320-20-500-25-600 for the lecturers and professors in the affiliated colleges. This was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 5/6th July, 1961. The State Government suggested a slight alteration in the scale to Rs.200-15-350-25-600. <sup>the grade proposed is</sup> As / not much different from the scale already approved by the Commission and this did not involve any appreciable increase in the Commission's contribution during the next 5 years, the proposal of the State Government was accepted.

29. Madras University - Scales of pay for the teachers of Training Colleges.

The Government of Madras requested the Commission to accept the following scales of pay for the different categories of teachers in the training colleges. These are somewhat different from the scales already approved by the University Grants Commission (at its meeting held on 26th April, 1961) for teachers in Arts and Science Colleges.

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Principal	...	Rs. 600-30-300
Senior Lecturer	...	Rs. 300-25-800 (Direct recruits with Post-graduate qualifications posted as Lecturers will draw a special pay of Rs. 50/- per month so long as they hold the teaching posts.)
Lecturer	...	Rs. 25-10-275-15-350 plus Rs. 30/- for those with M.A. or equivalent qualifications.
Tutors & Demonstrators.	. . .	Rs. 140-5-150-10-250.

In view of the fact that only a small number of training colleges are likely to avail of the Commission's assistance during the III Plan period and acceptance of the proposal will not enhance the Commission's contribution, the proposal of the Government was agreed to on the usual sharing basis i. e. 50% and 75% of the increased expenditure in case of men's and women's colleges respectively.

30 Andhra University - Benefit of Senior Lecturer's scale (Rs. 300-25-800) to lecturers in the Government colleges of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh Government approached the Commission to approve the inclusion of all the lecturers at present in the scale of Rs. 250-20-450-25-600 in the Commission's scale of Rs. 300-25-600 on a state basis. In view of the fact that the Government is not introducing the higher grade of Rs. 400-700 for Heads of Departments and that the proportion of the senior lecturers on this basis

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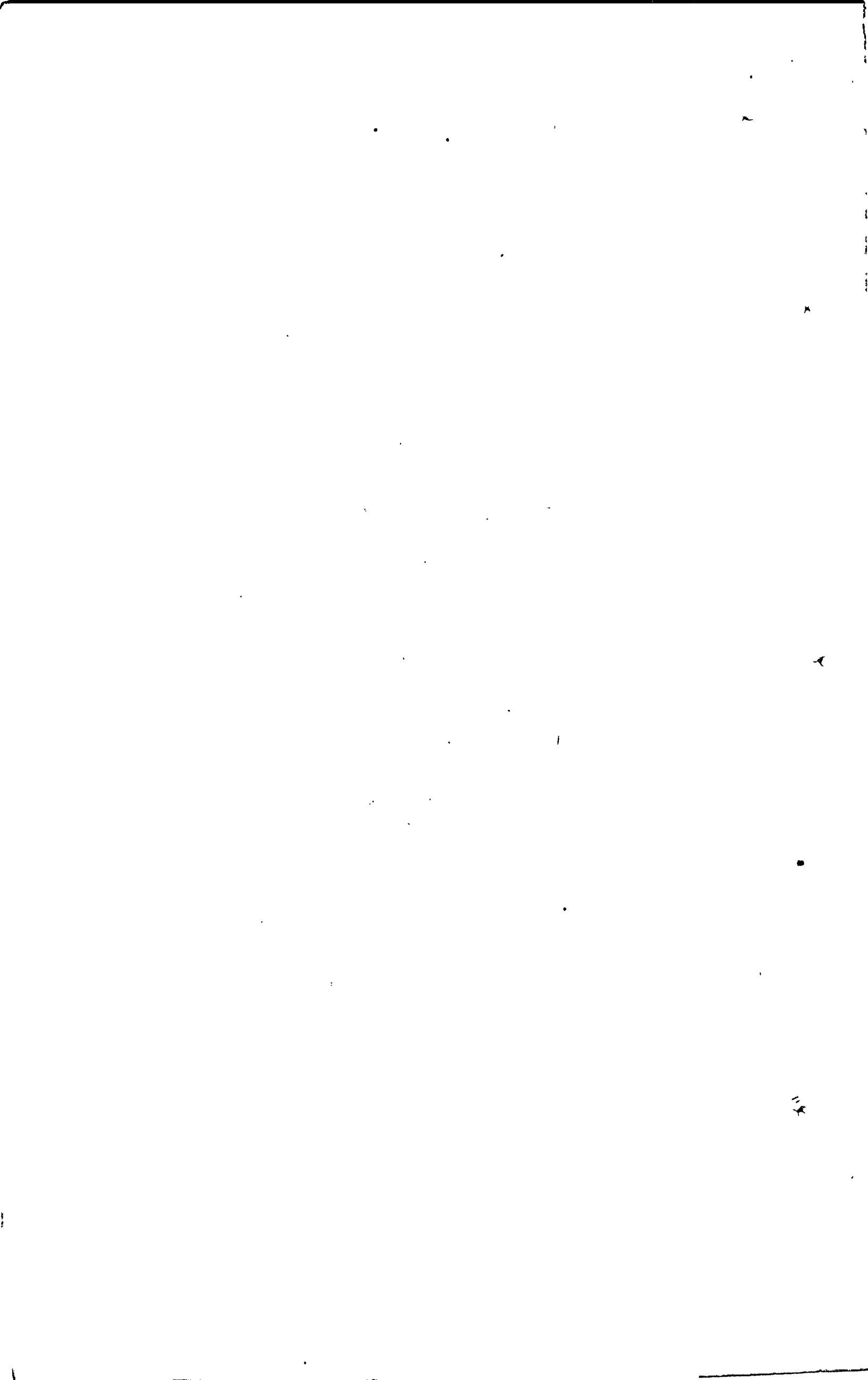
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will not exceed 20 % of the total number of full time and permanent teaching staff in Government colleges, the request of the State Government was agreed to.

31. Andhra University - Mode of fixation of University teachers.

Andhra University requested that the personal pay drawn by some of its teachers in the University Grants Commission's scales of pay during Second Plan period may be treated as part of their pay for placing them in the Central University scales. In order that the teachers should not get less than what they were drawing prior to revision, it has been decided that the salaries of such teachers should be fixed in the Central University scales in the following manner as was done during the 2nd Plan period :-

"The salary of a teacher is to be fixed at the next higher stage in the new scale after taking into account his present emoluments (basis pay plus dearness allowance, if any) without taking into account personal pay drawn by him. The difference between the total emoluments drawn by the teacher on 1.4.61 and the salary thus fixed will be treated as personal allowance to be absorbed in future increments."



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Appendix I  
to Item No. 2(27).

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND  
MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON GENERAL EDUCATION HELD AT THE  
U.G.C. OFFICE ON 17TH OCTOBER, 1961.

1. The Second Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education of the University Grants Commission was held at the office of the University Grants Commission on the 17th October, 1961 at 11 a.m. The following were present;-

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari  
Chairman,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Shri S.Govindarajulu, Chairman  
Chairman, Standing  
Advisory Committee
3. Prof. Hans Simon, Member  
Consultant on  
General Education  
to U.G.C.
4. Shri G.D. Parikh, Member  
Rector,  
Bombay University.
5. Prof. Sachidananda Murty Member  
Head of the Department  
of Philosophy,  
Andhra University.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip, Member Secretary  
U.G.C.
7. Dr. J.N. Kaul,  
U.G.C.

Prof. Maheshwari could not attend the meeting.

2. In his introductory remarks Dr. Kothari observed that general education could be made an effective instrument for making education more purposeful. General Education was not a cheap remedy for educational ills imported from the U.S.A. Every attempt must be made to guard against

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treating general education as a kind of panacea for all the education 'maladies' of the universities. There was also a tendency on the part of some universities to treat general education as a means of receiving financial assistance from the U.G.C. towards the implementation of this scheme. He emphasised that general education was not possible without having first good education. General Education could be an instrument for making education more effective and more purposeful. Dr. Kothari further stressed the point that general education need not be introduced in every university. The scheme should be implemented in only those universities which had understood the idea properly and had made adequate arrangements for its implementation.

3. Prof. Simons said that he had observed the implementation of general education in some universities in India but he was not sure if a right beginning had been made in each university. He was afraid that once a wrong start was given to general education it would be hard to correct it. Therefore, it would be essential to stress that general education should begin with the thought and care and with proper preparation. Prof. Simons said that during his tours of the universities he had found remarkable interest in general education all over the country and that it seemed to him that most of the Vice-Chancellors, some Registrars and especially the younger members

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of college faculties were keenly interested in general education. He had observed ~~that~~ fragmentation of knowledge especially in the arts courses. General Education could contribute to the proper integration of University courses at the undergraduate level.

4. Shri Govindarajulu observed that general education was a necessary component of good education. He felt that the idea of general education had been debated in India quite sufficiently and at length and that the main thing now was to make a start somewhere. In general, any change was resisted and the U.G.C. could be helpful in lessening the resistance offered by some people. He felt that a bad beginning was a beginning all the same and therefore need not be discouraged. Our attempt must be to give guidance wherever necessary. This could be done by organising seminars and workshops.

5. Prof. Parikh felt that the time had come when the Committee had to think of a proper strategy for introducing general education in Indian universities. He suggested that some centres could be chosen for experiments. He also expressed the need for starting a journal on general education which could stimulate further debate on the subject. Bombay University would be glad to undertake this work.

6. Prof. Murty brought to the attention of the Committee the pattern of general education developed by the Andhra University. The Committee felt that this experiment was worth trying.

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7. Dr. Philip observed that in view of the fact that about 16 universities had already introduced General Education in one form or another, it was necessary to review in detail the current programmes of general education and find out if anything was wrong with the courses. In this connection Shri Gowindarajulu suggested that it might be advisable to have seminars on general education in those universities which had started such courses and these seminars would make it possible to find out what was wrong in the implementation of general education in those universities. He also felt that it was necessary to assess the contents of books on general education especially those written in Hindi.

8. There was considerable discussion on the feasibility of reforming the examination system in general education. It was felt that if credit in general education did not count in the final examination, the student would not pay much attention to it. On the other hand, if general education became one more subject to be examined in the traditional way, there was the likelihood of general education defeating its own purpose. Emphasis on internal work could be very helpful but it was observed that this reform was misused in many places. Dr. Kothari was of the view that internal assessment should not be given up simply because of some difficulties which may be of a temporary nature. The system of internal assessment was good and should be given wide trial.

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9. The Committee arrived at the following further decisions :-

- i) The Standing Advisory Committee on General Education could undertake an evaluation of the present system of general education in the country.
- ii) Courses in general education should not be in the form of additional "subjects" to be taught and examined in the traditional way. Such courses must be integrated with the syllabus in different courses which should be re-oriented accordingly. In addition, some core-lectures in general education should also be given to students.
- iii) It was agreed that one of the fruitful ways in which general education could be introduced in the universities would be to impart general education through the subject-area in which a student was specialising. In view of the fact that the student had more insight and depth in his own special field, it would be desirable to introduce general education to him through his own speciality which he will understand and appreciate better. This, of course, did not obviate the necessity of giving core-lectures on general education or prescribing some books on general education.

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- iv) It was felt that a journal on general education would go a long way in disseminating knowledge and initiating debate on the subject.
- v) Every university should prepare its own reading material in every subject and provide original source materials in each field. In this connection, it was pointed out that the reading material prepared by the Muslim University, Aligarh, may not be suitable for all the Universities.
- vi) The U.G.C. should give assistance for implementing general education only in those universities which had introduced the courses in the proper way. The standing Advisory Committee may make recommendations only after it has satisfied itself that general education has been implemented in the right manner by the university concerned. In this connection, it was felt that it may not be necessary to appoint a separate visiting committee for assessing the needs and programmes of general education of each university. Visiting committees normally appointed by the U.G.C. may be requested to look into this at the time of their visit.
- vii) The Report of the Expert Committee on General Education may be put up to the Inter-University Board at its next meeting for its consideration.

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- viii) The universities may be requested to give their reaction to the Report of the Expert Committee and its recommendations. They may also be requested to intimate the Commission what further steps they were taking in the light of the recommendations of the Report .
- ix) The next meeting of the Committee may be held at Osmania University in the middle of January, 1962.
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\*Kaushik\*/23/1/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated: 7-2-61.

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on the 6th December, 1961.

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Sl. No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bombay	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for from time to time by the University Grants Commission.	Rs.5,500/-
2.	Nagpur.	-do-	Rs.5,989.71NP.
3.	Burdwan.	For becoming the corporate member of India International Centre.	Rs.20,000/-
4.	Calcutta.	Travel grant in connection with Professor B.C. Guha's visit to Moscow to attend the 5th International Congress of Bio-Chemistry held in August, 1961.	Rs.1,416/-
5.	Ranjab.	i) Travel grant in connection with Dr. A.C. Joshi's visit to Cambridge to attend the International Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of British and Commonwealth Universities held in July, 1961.  ii) Travel grant in connection with Prof. M.R. Sahni's visit to Copenhagen to attend the International Geological Congress held in August, 1960.  iii) For the construction of Gandhi Bhawan.	Rs.2,598/-  Rs.1,682/-  Rs.25,000/- (2nd instalment).
6.	Poona.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs.1,678.17NP.

(Contd....2.).

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Madrás.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 1, 475.84 NP.
8.	Aligarh Muslim University.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. b) Conversion of loan sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Education for the construction of staff quarters into out-right grant. c) Additional 'on account' grant to be adjusted against Block grant for 1961-62 due to increase in expenditure on account of revision of scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff.	Rs.10,00,000/- Rs.4,97,000/- (Payment made by adjustment). Rs.3,00,000/-
9.	Banaras Hindu University.	a) Third instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. b) Towards meeting items of expenditure during 1961-62 pertaining to the College of Medical Sciences. c) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. d) Additional 'on account' grant to be adjusted against Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.14,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/- Rs.14,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/-
10.	Delhi.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. b) For the maintenance of Delhi School of Social Work.	Rs.7,00,000/- Rs. 75,000/-
11.	Visva-Bharati.	4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62.	Rs.4,00,000/-

(contd...3.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	a) 4th instalment of the Block grant for 1961-62. b) Construction of Students' Hostels (4th instalment).	Rs. 9,25,000/- Rs. 1,40,000/-
13.	Madras.	Grant for centenary celebrating.	Rs. 5,00,000/-
14.	Hans Raj College.	For the purchase of Furniture for additional Class Rooms.	Rs. 3,541/-
15.	Indraprastha College.	For construction of Hostel Building.	Rs. 15,000/-
16.	Kirori Mal College.	For construction of Science Block.	Rs. 9,000/-
17.	-do-	For purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	Rs. 12,000/-
18.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	For construction of Hostel Building.	Rs. 8,389/-
19.	-do-	For construction of Garage.	Rs. 2,000/-
20.	Deshbandhu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/- (1st instalment).
21.	Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya.	On account of additional premium of the land allotted by the Government.	Rs. 7,667/-
22.	St. Stephen's College.	Maintenance grant for 1958-59. Full and final settlement of Accounts.	Rs. 857/-
23.	Indraprastha College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 75,000/- (3rd instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
24.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 50,000/- (3rd instalment).
25.	-do-	On account of College contribution of Provident Fund of Science teachers upto 1958-59.	Rs. 2,954/-
26.	Dyal Singh College.	Maintenance grant 1961-62.	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment).
27.	Hans Raj College.	Maintenance grant for the year 1959-60.	Rs. 3,359/-
28.	-do-	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/- (3rd instalment).
29.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62	Rs.1,20,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	Deshbandhu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs. 50,000/- (2nd instalment).
31.	St. Stephen's College.	-do-	Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment).
32.	Indian School of International Studies.	On account maintenance grant.	Rs. 40,000/-
33.	Hindu College.	Maintenance grant for 1961-62.	Rs.1,10,000/- (3rd instalment).
34.	Kirori Mal College.	-do-	Rs. 60,000/- (3rd instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
35.	Panjab.	I instalment of an 'on account' grant towards construction of IV boys hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 11,00,00/- U.G.C. share Rs.5,50,000/- (subject to revision).	Rs.4,50,000/- (NR)
36.	Panjab.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of hostel for women students (Approved cost Rs.7,91,567/- U.G.C. share Rs.4,69,000/- (subject to revision). Grant paid previously Rs. 4,00,000/-).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
37.	Aligarh.	III instalment of grant for the construction of staff quarters (approved cost Rs.9,79,900/- Grant paid previously Rs.4,00,000/-).	Rs.3,00,000/- (NR)
38.	Annamalai.	II instalment of grant towards the establishment of health centre. Grant paid previously Rs. 10,000/-.	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
39.	Jadavpur.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of hostels. (Approved cost Rs. 3,40,440/- U.G.C. share Rs. 1,70,220/- Grant paid previously Rs. 1,50,000/-).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
40.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	IV instalment of grant for the construction of Women's hostel. Grant paid previously Rs. 1,35,000/-.	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
41.	Baroda.	III instalment of grant for the establishment of health centre.	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)

(Contd..6.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
42.	Aligarh.	2nd instalment towards the scheme of Research in Social Welfare. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 12,500/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 5,000/- (NR).	Rs. 3,000/- (NR)
43.	Aligarh.	3rd instalment towards purchase of furniture for the Library Building. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 3,20,000/-). Grant previously paid Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,70,000/- (NR)
44.	Aligarh.	2nd instalment towards the scheme of Research in Medieval Indian Literature. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 85,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 3,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,847/- (NR)
45.	Aligarh.	Towards the salary of Prof. Mahinud Husain, Additional Professor in the Department of English	Rs. 5,756/- (NR)
46.	Annamalai.	2nd instalment towards the purchase of equipment for the Departments of Psychology, Phonetic Laboratory and Sanskrit. (Approved cost Rs. 1,17,000/-). Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs. 78,666/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 22,770/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)
47.	Banaras.	1st instalment towards the purchase of Press Machinery. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 1,21,000/-)	Rs. 85,000/- (NR)
48.	Baroda.	3rd instalment towards the purchase of Press Machinery (Approved cost Rs. 1,19,350/-). Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs. 79,566/-). Grant paid previously Rs. 70,000/-.	Rs. 7,000/- (NR)
49.	Baroda.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
50.	Baroda.	IIIrd instalment towards the construction of building for the Department of Painting and Sculpture. Approved cost Rs. 90,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.60,000/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 35,000/-(NR)
51.	Baroda.	II instalment towards the publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series. (Approved cost Rs. 61,300/- (R). Commission's share at 50% Rs. 30,650/- (R). Grant previously paid Rs.26,000/-(R).	Rs. 3,000/- (R)
52.	Baroda.	I instalment towards the construction of the building for Diploma Course in Co-operation. (Approved cost Rs. 54,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 36,000/-.	Rs. 5,000/- (R)
53.	Baroda.	II instalment towards the development of the Department of Museology. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 46,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.30,000/-(NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
54.	Bombay.	Towards the salaries of staff appointed in the Departments of Applied Psychology and Law.	Rs. 41,500/- (R)
55.	Calcutta.	2nd instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 28,63,300/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.19,08,866/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 1.00 lakh).	Rs. 50,000/-(NR)
56.	Calcutta.	5th instalment towards the construction of building for the Economics Department. (Approved cost Rs.9,00,000/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 6,00,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs. 4,90,000/- (NR).	Rs. 60,000/-(NR)

(Contd....8.)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
57.	Delhi.	III instalment towards the Development of the Faculty of Social Sciences. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 1,57,000/-. Grant previously paid Rs.1,28,500/-).	Rs. 15,000/-(NR)
58.	Gauhati.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62.	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
59.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62.	Rs. 2,500/-(NR)
60.	Jabalpur.	Towards the salary of staff for the Departments of Economics, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science and English.	Rs.1,16,000/-(R)
61.	Jadavpur.	7th instalment towards the construction of Library Building and purchase of Library furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 8,75,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,50,000/-. Grant paid previously Rs.3,05,550/-).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
62.	Jadavpur.	4th instalment towards the purchase of books for the Department of International Relations and Comparative Literature. (Approved cost Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 66,666/-(NR). Grant previously paid Rs.31,000/-(NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
63.	Kerala.	Towards the salary of staff for the Departments of Politics, Psychology, M.Ed. and Economics.	Rs. 40,000/- (R)
64.	Kerala.	IIInd instalment towards the construction of building for M.Ed. course (additional accommodation). (Approved cost Rs.30,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 20,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.10,500/-(NR).	Rs. 4,300/-(NR)

(Contd.....9.),

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(65)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
65.	Lucknow.	I instalment towards the purchase of books for the Department of Economics, (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 15,000/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
66.	Osmania.	6th instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 12,23,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 8,15,300/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 6,00,000/-).	Rs. 75,000/-(NR)
67.	Osmania.	Towards the salary of staff for the Department of Education.	Rs. 3,300/- (R)
68.	Osmania.	I instalment towards the Department of Education. (Approved cost Rs.15,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.10,000/-(NR).	Rs. 3,000/-(NR)
69.	Panjab.	7th instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 15,61,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 10,40,667/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 10,05,000/-).	Rs. 30,000/-(NR)
70.	Panjab.	II instalment towards the construction of Arts Block (Approved cost Rs. 16,14,500/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 10,76,200/- . Grant previously paid Rs. 4,94,000/- (NR).	Rs. 2,95,000/-(NR)
71.	Panjab.	III instalment towards the construction of Psychology Building. (Approved cost Rs. 2,55,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,70,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs. 1,20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 5,800/-(NR)
72.	Patna.	Towards salaries of staff for the Department of Law.	Rs. 818/- (R)
73.	Poona.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.	Rs. 75,000/- (R)

(Contd.....10.)

66

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1.	2.	3.	4.
74.	Poona.	Final instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 5,75,000/-. Completion cost Rs. 5,51,301.39 N.P. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the completion cost Rs. 3,67,500/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 3,67,000/-.	Rs. 500/-(NR)
75.	Poona.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1961-62.	Rs. 30,000/-(NR)
76.	Rajasthan.	X instalment towards the construction of University Library Building and furniture. (Approved cost Rs. 758,543/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,05,633/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 4,40,000/-).	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)
77.	Rajasthan.	Towards the purchase of Library Books and Journals (Humanities) in 1961-62 for Extension Centre at Udaipur.	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
78.	S.V. Vidyapeeth.	III instalment towards the construction of University Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 8,87,187/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 5,91,458/-. Grant paid previously Rs. 1,50,000/-.	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
79.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Economics.	Rs. 12,600/- (R)
80.	Saugar.	Towards the salary of staff for the Department of Psychology.	Rs. 9,000/- (R)
81.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the Department of Political Science.	Rs. 9,600/- (R)
82.	Saugar.	Towards the salaries of staff for the development of Department of Bhundelkhandi language and literature.	Rs. 1,732.50 (R)

1.	2.	3.	4.
83.	Sri Venkateswara.	IV instalment towards the purchase of Books for the Department of History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Telugu, Hindi, Economics, Psychology, English and Arabic - Persian and Urdu. (Approved cost Rs. 2,10,000/- (NR). Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,40,000/- (NR). Grant previously paid Rs.85,900/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR).
84.	Utkal.	Ist instalment towards the construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs. 8,13,300/-. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.5,42,200/-.	Rs.1,00,000/- (NR)
85.	Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee.	Purchase of 46 sets of the reproduction of Tagore's Paintings in Collotype by the Ganymed Press, London, for supply to Universities.	Rs. 80,500/- (NR)
86.	Annamalai.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the College of Engineering (A.I.C.T.E. Scheme) being the ceiling recurring grant approved.  (ii) Towards the additional recurring grant for 1961-62 for the College of Engineering being the ceiling grant approved.	Rs.1,28,000/-  Rs. 3,400/-
87.	Banaras.	(i) For purchase of equipment for the Department of Silicate Technology being the third instalment out of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- approved. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 75,000/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.  (ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Pharmaceutics for 1960-61 and 1961-62.  (iii) Towards the Junior Fellowship of Rs.250/-p.m. and contingencies for 1961-62 for the Research Scheme in Physical Metallurgy.	Rs. 75,000/-  Rs. 27,054/-  Rs. 3,395/-

(68)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	Banaras (Contd.).	(iv) Towards the recurring grant for the Ore-dressing Laboratory for 1960-61 and 1961-62 out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 8,000/- p.a.	Rs. 8,242/-
88.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. Schemes of the Institute.	Rs. 3,75,000/-
89.	Bombay.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. scheme of the Department of Chemical Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- p.a.  (ii) For construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Technology being the sixth instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 11,96,834/-. The first five instalments amounting to Rs. 10,29,220/- were paid during 1957-58 to 1960-61.	Rs. 1,14,027/-  Rs. 75,000/-
90.	Calcutta.	Towards the recurring grant for the Research scheme on "Liquid - Liquid extraction, Heat transfer and Catalysis" for 1961-62 out of the ceiling approved grant of Rs. 7,300/- p.a. in the Department of Applied Chemistry.	Rs. 6,100/-
91.	Jadavpur.	(i) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering and Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 4,52,000/- approved p.a.  (ii) Towards the second instalment of recurring grant for 1961-62 for the A.I.C.T.E. Scheme of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 5.98 lakhs approved p.a.	Rs. 1,91,926/-  Rs. 2,99,000/-

(Contd....13.).

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...: 13 :...

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Jadavpur (Contd.)	(iii). For construction of building for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering and Technology being the 6th instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 13,80,000/-. The first five instalments amounting to Rs. 9,04,500/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1960-61.	Rs.1,00,000/-
		(iv) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Civil Engineering Degree course out of the ceiling grant of Rs. 40,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 26,339/-
		(v) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the Post-graduate Course in Food Technology out of the ceiling grant of Rs.27,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 25,901/-
		(vi) Towards the recurring grant for 1961-62 for the part-time Degree Courses in Engineering out of the ceiling grant of Rs.88,000/- approved p.a.	Rs. 32,860/-
92.	Mysore.	For purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering Bangalore under the Expansion Scheme being the third instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 5,12,000/- approved. A grant of Rs. 3,00,000/- was paid earlier in two instalments.	Rs.1,00,000/-
93.	Osmania.	For construction of building and purchase of furniture for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering being the 4th instalment out of the total grant of Rs.10,08,000/- approved p.a.	Rs.1,50,000/-
94.	Saugar.	Towards the first and final instalment of furniture grant for the Department of Pharmacy against the approved grant of Rs. 10,000/-.	Rs. 9,127/-

(Contd.....14.).

(70)

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...: 14 :...

1.	2.	3.	4.
95.	Sri Venkateswara.	For purchase of equipment for the College of Engineering, Tirupati being the third instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 7,21,000/-. The first two instalments amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- were paid during 1960-61 and 1961-62.	Rs.1,00,000/-
96.	Annamalai.	(a) Towards the construction of the Science Block being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,33,500/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.	Rs. 10,000/-
		(b) Towards the construction of the Marine Biology Laboratory building being the 3rd instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,06,667/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.	Rs. 30,000/-
		(c) Towards the construction of the Experimental Pond for the Marine Biological Station at Porto Novo being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,853/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.	Rs. 3,333/-
		(d) Towards the fencing of the Botanical Garden being the 1st and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 6,566/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 6,566/-
		(e) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs. 1,60,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the III Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 20,000/-

(Contd.....15.).

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...: 15 :...

1. 2. 3. 4.

Annamalai (Contd.).	(f) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science Departments being the last instalment against the total grants sanctioned for these Departments during II Five Year Plan Period as detailed below:-	Rs.1, 35, 334/-
	Physios ... 62,000/- Chemistry... 60,000/- Zoology ... 6,667/- Marine Biology ... 6,667/- ----- 1, 35, 334/- -----	
	(g) 'on account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional approved staff appointed in the various Science Departments.	Rs. 28, 320/-
	(h) Towards Field training of M.Sc. Geology Students.	Rs. 3 55.9 (paid by transfer adjustment).
97. Baroda.	(a) 'on account' recurring grant towards the salary of additional, approved staff appointed in the various Science Departments.	Rs. 38,592/-
	(b) Towards the construction of Science Laboratory Building being the 7th and last instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,93,400/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan Period.	Rs. 3,800/-
98. Gauhati.	For the purchase of Library books and Journals for Science Departments, being the 1st instalment from a total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the III Five Year Plan.	Rs. 40,000/-
99. Nagpur.	Towards Field training of M.Sc. Geology Students.	Rs. 1,302.55

(Contd..16.).



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100. Roorkee. For the purchase of scientific equipment being the 2nd instalment against the total grant of Rs. 4,34,500/- sanctioned for the purchase of scientific equipment for the various Science Departments during II Five Year Plan Period as detailed below:-
- |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Physics     | .... 60,000 |              |
| Mathematics | .... 24,000 |              |
|             | -----       | Rs. 84,000/- |
|             | 84,000      |              |
|             | -----       |              |
101. Vikram. For the purchase of Library books and Journals for all Science Departments being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,10,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during the II Five Year Plan. Rs. 50,000/-
102. Utkal. Special ad hoc grant towards the expenditure incurred on the 49th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Cuttack. Rs. 5,000/-
103. Andhra. (i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/- approved for the purpose for Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 20,000/-
- (ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments. Rs. 32,460/-
104. Banaras. (i) Towards the construction of building for the Zoology Department, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,33,970/- approved for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period. Rs. 1,50,000/-

1. 2. 3. 4.

Banaras  
(Contd.).

(ii) Towards the construction of the building for Botany Department, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.5,98,011/- approved for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.

Rs.1,50,000/-

(iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance expenditure for providing instructions to the Pre-professional courses in Agriculture and Medicine at Central Hindu College, Kamachha, Banaras Hindu University.

Rs. 39,792/-

105. Calcutta.

'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments.

Rs. 12,907/-

106. Delhi.

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments as detailed below:-

<u>Name of Deptt.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
	Rs.
1. Physics.	1,05,000
2. Chemistry.	15,000
3. Botany.	10,000
4. Anthropology.	20,000
	1,50,000

Rs.1,50,000

This is the 6th and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 10,80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan Period.

107. Jadavpur.

'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments.

Rs. 6,641.43 NP

108. Karnatak.

For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/- approved for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan.

Rs. 50,000/-

(Contd.....18.).

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1. 2. 3. 4.  
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109. Lucknow. (i) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 32,526.73 NP

(ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs.1,50,000/- approved for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 75,000/-

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

Name of the Department.	Amount.	
		Rs.
1. Physics.	21,333	
2. Organic Chemistry.	11,000	
3. Inorganic Chemistry.	25,000	
4. Physical Chemistry.	18,333	
5. Bio-Chemistry.	<u>56,334</u>	Rs.1,32,000

This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.3,40,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 1,70,000/- was paid during 1959-60.

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 32,383.37 NP

111. Mysore. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.53,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 33,333/- was paid during 1960-61. Against this grant, an amount of Rs. 16,144.14 NP. was paid by adjustment. Rs. 20,000/-

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 62,168.61 NP

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112. Patna.

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs. 40,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.10,000/- was paid during 1959-60.

Rs. 15,000/-

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/- was paid during 1959-60.

Rs. 20,000/-

(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Statistics. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 13,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs. 3,333/- was paid during 1959-60.

Rs. 10,000/-

113. Poona.

(i) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of Professor of Zoology.

Rs. 8,862.90 NP.

(ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff already appointed in the various Science Departments.

Rs. 65,618.76 NP.

114. Rajasthan.

(i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/-sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/- was paid during 1960-61.

Rs. 50,000/-

(ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1960-61.

Rs. 26,667/-

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

(iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Zoology. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.66,666/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/- was paid during 1960-61.

Rs. 26,666/-

(iv) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Physics and Chemistry Workshop. This is the second and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/- was paid during 1960-61.

Rs. 13,333/-

(v) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Botany Department. This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan.

Rs. 50,000/-

(vi) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Geology. This is the fourth and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first three instalments of Rs.59,000/- were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1960-61.

Rs. 21,000/-

(vii) For the construction of Geology Laboratory building. These are the first and second instalments against the total grant of Rs.1,87,873/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.

First instalment Rs.85,000/-  
Second " Rs.55,000/-

Rs.1,40,000/-

(viii) For the construction of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics Block. This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,11,637/- sanctioned for the purpose during the II Five Year Plan period.

Rs.1,00,000/-

(Contd.....21.).

1. 2. 3. 4.

Rajasthan (Contd.) (ix) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the Department of Geology. Rs. 13,941/-

(x) 'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff already appointed in the various Science Departments. Rs. 61,423/-

115. Saugar. (i) For the award of student-ships of Rs.150/-p.m. each in the Department of Applied Geology. Rs. 11,930/-

(ii) For the award of 23 Studentships of Rs.150/- each to the students of Post-Graduate Course in Applied Geology. Rs. 29,284/-

(iii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals, for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs.1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 15,000/-

(iv) For the construction of Botany, Geography and Anthropology Laboratory building. This is the third instalment against the total grant of Rs.3,05,867/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.1,26,667/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1961-62. Rs.1,00,000/-

(v) For the construction of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology Laboratory buildings. This is the second instalment against the total grant of Rs.4,37,473/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/- was paid during 1959-60. Rs.1,25,000/-

(vi) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Botany. This is the third and the last instalment against the grant of Rs.20,000/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs.14,667/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60. Rs. 5,333/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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116. Sri Venkateswara. (i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry. This is the third and the last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 66,667/- sanctioned for the purpose. The first two instalments of Rs. 50,000/- were paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Rs. 16,667/-

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

Name of the Department.	Amount. Rs.	
1. Botany.	33,333	
2. Geology.	33,333	Rs. 66,666/-

This is the first and the last instalment against the grant of Rs. 66,666/- sanctioned for the purpose during II Five Year Plan period.

117. S.N.D.T. Women's University. For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 2,000/-

118. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments. This is the first instalment against the total expenditure of Rs. 2,25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan. Rs. 7,500/-

119. Andhra. Non-recurring grant to non-Government/Government colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 40,488/-

120. Baroda. Recurring grant to three faculties of Arts of the Baroda University towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 37,500/-

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1. 2. 3. 4.

121. Jabalpur. (i) Recurring grant to non-Government Colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 11,381.38 NP.
- (ii) 'On account' recurring grant to non-Govt. colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 30,000/-
122. Karnatak. Non-recurring grant to non-Government Colleges, for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs.2,00,000/-
123. Mysore. Recurring grant to Non-Govt. and Govt. Colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs.1,00,000/-
124. Osmania. (i) Non-recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges under Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs.2,03,440.90 NP.
- (ii) Recurring grant to Non-Govt. colleges under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Rs. 67,729.27 NP.
- (iii) Recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges under Three Year Course. Rs. 17,329.12 NP.
125. Saugar. (i) Non-recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 52,661/-
- (ii) Recurring grant to non-Govt. colleges towards appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 75,573.38 NP.
126. Vikram. Recurring grant to non-Govt. Colleges for appointment of additional staff for introduction of Three Year Degree Course. Rs. 44,008.66 NP.

Establishment of Non-resident Student Centre

S1. No.	Name of the University/College.	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount already paid.	Amount now released.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>AGRA</u>					
127.	B.S.College, Aligarh.	50,349	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
128.	N.R.E.C.College, Khurja.	62,310	35,000	20,000	10,000 II instalment.



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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Andhra.

129.	Andhra Loyola College,	52,500	35,000	5,000	10,000 II instalment.
130.	V.S.R. College, Tenali.	47,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 IV instalment.

Bihar.

131.	Gaya College, Gaya.	37,626	35,000	15,000	10,000 III instalment.
132.	G.D. College, Begusarai.	55,235	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.

Gauhati.

133.	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar.		35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
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Gujarat.

134.	St. Xaviers' College, Ahmedabad.	70,000	35,000	10,000	25,000 II & III instalment.
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Kerala

135.	Assumption College, Changanacherry.	50,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 III instalment.
136.	N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry.	54,150	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.

Madras

137.	Pachaippas College, Madras.	55,000	35,000	20,000	10,000 II instalment.
138.	V.H.N. Senthikumara Nadar College,	50,000	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.

Mysore.

139.	B.M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering.	38,000	35,000	25,000	5,000 III instalment.
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Panjab.

140.	National College, Sirsa.	39,543	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment
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(Contd.....25.).

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

141.	Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala.	29,859	Actual cost.	10,000	5,103.24 NP.
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The building has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,103.24 N.P. the Commission paid the full amount as it was within Rs. 35,000/-

142.	A.S. College, Khanna.	48,275	35,000	10,000	10,000 II instalment.
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143.	R.K. Arya College, Ludhiana.	52,728	35,000	15,000	10,000 III instalment.
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Poona.

144.	Willington College, Sangli.	38,312	35,000	15,000	15,000 III instalment.
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Sardar Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth.

145.	B.A. College of Agriculture.	41,500	35,000	25,000	10,000 III and final instalment.
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Students' Aid Fund.

A. Universities.

146.	Allahabad University.				10,000/-
147.	Baroda University.				8,873/-

B. Colleges.

AGRA.

148.	Agra College, Agra.				2,000/-
149.	K.N. Government College, Gynapur.				1,536/-
150.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.				1,062/-

(Contd....26.).

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AGRA (Contd.)

151.	N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.	Rs. 2,000/-
152.	St. John's College, Agra.	Rs. 2,000/-
153.	P.C. Bailla Degree College, Hathras.	1,246/-
154.	J.S. Degree College, Bulandshar.	Rs. 612/-
155.	Digambar Jain College, Baraut.	Rs. 981/-
156.	J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur.	Rs. 1,000/-
157.	Gurjar Agricultural College, Rampur Manhyaran.	Rs. 146/-
158.	U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandary, Mathura.	Rs. 882/-
159.	R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli.	Rs. 312/-

ALLAHABAD.

160.	Agrawal Degree College, Allahabad.	Rs. 622/-
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ANDHRA.

161.	W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram.	Rs. 2,000/-
162.	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam.	Rs. 965/-
163.	Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 319/-
164.	Govt. Arts College, Srikakulam.	Rs. 853/-
165.	Agriculture College, Bapatla.	Rs. 806/-
166.	Andhra Loyola College, Gunadala.	Rs. 2,000/-
167.	Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 2,000/-
168.	Narsapur College, Narsapur.	Rs. 1,070/-
169.	Govt. College for Women, Guntur.	Rs. 1,096/-
170.	A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	Rs. 1,680/-

BOMBAY.

171.	Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000/-
172.	Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay.	Rs. 360/-
173.	Wilson College, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000/-

BHAGALPUR.

174.	Balmiki Rajniti Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Monghyr.	Rs. 200/-
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(Contd.....27.)

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BIHAR.

175.	Janta College, Jhanjharpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
176.	Samastipur College, Samastipur.	Rs. 2,000/-
177.	Ramashrany Baleshwar College, Dalsingsarai.	Rs. 598/-
178.	C.M. College, Darbhanga.	Rs. 2,000/-
179.	Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi.	Rs. 1,135/-
180.	Munshi Singh College, Motihari.	Rs. 2,000/-
181.	Ramkrishana College, Madhubani.	Rs. 2,000/-
182.	S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 1,412/-
183.	Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 1,510/-
184.	Dr. S.K. Sinha Women's College, Motihari.	Rs. 134/-
185.	Ramdayalu Singh College, Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 2,000/-

BURDWAN.

186.	Serampur College, Serampore.	Rs. 2,000/-
187.	Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara.	Rs. 1,469/-
188.	Bidhan Chandra College, Hooghly.	311/-

CALCUTTA.

189.	Fakir Chand College, Diamond Harbour, Calcutta.	Rs. 961/-
190.	Vivakananda College, Barisha.	Rs. 1,324/-
191.	Sree Chaitanya College, Habra.	Rs. 2,000/-
192.	Ananda Chandra Training College, Jalpaiguri.	Rs. 306/-
193.	Sripat Singh College, Jaiganj.	Rs. 1,278/-
194.	Seth Anandaram Jaipuria College, Calcutta.	Rs. 2,000/-
195.	Brahmananda Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta.	Rs. 1,860/-
196.	Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.	Rs. 2,000/-
197.	Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahr, Tripura.	Rs. 378/-
198.	South Calcutta Girls College, Calcutta.	Rs. 465/-

(Contd...28.)

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DELHI.

- 199. Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi. Rs. 234/-
- 200. Institute of Post-Graduate Studies (Evening), Delhi. Rs. 2,000/-

GUJARAT.

- 201. Sarvajanaik College of Science, Surat. Rs. 2,000/-
- 202. The St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad. Rs. 591/-

GOA & KARNATAKA.

- 203. St. Andrew's College, Baskapur. Rs. 1,412/-

GUJARATI.

- 204. Karamanj College, Karamanj. Rs. 2,000/-
- 205. Gurucharan College, Sikhar. Rs. 2,000/-

JAMMU & KASHMIR.

- 206. S.P.M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu. Rs. 407/50

KERALA.

- 207. St. Thomas College, Palai. Rs. 2,000/-
- 208. St. Berchman's College, Changanachery. Rs. 2,000/-
- 209. Sree Narayana Training College, Nadunganla. Rs. 192/-
- 210. Govt. Victoria College, Palghat. Rs. 2,000/-
- 211. Govt. College, Kasaragod. Rs. 694/-
- 212. Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha. Rs. 679/-
- 213. D.L.M. College for Women, Kottayama. Rs. 1,570/-
- 214. St. Albert's College, Ernakulam. Rs. 1,713/50
- 215. Christ College, Irinjalakud. Rs. 2,000/-
- 216. St. Marry's College, Trichur. Rs. 1,956/-
- 217. Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam. Rs. 998/-
- 218. Union Christian College, Alwaye. Rs. 1,302/-
- 219. Govt. College, Madappalli. Rs. 726/-
- 220. N.S.S. College for Women, Trivandrum. Rs. 1,277/-

(Contd.....29.)

1. 2. 3.

KERALA (Contd.).

221. Providence Women's College, Kozhikala. Rs. 758/-  
 222. Mar Thomas College, Tiruvalla. Rs. 2,000/-

LUCKNOW.

223. K.K.V.D. College, Lucknow. Rs. 2,000/-

MADRAS.

224. Stanley Medical College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-  
 225. Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk. Rs. 450/-  
 226. St. John's College, Palayamkottai. Rs. 2,000/-  
 227. A.V.C. College, Mayyram. Rs. 2,000/-  
 228. Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai. Rs. 800/-  
 229. R.D.M. College, Sivaganga. Rs. 1,485/-  
 230. Lady Doak College, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-  
 231. Fatima College, Madurai. Rs. 1,234/-  
 232. Shri Pushpam College, Poondi. Rs. 1,488/-  
 233. P.S.G. College of Tech. Peelamedu. Rs. 2,000/-  
 234. V.H.N.S. Nadar College, Virudhunagar. Rs. 2,000/-  
 235. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-  
 236. Voorhees College, Vellore. Rs. 1,642/-  
 237. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli. Rs. 1,524/-  
 238. Law College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-  
 239. The New College, Madras. Rs. 25/-  
 240. American College, Madurai. Rs. 2,000/-  
 241. Thiagarajar College of Preceptors. Rs. 98/-  
 242. Madurai Medical College, Madurai. Rs. 1,803/-  
 243. Madras Medical College, Madras. Rs. 2,000/-

MYSORE.

244. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. Rs. 2,000/-  
 245. Acharya Pathshala of Arts and Commerce, Bangalore. Rs. 1,195/-  
 246. D. Banumiah's College of Commerce, Mysore. Rs. 941/-

(Contd...30.).

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MYSORE (Contd.).

247.	B.M. Sreenivasiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs. 2,000/-
248.	St. Philomena's College, Mysore.	Rs. 2,000/-
249.	Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	Rs. 1,893/-
250.	Vijaya College, Bangalore.	Rs. 1,507/-
251.	Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.	Rs. 1,860/-
252.	Agricultural College, Hebbal.	Rs. 345/-
253.	S.K.R.S. Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bangalore.	Rs. 269/50
254.	Govt. Training College, Mangalore.	Rs. 127/-
255.	Govt. College, Mercara.	Rs. 356/-
256.	Veerasaiya College, Bellary.	Rs. 1,300/-

MARATHWADA.

257.	Deogiri College, Aurangabad.	Rs. 481/-
258.	Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.	Rs. 188/-
259.	Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	Rs. 1,826/-
260.	J.E.S. Arts and S.B.L. Commerce College, Jalna.	Rs. 438/-

MADRAS.

261.	Hislop College, Narpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
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PANJAB.

262.	Dyal Singh College, Karnal.	Rs. 2,000/-
263.	D.M. College, Morra.	Rs. 2,000/-
264.	Govt. College, Ludhiana.	Rs. 2,000/-
265.	Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.	Rs. 1,756/-
266.	D.A.V. College, Ambala.	Rs. 2,000/-
267.	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur.	Rs. 1,494/-
268.	Chir College, Rewari.	Rs. 2,000/-
269.	M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur.	Rs. 200/-
270.	Teachers Training College, Rewari.	Rs. 1,542/-

(Contd....31.).

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PANJAB (Contd.)

271.	D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamuna Nagar.	Rs. 534/70
272.	Government College for Women, Amritsar.	Rs. 707/-
273.	G.M.N. College, Ambala.	Rs.2,000/-
274.	F.C. College for Women, Hissar.	Rs. 399/-
275.	D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	Rs.1,605/-
276.	Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana.	Rs.2,000/-
277.	Government College, Solan.	Rs. 501/50
278.	C.R.A. College, Sonapat.	Rs.1,971/-
279.	D.A.V. College, Abohar.	Rs.1,325/50
280.	Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Rs. 656/-
281.	Government College, Hoshiarpur.	Rs.2,000/-
282.	Dairy Science College, Karnal.	Rs. 788/-
283.	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib.	Rs.2,000/-
284.	Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.	Rs.2,000/-
285.	Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.	Rs.2,000/-
286.	Guru Nanak College, Guru Teghbhadurgarh.	Rs.1,105/-
287.	Nehru College, Jhajjar.	Rs.2,000/-
288.	Khalsa Basic Training College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Rs.1,551/-
289.	Sanatan Dharm College, Ambala.	Rs.1,680/-
290.	Dayanand College, Hissar.	Rs.1,385/75
291.	R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal.	Rs.1,052/-
292.	Government College, Narnaul.	Rs. 708/50
293.	G.H.G. Khalsa Training College, Gurusar Sadhar.	Rs. 280/-
294.	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadhar.	Rs.2,000/-
295.	D.A.V. College, Amritsar.	Rs.2,000/-
296.	R.K. Arya College, Nawanshahr Doaba.	Rs.2,000/-
297.	Malwa Training College, Ludhiana.	Rs.1,400/-
298.	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Rs.2,000/-

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PANJAB (CONTD.)

299.	B.L.M. College, Nawanshahr Doaba.	Rs. 683/-
300.	Doaba College, Jullundur.	Rs.1,798/25
301.	Government Ripudaman College, Nabha.	Rs.1,379/-
302.	Arya College, Ludhiana.	Rs.1,904/-
303.	Shri Sanatan Dharam College, Hoshiarpur.	Rs.1,209/-
304.	National College, Sirsa.	Rs.1,432/50

PATNA.

305.	Bindeshwar Singh College, Dinapur, Patna.	Rs.1,630/-
306.	Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif, Patna.	Rs.2,000/-

POONA.

307.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Rs.2,000/-
308.	M.J. Arts and Science College, Jalgaon.	Rs.2,000/-
309.	Rajaram College, Kolahpur.	Rs.2,000/-
310.	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Rs. 759/-
311.	B.Y.K. College, of Commerce, Nasik.	Rs. 1,050/-
312.	S.M.T.T. College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 90/-
313.	Tilak College of Education, Poona.	Rs. 388/-
314.	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	Rs. 240/-
315.	G.K. Gokhle College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 940/-
316.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Science, Karva Road.	Rs.2,000/-
317.	Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur.	Rs.1,277/-
318.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	Rs.1,066/-
319.	Shahaji Law College, Kolahpur.	Rs. 180/-
320.	Wal Chand College of Engineering, Sangli.	Rs. 816/50

(Contd...33.).

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RAJASTHAN.

321.	Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur.	Rs. 121/-
322.	Seth G.L. Bihani, S.D. College, Sri Ganganagar.	Rs.1,120/-
323.	University Law College, Jaipur.	Rs. 972/-
324.	Lihia College, Churu.	Rs. 980/-
325.	Bangur College, Didwana.	Rs. 279/-
326.	Maharani's Girls College, Kotah.	Rs. 518/-
327.	Birla College of Science and Commerce, Pilani.	Rs.2,000/-
328.	Government Degree College, Kishangarh.	Rs. 482/18
329.	S.D. Government College, Beawar.	Rs.1,156/-
330.	Birla Arts College, Pilani.	Rs. 453/-
331.	Government College, Jhalwan.	Rs. 746/-
332.	Maharani's College, Jaipur.	Rs.2,000/-
333.	Government College, Ajmer.	Rs.2,000/-
334.	Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	Rs.2,000/-
335.	S.K.N.Government College of Agriculture, Jabner.	Rs. 784/-
337.	Chirawa College, Chirawa.	Rs. 859/-
337.	Government Saharia Degree College, Kaladera.	Rs. 378/-
338.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Rs. 705/-
339.	Government College, Bhijwara.	Rs.1,100/-
340.	Seth G.B. Podar College, Navalgarh.	Rs.1,103/-
341.	Government Teachers Training College, Bikaner.	Rs. 366/-
342.	College of Agriculture, Udaipur.	Rs.1,084/-
343.	Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	Rs. 691/-
344.	Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Rs.2,000/-
345.	Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.	Rs.1,907/-
346.	Agrawal College, Jaipur.	Rs. 356/-
347.	Shree Jain College, Bikaner.	Rs. 386/-

1. 2. 3.

RAJASTHAN (CONTD.)

348.	Dungar College, Bikaner.	Rs. 2,000/-
349.	Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	Rs. 570/-
350.	Government College, Kota.	Rs. 2,000/-

SAUGAR.

351.	Jatashankar Trivedi Shasakeeya Mahavidyalaya, Balaghat.	Rs. 596/-
352.	C.M. Dubey Degree College, Bilaspur.	Rs. 1,765/-
353.	Lahir College, Chirimiri.	Rs. 2,000/-
354.	Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	Rs. 432/-
355.	J.H. Government Degree College, Betul.	Rs. 996/-
356.	Government Degree College, Raigarh.	Rs. 337/-

S.V. VIDYAMETH.

357.	B.V. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs. 968/-
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S.H.D.T.

358.	Z.F. Wadia Women's College, Surat.	Rs. 366/-
359.	Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	Rs. 478/-

SRI VEIKATESWARA.

360.	Kavali College, Kavali.	Rs. 2,000/-
361.	Government Training College, Nellore.	Rs. 222/-

VIKRAM.

362.	S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha.	Rs. 775/-
363.	Government Degree College, Bhind.	Rs. 571/-
364.	Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.	Rs. 1,580/-
365.	Government Girls Degree College, Ujjain.	Rs. 277/-
366.	Saifia Degree College, Bhopal.	Rs. 1,710/-

(Contd.....35.)

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S. No.	Name of University/ College.	Total approved cost.	U.G.C.'s share.	Amount already paid.	Amount now released.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

UNIVERSITIES.

367.	Aligarh.	71,639(NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	33,000(NR) 5,338.80 (R) (1959-61).	5,000 (R) 'On account' (1961-62).
368.	Baroda.	53,600(NR) 4,900(R)	49,800(NR) 4,900(R)	30,000(NR) 700(R)	7,000(NR) 4,878.22(R) 21.78(R) by adjustment
					11,900 (NR & R).

Rs. 11,878.22 in cash  
21.78 by adjustment.

369.	Nagpur.	49,711(NR) 5,000(R)	49,711(NR) 5,000(R)	41,000(R) - per annum.	5,000(R) (for 1960-61).
370.	Roorkee.	58,800(NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	36,037/(NR) -	6,000(NR) 4,000(R) (for 1961-62)
					10,000 (NR & R)
371.	Visva-Bharati.	50,830.50 (NR) 5,000(R)	50,000(NR) 5,000(R)	13,000(NR) -	7,000(NR)

COLLEGES.

372.	Bankura Chris- tian College, Bankura (Calcutta.).	25,250(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR) -	6,000(NR)
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COLLEGES (CONTD.)

373. Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi (Delhi).	29,006(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	13,000(NR) -	1,500(R) (1961-62)
374. Christ College, Irinjalakuda (Kerala).	31,200(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	15,000(NR) -	2,500(R) (1961-62)
375. Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampatiman. (Madras).	27,750(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	-	5,000 (NR)
376. Voorhees College, Vellore (Madras).	39,009(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	15,000(NR)	2,500(R) (1961-62)
377. V.H.N.S.Nadar College, Virudhunagar (Madras).	25,000(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	10,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)
378. Nehru College, Jhajjar (Panjab.).	30,507 (NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	7,000 (NR)
379. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur (Panjab.).	33,458(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	8,000(NR) -	5,000 (NR)
380. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona).	34,450(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	10,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)
381. New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur (Saurar).	27,478(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	3,000 (NR)
382. Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	62,324(NR) 2,500(R)	20,000(NR) 2,500(R)	5,000(NR)	5,000 (NR)*

(Contd.....37.)

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Block grants to Universities for the purpose of awarding travel grants to teachers, scholars and technicians (in the case of science subjects) for Visiting research and training Centres in India:

S.No.	Name of the University.	Annual quota.	Advance admissible for 1961-62	Amount already paid as advance grant 1961-62	Balance now sanctioned on account of advance grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6
383	Aligarh.	5,000	2,500	1,200	1,300
384	Bombay	8,000	4,000	350	3,650.
385	Baroda	8,000	4,000	2,599.69	1,400.31
386	Calcutta	8,000	4,000	nil	4,000.
387	Gauhati	8,000	4,000	750	1,000
388	Jabalpur	8,000	4,000	200	3,800
389	Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	2,500	nil	2,500
390	Marathwada	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000
391	Mysore	8,000	4,000	Nil	4,000
392	Nagpur	8,000	4,000	1,200	2,000
393	Saugar	8,000	4,000	1,450	2,550
394	S.V.Vidypeeth	5,000	2,500	200	2,000
395	Poona	8,000	4,000	400	3,600
396	S.N.D.T Women's	5,000	2,500	Nil	2,500

The following balances were also sanctioned to the Universities on account of the travel grants awarded by the Commission before the transfer of the scheme to the Universities.

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S.No.	Name	Expenditure approved	Advance already paid.	Balance now sanctioned for payment.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Agra University.</u>				
397.	Dr. Santokh Singh.	550.00 (1960-61)	500/	35.33
398	Shri T.C.Majupuria	486.06 (1961-62)	200/	283.26
<u>Banaras</u>				
399	Shri D.P.Dubey	585.90 (61-62)	400/	185.90
<u>Baroda</u>				
400.	Shri H.P.Chokashi	532.79 (61-62)	300/	42.78
<u>Delhi.</u>				
401b	Dr. J.C.Moona	740.00 (1961-62)	400/	50.20
402.	Shri S.C.Saxena	372.00 (1961-62)	300/	28.46.
403	Shri S.K.Nagar	311.26 (1961-62)	150/	71.26
<u>Gauhati.</u>				
404	Shri T.C.Sharma	751.40 (1961-62)	400/	339.56
<u>Gorakhpur</u>				
405.	Shri N.N.Srivastava	532.00 (1961-62)	300/	223.16
406	Shri P.K.Gupta	510.86 (1961-62)	350/	50.86
<u>Lucknow</u>				
407	Dr. A.R.Roy.	482.10 (1961-62)	250/	142.10

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1	2	3	4	5
<u>Madras</u>				
408.	Dr. Abdul Rasheed	400.00 (1961-62)	250/	64.90
<u>Rajasthan</u>				
409.	Shri M.M. Bhandari	257.80 (1960-61)	200/	47.30
<u>Utkal</u>				
410.	Dr. J.P. Das	473.00 (1961-62)	200/	253.00 (Rs. 103/ in cash & Rs. 150/ by adjust- ment)

Statement of grants sanctioned and paid to affiliated colleges for the construction of hostels and for the extension and improvement of Library and Laboratory facilities.

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S.No.	Name of the College	Name of the scheme.	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount already paid	Amount now released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Agra University.</u>						
411.	D.A.V. College Dehradun.	Construction of Library building.	32,766/	21,844	17,000	4,000/ (4th instalment)
412	Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara	Construction of men's hostel	1,73,924/	86,962/	60,000/	20,000/ (4th Instalment)
<u>Andhra University.</u>						
413.	St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur.	Construction of Library building.	39,000/	26,000/	8,000/	8,000/ (2nd Instalment)
414.	V.S.R. College, Tenali.	Construction of men's hostel & purchase of furniture.	2,60,000/	1,25,000/	-	30,000/ (1st Instalment)



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<u>Ranchi University.</u>						
415.	Ganeshlal Agarwal College Daltanganj.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,31,415/	65,708/-	20,000/	20,000/ (2nd Instal.)
<u>Delhi University.</u>						
416.	Maulana Azad Medical College Delhi.	Purchase of Library books	30,000/	30,000/	-	10,000/ (1st Inst)
<u>Calcutta University.</u>						
417.	Raigunj College, Raiganj.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,90,000/	95,000/	70,000/	20,000/ (4th Inst.)
418.	Kharagpur College Kharagpur.	do	1,90,000/	95,000/	50,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst;)
419.	Bankim Sardar College, Tangrahalli.	do	1,90,000/	95,000/	25,000/	25,000/ (2nd Inst;)
420.	Ramakrishna Missison Residential College, Narendrapur.	do	3,62,206/	1,25,000/	-	40,000/ (1st Inst.)
<u>Burdwan University.</u>						
421.	M.U.C. College Burdwan.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,52,000/	1,00,000/	50,000/	40,000/ (3rd Inst)
422.	Shyamsunder College, Burdwan.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,90,000/	95,000/	25,000/	25,000/ (2nd Inst.)
<u>Gauhati University.</u>						
423.	St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	Construction of Staff quarters.	2,27,000/	1,13,500/	-	-
<u>Gorakhpur University.</u>						
424.	Degree College, Ghazipur.	Purchase of Library books & Laboratory equipment.	11,000/	7,333/	5,000/	2,000 (3rd Inst.)

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Gujarat University.

425.	J & J College of Science & Arts Institute Nadiad.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,56,247/	1,00,000/	60,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
426.	Arts College Dabhoj.	do	1,87,776/	93,888/	50,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
427.	St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	construction of Girls's hostel	5,75,000/	1,25,000/	-	-

Kerala University.

428.	Bishop Chulprambil Memorial College Kottayam.	construction of girls' hostel.	1,70,000/	1,25,000/	1,10,000/	15,000/ (3rd Inst.)
429.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey.	do	1,47,500/	1,00,000/	80,000/	15,000/ (4th Inst.)
430.	Shree Narayana College for Women, Quilon.	do	1,20,588/	90,441/	45,000/	25,000/ (3rd Inst.)
431.	Shri Kerala Verma College, Trichur.	do	43,345/	32,500/	30,000/	2,500/ (Final Inst.)

432 Madras University.

433	St. Mary's College Tuticorin.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,28,500/	96,375/	75,000/	21,375/ (Final Inst.)
434	Lady Doak College, Madurai.	Construction of Laboratory building.	18,000/	12,000/	8,000/	4,000/ (Final Inst.)
434(a)	Do	Construction of Library building.	85,000/	55,000/	-	20,000/ (1st Inst.)

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435.	Vivekanand College, Madras.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,23,300/	1,11,650/	1,05,000/	5,322/ (Final Inst)
436.	National College, Trichurapalli	do	2,51,200/	1,25,000/	30,000/	50,000/ (2nd Inst.) & 3rd Inst.)
437.	St. John's College, Palaymkottai.	Purchase of Library furniture	24,180/	16,120/	-	-
	<u>Marathwada University.</u>					
438.	Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,33,000/	99,750/	30,000/	15,000/ (2nd Inst.)
	<u>Nagpur University.</u>					
439.	St. Francis DeSales' College, Nagpur.	Construction of men's hostel	3,69,300/	1,80,000/	40,000/	40,000/ (2nd Inst;)
	<u>Poona University.</u>					
440	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Construction of men's hostel.	2,42,000/	1,21,000/	90,000/	26,486/ (Final Inst.)
441	Willingdon College, Sangali.	Construction of Library building & Furniture.	96,564/	64,876/	50,000/	10,000/ (4th Inst1)
442.	do	Construction of girls' Hostel.	57,340/	43,005/	14,000/	15,000/ (2nd Inst.)
443.	do	Construction of Dining Hall.	38,700/	29,000/	19,000/	5,000/ (3rd Inst.)
444	M.E.S. College of Arts & Science, Poona.	Construction of girls' hostel.	1,34,700/	1,01,025/	80,000/	15,000/
445	B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,52,000/	76,000/	50,000	20,000/ (3rd Inst.)

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446.	Tilak College of Education, Poona.	Construction of men's hostel.	1,74,340/	87,170/	25,000/	30,000/ (2nd Inst.)
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Panjab University.

447.	D.A.V. College, Amritsar.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	44,024/	29,349/	25,000/	4,349/ (Final Inst.)
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448.	G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusarasdhar	Construction of Library building.	60,780/	40,520/	30,000	3,361/- (Final Inst.)
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449.	D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.	Construction of girls hostel.	73,000/	54,750/	18,000/	15,000/ (2nd Instal.)
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450.	Andhra.	For upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.			1,96,000.00
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451.	Bombay.	-do-	1,86,790.50
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452.	Burdwan.	-do-	1,44,998.50
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453.	Calcutta.	-do-	8,16,112.94
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454.	Gujarat.	-do-	9,061.00
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455.	Gauhati.	-do-	36,214.94
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456.	Jabalpore.	-do-	5,889.20
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457.	Kerala.	-do-	6,73,402.79
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458.	Karnatak.	-do-	87,986.86
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459.	Madras.	-do-	3,46,231.03
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460.	Mysore.	-do-	91,500.00
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461.	Marathwada.	-do-	6,800.00
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462.	Nagpur.	-do-	50,510.64
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463.	Osmania.	-do-	40,000.00
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464.	Panjab.	for upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.	1,31,732.88
465.	Poona.	-do-	1,24,475.56
466.	Rajasthan.	-do-	2,111.25
467.	Saugar. : : . . .	-do-	15,575.00
468.	S.V.V. Peeth.	-do-	4,882.23
469.	S.N.D.T. Women's.	-do-	9,996.18
470.	Sri Venkateswara.	-do-	39,592.00
471.	Utkal.	-do-	10,250.29
472.	Kurukshetra.	for upgrading the salaries of University teachers.	20,302.00
473.	Karnatak.	-do-	4,000.00
474.	Madras.	-do-	4,342.45
475.	Nagpur.	-do-	1,356.00
476.	Banaras.	For upgrading salaries of Technical teachers.	55,000.00
477.	\ Nagpur.	-do-	110.00

\*Sahani\* / 25-1-62 / \*\*\*

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Meeting

101

Dated 7 Feb., 1962.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Item:- 4: To receive a report regarding the decision taken on the revised scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by the Commission.

The scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Delhi University were approved by the Commission in their meeting held on 6-9-61.

The Commission in their meeting dated 30-12-60 decided that the Committee (the late Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Shri Wanchoo now replaced by Shri Bhoothalingam and Shri S. Mathai) which scrutinized the proposals of the Delhi University for the revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff may also be requested to examine the cases of non-academic staff of the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

Subsequently on 6-9-61 the Commission accepted the principle of payment of House rent and City Compensatory Allowances to the employees of Central Universities in accordance with the Government decision on the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the classification of cities under categories A, B, & C and desired that the details regarding Pay and Allowances be finalised by Shri Bhoothalingam and Chairman, University Grants Commission.

Hitherto no thought was given to the need for uniformity among the Central Universities in regard to various matters pertaining to Non-Academic establishment - such as pay and allowances, age of retirement, leave

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rules, Provident Fund rules etc. It is now a recognised policy of the Commission to achieve as much uniformity in these matters as possible. Central Government rates of pay and allowances were made the basis for the revision of pay scales of the non-academic staff of the Delhi University. While revising the rates of pay of the non-academic staff of the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University the same principle has been kept in view by the Committee. In the matter of Dearness Allowance, Delhi University had central rates and the Banaras Hindu University U.P. Government rates, while the Aligarh Muslim University had its own rates which corresponded to neither. The Aligarh Muslim University also had a great variety of pay scales with different maxima and minima and different rates of increment. The Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University scales of pay have been brought as close to Delhi and the different scales have been <sup>reduced</sup> in number and rationalised. One consequence of this will be that Dearness Allowance will be exactly as under the Government of India for both Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University and Compensatory City Allowance and House Rent Allowance allowable will be paid according to Central Government rules - Banaras being a 'B' class city and Aligarh a 'C' class city.

A statement indicating the scales of pay now prescribed for the non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University with effect from 1-7-59 on the basis of recommendations of the Committee is enclosed (Appendix I and II).

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These recommendations have been accepted by the Chairman and the Universities have been asked to implement them. The pay in the revised scales will be fixed in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India for such revision for their staff.

The matter is reported to the Commission.



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APPENDIX - I to  
Item No 4

104

Revised pay scales of non-academic staff of the Banaras Hindu University consequent upon the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Existing Scale.</u>	<u>Revised Scale.</u>
Registrar	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 900-50-1250
Deputy Registrar	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
Asstt. Registrar	Rs. 250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Superintendent	Rs. 200-10-280-15-400	Rs. 250-15-400-EB-15-475
Accountant	Rs. 150-10-350	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320- FB-15-425
Asstt. Superintendent	Rs. 150-10-350	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320- FB-15-425
Assistant Accountant	Rs. 125-7½-200-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335- FB-15-380
Stenographer	Rs. 100-5-155-7½-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB- 8-256
P. A. to Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Honv. Treasurer.	Rs. 150-10-350	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320- FB-15-425
Head Assistant.		
Clerk/Typist	Rs. 100-5-155-7½-200 (Senior Clerks)	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB- 8-256
	Rs. 60-5-150 (Junior Clerks)	Rs. 110-3-131-4-150-EB- 4-175-5-180
Driver, Chauffer	Rs. 50-4-110	Rs. 110-3-131-4-139
Daftry	Rs. 30-2-40-2½-60	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
Jamādars, Orderly, Literate Peons, Literate Bearers & Literate Attendants.	-do-	-do-
Peons, Sweepers, Trenching Groundmen, Manhole-men, Dais, Orderlies.	Rs. 25-1-30-2-40	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85.
Accounts Officer	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
Workshop Superintendent.	Rs. 600-40-1000	Rs. 600-40-1000
Asstt. Accounts Officer.		
Public Relations Officer.	Rs. 250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Secretary to Vice-Chancellor.		

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<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Existing Scale.</u>	<u>Revised Scale.</u>
Controller of Examinations.	Rs. 600-40-1000	Rs. 600-40-1000
Purchase Officer	Rs. 250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Officer on Special Duty.	Rs. 250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Editor, Printery Department.	Rs. 200-10-250-15-400	Rs. 250-15-400-EB-15-475.
Curator		
Analyst		
Manager, B.H.U. Press	Rs. 150-10-350	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Security Officer		
Farm Supdt.		
Supervisor (Watch & Ward).	Rs. 30-2-40-2½-60	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95.
Technical Assistant.	Rs. 125-7½-200-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.
Laboratory Assistant	Rs. 60-5-150	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Laboratory Assistant	Rs. 45-3-60-4-100	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155.
Laboratory Attendant.	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155.
Literate Laboratory Attendant.	Rs. 30-2-40-2½-60	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
Laboratory Bearer.	Rs. 25-1-30-2-40	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Mechanic	Rs. 60-5-150	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Precision Mechanic.	Rs. 100-5-155 7½-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
Foreman	Rs. 300-20-600	Rs. 375-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Assistant Foreman.	Rs. 150-10-350	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Instructor in Engineering Workshop.	Rs. 125-7½-200-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.
Boiler Mechanic.	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155.
Carpenter.	Rs. 50-4-110	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155.

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<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Existing Scale.</u>	<u>Revised Scale.</u>
Electrician	Rs. 50-4-110.	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-131-4-155.
Fusemen	Rs. 30-2-40-3-60	Rs. 75-1-85-FB-2-95.
Assistant Supdt. Workshop.	Rs. 400-25-600-40-800	Rs. 450-25-500-30-800.
Executive Engineer.	Rs. 500-25-800.	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900.
Assistant Engineer.	250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625.
Overseer.	Rs. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300	Rs. 180-10-290-FB-15-380 (for Dip. in Engg.) Rs. 150-10-250-EB-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380. (for others).
Sub-Overseer.	Rs. 100-5-155-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-FB-8-256.
Assistant Draftsman.	Rs. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300	Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-FB-7-240-8-280.
	Rs. 100-5-155-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200	Rs. 110-4-150-FB-4-170-5-180-FB-5-200.
Fitter	Rs. 60-4-100.	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155.
	Rs. 50-4-110.	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-131-4-155.
Painter	Rs. 40-3-85	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-128.
Wireman	Rs. 60-5-150	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-FB-4-175-5-180.
Carpenter, Cutter.	Rs. 40-3-85	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-128.
Pump Man.	Rs. 50-4-110	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-131-4-155.
Fan & Pump Attendant.	Rs. 40-3-85	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-FB-3-128.
Mali, Cart Driver, Sweepers.	Rs. 25-1-30-2-40	Rs. 70-1-80-FB-1-85.
Tracer.	Rs. 100-5-155-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200	Rs. 110-4-150-FB-4-170-5-180-FB-5-200.
Cleaner.	Rs. 25-1-30-2-40	Rs. 70-1-80-FB-1-85.
Boiler Attendant	Rs. 100-5-155-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-FB-8-256.
Computer.	Rs. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-FB-15-380.
Technical Assistant.	Rs. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-FB-15-380.

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Existing Scale.</u>	<u>Revised Scale.</u>
Librarian	Pc. 500-25-800-40-1000	Pc. 590-30-800-40-1000.
Librarian -C.H.C.	Pc. 200-10-280-15-400	Pc. 250-15-400-EB-15-475
Deputy Librarian.	Pc. 250-15-400-20-600	Pc. 300-20-500-25-625.
Assistant Librarian.	Pc. 150-10-350.	Pc. 200-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Medical Officer of Health./Medical Officer.	Pc. 250-15-400-20-600	Pc. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Emergency Medical Officer.	Pc. 250-15-400-20-600	Pc. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Medical Officer.	Pc. 250-20-450-25-600	Pc. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Pharmacist (Medical Department).	Pc. 200-10-280-15-400	Pc. 250-15-400-EB-15-475.
Nurse.	1) Pc. 40-3-100 2) Pc. 60-5-150	Pc. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155. Pc. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180
Senior Staff Nurse.	Pc. 100-5-155-7½-200	Pc. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
Compounders.	Pc. 40-3-100	Pc. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155.
Sterilization Incharge.	Pc. 60-5-150	Pc. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Operation Room Attendant.	Pc. 40-3-100	Pc. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155.
Anaesthetist	Pc. 500-25-800	Pc. 590-30-830-35-900.
Matron	Pc. 200-10-280-15-400	Pc. 250-15-400-EB-15-475.
Pathologist	Pc. 250-20-450-25-600	Pc. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Radiologist	Pc. 250-20-450-25-600	Pc. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650.
Chemist	Pc. 200-10-280-15-400	Pc. 250-15-400-EB-15-475.
Theatre Master.	Pc. 200-10-280-15-400	
Dresser.	Pc. 30-2-60-3-75	Pc. 75-1-85-EB-2-95-3-110.
Technician	Pc. 150-10-350	Pc. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Executive Officer	Pc. 250-15-400-20-600	Pc. 300-20-500-25-625.
Physical Training Instructor.	Pc. 125-7½-200-10-300	Pc. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.

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<u>Designation</u>	<u>Existing Scale.</u>	<u>Revised Scale.</u>
Sanitary Inspector.	1) Ps. 100-200 2) Ps. 60-5-150	Ps. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256. Ps. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Principal (CHC) -K.	Ps. 500-25-850	To be dealt with under academic staff.
Principal, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.	Ps. 500-25-800	
Principal, Women's College.	800-50-1250	
Dean of Students.	Ps. 800-50-1250	Ps. 900-50-1250.
Asstt. Dean of Students.	Ps. 500-25-800	Ps. 590-30-830-35-900.
P.A. to Dean of Students and Asstt. Dean of Students and Steno to Vice-Chancellor.	Ps. 125-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200-10-300	Ps. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.
Pujari.	Ps. 40-3-85	Ps. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-128.
Farash	Ps. 25-1-30-2-40	Ps. 70-1-80-EB-1-85.
Cook.	Ps. 25-1-30-2-40	Ps. 70-1-80-EB-1-85.

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Revised pay scales of non-academic staff of the Aligarh Muslim University consequent upon the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

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Designation	Existing scale	Revised scale
Registrar	Rs. 800-50-1250.	Rs. 900-50-1250
Deputy Registrar	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
Assistant Registrar	Rs. 250-20-350-EB-25-500	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
a) Accountant	Rs. 200-15-300	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Superintendent (office)	Rs. 210-15-300.	
Supdt. Engineering College.	Rs. 210-15-350	Rs. 250-15-400-EB-15-475
Supdt. Treasurer's Office	Rs. 300-20-500	
Assistant Accountant	Rs. 125-75-200-EB-10-300	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.
P. A to P.V.C.	Rs. 200-15-300	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425
Stenographer	Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256
P.A. to Registrar and Treasurer.	Rs. 160-10-330	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Steno-typist	Rs. 100/- fixed	Under consideration
Clerk/Typist	1. Rs. 100-10-200 (Clerk-cum-Typist)	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
	2. Rs. 75-5-125-EB-10-185-15-200 (Clerk Grade I)	
	3. Rs. 50-4-90-EB-7-125 (Clerk Grade II).	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
	4. Rs. 50/- fixed (Clerks)	Under consideration.
Telephone Inspector	Rs. 125-10-225-15-300	Rs. 170-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380.
Telephone Attendant.	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Telephone Supervisor	Rs. 50/- fixed	Under consideration.
Driver	Rs. 50/- fixed	Under consideration.
Daftri	Rs. 30-1-40 Rs. 25-1-35.	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95
Jamadar	1. Rs. 25-1-35 2. Rs. 55/- (Fixed)	Under consideration.

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised scale
Waterman		Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85.
Peon		
Chowkidar	Rs. 25-1-35	
Sweeper		
Accounts Officer	Rs. 500-25-800.	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
Steward	Rs. 300-25-600	Rs. 375-25-500-30-590-EB-30-710.
Workshop Superintendent	Rs. 300-25-600	Rs. 375-25-500-30-590-EB-30-710.
Assistant Accounts Officer.	Rs. 250-20-350-EB-25-500	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Public Relation Officer.	Rs. 250-20-350-EB-25-500	-do-
Secretary to Vice-Chancellor.	-do-	-do-
Electricity Officer.	Rs. 250-15-350.	Rs. 300-15-420.
Social Education Officer.	Rs. 210-15-300.	Rs. 250-15-370
Ophthalmic Registrar	Rs. 200-10-250-EB-13-310 EB-20-450.	Rs. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-650 (**)
Accounts Supervisor	Rs. 200-15-300	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Assistant Auditor	Rs. 200-15-300	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
P.A. cum-Steno.	Rs. 150-10-250.	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320.
Head Clerk	1. Rs. 125-7½-200-EB-10-300 2. Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380 Rs. 130-10-250.
Store Keeper	1. Rs. 125/-(fixed) 2. Rs. 100-10-200	Under consideration
Store-Verification Officer	Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-10-250.
Steno-cum-Head Clerk.	Rs. 100-10-200	
Store Supervisor	Rs. 100-10-200	
Persian Copyist	Rs. 100/-(Fixed)	Under consideration.
Cashier Grade I	Rs. 75-5-125-EB-10-185-15-200.	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
Cashier Grade II	Rs. 50-4-90-EB-7-125	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Karinda	Rs. 50-4-90-EB-7-125	
Matron	Rs. 50/- (Fixed)	Under consideration

(\*\*) Revised scale applicable only if prescribed qualifications are adhered to.

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale
Editor University Gazette.	Rs. 150-(Fixed)	Under consideration
Wing Asstt. Editor - Gazette	Rs. 100/-(Fixed)	-do-
Curator(Zoology Department)	Rs. 150-10-250	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Technical Assistant (Ophthalmology)	Rs. 150/-(Fixed)	Under consideration.
Store-Keeper	Rs. 60-3-90-4-110	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Fieldsman for Entomology Zoology Deptt.	Rs. 80-7-120	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Fieldsman - Chemistry Deptt.	Rs. 50-2 1/2-75	Rs. 100-3-130.
Laboratory Assistant	Rs. 80-7-120	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Laboratory Assistant	Rs. 60-4-80-5-120	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155.
	Rs. 60-4-100	-do-
Laboratory Boys & Bearer.	Rs. 25-1-35	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Foreman.	Rs. 210-300(Workshop Engg. College).	Rs. 250-10-290-15-380
	Rs. 150-10-250(Polytechnic)	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320.
	Rs. 150-10-300 (Polytechnic)	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320-EB-15-380.
Head Mechanic (Engg. College.)	Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
	Rs. 80-7-150(Mechanical Engg. College).	Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-240.
Glass Blower - Chemistry Deptt.	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Glass Blower - Physics Deptt.	Rs. 125-10-200	Rs. 160-8-256
Mechanic-Chemistry Deptt.	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Mechanic-Engg. College.	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 130-5-180.
Head Carpenter	Rs. 80-7-150	Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-240.
Carpenter - Physics Deptt.	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 130-5-180.
Mate	Rs. 25-1-35 Rs. 25-1 1/2-40	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Workshop Technician	Rs. 120-8-200-10-250.	Rs. 150-10-290-EB-15-320
Mechanical Asstt. Carpentry Instructor.	Rs. 100-10-200 Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256



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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale
Electrotherapy Assistant (Medical Department).	Rs. 100-10-200	
Refrigerator Mechanic (Botany Deptt).	Rs. 100-10-200	
Scanner (Physics Department).	Rs. 100-10-200	
Supervisor	Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256
Mill-Wright Fitter (Polytechnic).	Rs. 100-5-120-8-200	
Assistant Instructor (Polytechnic).	Rs. 100-5-120-8-200	
Photo-technician (Ophthalmology)	Rs. 100/- (Fixed)	Under consideration.
Instrument Repairers.	Rs. 80-7-150.	
Electric Mechanic	Rs. 80-7-150	Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-240
Assistant Supervisor	Rs. 80-7-150	
Senior Laboratory Technician. (Ophthalmology Department).	Rs. 80-5-120-10-200	
Qari	Rs. 75-5-120-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256
Tabla Instructor	Rs. 75-5-120-8-200	
Binding Gift Exchange Serial and Pamphlet Assistant.	Rs. 75-5-125-10-185-15-200.	
Head Plumber	Rs. 75-5-120-7½-150 (Engg. College).	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200.
Laboratory Supervisor (Physics and Chemistry Deptt).	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 130-5-180
Electrician	Rs. 75-5-125 (Electrical Engineering Deptt.)	Rs. 130-5-180
	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130.
Junior Laboratory Technician.	Rs. 60-4-100 (Ophthalmology)	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Work Supervisor	Rs. 60-4-80-5-120	
Meter Reader	Rs. 60-4-100-5-125	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Fuse-men	1. Rs. 60-3-90-5-125 2. Rs. 50-2½-75 (Fusemen - Electricity Deptt).	Rs. 100-3-130
Motor Driver	1. Rs. 75-5-125 2. Rs. 50-2½-75.	1. Rs. 110-3-131-4-143-EB-4-155 2. Rs. 110-3-131-4-139 (For Drivers of light vehicles) 1. Rs. 100-3-130 2. Rs. 110-3-131-4-139 (For Drivers of light vehicles)

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale.
Imams	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130
Line-man	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
University Engineer	Rs. 500-40-700-EB-50-1000	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900
Asstt: Engineer.	Rs. 250-25-400-EB-30-700-50-850	Rs. 300-20-500-25-625
Overseer	1. Rs. 120-6-160-6-210-10-250(Puilding)	Rs. 180-10-290-EB-15-380 (For Dip.in Engg.) Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380(For others).
	2. Rs. 100-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256
Draftsman Building Deptt.	Rs. 120-6-160-6-210-10-250	Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-EB-7-240-8-280.
Draftsman Poly-technic.	Rs. 150-10-240-15-300	
Head Draftsman (Polytechnic)	Rs. 250-15-340-20-400-	Rs. 335-15-425.
Asstt: Draftsman	Rs. 85-5-120-8-200	Rs. 110-4-150-EB-4-170-5-180-EB-5-200.
Asstt. Draftsman Bldg. Deptt.	Rs. 75-5-120-8-200	
Fitter	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 130-5-180
Mistry(Physics Deptt.)	Rs. 75-5-125	-do-
Carpenter Mistry.	Rs. 60-4-80-5-120	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180
Engine Mistry	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130
Well Motor Pump Mistry.	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Plumber Mistry	Rs. 50-4-90-7-125(Plumber Mistry)	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Gas Plant Mistry W.College.	Rs. 40-4-60	Rs. 85-2-95-3-110
Wireman	Rs. 75-5-125	Rs. 130-5-180
Mason Mistry	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130
Asstt. Carpenter-Workshop.	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130
Khalasi	Rs. 25-1-35	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Mate	Rs. 25-1-35 Rs. 25-1½-40.	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Mali	Rs. 30-3-60 Rs. 30-1-40	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Cartman	Rs. 34/- with D.A.	Under consideration
Sweeper	Rs. 25-1-35	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Waterman	Rs. 25-1-35	
Modeller(Geography Department).	Rs. 150-10-250	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320
Section Cutter (Zoology Deptt.)	Rs. 150-10-250	

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale
Cartographer	Rs. 150-10-230-15-350	Rs. 200-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425.
Artist (Ophthalmology)	Rs. 150/- (Fixed)	Under consideration
Survey Asstt. (Geography Deptt.)	Rs. 125-10-225-15-300	Rs. 170-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380
Instructor (Polytechnic)	Rs. 120-10-200	Rs. 150-10-250
Asstt. Hakim	Rs. 120-4-160-8-200	
Drawing Asstt. (Geography Deptt.)	Rs. 100-5-150-10-200	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
Drawing Instructor (Geology Deptt.)	Rs. 100-5-150-10-200	-do-
Radio Mechanic (Engineering College)	Rs. 100-10-200	-do-
Turner	Rs. 75-5-125	
Pattern Maker	Rs. 75-5-125	
Black Smith	Rs. 75-5-125 (Engg. College)	
Electroplator	Rs. 75-5-125 -do-	Rs. 130-5-180.
Welder	-do- -do-	
Head Moulder	-do- -do-	
Electrician-cum-Tube-Well-operator	Rs. 75-5-125	
Qabla	Rs. 60-4-100	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155
Mechanic Helpers (Engg. College)	Rs. 50-2½-75	Rs. 100-3-130.
Asstt. Black Smith	Rs. 50-2½-75	
Tin and Copper Smith	-do-	Rs. 100-3-130.
Asstt. Turner	-do-	
Engine Driver	-do-	
Tracer	Rs. 50-4-90-7-125 (Building Deptt.)	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Cleaner	Rs. 25-1-35	Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85
Lorry Driver	Rs. 40-2-50	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95.
Hammerman	Rs. 35-1½-50 (Engg. College)	
Foundryman	-do-	
Oil Man	-do-	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95.
Peon cum Wire Man	Rs. 35-1-50	
Salesman	Rs. 30-3-60.	
Computer	1. Rs. 120-8-200-10-300 2. Rs. 50-2½-75	1. Rs. 150-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380. 2. Rs. 100-3-130
Librarian.	Rs. 125-10-225-15-300 (Librarian-Tibia College) Rs. 120-10-200 (Librarian-Women's College).	Rs. 170-10-290-15-335-EB-15-380. Rs. 150-10-250.

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale
Librarian cum-Clerk	Rs.60-4-100	Rs.110-3-131-4-155
Typist cum-Librarian	Rs.50-4-90-EB-7-125	Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.
Store keeper cum-Librarian.	Rs.100-10-200	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256.
Library Attendant	Rs.30-2-60	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85).
Chief Medical Officer	Rs.500-25-800.	Rs.590-30-830-35-900
Asstt. Medical Officer.	Rs.300/- (Fixed)	Under consideration.
Nursing Officer	Rs.150-5-250	Rs.200-10-290-15-320.
Pharmacist (Medical Department).	Rs.150-5-200-10-250	
Lady Doctor (Part-time).	Rs.150/- (Fixed)	Under consideration
Nurse	Rs.100-10-200	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256
Staff Nurse	Rs.85-5-90-5-120	Rs.130-5-155
Nursing Assistants	Rs.60-5-120	Rs.110-3-131-4-155
Nursing Orderlies	Rs.50-4-90	Rs.100-3-130-EB-3-142.
Compounders	1. Rs.50/- (fixed) 2. Rs.45-2-65	Under consideration Rs.85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-131-4-155.
	3. <del>Rs.45-2-65-EB-3-80-EB-4-100.</del>	-do-
Ward Boys	Rs.20-1-35	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85.
aya	Rs.25-1-35	
Hospital Porter	Rs.25-1-35	
Matron	Rs.50/- (Fixed)	Under consideration
Sanitary Inspector	Rs.120-5-150-6-200	Rs.150-5-175-6-205-EB-7-240.
Photo Artist	Rs.150-10-250 (Zoology Deptt.)	Rs.200-10-290-15-320.
Horticulture Instructor	Rs.150-10-250	
Incharge Culture (Botany Deptt.)	Rs.150-10-250	
Herbarium and Museum Curator (Botany Deptt.)	Rs.150-10-250	
Music Teacher	Rs.120-8-200-10-300	
Cook/Museum Attendant/Night Bulls	Rs.30-1-40	

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Designation	Existing Scale	Revised Scale.
Peon-cum-Wireman	Rs.35-1-50	Rs.75-1-85-EB-2-95.
Kameras/Malies/ Nigran/Coolies/ Gate Keepers/ Bhisties/Belmen/ /	Rs.25-1-35	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85
Moazzins/Gorkans/ Cycle-Watchmen/ Driver Cycle Rickshaw Maid Servant Farash.	Rs.25-1-35	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85 .
Dhobi	Rs.30/-(Fixed) with D.A.	Under consideration.
Cook	1. Rs.30-1-40 2. Rs.40/-(Fixed) with D.A. 3. Rs.50/-(Fixed) with D.A.	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85 Under consideration.
Fireman	Rs.25-1-40	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85
Bearer	Rs.60/-(Fixed)	Under consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated: 7th February 1962

- Item No. 5 - To receive a report regarding the action taken by various Universities on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the endowments required from private colleges prior to affiliation.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 29/30.6.1960 (Item No. 9) considered the statement of the practice adopted by the various Universities in the matter of endowments etc. required for the affiliation of Colleges and noted that the requirements laid down by the Universities of Andhra, Delhi & Madras were functionally more satisfactory than those of other Universities and desired that these might be brought to the notice of other Universities for formulation of principles on similar lines.

The relevant provisions (copy enclosed Appendix I) of the above 3 Universities were supplied to all the Universities as desired by the Commission.

So far 28 Universities have sent their comments in the matter and a consolidated statement setting forth their replies is enclosed (Appendix II).

Out of the 28 Universities whose replies have been received, ten Universities (Annanalai, Aligarh, Baroda, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Jadavpur, Kurukshetra, Roorkee, Agricultural University Pantnagar and Visva-Bharati) have no Colleges affiliated to them and as such do not feel the necessity to have any provision for endowments as suggested by the Commission. The other ten (Bombay, Bhagalpur, Bihar, Banaras, Gauhati, Mar<sup>a</sup>thwada, Sanskrit University,

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Varanasi, S.N.D.T. and Utkal) find the limit of endowments proposed by the Commission too high. Six Universities (Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Patna and Sri Venkateswara) have accepted the suggestion of the Commission and stated that these will be kept in view while considering future applications for affiliation. The remaining two (Punjab & Sardar Vallabh-Bhai Vidya-peeth) have expressed their unwillingness to accept the Commission's suggestion.

Replies from the other Universities are still to come.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO. 5

Provisions laid down by the Universities of Delhi, Madras & Andhra in the matter of endowments required for the affiliation of Colleges

Delhi University

"I(A) A college seeking recognition as a constituent college must have an endowment fund of Rs. 5 lakhs of which at least Rs. 3 lakhs should be immediately available and the balance to be deposited within four years, and have either suitable buildings or a building fund of at least Rs. 3 lakhs. It shall also satisfy the University that either it already has 7-8 acres of land (4-5 if there is no hostel attached) or has reasonable prospects of having the same for the college building.

A college seeking recognition as an affiliated college must have an endowment fund of Rs. 3 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs should be immediately available and the balance to be deposited within two years, and have either suitable buildings or a building fund of at least Rs. 2 lakhs. It shall also satisfy the University that either it already has a minimum of 3 acres of land (or 5 acres of land if hostel is attached) or has a reasonable prospects of having the same".

Madras University

This University has laid down that every management opening a college should provide for an endowment fund for the continued maintenance of the institution. The endowment that is laid down for an Arts and Science College is Rs. 5 lakhs, if the institution offers only Degree courses of B.A. and B.Sc.; and an additional sum of Rs. 1 lakh is required if the college



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also offer, the B.Com. Degree course. In the case of Training colleges the endowment laid down is Rs. 2/lakhs while in the case of Engineering Colleges, the amount is Rs. 30 lakhs.

The endowment may be in the form of Government Securities fetching an income of 3 to 4 per cent, or in fixed Deposit, or in properties yielding a similar income. In the case of properties shown as endowment, they should be legally transferred to the Managing Body of the college".

#### Andhra University

A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar and shall satisfy the syndicate:-

(a) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, except in the case of a Government college, for teaching staff is adequately represented;

(b) that the character and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their appointments and tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college and that due proportion is maintained between the number of the staff and that of the students under instruction:

(c) that the building in which the college is to be located are suitable, that each lecture room is well lit and ventilated, and that there is in the college buildings accommodation adequate to the number and strength of the class as regards rooms, floor space and cubic space; and that provision will be made, in conformity with the provisions of the code, for the residence in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or duly recognised guardians and for the supervision and physical welfare of students.

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(d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the provisions of the Code for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students;

(g) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(gg) that the endowment of permanent fund of the college (other than a Government college) shall, be in the joint names of the University and the governing body of the college concerned and that his account shall not be operated upon except with the joint signature of the Secretary or correspondent of the governing body and the Registrar of the University;

(h) that the affiliation of the college having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline;

(i) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education;

(j) that in the case of colleges for women, the staff will be wholly, or almost wholly, composed of women, and that ample space will be provided for games and physical exercise;

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(k) that no student of the college will be compelled by the management or the staff of the college to attend any classes or discourses in religion against his will; (l) that the grades of salaries proposed are adequate and that these grades once approved shall not be lowered without the prior approval of the syndicate, provided that the statute is not made applicable to Government institutions.

The application shall further contain the assurance that after the college is affiliated the management will conform to abide and be bound by the provisions of the Code of the University for the time being and will report forthwith to the syndicate any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff for its approval.

The college shall also pay to the University an affiliation fee calculated; in the case of first application for affiliation, at the rate of Rs. 150 (or Rs. 100 in the case of an oriental college) for each member of the inspection Commission appointed by the syndicate and in the case of application for further affiliation at the rate of Rs. 100/- (or Rs. 50/- in the case of an oriental college) for each such member.

Member of the Inspection Commission shall be paid the said fees and travelling allowances as may be prescribed.

Management applying for affiliation should also pay the travelling allowance at first class rates or at rates admissible to members of the Senate, whichever is incurred by the University, in conducting local enquiry inspections.

Capital Fund: The Committee is of the opinion that so far as new colleges are concerned Three lakhs should be deposited by the Management of an affiliated college

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before an application is made to the University for affiliation. An additional deposit of half a lakh should be made if the application for affiliation is for inclusion of a group of 3 science subjects including Mathematics.

For every additional science subject an additional sum of Rs. 25,000/- should be deposited. No such additional deposit need be made if the affiliation is for an Arts subject.

As regards colleges which have already been affiliated for the Intermediate and which may now seek affiliation for opening the Degree course, it is recommended that the capital fund required of them by the syndicate when the affiliation was granted may be taken into accounts.

#### Building

Before affiliation is granted, the Managing Committee of the college should not only submit its plans for the Building which the management proposes to construct but also provide a site of at least 10 acres in extent exclusive of the site for play fields and hostels.

No affiliation should be granted unless the syndicate is satisfied that the site is actually in the possession of the committee at the time of application for affiliation or at the latest before permission is granted for the opening of the college.

The Committee is of the opinion that within a period of 5 years from the establishment of the college, the whole building programme must be completed. In order to facilitate this the Committee recommends that the syndicate may be empowered to permit the management to transfer from capital fund two-thirds of the amount

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towards building purposes.

When affiliation in a new subjects is applied for by college and additional accommodation is necessary for the purpose the Managing Committee while applying for affiliation should also send plans for such additional accommodation and the management should undertake to provide this accommodation within two years.

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Summary of replies received from the Universities in response to University Grants Commission Letter No. F. 33-51/59(CUP) dated 7.9.1960.

1. Aligarh Muslim University

The University has no private college affiliated to it nor there is any likelihood to have one in the foreseeable future & as such the University has no comments to offer in regard to laying down of conditions for affiliation of a private college.

2. Allahabad University

The University has agreed to keep in view the Commission's recommendation while considering further applications for affiliation of colleges.

3. Annamalai University

The University is of Unitary and Residential type and has no provision for affiliated colleges in the Act.

4. Banaras Hindu University

In the case of institutions which might in future seek admission to the privileges of the University on a permanent basis, the University has decided that

- (a) All such institutions be required to establish an Endowment Fund.
- (b) An Endowment Fund of Rs. one lakh be prescribed for Arts College to be invested in Govt. securities or a fixed deposits in a Chartered Bank or Post-Office or in such other investments as may be approved by the Executive Council.
- (c) The Endowment Fund of Rupees one lakh shall be a separate fund and shall be independent of the Capital Expenditure incurred on buildings, land, equipment, furniture and fittings.

5. M.S. University of Baroda

This is a Unitary Teaching & Residential University and as such no colleges are affiliated to it.

6. Bhagalpur University

Relevant conditions of affiliation of private colleges as laid down by the University are as follows:

	<u>Building Fund</u>	<u>Library Reserve Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>
1. For admission to the Faculty of Law, Fine Arts & Crafts or Evening colleges in the Faculty of Arts and Commerce.	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 50,000
	Total: 1,60,000		

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Bhagalpur University Contd..

2. Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.1,00,000
	Total: Rs. 3,20,000/-		
3. Faculties of Agriculture, Medicine or Engineering	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs.30,000	Rs.5,00,000
	Total Rs. 7,30,000/-		

Besides above the institutions should also own and possess at least 15 acres of land for the college buildings, properly equipped laboratories and also sufficient financial resources for meeting recurring expenditure on library, laboratory, furniture, repairs to buildings and the maintenance of the college as a whole.

- 7. Bihar University                      The University has intimated that in the circumstances prevailing in the Bihar State it would not be desirable to lay down more stringent conditions than those already in existence.
- 8. Bombay University                    The University is not in favour of raising the reserve fund of Rs. 1 lakh (already fixed by them) against Commission's recommendations of Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs for granting affiliation to the colleges.
- 9. Gauhati University                    The University has not found it practicable to strictly follow the financial conditions as laid down by the Universities of Andhra, Madras & Delhi. The present conditions of affiliation as prescribed by the University are as follows:-
  - (a) Reserve fund of Rs. 15,000/- invested in Government securities for an Intermediate college.
  - (b) Reserve fund of Rs.30,000/- invested in Government securities for Degree college.
- 10. Gorakhpur University                The University is framing its rules and has agreed to keep in mind the Commission's recommendations.
- 11. Indian Agricultural Research Institute.                      No private college is affiliated to this Institute.
- 12. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.                    It has no affiliated colleges attached.
- 13. Jabalpur University                    The University has decided that so far as new colleges seeking affiliation are concerned, they will be required to comply with the following conditions viz.

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Jabalpur University Contd.

- 1) Endowment fund of at least Rs.1,00,000
- 2) Building fund " " Rs. 50,000
- 3) Land measuring at least 4 acres for the college.

14. **Jadavpur University:** This is a University and has no affiliated Colleges attached to it.

15. **Karnatak University:** The University has accepted the Commission's recommendations.

16. **Kerala University:** The University has fixed the following as endowment.

1. Arts & Science Colleges. Rs.3 lakhs for men and mixed colleges in cash or approved securities yielding a guaranteed income of Rs.12,000/- per annum & Rs.1½ lakhs in case of women colleges in cash or securities yielding a guaranteed income of Rs.2,000/-
2. Training Colleges. Rs.50,000/- out of which Rs.20,000/- in cash and rest in the shape of securities and properties yielding an income of Rs.2000/- per annum.
3. Law Colleges. Rs.1½ lakhs in cash or approved securities yielding an income of Rs.6000/- per annum.
4. Corporate Management. In case of such managements more than one college the maximum maintaining total financial guarantee in respect of all their colleges has been fixed as Rs.10 lakhs in cash or approved securities yielding an income of Rs.40,000/- per annum.

17. **Kurukshetra University** The University is Residential and Unitary type. Hence there is no affiliated colleges attached to it.

18. **Marathwada University.** The University has decided to enforce the following conditions for the colleges who ask for an affiliation.

- a) Reserve fund of Rs.1 lakh for Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges to be built up in equal instalments of Rs.25,000/- each year.
- b) that additional amounts of Rs.25000/- should be transferred to the trustees from year to year until the sum reaches the figure of Rs.1 lakh.

...../



Marathwada University Contd.

c) that if a college has no suitable building of its own, it should create a building fund of at least Rs.2 lakhs for the college and hostel buildings.

19. Patna University. The University has agreed to give due consideration to the Commission's recommendations while framing statutes regarding affiliation of colleges which are being framed.
21. Roorkee University. This is a residential University and no colleges are affiliated to it.
22. Sri Venketaswara University. The University rules require the management of the colleges proposed to be started newly to raise a capital endowment of not less than Rs.5.0 lakhs.
23. Sanskrit University. The University is not in favour of having such a huge amount as endowment funds in view of the pecuniary conditions of the colleges.
24. Sardar Vallabh-bhai Vidyapeeth. The University does not accept the recommendations of the Commission.
25. S.N.D.T. Women's University. The University has decided that so far as colleges seeking affiliation are concerned, they will be required to comply with the following conditions:-
- 1) The college should have a library with sufficient number of books worth at least Rs.40,000/- , Besides this college should provide a sum of at least Rs.2,000/- per annum for the purchase of new books.
  - 2) The college should earmark the total reserve fund of Rs.50,000/- in 3 years (in suitable instalments but the first instalment to start with should not be less than Rs.25,000/-
  - 3) In case to start post-graduate courses or other courses the reserve fund shall be further increased by Rs.10,000/- paid to the said affiliation.
26. U.P. Agricultural University, P.O. Phool Bagh (Nainital). The University is of a Residential type and has no affiliated colleges attached.
27. Utkal University. The University has decided that the management of a proposed college applying for affiliation should provide a maximum endowment of Rs.50,000/- if affiliation is sought both in Science & Arts subjects & Rs.25,000/- in case of either science or Arts subjects.
28. Visva-Bharati University. It is a unitary and teaching University and has no affiliated colleges.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-62.

Item No. 6 :-To receive a report regarding the starting of new courses in the colleges of Delhi University.

....

The University of Delhi have sent the requests received by them from Kirori Mal College and S.G.T.B. Khalsa College for starting of New Courses from the academic year 1962-63. The academic and Executive Councils of the University have considered these requests and have recommended the starting of these courses subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. A tabulated statement giving the full information is attached (Appendix I).

The College have been permitted to start the new courses from the next academic year, i.e. 1962-63 as mentioned in the statement, subject to the conditions laid down by the Delhi University. For purposes of grant, the expenditure on the salary of the teachers will be taken as approved expenditure for maintenance grant provided the number of the teachers does not exceed the prescribed limit. Grants for non-recurring expenditure i.e. Library books will be paid on 50:50 basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for approval.

\*Kaushik\*/17-1/62.

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APPENDIX I to

Item No: 6.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

S. No.	Name of the College.	Courses proposed to be started/or for which students to be registered with effect from the academic year 1962-63.	Financial implications approved by the University Grants Commission.
1.	Kirori Mal College.	Hindi as an elective Subject in B.A.(Pass) Course.	Appointment of one Lecturer from the year 1963-64.
2.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	a)M.A. Class in History.	1)Appointment of one full-time teacher in History in selection grade from the academic year 1962-63. 2)Appointment of another full time teacher in History in the Junior Grade from the academic year 1963-64. 3)Provision of grant of Rs. 5,000/- for Library books to be spread over 3 Years as :- Rs. 2,000/- during 1962,63, Rs. 1,500/- during 1963-64 and Rs. 1,500/- during 1964-65.
		b)M.A. Class in Political Science.	1)Appointment of one full time teacher in Political Science from the academic year 1962-63. 2)Provision of grant of Rs.5,000/- for Library books to be spread over 3 years as :- Rs.2,000/- during 1962-63, Rs.1,500/- during 1963-64 and Rs.1,500/- during 1964-65.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 7/8th February 1962

Item No. 7 - To consider the revised estimates for the construction of the Vidya Bhavan Hostel of the Visva-Bharati University.

...

The Commission in their meeting held on 14/15th April, 1958 approved amongst other proposals of Visva-Bharati University, the construction of a hostel for 100 Post-graduate students at the University at an estimated cost of Rs.3 lakhs. The University have now prepared the plans and estimates for this and are providing 60 single seated and 20 double seated rooms. The total built-up area of the building is 23,171.86 sq.ft. as against the built up area of 22,858.50 permissible under the norms and standards laid down by the Commission. In the plans the provision for W.Cs and Baths is more than what is laid down by the University Grants Commission. The Vice-Chancellor had indicated that in the special circumstances of Visva-Bharati where all the classes start at about 7 A.M. it is necessary to provide a slightly higher number of W.Cs and baths. In view of this the excess area of 313 sq.ft. and higher provision of internal water and sanitary services may be accepted.

The total cost of construction of the hostel is estimated at Rs.6,11,740 excluding architects' fees. The revised estimates of the hostel for the Visva-Bharati are placed before the Commission for approval.

In this connection it may be stated that due to the nature of the soil at Visva-Bharati the buildings to be constructed are mainly of frame structure and the cost of building portion excluding services is about Rs.22/- per sq.ft. which is approximately the same as has been accepted in the case of the Administrative Building approved for the Visva-Bharati. The actual cost will however depend upon the tenders that may be received.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-62.

Item No. 8 : To consider the proposal of the  
Vikram University for the  
construction of Women's Hostel.

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The University Grants Commission vide Resolution 3(xvi) of 11th/12th February, 1960 approved the proposal of Vikram University for the construction of two hostels i.e. one for 120 men students at a cost of Rs.4,00,000/- and one for 80 women students at a cost of Rs.2,70,000/-. The University, however, did not take concrete steps towards the implementation of the scheme for women's hostel within one year of its sanction and submitted the plans and estimates of women's hostel only in November, 1961. The estimated cost of the Hostel is now Rs.3,46,330/-.

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

As the Vikram University partly implemented the proposal so far as Boys' hostel was concerned, the Commission did not cancel the Scheme in regard to women's hostel. There has been a great deal of

(Contd....2..)

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delay in this case - largely due to uncertainties on the part of the University and change of personnel there. As the residential facilities at Ujjain are negligible, it is suggested that the proposal of the women's hostel at Ujjain at a cost of Rs. 3,46,330/- may be approved and delay in implementation of the scheme on the part of the University be condoned. The plans have been prepared within the norms and standards laid down by the University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dt: 7th February 1962

Item No. 9 - To consider a reference from the Banaras Hindu University regarding payment of an annual grant by the University to the Indian Council of World Affairs for Research and Documentation work.  
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On the request of the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,500/- to the Indian Council of World Affairs for Research and Documentation work on the ground that the Indian Council of World Affairs is doing good work which is of great interest to the University and that some other universities are already giving such grants. In addition the University is a member of the Indian Council of World Affairs and pays the annual subscription. The Finance Committee of the University however objected to the payment of such a grant to the Indian Council of World Affairs and the matter was therefore re-considered by the Executive Council of the University and the Council was of the opinion that such grant would be helpful to the Indian Council of World Affairs and would encourage the academic work that is being done by the Council. The matter then came up for re-consideration by the Finance Committee and the Finance Committee sought a directive from the University Grants Commission whether the University should give such a grant.

The University has also stated that the Executive Council also decided to contribute Rs. 2,000/- annually to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona as the Council considered it advisable to

p.t.o.

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contribute to such an academic body for the furtherance of academic pursuits.

A copy of the letter received from the University is enclosed (Appendix I). A University may make a grant or payment in return for use or benefit specifically derived by it and not in recognition of the "general utility" of work done by a non-university organisation. Financial assistance to these should preferably be direct from Govts. and Govt. Departments and not through institutions which are themselves maintained from funds derived from Govt. sources.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. Decision taken in this case may also apply to other Central Universities.

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134b.

APPENDIX I TO  
ITEM NO. 9

Copy of letter No. A/GAC/5448 dated 18/20th  
December 1961 from the Banaras Hindu University  
to the U.G.C.

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The Executive Council of the University on the request of the Indian Council of World Affairs, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,500/- to the Indian Council of World Affairs for Research and Documentation work. The Executive Council took this decision on the ground that the Indian Council of World Affairs is doing good work which is of great interest to the University and that deserved appreciation and encouragement from the Universities and certain other Universities are already giving this grant.

When the matter was considered by the Finance Committee and the question of providing necessary fund in the Budget was discussed, the Finance Committee objected to the annual grant to the Indian Council of World Affairs. The matter was again placed before the Executive Council and the Council was of the opinion that such grant would be helpful and will encourage the academic work that is being done by the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Council requested the Finance Committee to make necessary provision in the Budget. There upon the Finance Committee sought a directive from the University Grants Commission whether the University should give the above grant to the Indian Council of World Affairs.

A similar situation also arised in the case of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona, in which case also the Executive Council decided to contribute Rs. 2,000/- annually. The Bhandarkar Institute of Oriental Research is a pioneer institute in doing academic work and the Executive Council considered it advisable to contribute to such an academic body for the furtherance of academic pursuits.

I would, therefore, request you to give a directive on the above which will be adopted as a principle for giving such grant to the academic bodies. I may inform you that the Indian Council of World Affairs is receiving such annual Research Grants from the Universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Bihar, Calcutta, Delhi, Gujrat, Jabbalpur, Madras, Punjab, Patna, Poona and Rajasthan.

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Meeting  
Dated 7th Feb. 1962.

Item: 10 To consider a request from the Banaras Hindu University for the creation of the posts of Instructors and a Superintendent for Physical Training.

The Banaras Hindu University has requested the Commission to approve the creation of the following posts in connection with the compulsory Physical Training to be given to the undergraduate students of the University:-

(1) Superintendent	one	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
(2) Instructors	13	200-15-410-20-450
(3) Lit. peon	2	75-1-85-EB-2-95
(4) peons	2	70-1-80-EB-1-85

(Approved revised pay scale of the peons is Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85)-

A copy of the letter received from the Banaras Hindu University together with a copy each of the report submitted by the Committee appointed by the University for the purpose and the Resolution of the Executive Council dated 11-7-1961 is enclosed (Appendix I, II & III).

The qualifications proposed to be prescribed by the University for the posts of Instructors and Superintendent are as under:-

Instructors

Proficiency in atleast one game or gymnastic/Asan/Surya Namaskar in addition to a certificate or Diploma in Physical Education.

Superintendent

A Graduate, recognised coach with Diploma or Degree in Physical Education.

The weekly proposed work load of the Superintendent and Instructors is <sup>as</sup> shown in Appendix IV.

(Contd...2).

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The Commission had earlier, in their meeting held on 3rd and 4th December, 1958 (Vide Resolution No. 19) considered the question of upgrading the salary scales of teachers of Physical Education in Universities and Colleges and it was decided that the minimum qualifications for appointment as a Director of Physical Education or a Physical Instructor in Universities and Colleges should be a Post-graduate Diploma (or Certificate) or a Degree in Physical Education. It was also agreed that persons with such qualifications may be appointed in the same scale of pay as Lecturers. Later it was decided that the Directors or Instructors of Physical Education holding any one of the following qualifications in addition to a basic University Degree will be eligible for the scale of pay of Lecturers:-

- a) Diploma of Y.M.C.A., College of Physical Education prior to the Institution of the University Diploma.
- (b) Diploma in Physical Education awarded by the Madras University.
- (c) Diploma in Physical Education awarded by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education to Instructors (holding a certificate in Physical Education after attending a vacation courses of 2 months).
- (d) Post graduate certificate or a post-graduate Diploma or a Degree in Physical Education of an Indian University.
- (e) A Diploma or degree of a foreign University equivalent to any of the above qualifications.

The matter is placed before the Commission. The position in regard to funds under the III plan for such new items is none too easy and it is for consideration whether in these circumstances Physical Training should be made compulsory.

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Appendix I to Item No. 10.

BANARASHINDUUNIVERSITY.

Ref. U.G.C/1937

15th December, 1961.

The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

SUB: CREATION OF THE POST OF INSTRUCTORS,  
SUPERINTENDENT ETC. FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Sir,

I am directed to say that in connection with the compulsory Physical Training to be given to the under graduate students of the University, whose number comes to 4000 (Day scholars 2000 and Boarders 2000) a Committee was appointed to go into the question and to submit its proposal for this purpose. They have submitted their report to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council of the University at its meeting held on 11th July, 1961 has decided that the scheme for imparting Physical Training to the Students of the University be approved and that the following posts be created subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

1) Superintendent	one Grade	R	400-30-640-40-800
2) Instructor	13 "	Rs.	200-15-410-20-450
3) Lit. Peon	2 "	Rs.	30-2-40-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60
4) Peon	2 "	Rs.	25-1-30-2-40

The Finance Committee at its meeting held on 8th October, 1961 has resolved that the scheme be approved in principle and that the matter be referred to the University Grants Commission for approval.

In view of recent revision of salary scales of non-academic staff of the University the posts of Literate peon & Peon may kindly be sanctioned in the grade of Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95 and Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85 respectively.

(Contd..2..)

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It is requested that the University Grants Commission may kindly sanction the above posts to enable us to implement the scheme of physical Training at this University.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(DY. REGISTRAR (ADMIN)).

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APPENDIX II to Item No. 10..... (139)

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Dated 24th April, 1961.

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 23rd April, 1961 in the office of the Dean of Students to consider the question of imparting Physical Training and to work out the details about its implementation.

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A meeting of the Committee consisting of the following members, appointed to consider about imparting P.T. instructions for those, who will not be joining the N.C.C. in the session 1961-62, was held in the office of the Dean of Students at 9-15 A.M. on 23-4-1961.

1. Dr. D.N. Chakrabarty (Present)
2. Shri S.C. Dasgupta (Present)
3. Dr. Umesh Prasad (Present)
4. Shri Deonalkar (Present)
5. Shri V.L. Powar (Absent)

Out of the total admissions, the Committee feels that arrangement has to be made for P.T. instruction of 540 students, which is about 40% of the total admission excluding the students for whom P.T. is a subject of study.

Three batches each of 20 may be under an instructor. Each student has to put in 4½ hours a week i.e., 270 minutes, the same duration as in the N.C.C. so as to encourage more students to join the N.C.C. This duration of 270 minutes may be divided into six periods, each of 45 minutes. Each instructor will have 18 periods of work per week. To work out the scheme -

(i) Nine Instructors besides those who are employed for teaching the syllabus of the P.U.C., B.A., Pt. I, B.Sc. Pt. I, B.Com. Pt. I, and Integrated courses in

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Agriculture and Pre-Professional courses in Medicine, These Instructors are expected to have proficiency in at least one game or Gymnastic, Asan, Surya Namaskar in addition to a Certificate or Diploma in Physical Education and should be in the grade of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 450/-.

(ii) To supervise these instructors, three Supervisors -Cum- Coach should be appointed in the Lecturers grade - Rs. 400-800. Each Supervisor should be at least a Graduate, recognised coach with Diploma or Degree in Physical Education.

(iii) For the group of one Supervisor and three Instructors, there should be 1 literate peon and 2 peons.

(iv) One clerk for the organisation.

The finance needed for the Scheme works out as follows:-

3 Supervisors	400X3X12	=	14400
9 Instructors	200X9X12	=	21600
3 Literate Peons	60X3X12	=	2160
6 Peons	57X6X12	=	2052
1 Clerk	90X12	=	1080
			<u>Rs. 41292</u>
A lump sum for a Brass band (to be played by the students)			Rs. 10000
Purchase of materials (recurring)			<u>Rs. 4500</u>
			<u>Rs. 55792</u>
			=====

The Committee recommends to the authorities the appointment of a Director of Physical Education, who should have over all control of all P.T., compulsory or optional, including games.

Preferably the working times should be in the morning for hostellers and afternoon for non-hostellers, when students should be free to attend these classes.

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In addition to the usual physical training, the Committee recommends that there should be mass physical training once a week for all students and demonstrations on 26th January and 15th August every year and on each of the College Days, some games or other **exercises** just to break the monotony. Syllabus is attached as an appendix.(A).

Monthly Medical Examination and progress report should be maintained by the Chief Medical Officer and copies to be sent to the Principals of Colleges and the guardians. Accommodation for this Organisation may be at a Central place like the Amphitheatre till some permanent arrangement is made.

Uniform for students - White Shirt, white cotton vests, white socks and white canvas shoes should be compulsory. Cup Boards may be provided for 250 non-residents students to keep their books and uniform so that they may join P.T. classes after the College classes.

To encourage the physical training of students and maintain better tone and discipline, the Committee recommends that the University may enjoin at least the younger members of the staff (preferably below the age of 40) to actively participate in the scheme just as staff members joining the N.C.C. Principals of Colleges may be requested to extend the services of the junior staff.

Students found medically fit and who have attended 75% of the P.T. classes and distinguished themselves each year, may be given a **Certificate**.

Sd/- D.N. Chakraverty

" U. Prasad

" M.V. Deonalkar

" S.C. Dasgupta

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APPENDIX - A.

SYLLABUS - PHYSICAL TRAINING.

- (1) P.T. with efficiency Tests.
- (2) Optional (1) P.T. Table I.

Warming up exercises - A T T E N T I O N

Exercise No. II.

- 1) Arms forward upward heels raised
- 2) Trunk forward downward hands touching
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 rythmically)

Exercise No. II:- A T T E N T I O N

- 1) arms on Chest band
- 2) Fling arms sideward and head backward press.
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 rythmically)

Exercise No. III A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Raise both arms forward upward place the left leg forward
- 2) Fling the arms sideward with left leg longing forward
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 alternately & rythmically)

Exercise No. IV A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astrice arms bending forward, upward on shoulders
- 2) Bend the trunk forward and swing arms between the legs
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position.

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(Contd. (Count 16 rythmically)

Exercise No. V.      A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astride hands on hips place.
- 2) Turn the trunk to the left hand the left knee at the right heel touching the ground.
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position.

(Count 16 alternately and rythmically)

Exercise No. VI.      A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astride arms sideways raise
- 2) Come to attention position
- 3) Jump astride and clap over the head.
- 4) Attention position.

(Count 16 rythmically)

RECREATIONAL GAMES

DISMISSAL.

P.T. - Table II

Warming up exercises

Exercise No. I      A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astride hands sideways raise
- 2) Twist the trunk to the left
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Come to attention position

(Count 16 alternately and rythmically)

Exercise No. II      A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astride hand on hips place
- 2) Touch the right toe with left hand
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 alternately and rythmically)

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- 1) Arms sideward raise and left leg to the left place.
- 2) Hands sideward left leg lunge.
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 alternately & rythmically)

Exercise No. IV

A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Jump astride hands on hips place
- 2) Bend the trunk forward
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position.

(Count 16 rythmically)

Exercise No. V.

A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Arms sideward, upward heels raise
- 2) Fingers touching the shoulder knees full bend
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 rythmically)

Exercise No. VI

A T T E N T I O N

- 1) Arms sideward, upward heels raise
- 2) Arms downwards, forward & upward raise
- 3) Return to first position
- 4) Attention position

(Count 16 rythmically)

RECREATIONAL GAMES

DISMISSAL.

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EFFICIENCY TESTS (BOYS)

Standard for each age group

S.No.	Events	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs.	20 yrs & onward
1.	100 meters run	15.0 sec.	14.5 sec.	14.0 sec.	13.5 sec
2.	800 meters run	3.0 min.	2.45 min.	2.30 min.	2.15 min.
3.	Long jump	12' 6"	13'	13' 6"	14'
4.	High Jump	3' 6"	3' 8"	3' 10"	4'
5.	Throwing the cricket ball	150'	160'	170'	180'
6.	Putting the shot	18'	19'	20'	21'
7.	Surya Namaskar.	20	25	30	35

(Any five out of seven)

(2) OPTIONAL

Any one of the following:-

I.

Gymnastics

(Any two of the following )

(i) Free-hand exercises. -

(a) Front roll, & Back roll

(b) Straight knee backward roll

(c) Cart wheel

(d) Hand spring

(e) Hand balancing

(ii) Long Horse

(a) Stride vault

(b) Hand spring

(c) Head spring

(d) Diving

(e) Scissor vault

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(iii) Parallel bar

- (a) Straight arms single and double marching
- (b) Breasting
- (c) Rising
- (d) Side rolling
- (e) Shoulder balancing

(iv) Horizontal Bar

- (a) Simple rising front and back
- (b) Swing
- (c) L from Front and back rising
- (d) Scissor rolling
- (e) Knee circling

OR

II. Bhartiya Vayayam:- (Any one of the following)

(i) Asans

- (a) Sarvanga Asan
- (b) Matsya Asan
- (c) Hal Asan
- (d) Bhujanga Asan
- (e) Salabha Asan
- (f) Dhanurasan
- (g) Ushtra Asan
- (h) Akaran Dhanurasan
- (i) Ardha Matsyendra Asan
- (j) Briksha Asan

(ii) Lathi

- (a) Sadi
- (b) Ulti
- (c) Do rukh
- (d) Age Phalang
- (e) Piche Phalang

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- (f) Dohri bel
- (g) Chowmukhi
- (h) Jang mar
- (i) Jan<sub>e</sub> mar Chowmukhi

(iii) Lexim

- (a) Char awaj
- (b) Ek jagaha
- (c) Adhi Lagar
- (d) Pavitra,
- (e) Do rukh
- (f) Chow rukh
- (g) Baithak chowrukh
- (h) Gaj Bel
- (i) Gol Chal
- (j) Gol Chal Baithakh

III. Games:- (Any one of the following)

- (i) Kabaddi
- (ii) Kho-kho
- (iii) Foot ball
- (iv) Volle, Ball
- (v) Basket Ball
- (vi) Cricket
- (vii) Hockey.

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OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 26th April, 1961 at 2 p.m. in the office of the Dean of Students to consider the question of imparting Physical Training to students.

A meeting of the Committee consisting of the following members appointed to consider the question of imparting P.T. instructions and to work out the details about its implementation, was held in the office of the Dean of Students at 2 P.M. on 26-4-1961.

- 1. Dr. D.N. Chakravarty (Present)
- 2. Shri S.C. Dasgupta (Present)
- 3. Dr. Umesh Prasad (Present)
- 4. Shri M.V. Deonalkar (Present)
- 5. Shri V.L. Power (Present)

According to the instruction of the authorities, the Committee has to suggest arrangements to be made for imparting P.T. to 5000 students (only for those who are not undergoing P.T. as a part of study in the syllabus for their examination.)

Four batches each of 50, may be under an Instructor. Each student has to put in 135 minutes of Physical Training, i.e. 3 times a week. This duration of 135 minutes may be divided into three periods each of 45 minutes. Each Instructor will have 12 periods of work per week. To work out the scheme -

...2.  
...1.

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(i). 25 Instructors besides those who are employed for teaching the syllabus of the P.U.C., B.A., Pt.I, B.Sc. Pt.I, B.Com. Pt.I, and Integrated courses in Agriculture and Pre-Professional courses in Medicine will be required. These Instructors are expected to have a Certificate or Diploma in Physical Education and should be in the Grade of Rs. 200-450.

(ii). To supervise these Instructors, two Superintendents should be appointed in the Lecturer's grade - Rs. 400-800. Each Supervisor should be at least a Graduate, recognised Coach with Diploma or Degree in Physical Education and experienced in organising P.T. classes.

(iii). For the group of one Superintendent and 12 Instructors, there should be 1 ~~literate~~ peon and 2 Peons.

(iv) One Clerk for the Organisation.

The finance needed for the Scheme works out as follows:-

2 Superintendents	...	400 x 2 x 12 = 9600
25 Instructors	...	200 x 25 x 12 = 60000
2 Literate Peons	---	60 x 2 x 12 = 1440
4 Peons	...	58 x 4 x 12 = 2784
1 Clerk	...	90 x 12 = 1080
		74904

The Committee feels that there should be a band to encourage P.T. So it recommends a lump sum for a Brass Band to be played

by the Students	...	10000
The appointment of one Band Master	- Rs. 150 x 12 =	1800
Two Instructors	... Rs. 100 x 2 x 12 =	2400

The working time should be in the morning for hostellers and afternoon for non-hostellers, when students should be free to attend these classes.



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In addition to the usual physical training, the Committee recommends that there should be mass Physical Training once a month for all students. The syllabus is attached as Appendix -1. (Already sent with the previous minutes on 24-4-61).

Periodical Medical Examination and Progress Report should be maintained by the Chief Medical Officer and Copies to be sent to the Principals of Colleges and the guardians. Accommodation for this Organisation may be at a central place like the Amphitheatre for City students and in the Play ground in front of Hostels for hostellers till some permanent arrangement is made.

Uniform for students:

White shirt, white cotton vests, white socks and white canvas shoes should be compulsory. Cup Boards may be provided for non-resident students to keep their books and uniform so that they may join P.T. classes after the college classes.

To encourage the physical training of students and maintain better tone and discipline, the Committee recommends that the University may enjoin at least the younger members of the staff (preferably below the age of 40) to actively participate in the scheme just as staff members joining the N.C.C. Principals of Colleges may be requested to extend the services of the Junior staff.

Students found medically fit and who have attended 75% of the P.T. classes and distinguished themselves each year may be given certificates.

Sd/- D.N. Chakravarty  
" V.L. Powar  
" U. Prasad  
" M.V. Deonalkar  
" S.C. Dasgupta.

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APPENDIX III to  
Item No, 10.

Executive Council Resolution No. 75  
Dated 11th July, 1961-

Considered the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 23rd and 26th April, 1961 to consider the question of imparting physical training to the students of the University.

Resolved that the schemes of imparting physical training to the students of the University be approved.

Resolved further that the question of providing funds for the following posts be referred to the Finance Committee:

1. Superintendent	One	Grade Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
2. Instructors	13	Grade Rs. 200-15-410-20-450
3. Lit. Peons	2	Grade Rs. 30-2-40-2½-60.
4. Peons	2	Grade Rs. 25-1-30-2-40.

Copy of extract of the Resolution of the Finance Committee dated 8-10-1961.

"Resolved that the Scheme be approved in principle and the matter be referred to the University Grants Commission".

Note:- The Executive Council while considering the report of the Committee have taken into consideration the views of the Vice-Chancellor as well as the following points put up by the office:-

1. To begin with, the scheme of compulsory Physical Training to be confined to Under-graduate students only for the present as is being done in regard to enrolment in N.C.C.
2. The number of students to be given P.T. will, therefore, be 4000 approximately (2000 day scholars + 2000 boarders).

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3. The Instructors to be given 18 periods of work a week.
4. Boarders to have P.T. twice a week in the morning and once in the afternoon. Day Scholars to have P.T. thrice a week in the afternoon only.

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WEEKLY WORK-LOAD OF THE Superintendent and Instructors

No. of students to be given Physical Training	4,000 (approximately)
Day scholars	2,000 ( - " - )
Boarders	2,000 ( - " - )
Number of periods in P.T. to be attended by the students, in addition to the compulsory N.C.C. Parades per week.	3 periods of 45 minutes (each in a week)
Number of students to be distributed in each batch.	50
Number of batches to be distributed among the total number of 4000 students	$4,000 \div 50 = 80$
Number of periods to be completed in a week	$80 \times 3 = 240$
Number of periods an Instructor is expected to take in a week	18 periods
Number of instructors required for taking 240 periods a week	$240 \div 18 = 13$ Instructors
The Superintendent will supervise the work and will be responsible for the management of the Training and will himself take not more than 12 periods of work in a week.	One Superintendent

The services of the literate perons (2) and Peons (2) will be essential for assisting the Instructors and for office work of the Superintendent.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-1962.

Item No. 11- To consider the question of construction of Gandhi Bhavans in the Aligarh Muslim University and Jammu and Kashmir University.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 15th April, 1958 (Item No.5 Supplementary) considered the proposal from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans in Indian Universities with a view to promote and facilitate the study of Gandhiji's ideas, ideals and his way of life and decided to assist the Universities upto the extent of Rupees 1.0 lakh in collaboration with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for constructing Gandhi Bhavans and selected following 9 universities for the purpose in the first phase of the programme :-

1. Delhi University
2. Panjab University
3. Allahabad University
4. Nagpur University
5. Rajasthan University
6. Mysore University
7. Karnatak University
8. Kerala University
9. Andhra University

The cost was to be shared equally by the Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi / i.e. Rs. 50,000/- each.

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A type design for the construction of Gandhi Bhavans was drawn up and the Universities were requested to adopt it with such modifications as may be necessary according to the local conditions but generally keeping in view the main aims for which these Bhavans were to be constructed.

The construction work in the first 5 universities has already been started. Plans in respect of serial Nos. 6 and 7 have been approved. The Plans for the Andhra and Kerala Universities are still awaited.

The Universities of Aligarh and Jammu and Kashmir have now requested through the <sup>Smarak Nidhi</sup> Gandhi / to consider the possibility of including their names for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans on the conditions approved by the Commission. The <sup>Smarak</sup> Gandhi / Nidhi has strongly supported their case. The University Grants Commission's liability for each Gandhi Bhavan is 1/2 a lakh and in the Third Plan distribution provision has been made for Gandhi Bhavans in a few more Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

\*Kaushik\*/25-1/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

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Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 1962.

Item No. 13 : To consider a reference from the Delhi University regarding transfer of teaching of B.Sc. (Group B) to colleges.

Prior to 1959 the teaching of B.Sc. (Pass) classes in all subjects (excepting Mathematics) was done by the Delhi University through its own appointed teachers except that Deshbandu College located at Kalkaji had been permitted to provide facilities for teaching B.Sc. Classes in all the subjects.

In 1959, owing to heavy rush of admissions, the University decided that the teaching of B.Sc. (Pass) classes with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics combination may be transferred to the Colleges and permitted Hindu College, St. Stephen's, Ramjas, Kirori Mal and Hansraj Colleges to provide facilities for teaching B.Sc. classes in these subjects. Later, the Commission agreed that Khalsa College may also be permitted to start B.Sc. (Pass) classes in these subjects and that the Sanatan Dharam and Dyal Singh Colleges may start the teaching of B.Sc. classes in these subjects when they shifted to their new buildings.

When the above decision was taken by the University it had been accepted that the question of transfer of B.Sc. (Pass) teaching Group 'B' (Chemistry, Botany and Zoology) might be considered at a later stage. The University have now taken up this question and the Executive Council have decided that the teaching of B.Sc. Group 'B' may also be transferred to the Colleges and that as a first step three Colleges be permitted to start these classes with effect from July, 1962 with an intake of 40 students to each College during the first few years. It has also been decided that two of these three colleges may be in the

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University campus and the third outside the University campus. Out of the two Colleges in the University campus, one may be the Miranda House.

A copy of the proposal received from the University is enclosed (Appendix I). If the Commission accepts the proposal of the Delhi University regarding the transfer of B.Sc. Group 'B' to the Colleges as proposed above in principle, the University will be requested to indicate the Colleges where such facilities would be provided and the actual requirement of each college in respect of laboratory buildings, equipments will be examined taking into consideration existing facilities already available and placed before the Commission for approval.

The matter is placed before the Commission.



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APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO. 13

Copy of letter No.C/40/Sc.B/61/17599 dated 12.12.61 from the Registrar, Delhi University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Sub: Transfer of B.Sc.(General) Group 'B' classes to colleges.

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Kindly refer to my D.O. letter No.C/40/Sc.B/61/2937 dated the 17th May, 1961 to Shri N.N. Iengar, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission on the subject meted above.

The Academic Council, at their meeting held on the 6th December, 1961 have considered the report of the Committee appointed to look into the question of the transfer of B.Sc. (General) Group 'B' classes (Botany- Zoology-Chemistry) to more colleges from the Academic year 1962-63. A copy of the report is enclosed herewith for ready reference.

The Council, while accepting the report in general, have decided that two colleges in the University campus and one college outside the University campus be permitted to start the Group 'B' classes with effect from July, 1962 and 40 students to each college be admitted for the first two or three years, in the first instance.

It was also observed by the Committee that out of the two colleges in the campus, Miranda House be approached to start Group 'B' from July, 1962. In case, it would be difficult for Miranda House to construct their Laboratories and equip them by July, 1962, the University Departments would arrange for the teaching of first year Group 'B' students registered through Miranda House for one year only and thereafter Miranda House can start regular teaching for this course.

Applications from colleges which are interested in starting Group 'B' are being invite for the purpose and the Miranda House is also being written to on the subject.

I shall be grateful if you kindly let us know if the University Grants Commission approve of the proposal to permit more colleges to start the B.Sc. ( General ) Group 'B' classes with effect from July, 1962.

An early reply is requested.

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ENCLOSURE TO APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO. 13

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

A.C.6.12.61  
Item No.25

Reconsidered report of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council vide its resolution No.33 dated 21.4.61 in the light of the Academic Council decision vide resolution No.152 dated 3.10.1961.

The Committee met again on Tuesday the 14th November, 1961 at 3 P.M. to reconsider its report in the light of the Academic Council resolution noted above. The following were present :

1. Dr.P.C.Biswas In the Chair
2. Dr.P.Maheshwari
3. Dr.B.R.Seshachar
4. Principal M.M.Begg  
Shri Har Gopal - - Assistant Registrar

The Committee considered the points contained in the Academic Council resolution dated 3.10.1961. The Dean pointed out that he had convened a meeting of the Science Courses Admission Committee for reviewing the minimum percentage of marks for admission to Group 'B' and other Science Courses in the University. He also pointed out the names of the Colleges who had applied for starting the B.Sc.(General) Group 'B' from July, 1962.

The Dean further informed the Committee that the Science Courses Admission Committee had suggested that the minimum eligibility for admission to B.Sc.(General) Group 'B' Course should remain as at present i.e. 40% in the aggregate whereas in the case of Group 'A' the Admission Committee had suggested to modify the minimum percentage of marks from 50% to 45% in the aggregate. The Committee after discussion reiterated its previous recommendations with the following further suggestions for the consideration of the Academic Council.

- 1) As the large number of students who join I Year B.Sc. (General) Group 'B' are girl students, the Committee strongly feel that Miranda House should be approached to start Group 'B' from July, 1962. The Heads of the Departments of Botany and Zoology observed that in case it would be difficult for Miranda House to construct their laboratories and equip them till July, 1962, the University Departments would arrange for the teaching of first year Group 'B' students registered through Miranda House for one year only and thereafter Miranda House can start regular teaching for this course.
- 2) In case Miranda House is not keen to start Group 'B' then two colleges in the Campus including one co-educational college should be permitted to start Group 'B' from July, 1962.
- 3) As regards selection of Colleges, the Committee recommends that as soon as the question of transfer of Group 'B' is decided by the Academic Council, the Science Colleges should be informed of this decision and such colleges who are interested in the campus as well as outside campus for starting Group 'B' should be inspected by an Inspection Committee of the Academic Council including Science Heads concerned and on the report of the Inspection Committee two colleges in the campus and one outside

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the campus should be permitted to start Group 'B' from July, 1962.

- 4) The Committee feels that the number of students as suggested in its earlier report i.e. 40 for each college including Deshbandhu College would meet the growing demand of students for admission to this course for two to three years. Other colleges who are interested to start Group 'B' may also be considered as and when there is further demand for admission to this course.
- 5) The Committee further suggests that geographical location, seniority of the college, proper equipment of the laboratories and staff with requisite qualifications should be the criteria for selection of colleges out of those who apply for starting Group 'B'.

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*Continue to the present  
1/1/62 to date*

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-62.

Item No. 14 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding recognition of the Kashi Vidyapeeth Vararasi to be deemed as a "University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

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The Ministry of Education appointed a Visiting Committee in 1961 under the Chairmanship of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, to confer or grant its own degrees in respect of Courses of Studies conducted by it and to make such other recommendations as may be relevant in the matter. The Visiting Committee submitted its detailed report to the Ministry of Education a copy of which is enclosed (Appendix I). In the light of the recommendations of the above Committee the Ministry of Education have suggested that the Kashi Vidyapith may also be given the same status as has been recommended by the University Grants Commission in the case of the Jamia Millia Islamia and Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. Copy of the letter received from the Ministry of Education is also enclosed (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the University Grants Commission for consideration.

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REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE  
ON THE KASHI VIDYAPITH, VARANASI.

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The Ministry of Education, Government of India appointed a Visiting Committee in 1961 to make recommendations on the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, within defined terms of reference. The Committee consisted of the following :-

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan	Chairman
Dr. Shri Ranjan	Member
Prof. Mukut Behari Lal, M.P.	Member
Shri Achyut Patwardhan	Member
Shrimati Muriel Wasi	Member- Secretary

2. The Visiting Committee's terms of reference were as follows :-

- (i) To examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, by an Act of Parliament, to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of studies conducted by it.
- (ii) To make such other recommendations as may be relevant to the above subject.
- (iii) To consider whether the Vidyapith qualifies under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act for recognition "as an Institution of higher education, other than a University," that "shall be deemed to be a University for the purpose of this Act."

3. The Committee met at the Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi, twice, once on 2nd August and again on 2nd 3rd September, 1961.

4. The Committee obtained and considered all relevant information on the Vidyapith. A note summarising its achievements, with copies of its Constitution, Prospectuses of its Courses of Study

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and the Vidyapith's reply to a questionnaire issued by the Education Ministry were placed at the disposal of members of the Committee by the authorities of the Vidyapith. They also furnished the Committee with schemes for the development of the institution.

5. To evaluate the Kashi Vidyapith and to assess its distinctive features, the Committee visited several classes in progress in history, Political Science and English Literature of the Shastri course and a post-graduate class of the Social Work Department. It also met members of staff of the entire Vidyapith and representative groups of students for discussion on syllabi, methods of teaching and discussion, field work and extra-curricular activities. The Committee took the opportunity to study the Research work done at the Vidyapith in a variety of Case Studies. It observed, through this investigation, that students of the Vidyapith came from within Uttar Pradesh and without e.g. Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, and also from Nepal. In the course of its work, the Committee had the benefit of a personal discussion with the Kulpoti (Chancellor) of the Vidyapith, Dr. Sampurnanand.

6. The Kashi Vidyapith was founded as an institution of national education in the midst of the struggle for freedom with a munificent donation from Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta, who to that end constituted the Shri Harprasad Shiksha Nidhi. (Harprasad Educational Trust). The Vidyapith was inaugurated on February 10th, 1921, by Mahatma Gandhi, who was

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the chief source of its inspiration and a life-member of its Governing Body. Other prominent leaders of the Country, such as Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Purushottam Das Tandon, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Shri Sri Prakash have been associated with the Vidyapith as members of its Governing Body.

Dr. Bhagwan Das, a scholar of repute, was its first Principal. He was assisted in his work by other eminent scholars such as Acharya Narendra Deva and Dr. Sampurnanand.

7. The objectives of the Vidyapith were to help the Indian people, through free national education, "in the evolution and growth of Indian culture and civilisation based on the re-adjustment of different communities in the proper reconciliation of different manners and customs prevailing in India; in propagating the spirit of universal brotherhood and service of humanity along with that of freedom and patriotism; and in the progress and development of ancient and modern cultures, arts, science, and industries."

8. These objectives have served as the Kashi Vidyapith's ideals. The cultivation of "the spirit of universal brotherhood and service of humanity along with that of freedom and patriotism" has been a distinctive feature of the education. The Vidyapith can claim to have done some pioneering work in imparting University education through the medium of Hindi." Teaching in the Vidyapith has

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been, by and large, community oriented as well as problem-oriented. The inspiration was originally political with the achievement of Independence as its objective, social reform and constructive work playing a subsidiary role. With the attainment of freedom the emphasis shifted to constructive social work. The Vidyapith has the distinctive achievement of consistently uniting academic studies at the higher level with field work. Its problems have been, and are chosen and studies with a view to combining the merits of research with those of practical field experience.

9. Before Independence, owing to the hostile attitude of the foreign Government, the Vidyapith's career was interrupted several times by its being closed down for long periods. All this handicapped its educational development, though it commended it to the people as an institution of national significance.

10. Between 1921 and 1947, the Vidyapith organised studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences and conferred the Shastri degree. During this period the number of students on its rolls ranged between 40 and 70. After the attainment of Independence, the Vidyapith opened the Social Work Department and organised a two-year post-graduate course in Applied Sociology leading to the M.A.S degree. There is a great demand for admission to the Social Work Department. As, however, this course is of a technical

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character and implies large financial resources, the number of students has to be restricted to 41 in each of the two classes. The number of students in the Humanities and Social Sciences has arisen to over 400.

11. Conditions for admission to Vidyapith courses are at par in standard with Indian Universities. Since 1921, the Vidyapith has prepared students for the Shastri degree in History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Hindi and General English. In July, 1960, teaching in Sanskrit, Psychology and English Literature was started. A department of Philosophy was opened in 1961. Post-graduate classes in Sociology and Economics have been started this year. It is proposed to introduce post-graduate facilities in other subjects in the near future.

12. The Constitution of the Vidyapith provides for (i) a Nirikshak Sabha (Governing Body) (ii) a Prabandha Samiti (Executive Council) and (iii) a Siksha Parishad (Academic Council). It has a Kulpati who is the Chancellor as well as Head of the Governing Body, and an Upkulpati (Vice-Chancellor). In general, this structure corresponds with the academic and administrative structure of Indian Universities. The present Chancellor is Dr. Sampurnanand; the Vice-Chancellor is Acharya Birbal Singh, M.P.

13. In the opinion of the Committee, the courses of studies, as well as methods of teaching at post-graduate level in the Social Work Department are good, and the Case Studies made to-date in connection with

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labour and other local problems give evidence of research of a substantial kind. Seminars are conducted at this level and the Departmental Library is evidently good. Staff in this Department is well-trained; some of them have been to the United States of America and have applied the experience obtained there with initiative and intelligence. The teaching is problems-oriented, and all possible care is taken to make the classes learner-centered, the teacher playing the role of helper and guide.

14. The Committee is impressed with the technique of education in, and the quality of work produced by the Social Work Department. It feels that there is considerable scope for extension of the Faculty of Social Work and that post-graduate courses in Applied Sociology are necessary to produce trained personnel for both rural reconstruction and industrial development. The Faculty is engaged in an important field of study and research which is not covered by the great majority of Universities in India. Greater attention may, however, be paid to training personnel in Rural Development and Social Education.

15. The Shastric course is a graduation course in the Arts. In the pre-Independence period, its studies had certain distinctive features, the most important of which were its social and educational ideals, the medium of instruction and the written assignment of a dissertation on a subject connected with the studies. Some dissertations were of a high order. Simple living continues to be a salient

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feature of under-graduate life, but in other respects, there is not at present much difference between the students of the Vidyapeeth and the under-graduates of Indian Universities. For one thing, Indian languages are being increasingly used as the medium of instruction at graduation level in the Arts in a number of Indian Universities. Next, Shastri students are no longer required to submit a dissertation for a degree. The former social and educational ideals of the Vidyapith continue to be a source of inspiration, but the studies at the under-graduate level need to be supplemented by tutorials and to be better integrated with the ideals of the Vidyapith and the requirements of modern India. These ideals had inspired the Vidyapith to play an important role in the struggle for freedom. They might, if creatively applied, to the same in the present struggle to build a new India. The traditions of the Vidyapith fit it well to become a training ground for the new, young and constructive leadership that the country so urgently need at the present moment. With its Social Work Department, it is eminently fitted to give a practical bias to academic studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences and these studies need to be given a rural orientation.

16. Most teachers of the Kashi Vidyapith have a first or second class Master's degree in their subject. Two hold American degrees. A few are at present doing research for a Ph.D. Degree. The Committee was impressed by the alertness of staff, its ability and initiative.

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17. The Vidyapith is appointing teachers with research experience in order to strengthen work at post-graduate level. Additional staff is necessary to make tutorials possible, both at under-graduate and post-graduate level. This implies adequate financial aid.

18. A few good books have been published by the Vidyapith. The shortage of good textbooks in Hindi at Shastri and M.As. level is pronounced, and the decision to encourage the publication of textbooks in Hindi in various subjects is a welcome part of the Vidyapith's educational programme.

19. The Vidyapith has a hostel for men students, and a hostel for women students is under construction. The latter are at present accommodated in a quarter originally intended for the Principal.

20. The Vidyapith has a library of about 53,000 books, most of which have been donated by Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Shri Sri Prakasa, Dr. Sampurnanand and Prof. C.M. Malwani. At present, the Library is without a trained Librarian and inadequate staff would partly account for the fact that a large number of books have not been catalogued. A Card index does exist for some books, but it is not complete. Nor is there a printed or cyclostyled catalogue for the use of members. In all higher educational institutions, next to the teaching staff, Library Services play a most important part. It is, therefore, essential that the 53,000 books that constitute this Library

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should be suitably accessioned, classified catalogued and placed within the reach of the Vidyapith's students. This objective cannot be achieved unless the Vidyapith has a trained Librarian and an adequate trained staff. In addition, a Library such as this must be kept up-to-date. Its effective administration, therefore, implies the regular addition of suitably chosen books which in turn implies financial assistance.

21. The Kashi Vidyapith, that played a noble part in the freedom struggle, deserves to be supported by free India and its Government in every possible way. The Central Government and some State Governments might gladly have done so, had not certain provisions of the Trust of the Vidyapith debarred the latter from receiving Government aid. Now that the Constitution of the Trust has been re-interpreted to permit it to accept Government aid, the Committee feels that deficiencies owing to lack of funds should be speedily remedied so that these deficiencies do not stand in the way of its recognition as an institution of national importance.

22. Degrees have been conferred by the Vidyapith since its inception. It has so far granted the Shastri degree to about 1,000 students and the M.A.S. degrees to more than 250 students. Before Independence, its degrees were not recognised by the Government or by Indian Universities. A few students, on their own, did go abroad even then and have returned to India, having gained distinction

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abroad in open competition with students of other nationalities. After Independence, the Shastri degree was recognised as equivalent to the B.A. degree for the purpose of recruitment to the public services by the Central Government, as well as by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. The Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Gorakpur, Lucknow and Nagpur as well as the Banaras Hindu University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences have also recognised the Shastri degree as equivalent to their B.A. degree and have accorded Shastri-holders admission to M.A. and LL.B. classes. Some of these students have acquitted themselves creditably at University examinations. Fifty per cent of the Vidyapith's examiners are appointed from among experienced teachers of other Universities and Colleges of India. External examiners are from the Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Santiniketan and the Jamia Millia. The standard of question papers and the course of studies is at par with that of most Indian Universities. The piecemeal recognition of the degrees of the Kashi Vidyapith is hindering its progress and development.

23. The Committee recommends that degrees which have been granted by the Vidyapith should be recognised by the Government of India with retrospective effect as follows :-

- (a) Shastri degree, equivalent to the B.A. degree
- (b) M.A.S. equivalent to the M.A. degree.

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The Committee further recommends that the Kashi Vidyapith be authorised to grant the following degrees in future :-

- (i) Shastri degree equivalent to the B.A.
- (ii) M.A. equivalent to the M.A.
- (iii) M.A.S. equivalent to the M.A.

The Committee also recommends that adequate financial assistance be granted to the Vidyapith so that it may grow to its full, distinctive stature.

24. Under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, the Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by a notification in the official Gazette, that any institution for higher education other than University, shall be deemed to be a University for purposes of this Act. On such a declaration being made, all the provisions of the U.G.C. Act shall apply to such an institution as if it were a University. Section 22 of this Act provides that the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised by a University established by law in India or an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 or an institution especially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees. It is thus clear that once an institution is declared a University under Section 3, it will have the right to grant degrees.

25. The Visiting Committee's recommendations in regard to the granting of degrees are three-fold :  
(i) that the Kashi Vidyapith should have the right to confer degrees (ii) that the degrees it has so far

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granted have retrospective effect and (iii) that the equivalence stated in para 23 above should be ensured. Though declaring the Vidyapith a University under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act would enable it to confer degrees with effect from the date of declaration, it would not enable it to confer degrees with retrospective effect, and may not ensure equivalence as in para 23 above.

26. There is the further consideration that such institutions as the Kashi Vidyapith have a national educational tradition of their own that might be affected by the need to conform to the specific requirements of a body such as the University Grants Commission. It is the view of the Committee that the tradition established by the Kashi Vidyapith over the 40 years of its existence should be maintained in order to facilitate its growth to its full, distinctive stature. The Committee recommends that necessary legislative and administrative steps be taken to recognise the Kashi Vidyapith as an all-India institution of higher learning, to empower it to confer degrees, to accord its degrees recognition and equivalence with retrospective effect as suggested in para 23 and to grant it financial assistance to enable it to grow to its full, distinctive stature.

27. In conclusion, the Committee desires to place on record its appreciation of the co-operation received by its members from the authorities of the Kashi Vidyapith, who have at all

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times provided them with full answers to questions asked and have responded to suggestions for improvement with admirable adaptability.

Sd/-  
( JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN )

\*Kaushik\*/18-1/62.

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Appendix II to Item No. 14.

Copy of the letter No.D.4305/61-U.2-1 dated the 4th January, 1962 from Shri Prem Kirpal, Education Secretary, Government of India, to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Some time back this Ministry had appointed a Visiting Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Jayaprakash Narayan to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of studies conducted by it and to make such other recommendations as may be relevant.

I enclose a copy of the report submitted by the Visiting Committee. The Minister of Education is of the opinion that the Kashi Vidyapith may also be given the same status as has been recommended by the University Grants Commission in the case of the Jamia Millia Islamia and the Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya.

I shall be grateful if you would kindly place the matter before the Commission at their next meeting and communicate their views to this Ministry as early as possible.

With kind regards and best wishes for the New Year.

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\*Kaushik\*/17-1/62.

JR

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-1962.

Item No:15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education to declare the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, to be deemed to be a "University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act-1956.

In July, 1960, the Ministry of Education forwarded for comments by the University Grants Commission a proposal to declare the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, as an Institution of National importance. The proposal of the Ministry of Education was not accepted in the light of the general views expressed on the subject by the University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 21st March, 1960 - Item I (Appendix I) and the Ministry of Education was informed accordingly. A copy of the reply sent is enclosed (Appendix II).

The Ministry of Education have now requested the Commission for comments on their proposal to declare the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, to be deemed to be a "University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C.-Act 1956. A copy of the letter received is enclosed (Appendix III).

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay has facilities for teaching only the Social Sciences and at present it is understood that it conducts a Diploma Course in Social Service Administration (Community Organisation and Development, Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration, Family and Child Welfare, Labour

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Welfare and Industrial Relations, Medical and Pyschiatric Social Work, Rural Welfare, Social Research and Tribal Welfare) and Certificate Courses in Applied Psychology, Social Research and Tribal Welfare. The Institute has a good campus, convenient buildings and modern equipment for undertaking its work.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Extract from the proceedings of the U.G.C. meeting held on 21-3-60.

Item 1 : To receive the minutes of the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 11th/12th February, 1960.

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The minutes of the 21st meeting held on the 11th/12th of February which had been circulated were confirmed with item No. 17 modified to read as follows :-

"The Commission desired to point out to the Government of India that the conditions under which an Institution might be treated as an Institution of National importance and empowered to grant degrees must be carefully considered and it was necessary to ensure that such recognition should be granted only to institutions of very high and well established reputation, doing work of a high standard in one or more important fields of study or research; or especially when the functions performed by such institutions are not being performed by any one of the existing universities. The Commission also desired to draw the attention of Government to the possibility that when non-university institutions are empowered to grant degrees, an area of higher education outside the purview of the U.G.C. might be created. This is a factor to which consideration should be given by Government before undertaking legislation to empower institutions other than Universities to confer degrees. /

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The Commission desired that the Government might apply these general principles to the Gurukul Kangri and to Jamia Millia and the Indian School of International Studies with reference to the question of empowering them to grant their own degrees. In the case of the Indian School of International Studies, the Commission also noted that a reference would be made to the Delhi University by the Government before any action is taken."

\*Kaushik\*/24-1/62.

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Appendix II to  
Item No. 15

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Copy of the letter No.F.33-19/60(CUP) dated the 14/16th September, 1960 from the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Sion, Trombay Road, Bombay-38 -  
Request for declaring it as an  
Institution of National Importance.

.....

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.8-24/60/SW-3, dated the 2nd July, 1960, on the above subject, and to say that the University Grants Commission is of the view that the conditions under which an institution might be treated as an institution of National importance and empowered to grant degrees must be carefully considered and it is necessary to ensure that such recognition should be granted only to institutions of very high and well established reputation, doing work of a high standard in one or more important fields of study or research; or especially when the functions performed by such institutions are not being performed by one of the existing Universities. The Commission also desires to draw the attention of the Government to the possibility that when non-university institutions are empowered to grant degrees, an area of higher education outside the purview of the University Grants Commission might be created. This is a factor to which consideration should be given by

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Government before undertaking legislation to empower institutions other than Universities to confer degrees. In the light of the above principles, while agreeing that the Tata School of Social Sciences is a good institution of its kind, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for declaring it as an institution of National importance.

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\*Kaushik\*/24-1/62.



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Appendix III to  
Item No. 15.

Copy of the Office Memorandum No.  
F.24-2/62-U.5 dated the 17th  
January, 1962, from (Shri N.N. Datta),  
Government of India, Ministry of  
Education to the University Grants  
Commission (Shri N.N. Iengar), New  
Delhi.

Subject: Declaring Tata Institute of Social  
Sciences at Bombay as an institution  
deemed to be a University under  
Section 3 of the University Grants  
Commission Act.

.....

The undersigned is directed to refer  
to the University Grants Commission letter No.  
F.33-19/60(CUP) dated 14th/16th September, 1960 on the  
subject mentioned above and to say that it is  
proposed to declare the Tata School of Social  
Sciences, Bombay as an institution worthy of being  
deemed to be a University under section 3 of the  
University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956).  
It may be stated in this connection that the  
Union Education Secretary had discussion with the  
Chairman, U.G.C. on this matter and they agreed  
that the Tata School of Social Sciences was an  
institution worthy of being deemed to be a University  
under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

2. It is requested that the comments of the  
University Grants Commission may kindly be furnished  
at an early date to enable this Ministry to take  
further necessary action in the matter.

Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

Item No 16: To consider the replies of the Universities on the suggestions of the Commission with regard to holding of Extension Lectures in the Universities on the Co-operative Movement.

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In 1959, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, informed that in the matter of Co-operative Policy they were of the view that non-official leadership should be encouraged in the formation and running of Co-operative Societies and that adequate training facilities should be provided for the purpose. They also considered that the Universities could play a useful part by holding extension lectures on the Co-operative movement.

The Ministry of Education desired to have the views of the Commission with regard to the possibility of the Universities holding extension lectures on Co-operative movement.

The then Chairman, University Grants Commission felt that in view of the importance of the subject a systematic approach to the problem is necessary, if some impact is to be made on the situation and that the Commission may evolve some positive scheme and suggest it to the Universities.

The above proposal of the Ministry of Education was considered by the Commission in their meeting held on 17/18-6-59 (Item No. 10) and the Commission desired that further consultation with persons and institutions concerned was desirable before a scheme was put up to the Universities. It was suggested that the Reserve Bank of India, the Society for Agricultural Economics, Bombay, Agricultural Colleges

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and Universities which have departments of Agricultural Economics or Chairs in Agronomy also be consulted in the matter. Nothing very helpful emerged from the Colleges and Universities.

The views of the Reserve Bank of India, and the Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay are enclosed. (Appendix I).

The suggestions received from the Reserve Bank of India and the Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay were again circulated to all the Universities for their comments on the feasibility of operating these suggestions.

So far replies from 37 Universities have been received. A comprehensive note prepared on the basis of replies received is enclosed (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for further consideration.

\*Sahani\* <sup>2</sup> /27-1-62/

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Appendix I to Item No. 16.

Copy of letter No. ACD.TRG. 8423/TS.173-59 dated the 7th December, 1959 from Central Committee for Co-operative Training, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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Subject: Co-operative Policy - Holding of extension lectures on Co-operative Movement at the Universities.

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Will you please refer to your letter No.F.33-79/59-(CUP) dated the 8th September, 1959 on the above subject? You have requested the Reserve Bank of India to suggest a scheme for Extension Lectures in Indian Universities, which will have relation to the essential needs and problems of the Co-operative Movement and the building up of non-official leadership in the co-operative sector. In this connection, certain suggestions are offered, which may serve as a basis for further examination.

2. Co-operation can be included in the curricula of various courses conducted at the colleges. In this direction the following suggestions are offered:

- (i) Co-operation should be given due importance in the study of Civics upto Intermediate level.
- (ii) At the Degree and post-graduate Degree in Arts, Co-operation can be suitably included in the syllabi of Economics and other social sciences. Co-operation could also be made into a separate paper where there are 3 or 4 papers in an Economics Group, say in Rural Economics.
- (iii) At the B. Com. Course, Co-operation could be included as a subject for specialised study in the voluntary groups such as Banking, Advanced Accounts, etc.
- (iv) In the Agricultural Colleges, Co-operation should be included as a compulsory subject in the curricula at various stages.

3. General Education lectures on Co-operation could be organised by Universities for students of the faculties like Engineering, Medical, Fine Arts etc. where Civics or Economics does not form a part of the curricula.

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4. Extension lectures on Co-operation could be organised for the public, especially when a separate Department of Co-operation is organised in the University.
5. Research might be conducted by the Universities on subjects relating to Co-operation.
6. The Universities might sponsor such co-operative organisations like co-operative stores for provisions and books, co-operative canteens and messes etc.
7. If separate Departments of Co-operation are contemplated in the Universities, they will have to work in close collaboration with the Co-operative Departments of State Governments and some important co-operative institutions. This will enable the University Departments of Co-operation to get the services of experienced officers from Co-operative Departments or institutions on their teaching staff. You will appreciate that Co-operation is essentially a subject of practical importance and to make the students understand the co-operative principles and procedures better, it will be necessary to have men of practical experience on the teaching staff and also to provide for practical training of the students in Co-operative Departments of Government and in other co-operative institutions.

\*Sahani\*.

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Copy of the letter No. 1364/M.R.S.P./F.118/59 dated the 17th December, 1959 from The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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Subject: Co-operative Policy - Holding of Extension Lectures on Co-operative Movement at the Universities - Proposals for the.

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I am extremely sorry I was unable to reply to your letter of the 8th September, 1959 earlier. Your idea seems to be that the Universities should organise extension lectures on co-operative movement. The idea seems to be good but would hardly serve the purpose unless the Universities maintain a special section in Agricultural Economics in their Department of Economics as is done in the Bombay University. Before the Universities make arrangement for these lectures, the lecturers must have a full knowledge of the implications or the importance of the co-operative movements. "Co-operation" cannot be studied in isolation. It is an important part of the study of Agricultural Economics and besides the theoretical study of the subject which is of great socio-economic importance, the teachers must have a full knowledge of the working of the subject in fields, in villages, etc. It is only when the University staff is fully equipped with this knowledge, that they can do justice to the subject. A few good field studies would give to the teachers a clear perception of the importance of the subject.

With my experience of the movement, I may definitely recommend to your organisation to see that all the Universities in India as also the Agricultural Colleges, maintain a well-organised section in Agricultural Economics. Agriculture is the most vital subject for our country, and we need to study carefully all its problems. In years to come, the importance of this subject is going to increase and we would need a deeper study of its most complicated problems. Co-operation would form a part of it. I would, therefore, suggest that the University Grants Commission should ask or encourage the Universities to organise special sections in Agricultural Economics and if necessary they provide a special lecturer in the Co-operative Movement. By this arrangement, several centres will be organised for the study of this most important subject in the country and for imparting training to a number of young men in all aspects of the subject. The "Co-operation" has a socio-economic basis and its fundamentals should be thoroughly grasped before a man can do field work or deliver lectures to an intelligent audience.

There is another suggestion in this connection. Most of the States maintain Co-operative Unions and they arrange teaching of the subject from the highest to the lowest

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levels. Usually, either Government servants of the Co-operative Department and other Institutions such as Banks are enlisted in the higher grade institutions while in the lower grades representatives of primary societies are admitted, who are mostly non-officials. In the latter category, only short-term lectures are given but in the former, the course lasts for more than six months. These higher grade institutions are the best agencies to arrange for these lectures to the non-official public. Usually they maintain, as in the Poona Co-operative College, a well qualified staff and they are in touch with the working and progress of the movement and they should be able to give extension lectures not only based on theories but on practical operations in the villages.

As for actual schemes for the Co-operative training, the Poona Co-operative College has a very comprehensive course and may be adopted by other Unions or the University Sections in Agricultural Economics.

On the whole, there is lack of fuller appreciation of the fundamentals guiding the Co-operative Movement. Many times Government pays more importance to the quantity than to the quality of the societies with the result that a majority of the societies are a drag on the movement and the men in charge of its direction are not often steady workers. This change in the attitude of the State Governments should come first. This is not the place to detail the drawbacks in the movement but these have to be removed before any start is made.

\*Sahani\*

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Appendix II to Item NO. 16.

Holding of extension lectures on the Co-operative Movement at the Universities - Proposals regarding: A brief summary of the opinions received from the various universities on the subject.

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In response to this office circular issued to the different universities on 15th June, 1960, calling for information regarding the existing facilities provided in the various universities for encouraging the study of 'Co-operation', replies have been received from 37 universities so far. A summary of the opinions received from these 37 universities is given below.

To start with, it might be mentioned that the main object of issuing this circular to the different universities was to ascertain, whether facilities already existed in some of the universities for encouraging the study on Co-operation and also to see how far the universities were willing to undertake further steps in this direction for creating a suitable atmosphere which will facilitate further studies and research on the subject. Before a classification of the universities, according to the opinions sent, is taken up, it would be useful to give a few general points. The most prominent among these would be the fact that the subject of Co-operation already forms an integral part of the syllabi prescribed in the various universities in M.A. Economics/M.Com./B.Com./B.Sc. Agriculture Courses. In quite a few others, diploma courses are already being

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provided in the subject of Co-operation and in general it may be mentioned that almost all the universities have indicated their specific willingness to undertake the necessary steps in this direction for encouraging the study on Co-operation. Purely technical universities, like Agricultural Research Institute Roorkee, Indian / have specifically stated that the subject of Co-operation is outside their scope at the moment in view of the fact that all the courses now being provided are technical in nature. Nevertheless, these institutions have also given assurance that encouragement would be given, as far as possible, to the subject of Co-operation by arranging popular lectures and so on.

Now a classification of the different universities might be taken up according to the replies received. The different categories for classification would be as under:-

Category (1).

Universities where in the subject of Co-operation already forms a part of the prescribed courses at the Bachelor's or Master's level in the Faculty of Arts/Commerce/Agriculture.

Category (2)

Universities which have been already providing a diploma course.

Category (3)

Universities which are willing to organize extension lectures on the subject of Co-operation and thereby encourage the study of the subject.

Category (4)

Universities which are willing to take some steps in the near future in pursuance of our recommendations.

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Category (5)

Universities which have replied that no action is proposed to be taken since the subject is outside their scope.

Category (6)

Universities having a separate department of 'Co-Operation'.

Category (1): Under this category the following

18 universities may be mentioned:- Bombay, Karnatak, Nagpur, Rajasthan, Agra, Panjab, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Kurukshetra, Annamalai, Utkal, Poona, Madras, Gauhati, Delhi, Saugar, Vikram and Sri Venkateswara. In all these universities the subject of Co-operation is already being taught mostly at the post-graduate level but in some at the under-graduate level as well. By and large, the subject is being taught as a part of B. Com./M.Com./M.Sc.(Agriculture) courses. In some universities the subject of Co-operation has been included in M.A. Economics course. In addition, it might be mentioned here that two universities of the above list namely, Lucknow and Utkal are also contemplating the introduction of 'a one year post-graduate diploma course' in Co-operation in the near future. Delhi University has stated that special lectures would be arranged on the subject. The University of Karnatak wants to establish a Chair in Co-operation, while the University of Bombay has stated that it is not in favour of introducing a diploma course in the subject.

Category (2): Under this category may be mentioned

two universities - Baroda and Kerala. In both these universities a post-graduate diploma Course in Co-operation is already there. In particular, in the University of Kerala, the subject of Co-operation also

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forms a part of the B.Sc. Agriculture syllabus.

Category (3): Under this category may be mentioned the following five universities - Mysore, Calcutta, Gujarat, Visva-Bharati and Jadavpur. While nothing specific has been mentioned in so far as the introduction of a diploma course is concerned, all these five universities have stated that extension lectures will be arranged on the subject for introducing the right type of atmosphere which will facilitate further study and discussion on the subject in general. It might also be added in this connection that the University of Calcutta has stated that it is willing to introduce a one year diploma course in Co-operation at an early date.

Category (4): The Universities of Osmania, Aligarh, Banaras Hindu University, Marathwada, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya-  
seeth and Jammu and Kashmir have proposals either to introduce a diploma course or to introduce Co-operation as a part of the Economics/Commerce course at the under-graduate or post-graduate level. The question of introducing a diploma course is under consideration of as many as four universities namely, Osmania, Aligarh, Calcutta and Banaras Hindu University. The subject of Co-operation also forms a part of the M.Com. course in Banaras Hindu University and B.Com. course in Marathwada University. The University of Jammu and Kashmir wants to introduce Co-operation as an elective subject at B.Com. level from the 1963 examinations.

Category (5): The Universities of Roorkee, S.N.D.T. Women's  
University Indian/ Agricultural Research Institute  
particular, S.N.D.T. Women's University has stated that since it has only faculty of Arts no action is proposed to be taken. Agricultural Research Institute Indian/ has mentioned that "Co-operation" will be given due

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attention in the course of "Agriculture Economics" as far as possible.

Category (6): Under this category, only the University of Andhra may be mentioned. It has specifically indicated that it has got a separate department of "Co-operation, Rural studies and Social Work". It has further requested for financial aid for purchase of certain equipments in connection with the arrangement of lectures on the subject of Co-operation. In this connection, it may be added that a few other universities like, Sri Venkateswara and Aligarh etc. have also sent specific proposals for introducing courses on Co-operation. These have also requested U.G.C. to render them financial aid for making arrangements for 'extension lectures' and so on.

Before concluding it may be mentioned that the University of Allahabad has requested U.G.C. to organize extension lectures on the subject of Co-operation with the help of economics departments in the country, and in this connection the University has also given some concrete proposals for implementation. The University of Poona, it might be stated, is already having the subject of Co-operation as part of its courses at the Bachelor's level as well as Master's level in the Faculty of Arts/Commerce and further it is also in collaboration with the Central Institute of Co-operation, Poona, encouraging the study of this subject in general.

\*Sahani\* / Jan. 62 /

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 62

Item 17: To consider a proposal received from the Embassy of United States of America, through the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the establishment of chairs in American Studies in Indian Universities under the P.L. 480 Scheme.

...

1. The Ministry of Education has forwarded a proposal from the Embassy of the United States of America (dated 27th September, 1961) for the establishment of chairs in American Studies at Indian Universities (copy enclosed - Annexure I). The method of implementing the establishment of a chair in American Studies in any Indian University will be through a contract with an American institution (generally a university) which is prepared to guide the development of the chair for a period of 2 to 3 years by sending a Professor for the purpose. The local expenses of the American Professor, including his salary, would be met from the P.L. 480 fund and any expenditure to be incurred by him in the United States of America in this connection will be met by the American institution.

It is also suggested that this development may be followed by a permanent arrangement in the particular Indian universities by the appointment of Indian teachers who have specialised in American Studies to continue the teaching and research initiated by the American Professor. The expenditure involved is expected to be met by either the State Department or by the American University participating in the scheme. Thereafter, assistance will have to be given by the U.G.C. towards the salary of the Indian teacher. If the teacher is to be a full-fledged Professor, the cost will be in the region of about Rs. 15,000/- per annum, if of the status of a Reader, about Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

2. At present it is proposed that 3 Professorships be created in American Studies with the help of American Univer-

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sities as indicated below:-

1. University of Bombay - University of Pennsylvania - American History and Institutions.
2. Jadavpur University - University of Michigan - American History and Institutions.
3. University of Osmania - University of Minnesota - American Literature.

3. The Ministry may be informed that in view of the offer of help under P.L.480 scheme for a period of 3 years and the desirability, on academic grounds, of ~~developing~~ teaching in American subjects, which represent a significant area of study in the modern world, the Commission generally welcomes the proposal and is willing to consider specific projects in this behalf from Indian universities. It may also be pointed out that as the term 'American Studies' is perhaps too general a title for teaching at the post-graduate level, the chairs to be established in the universities may be in particular fields or subjects pertaining to the history, literature or government of the United States of America.

4. As regards the question of establishment of a chair in American History and Institutions at the University of Bombay, a concrete proposal has been received from the Rector of the University as indicated in his letter dated 25th January, 1962 (copy enclosed - Annexure II). The university has stated that no financial commitment will be involved on the part of the University Grants Commission for 3 years, as a Professor from the University of Pennsylvania will be available during this period. After this period, the University expects assistance from the Commission for the appointment of a Reader in American History and Institutions.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item 17

Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 1962

No. 189

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India and has the honor to forward for the Ministry's information the enclosed summary of discussions and preparations which have been taking place both in the United States and in India with a view towards encouraging the establishment of Chairs in American Studies at Indian Universities.

The Embassy takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures:

Summary of discussions  
and preparations.

Embassy of the United States of America  
New Delhi, September 27, 1961.

1. Background:

The International educational exchange program of the United States Government has stimulated and broadened the interest of universities abroad in fields of learning which can be identified as "American Studies". American professors have responded to the requests of institutions abroad to conduct classes, offer lectures, and hold seminars in such studies as American literature, history, political science, economics, the arts, the humanities, and other related fields. Particularly instrumental in this development have been the exchanges under the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt Acts.

During the past five years, for example, fifteen American professors at Indian universities have given courses in American Literature while a similar number have lectured in American History and Government. With this substantial development over recent years already certain institutions are prepared to assume responsibility for the continuation of courses, provision of credit to students enrolling, inclusion of American studies as examination requirements, and even designation of local faculty persons to share or assist in the course instruction and lectures on a more permanent basis.

In 1959 with the passage of Public Law 480, Section 104(p), the United States Government was authorized to encourage this trend through the establishment of chairs and provide for the further development of American studies in universities in countries eligible and responsive to this program. The availability of foreign currencies for use in carrying out this authorization now makes it possible to continue the earlier efforts in three year instead of one year programs in this field for universities interested in offering these subjects as part of their regular academic program.



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II. Definition of "Chairs":

An academic chair may be considered to be a full-time professorship in the university held by a qualified scholar, in an appropriate subject matter field, as an established and continuing part of the university's teaching and research program. In most universities the courses taught by the incumbent are further identified as required or examination courses. Hence, the ultimate objective of this cooperative program is the establishment of the "chair" in American studies as a regular part of the university program, involving teaching, directing of research, and the preparation of scholars in the subject matter field.

The holder of a chair in the traditional sense has much freedom in his professional program - choice of course, hours, research, publications, etc. The professional status of a holder of a chair is an academic honor often of considerable prestige. Hence the choice of the occupant of a chair is of particular concern in the furtherance of the program of American studies in current and future programming.

Though the chair may and probably should be filled at the outset with an American scholar, the longer range objective is to train one or more nationals to assume the responsibility for carrying instruction forward. If it is felt advisable, a national could be prepared in the United States for the chair under cooperative P.L.480 and P.L.402 financing or possibly through private resources; while at the same time an American professor could be serving as "adviser" or "consultant" in the establishing of the chair. A qualified national who previously had graduate training in the United States could be eligible to hold the chair, supported by financial aid available through this program.

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### III. Operational Steps:

At present it is expected that the usual method of implementing each project will be through a contract with an American Institution which is prepared to guide the development of the chair over a two to three year period. The foreign currency funds will be made available to the American university, deposited in the participating foreign country, through arrangements made with the assistance or advice of the American Embassy, for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the grant in aid agreement to the American university.

Since the initial step in the development of the chair will usually involve the participation of an American scholar, the Department is utilizing the "inter-university" plan of developing the chairs, with the aim of providing continuity, and competent direction from the American side. The choice of the American institution to receive the grant in aid would be based, therefore, upon its established interest in the country and if possible the foreign university concerned. Through this method, encouragement would be given to stimulate areas of mutual interest; for example, the encouragement of continuing area studies relationships between the two institutions. The American university would send its specialists in a subject matter field in which it has a recognized competence. In the discretion of the American institution visits by scholars of the foreign institution would be encouraged in subjects of particular interest to professional associates of that university in the United States.

The agreement between the two institutions would be for the American university to furnish a visiting faculty member during successive academic years in a subject matter field germane to the chair of American studies as requested by the participating university. Thus, through cooperative development the objectives of teaching students and of training faculty would progress to the point where the program over a several year period would be increasingly self-sustaining. At such time as this stage is reached, it would still be possible, and probably desirable, for American scholars to make periodic visits to the participating

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institutions abroad in support of the programme of teaching and research being carried out by the holder of the chair.

#### IV. Financing:

The foreign currency funds available under T.L.480 have been committed for such projects over a minimum three year period.

It is the Department's hope that in the course of time the foreign universities concerned will be able to assume the complete financial support of the chairs to be established under the current program. Agreement to do so on the part of foreign universities is, however, not a pre-condition for the granting of funds by the Department to establish these chairs. The intention of the foreign institution is important at the outset of negotiations, and within its capabilities, it should be given reasonable flexibility in the development of the program. In general, the foreign institution should be encouraged to assume a larger and more responsible role after the first year or two of the project.

Since projects of this type must be conducted through the use of local currencies of the foreign country, the American university participating in the program must be prepared to assume U.S. dollar costs of administration, and of the continuing dollar obligations of its faculty taking part in the program. Local administrative expenses, transportation supplies, and the like can be met through the available local currencies.

Within the annual budget in local currencies, the basic elements of expense are envisioned as follows:

1. Stipend of visiting American scholar plus his local and international travel. Since the currencies are usable only in the foreign country, the stipend becomes primarily an amount to take care of maintenance expenses of his family. Liberality in this regard is necessary in order to attract the most competent American educators.
2. Transportation for at least one dependant member of the grantee's family, both local and international.
3. Provision of secretarial and interpreter services as necessary.

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4. Provision of Office supplies - this might even include equipment for duplicating lessons, readings, a syllabus, etc.
5. Within the limitations of the budget, funds for provision of books, subsequently to be donated to the foreign institution concerned.
6. Stipend for a scholar in the foreign country, as incumbent of the chair, or being prepared for the chair.

V. Present Status:

So far, in India no definite commitments have been made to any university regarding the establishment of chairs of American studies. In initial steps the possibilities inherent in such a program were explored in December, 1960/January, 1961, by a survey group of four professors from the University of Wisconsin. Subsequent to this group's discussions with the officials of the American Embassy, of the Ministry of Education and of the University Grants Commission, it visited about fifteen universities offering courses in American studies in order to determine interest and feasibility of developing the chair. The first consideration was the determination of likely sponsoring institutions developed through university consultation. Where interest was present the designation of suitable subject matter for the chair was discussed. The willingness of the university to accept responsibility for the continuity of the program, and its cooperation in providing publicity to the course, providing for the necessary enrollment of university students, ultimate inclusion of the course as an examination requirement, provision of suitable physical facilities, and related assistance were also assured. Similarly, discussions occurred of the University's willingness to encourage the training of its own faculty so that one or more American-trained specialists in American studies would ultimately assume the teaching responsibility for the continuation of the program.

As a result of these studies and discussions as well as further consultation in India with the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission and in the United States by the Department with qualified American universities the common view evolved that excellent opportunities exist for the estab-

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lishment of chairs by the following Indian universities in cooperation with the American institutions mentioned in the subjects indicated:

1. University of Bombay - University of Pennsylvania - American History and Institutions.
2. Jadavpur University - University of Michigan - American History and Institutions.
3. University of Osmania - University of Minnesota - American Literature.

These universities do not, of course, represent the only possibilities but, within the initial budget, appear to be the most likely and promising participants for the program at present. It is clearly at this point the intention of the Department to provide sufficient funds fully to implement each project. At each of the American institutions involved working committees of professors have been established and preparations are being made for entering into grant-in-aid agreements with the Department. Once these agreements are concluded it is expected that the American universities will work out mutually satisfactory arrangements with their Indian counter-parts having in view the establishment of these chairs by the beginning of the academic year 1962-63.

The United States Government hopes that once these chairs have been established and are operating successfully for some years the Indian universities concerned, with the cooperation and assistance of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, will make provisions for continuance of the chairs on a permanent basis. Preliminary informal approval of this permanent arrangement has been indicated both by the universities, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. Final details, however, can be worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis at some future date.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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ANNEXURE II TO ITEM 17

Meeting: Dated 7th Feb., 62

Copy of letter dated 25th January, 1962 from Shri G.D. Parikh, Rector, University of Bombay, Bombay to Dr. P.J. Philip, Development Officer, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Kindly refer to your letter No. F.41-28/56(H), dated 23rd/26th December, 1961, and my reply thereto dated 2nd January, 1962. We have been awaiting the advice of the Commission in this matter and I hope and trust you will kindly expedite the same.

The arrangement proposed under the scheme, I understand, is one of collaboration between the University of Bombay and the University of Pennsylvania. Under this arrangement, one or more professors are to come as visiting professors to Bombay. They would naturally be selected by the University of Pennsylvania in consultation with the University of Bombay. Their function would be to promote the study of American Political institutions and American history in the Bombay University. They would not only participate in the regular instructional arrangements in the Department of Politics but would also assist the Department to organize and develop library and research resources in the field. It is assumed that some assistance in this respect would come from the American end although no commitments of any kind are there or even a discussion of the matter.

We are at the same time anxious that some junior teachers from the Department or post-Ph.D. students get a training in this field by spending some time for graduate study in the U.S.A. Thus on their return, they could assist in instructional and other responsibilities in this particular section. In course of time, a post could be created at the reader's level so that some one may be put in charge of the programme. Such a person naturally will have to be selected on the basis of the usual stipulations regarding qualification and experience. It is thus that the plan would include (1) a visiting American professor for a period of three years at the Bombay University; (2) training for one or more junior teachers during the same period in the field of American political institutions and American history and (3) the building up of library and research material in the University for future work in the area; and by way of following up all this will come the institution of a readership in the Department of Politics in American political institutions at which stage will arise the question of financial commitments on the part of the University Grants Commission.

As I wrote to you in my previous letter, however, we have not drawn up any formal scheme in this respect. A question of this kind cannot be taken in hand by the University without the necessary clearance from the Govt. of India. As I understand it the proposal from the American end is for three Chairs to be located in three different universities, namely, Bombay, Osmania and Jadavpur. We therefore have not moved in the matter unless the necessary approval of the Commission is forthcoming.

I have been again approached by the Cultural Affairs Officer of the local U.S.I.S. to inform them where exactly the matter stands at present and I have naturally told him that we are awaiting the Commission's reply in one form or the other. I shall, therefore, be grateful if you will kindly expedite the decision of the Commission in this matter so that we may be in a position to proceed accordingly.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : February, 1962

Item No.18 :- To further consider the question of revision of salary scales of Library Staff in Universities and Colleges.

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At its meeting held on 11th October, 1960 (Annexure I) the University Grants Commission considered the question of revision of salary scales of Library staff in the Universities and colleges and decided that professionally qualified library staff may for purposes of salary, be treated as a academic staff. In partial modification of the recommendations of the Library Committee (recommendations of the Library Committee are given in Annexure II) the Commission decided that college librarians and junior professional staff in university libraries may be placed in the same scales of pay as lecturer in a college or university. The Commission prescribed the minimum qualifications for different categories of professional staff in libraries and agreed that senior staff in the University libraries may be placed on Reader's or Professor's scale, as may be necessary according to qualification and experience.

In the light of the recommendations of the Library Committee, the Commission at its meeting held on 9th February, 1961 further decided that first class or second class may be insisted on both for a basic degree and for the degree in library Science such as B.Lib. Science or M. Lib. Science in the case

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of professional staff in order to be put on the U.G.C. scales of pay. The minimum qualifications approved by the Commission for the library staff are now as follows :-

- |                              |     |  |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| 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 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) Five years experience as librarian or of working in a responsible professional capacity in library.                           |
| Professional Senior (Prof.). | ... | a) First or second class B.A./ B.Sc./B.Com. degree plus first or second class B.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. |
|                              |     | b) At least 10 years experience as Librarian or of working in a responsible capacity in a library.                               |
|                              |     | c) Recognised research experience or work on special projects.   |

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In regard to the general question of placing library staff on higher scales of pay (on condition that they possess adequate qualifications), a difficulty has arisen. A large majority of the existing staff in libraries do not possess the qualifications that the Commission has laid down and may not, therefore, receive benefit of the U.G.C. scheme. Moreover qualifications prescribed by the Commission are higher than those suggested by the Advisory Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education (Annexure III). The matter was, therefore, placed before the Commission (at its meeting held on 6th September, 1961) for consideration whether the qualifications prescribed by the Library Committee may be relaxed in the case of existing staff so that the benefit of revised scales may be made available to them. The Commission desired that a full statement of the existing situation of the library staff may be placed before the Commission to enable it to take a decision on this question.

Since the information available with the Commission as in respect of a limited number of university and college librarians, a circular was issued to 40 universities and 1345 colleges requesting them to furnish the following information regarding their library staff:-

1. Academic qualifications showing clearly the class obtained in various university examinations.
2. Professional qualifications indicating the class obtained in the B.Lib. Science/M.Lib. Science/Diploma or Certificate in Library Science.

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3. Present scale of pay and salary.
4. Number of years of professional experience.

A statement showing the replies received from 30 universities and 923 colleges regarding the academic and professional qualification of the library staff are attached as Annexure IV & V. Similar statements showing the existing scales of pay for different categories of library staff employed in university and college libraries are attached (Annexure IV & VII). As will be seen from these statements only 32% of the professional library staff and 5% of the college librarians possess the minimum qualifications recommended by the University Grants Commission.

Dr. Ranganathan in his letter (Annexure VIII) addressed to the Chairman has suggested that in the case of Library staff with long experience and other suitable merits the prescribed qualifications may be waived, but in the case of new appointments, the prescribed qualifications will have to be fulfilled to justify the benefit of higher scales.

Keeping in view the above facts, the Commission may decide about the extent to which the qualifications may be relaxed in respect of the existing library staff and the minimum qualifications that may be insisted on in the case of new entrants.

Another matter that the Commission has to consider pertains to the scales of pay to be given to the different categories of librarians. As the time when Commission considered the question of salary

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revision of librarians, the scales in force in the universities for academic staff as approved by the Commission were as under :-

Professors	...	Rs. 800-1250
Readers	...	Rs. 500-800
Lecturers	...	Rs. 250-500

Now the Commission has further revised the scales for university teachers and offered the following Central University scales of pay to State Universities :-

Professors	...	Rs. 1000-1500
Readers	...	Rs. 700-1100
Lecturers	...	Rs. 400-800

It is to be decided whether the benefit of these scales may be extended to the library staff also.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

\*Kaushik\*/30-1/62.

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University Grants Commission.

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ANNEXURE I.

Meeting,  
11th October, 1960.

Item 4 - To consider the question of revision of salary scales of Library staff in the universities and colleges.

The University Grants Commission has been giving assistance to Universities and colleges for upgrading the salary scales of their teachers from 1-7-54 and 1-4-57 respectively. The Commission has recently extended the benefit of the scheme to Physical Instructors as well as to Medical Officers who are treated as members of the academic staff.

2. A number of requests have been received from Universities and colleges for upgrading the pay scales of their library staff. This question has been examined by the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider problems relating to the proper administration and development of university and college libraries. The Committee has recommended that the pay scales of the library staff should be revised on the basis of their qualifications and the functions performed by them, as under :

S.No.	Designation	Professional status	Qualifications		Grade	scale of pay
			Minimum	Desirable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Librarian	Professional Senior.	M.Lib.Sc. II Class or M.A. or M.Sc. II Class & Dip. Lib.Sc. or B. Lib.Sc. I class M.A. or M.Sc. with Dip. and minimum 15 years experience in a research or a university library.	Doctorate in Library Science or any other subject.	1 (Professor's)	800-50 1250.
2.	Documentalist	Professional Senior.	-do-	-do-	2 (Reader's)	500-25- 800.
3.	Deputy or Assistant Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Reference Librarian.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Chief Classifier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Chief Cataloguer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Maintenance Librarian.	Professional Junior.	Dip. Lib. Sc. or B. Lib. Sc. I Class and B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com. II Class		3 (Lecturer's)	250-20-500.
8.	Assistant Classifier	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
9.	Assistant Cataloguer	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
10.	Accession Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
11.	Periodicals Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
12.	Circulation Librarian.	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
13.	Senior Library Assistant in any Section but the reference section.	Professional Assistant.	Dip.Lib.Sc. or B.Lib.Sc. and B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com.		4 (Assistant Lecturer's)	150-10-250.
14.	Junior Library Assistant in any Section but the reference Section.	Semi-Professional.	Cert.Lib.Sc. and good Higher Secondary Certificate.		5	80-5-150-10-220.

The library is vital to the academic life of a university or a college and the library staff should be considered as academic staff and the benefit of higher scales of pay commensurate with their function and qualifications, should be given to them. Such members of the Library staff as have a good general education and hold university degrees and also have library training (degree or diploma) may be considered as "professional" and equated to teaching staff as recommended by the

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Library Committee. It may not be necessary to lay down in great detail the qualifications to be possessed by such staff. It may be sufficient to say that senior professional staff should possess at least a good master's degree in arts or science plus a degree or diploma in Library Science; and the junior professional staff at least a good Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science plus a degree or diploma in Library Science. It may not be necessary for a University Library to have all the categories of professional staff mentioned in the Library Committee's Report. For the larger University libraries it may be sufficient to have, besides the Librarian two or three persons in grade 2 and three or four in grade 3 apart from necessary supporting staff in grade 4. College Librarians may ordinarily be in grade 3. The supporting staff may consist of two persons in grade 4 and other staff **in lower grades**. Other members of the staff, e.g., 'semi-professional' and ministerial staff may have to be excluded.

4. As the Second Five Year Plan is coming to a close, it is suggested that the scheme, if approved by the Commission, may be implemented from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan.

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ANNEXURE II.

A Statement showing the recommendations of the Library Committee regarding the structure of the library staff, their designation, their professional status, their qualifications, their classes and scales for the grades.

S.No.	Designation	Professional status.	Qualification		Grade	Scale of pay
			Minimum	Desirable		
1.	Librarian	Professional Senior.	M.Lib.Sc. II Class or M.A. or M.Sc. or II class & Dip.Lib.Sc. or B.Lib.Sc. I class	Doctorate in Library science or any other subject.	I (Professor's)	800/50 1250.
2.	Documentalist	-do-	-do-	-do-	2 (Reader's)	500/25/ 800.
3.	Deputy or Assistant Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Reference Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Chief Classifier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Chief Cataloguer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Maintenance Librarian	Professional Junior.	Dip.Lib.Sc.or B.Lib.Sc. I class and B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com II Class		3 (Lecturer's)	250/20/ 500.
8.	Assistant Classifier	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
9.	Assistant Cataloguer	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
10.	Accession Librarian.	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
11.	Periodicals Librarian	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
12.	Circulation Librarian.	-do-	-do-		-do-	-do-
13.	Senior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section.	Professional Assistant.	Dip.Lib.sc. or B.Lib.Sc. and B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com.		4 (Assistant lecturer's)	150/10/ 250.
14.	Junior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section.	Semi-Professional.	Cert.Lib.Sc. and good Higher Secondary Certificate.		5	80/5/150/ 10/220.

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Table showing the qualifications for the library posts recommended by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Education.

S.No.	Library Units/ Library posts.	Librarians qualifi- cations.	Equivalent in Educational service.
1.	A) City Library:		
	A library of a capacity of 1 to 3 lakhs of population (Designation: City Librarian)	Second Class graduate and a full year's course in Library Science and not less than 5 years' experience.	Junior Class II. (Education) Service.
	B) District Library :		
	A library which serves the district Headquarters town and is a Central Library for block and town libraries in the district (Designation: District Librarian)	-do-	-do-
	C) Deputy Librarian (Class A)		
	An Officer next in command to the State Central Librarian (Designation: within the library he may be known simply as Deputy Librarian)	M.A. and two years' training in Library Science and, not less than two years experience.	Junior Class II (Education) Service with a special allowance.
2.	State Central Library		
	(Designation: State Central Librarian)	As above with 10 years experience or original publication in librarianship.	Class I (Education) Service.
3.	Director of Libraries		
	An Officer in over all charge of the administration of libraries in a State, either through an independent Library Department or a sub-department within the Educational Department. (Designation: Director of Libraries)	As above	If he is head of an independent library department, he will be equated with other heads of departments. If not he should be Class I Officer of the rank of a Deputy D.P.I./Director of Education with a special allowance.

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A N N E X U R E VIII.

A copy of the letter dated 8th July, 1961 addressed to Dr. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, President, Madras Library Association.

1. The revised salary scales for the library staff are, no doubt, rightly coupled with the prescription of high academic and professional qualifications.
2. However, as explained in the Memorandum from the Secretary of this Association to the Secretary of the UGC (copy enclosed) it will take some years for the **proposed** scale inducing persons with M.A. or M.Sc. as basic qualification taking the professional course in Library Science. The scale prevailing till now had not attracted many with such high qualifications.
3. Some transitory arrangements is necessary in this case, as it has been so whenever there has been a step-up in qualifications in every other field.
4. Such a transitory arrangement will be to give the benefit of the revised scale to persons without M.A. or M.Sc. degree but with an approval record of efficient service for a prescribed number of years.
5. Moreover, till 1936 there was only a certificate course in Library Science. Again till 1948 there was only a Diploma course. Even after 1948, the M.Lib. Sc. course was given only in Delhi. And even then, as you know, it was suspended after I left the Delhi University in 1955. It has been revived only in 1959-60. These facts too call for some relaxation in the case of the few certificate holders still in service.
6. I request you to do what you can in the matter, so that the UGC's new scale may not be rendered virtually inoperative at present and in the immediate future.

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(Enclosure)

Library staff in Universities and Collèges.

Upgrading by the University Grants  
Commission.

At its meeting held on 6th July, 1961 the Council of the Madras Library Association considered the representations received in regard to the new scales of salaries decided upon by the University Grants Commission to the professional staff of the University and College libraries.

The Association has been endeavouring during the last 30 years to secure a useful library system in the country and also to get them manned by a well trained library staff with a status and salary scale commensurate with the great social and educational value of the service to be rendered by the profession to the community. In the past the Association could succeed only in particular libraries through individual appeals. For the first time now, this objective of the Association has been universally recognised by the generous action taken by the University Grants Commission. However, there is a possibility of the effect of the decisions of this Commission becoming inoperative for several years unless a realistic and a generous interpretation is put on these decisions. Therefore the Council of the Madras Library Association passed the following resolution:

1. While welcoming the decision of the University Grants Commission to up-grade the salary scale of the library staff in the universities and colleges under the Third Five Year Plan, and to place the Junior Professional staff in the university and college libraries on the same scales of pay as Lecturers and the Senior Professional staff on the same scales of pay as Readers and Professors according to their qualifications and experience; and

While appreciating the Commission's prescription of the academic and professional qualifications of the different grades of librarians to be equivalent to

those of Lecturers, Readers and Professors and thereby aiming at securing persons of suitable ability to man the university and college libraries so that these libraries may function as the heart of universities and colleges respectively; and

While agreeing that these high qualifications are essential for new entrants, the Council of the Madras Library Association would urge as a transitory measure, on the managements of the universities and colleges to give due weight to the experience and efficiency of work of the existing incumbents in the place of the higher general academic qualifications prescribed while implementing new scales; and

The Council also appeals to the University Grants Commission to waive the possession of the higher general academic qualifications and to approve the recommendations of the authorities of the universities and colleges made in individual cases on grounds of good quality of service and long experience, provided they have such professional qualifications as were available in the country at the time of their taking the course of training in library science.

2. In this connection, the Council of the Madras Library Association would like to invite the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that the well-intended decision of the University Grants Commission would become infructuous for a number of years, unless the recommendations embodied in the first resolution are given effect to, for the following reasons :

1. The very first Diploma Course in Library Science in this country was started only in 1936;

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2. The very first M.Lib.Sc. Course was started in India only in 1948 and it was suspended between the years 1955-1958. (India was the first to start M. Lib.Sc. in the Commonwelath and even now it is the only one) ;
5. Prior to 1936 there was only a certificate course in the country - and even that only in one university ;
3. Till 1952 the salary level of the library staff of colleges and universities was too low to attract post-graduates - M.A. and M.Sc. -- to the profession ;
5. In view of these circumstances the few librarians who entered the profession in those years and have now become seniors will be denied, for no fault of theirs, the benefit of the decision of the University Grants Commission, in spite of their long expeirnece and loyal sêrvice.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dt: 7th February 1962.

- Item 19 - To consider requests of the Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona for strengthening the staff in their Departments of Linguistics, by the addition of two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetic or Linguistic Geography.
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The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 29th and 30th June, 1960 (Item 37) generally accepted the recommendations of the Blue-print Committee (appointed by the Linguistic Society of India in consultation with U.G.C.) on the development of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities and among other things agreed to the strengthening of the staff in the departments of Linguistics in the Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Calcutta and Poona by adding two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics or Linguistic Geography.

2. The Linguistics Committee appointed by the Commission to advise on the problems relating to the development of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities, at its meeting held on 11-11-60, also welcomed the above proposal, ~~of the Commission.~~

3. The Universities have sent their requirements in this regard as under:-

Name of the University <u>1</u>	Existing staff <u>2</u>	Nature of the Staff further required <u>3</u>
Designation	Field of Specialization	
Agra.	Professor	(i) One Assistant Professor with specialization in General Phonetics.
	Two Asstt. Professors.	(ii) One Asstt. Professor with specialization in Experimental Phonetics and Laboratory Techniques

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<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	Assistant Professor	Historical Linguistics & Comparative Methods.
		(iii) One Asstt. Professor with specialization in Linguistic Geography.
		(iv) One Asstt. Professor with specialization in Language Teaching Methods.
<u>Annamalai</u>	Professor	Modern Linguistics - Comparative and Dravidian.
		(i) One Reader in Linguistic Geography.
	Reader	Modern Linguistics and Dravidian.
		(ii) One Lecturer in Phonetics.
	Reader	Acoustic Phonetics.
		(iii) Two Lecturers in Descriptive Linguistics.
	Lecturer	Anthropological Linguistics.
	Lecturer	Historical Telugu and comparative Dravidian.
	Lecturer	Historical Kannada and Comparative Dravidian.
	Lecturer	Historical Malayalam and Comparative Dravidian.
	Lecturer - cum-Research Assistant.	Historical Tamil and Comparative Dravidian.
	Research Assistant.	Inscriptions.
<u>Calcutta</u>	Professor	Not given.
		(i) Lecturer or Reader in Phonetics and Phonemics.
	Lecturer	General Linguistics.
		(ii) Lecturer or Reader in Descriptive Linguistics and Dialect Geography.
	Lecturer	Indian Philology
	Reader	Vacant
		(iii) Lecturer or Reader in Germanic and Classical Linguistics.
		(iv) Lecturer in Austro-Dravidian Philology.
<u>Poona</u>	Professor	Indo-European Philology.
		(i) Two Readers in Modern Descriptive Linguistics.
		(ii) Two Readers in Linguistic Geography.

p.t.o.

Professor	General Linguistics.
Professor	Sanskrit (Especially Vedic)
Reader	Indo-Aryan Linguistics.
Reader	Austro-Asiatic Linguistics.
Reader	Dravidian Philology
Reader	Sanskrit Linguistics.
Reader	General Linguistics.
Lecturer	Applied Linguistics
Lecturer	Anthropological Linguistics.
Lecturer	Indo-Aryan Linguistics.
Lecturer	Dravidian Linguistics.

4. In view of the resolution of the Commission mentioned above and the recommendation of the Linguistics Committee, the proposals of the four Universities to develop the department of Linguistics with the appointment of the following staff may be approved:-

	(a) Modern Descriptive Linguistics	(b) Phonetics or Linguistic Geography.
Agra	Asstt. Professor - 2	Asstt. Professor - 2
Annamalai	Lecturers - 2	Lecturers - 2
Calcutta	Lecturers - 2	Lecturers - 2
Poona	Lecturers - 2	Lecturers - 2

5. The expenditure of the above proposals in the four Universities is estimated to be Rs. 3,20,000/- (R) for the remaining period of the 3rd Five Year Plan. As these proposals relate to the development of the existing departments of all ~~the~~ <sup>these</sup> Universities, the expenditure is to be met by the Commission on a non-sharing basis. It may be necessary to treat the above expenditure as a charge on the total assistance that could be given to the universities concerned under the 3rd Five Year Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:

Dated 7th February 1962

Item 20 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for starting (i) Part-time courses in Business Management and (ii) Part-time or full-time courses on slab system for Industrial Management at Motilal Nehru Institute of Business Research and Administration - Allahabad University.

The All India Council for Technical Education at their meeting held on 7th July 1961 approved the proposal from the Allahabad University for the establishment of Motilal Nehru Institute of Business Research and Administration and agreed that the Allahabad University be recognised as a Centre for starting (a) part-time courses in Business Management and (b) part-time or full-time courses on the slab system for Industrial Management with an intake of 30 students to each of the two courses. The estimated cost recommended by the A.I.C.T.E. for starting the two courses is as under :-

<u>Building</u> (18,000 sq.ft. plinth @ Rs.13/- per sq.ft.)	Rs.2,34,000/-
<u>Equipment, Library and Furniture</u>	Rs.1,08,500/-
	-----
	Total N.R.Rs.3,42,500/- ...
	-----
<u>Recurring</u> .....	Rs.1,50,000/- p.a.

The Council desires that the scheme be approved subject to the following conditions :-

- (a) To facilitate migration of candidates from one institution to another, the syllabus prescribed by the All-India Board of Management Studies, should be adhered to, with only minor variations, wherever necessary.
- (b) Persons admitted to the course should have a minimum of two years' industrial/commercial experience. There should be no relaxation of this rule for full time or part-time students and it would be the responsibility of the institution to ensure that this condition is strictly observed.



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- (c) The institution should draw up a programme for the appointment of full-time staff. A list of persons who have agreed to serve as teachers on a part-time basis should also be prepared. Admissions to the courses should be made only after satisfactory arrangements have been made for the appointment of full-time and part-time staff and this should be in accordance with the pattern approved by the Courses Committee of the Board.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. In case the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. are acceptable, sanction may be accorded to the following grants (being Commission's 50 per cent share of the approved expenditure) to the Allahabad University :-

Non-recurring :

(i) Building Rs.1,17,000/-

(ii) Equipment, Library & Furniture Rs. 54,250/-

Total N.R. Rs.1,71,250/-

Recurring ----- Rs. 75,000/- p.a. for a period of five years.

If the grants are sanctioned, payments will be made as and when necessary.

(569)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated: 7th February 1962

Item 21 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding development of a High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla, Utkal University.

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The all-India Board of Technical Studies in Engineering at its meeting held on 17th July 1958 recommended that all institutions conducting first degree courses in Electrical Engineering should be provided with some minimum equipment for High Voltage work. These recommendations as conveyed by the A.I.C.T.E. were accepted by the Commission at their meeting held on 9/10th September 1960 when certain non-recurring grants were sanctioned for this purpose to Universities suggested by the Council. No grants however, were sanctioned to Utkal University as no specific recommendations for this university were made by the A.I.C.T.E. in this regard. Later, when this omission was brought to their notice, the Council recommended the following expenditure for establishment of a High Voltage Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Burla, Utkal University :-

(i) Building(1,000 sq.ft.)	Rs.20,000/- (approx.)
(ii) Equipment	Rs.57,000/-
	Rs.77,000/-

If the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the following grants (being 50% of the recommended expenditure) for the Utkal University :-

(i) Building	-	Rs.10,000/-
(ii) Equipment	-	Rs.28,500/-
Total		Rs.38,500/-

If the grants are sanctioned, payments will be made as and when necessary.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dt: 7th February 1962

Item No.22: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Universities during the Third Plan period.

The proposals of the following Universities for the development of the Humanities and Social Sciences Departments, Science Departments and for general schemes for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan Period were assessed by Visiting Committees appointed for this purpose. The dates of the visit by the Committees and the reports of the Visiting Committees appended are as under:-

<u>University</u>	<u>Dates of visit by the Visiting Committee</u>	<u>Reports of the Committee placed as Appendix</u>
1. Allahabad	9-10 January, 1962	22-(1) - A.
2. Andhra	1-2 December, 1961	22-(2) - B.
3. Gorakhpur	20-21 December, 1961	22-(3) - C.
4. Karnatak	27-28 November, 1961	22-(4) - D.
5. Lucknow	18-19 December, 1961	22-(5) - E.
6. Mysore	11-12 January, 1962	22-(6) - F.
7. Poona	29-30 November, 1961	22-(7) - G.
8. Saugar	11-12 January, 1962	22-(8) - H.
9. Utkal	3-4 December, 1961	22-(9) - K.

The Reports of the Visiting Committee for each university along with a summary of the financial implications of the recommendations are attached.

A tabulated synopsis giving the financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committees along with the details pertaining to the grants sanctioned during the 2nd. Plan period, amount of spill-over from the 2nd Plan schemes to be paid during the Third Five Year Plan period, grants already sanctioned during the 3rd Plan period for meeting the basic

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needs of the Sciences and Humanities Departments, is attached as Appendix I.

In addition to the 9 Visiting Committees listed above, the development schemes of the Science departments of Panjab University were assessed by a separate Visiting Committee during April, 1961. The report of this Committee was placed before the Commission at its earlier meetings held in June, October, November, and December, 1961 and a revised note is now placed before the Commission as Item No.24. The financial recommendations of this report are also included in the tabulated statement at Appendix I.

Similarly the needs of Saugar University for development of the department of Applied Geology were assessed separately by a Committee on 9th & 10th October, 1961 and the report of that Committee was placed before the Commission at the last meeting held in December, 1961. But the consideration of the same was postponed and the report is now placed as Item No.23. The financial implications of the recommendations are also summarised in the tabulated statement in Appendix I.

The tabulated statement gives a complete account of the total grants to be paid by the University Grants Commission as its share during the Third Five Year Plan period for development of the University departments and general schemes of the Universities listed above.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration and sanction of necessary grants for the duration of Third, Five Year Plan period.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix I to Item No. 22.

Meeting:

Date: 7th February, 1962.

Development Schemes of the Universities for the Third Five Year Plan Period.

Financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committees.

Sl. No.	University.	Purpose	Total grants approved during the Second Five Year Plan period (U.G.C. share).	Grants to be paid as spill-over of Second Plan Schemes (U.G.C. share).	Grants already approved during the Third Five Year Plan for meeting basic needs (U.G.C. share).				Additional grants recommended by the Visiting Committee for the Third Five Year Plan (U.G.C. share).			Total amount to be paid during the Third Five Year Plan period (5 plus 6 plus 7) (U.G.C.'s share).	
					Bldg.	Furniture & Equip.	Books.	Staff.	Bldg.	Furniture & Equip.	Books		Staff.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.				7.			8.	
1.	Allahabad	a) Science Deptts.	13.06	3.05 lakhs	-	6.20	1.60	-	3.55	4.40	1.50	3.53	23.88
		b) Humanities Deptts.	21.55	18.28 "	-	-	1.40	-	0.46	0.30	1.60	2.75	24.79
		c) General Schemes	16.75	16.75 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.75
		d) Total (a - b - c)	51.36	38.08	-	6.20	3.00	-	4.01	4.70	3.10	6.33	65.42
2.	Andhra	a) Science Deptts.	28.98	14.63	-	6.85	1.00	-	0.37	6.28	-	3.08	32.21
		b) Humanities	15.76	7.35	-	-	1.00	-	0.66	0.12	0.70	3.49	13.32
		c) General Schemes.	15.05	8.45	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	10.95
		d) Total (a - b - c)	59.79	30.43	-	6.85	2.00	-	3.53	6.40	0.70	6.57	56.48
3.	Gorakhpur	a) Science Deptts.	17.21	12.45	-	4.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	17.95
		b) Humanities Deptts.	15.42	14.90	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.90
		c) General Schemes.	11.63	11.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.63
		d) Total (a - b - c)	45.26	38.98	-	4.50	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	45.48
4.	Karnatak	a) Science Deptts.	17.92	2.11	-	6.85	1.00	-	14.60	4.50	1.00	6.85	36.91
		b) Humanities Deptts.	16.81	1.89	-	-	1.00	-	-	0.17	0.15	7.30	10.51
		c) General Schemes.	10.39	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.73
		d) Total (a - b - c)	45.12	9.73	-	6.85	2.00	-	14.60	4.67	1.15	14.15	53.15
5.	Lucknow	a) Science Deptts.	12.85	4.41	-	7.25	1.50	-	5.79	0.73	0.80	2.85	23.34
		b) Humanities Deptts.	14.37	5.30	-	-	1.55	-	-	0.85	1.02	5.25	14.08
		c) General Schemes.	7.75	7.22	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	9.72
		d) Total (a - b - c)	34.97	16.93	-	7.25	3.05	-	8.29	1.58	1.82	8.12	47.14

(Contd...2.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.						
6.	Mysore	a) Science Deptts.	20.01	17.68	-	5.10	1.00	-	1.25	3.50	1.35	4.32	34.20
		b) Humanities Deptts.	17.16	13.35	1.12	0.10	1.25	2.45	-	0.30	0.70	2.80	22.07
		c) General Schemes	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	3.37	-	-	-	12.37
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>39.17</u>	<u>35.03</u>	<u>1.12</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>9.62</u>	<u>3.80</u>	<u>2.05</u>	<u>7.12</u>	<u>68.64</u>
7.	Punjab	a)(i) Science Deptts.	56.92	12.70	-	7.00	1.00	-	-	6.50	1.00	12.00	40.20
		(ii) 2nd Phase of construction of Sc. Lab. Buildings.	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
		b) Humanities Deptts.	31.98	27.90	3.40	1.08	3.40	2.00	4.50	0.50	1.25	3.24	47.27 *
		c) General Schemes.	32.63	12.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.38
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>121.53</u>	<u>62.98</u>	<u>3.40</u>	<u>8.08</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>4.50</u>	<u>7.00</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>15.24</u>	<u>109.85</u>
8.	Poona	a) Science Deptts.	27.74	4.30	-	6.35	1.00	-	0.20	2.80	-	1.84	16.49
		b) Humanities Deptts.	23.36	12.10	-	-	1.19	-	-	-	0.80	5.83	19.92
		c) General Schemes.	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>54.30</u>	<u>19.60</u>	-	<u>6.35</u>	<u>2.19</u>	-	<u>0.20</u>	<u>2.80</u>	<u>0.80</u>	<u>7.67</u>	<u>39.61</u>
9.	Saugar.	a)(i) Science Deptts.	11.55	6.70	-	6.85	1.00	-	5.00	2.47	1.05	1.64	24.71
		(ii) Applied Biology Deptt. (Item No. 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	1.79	0.10	1.05	5.24
		b) Humanities Deptts.	15.28	8.70	-	-	1.00	-	0.20	0.41	1.00	3.54	14.85
		c) General Schemes.	20.15	15.60	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	16.60
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>50.98</u>	<u>31.00</u>	-	<u>6.85</u>	<u>2.00</u>	-	<u>8.50</u>	<u>4.67</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>6.23</u>	<u>61.40</u>
10.	Utkal.	a) Science Deptts.	6.35	3.12	-	2.40	1.00	-	5.50	2.25	0.70	2.15	17.13
		b) Humanities Deptts.	17.70	1.64	-	-	1.00	-	1.93	-	0.40	3.44	8.41
		c) General Schemes.	18.83	18.83	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	21.83
		d) Total (a - b - c)	<u>42.88</u>	<u>23.59</u>	-	<u>2.40</u>	<u>2.00</u>	-	<u>10.43</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>5.59</u>	<u>47.37</u>
		GRAND TOTAL:-	577.38	306.35	4.52	60.53	24.99	4.45	63.68	37.87	15.12	77.03	594.54

(\*Punjab University: The development schemes of Humanities Departments were approved at a total cost (U.G.C. share) of Rs. 19.37 lakhs at its meetings held in July and October, 1961. The scheme for starting Department of Education has been recommended by the Visiting Committee and is likely to cost about 10 lakhs. It is still under consideration).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated: 7th Feb., 1962.

Item 22 (i) To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Allahabad University during the Third Five Year Plan Period.

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A Visiting Committee consisting of the following members visited the Allahabad University on 9th and 10th January, 1962:

- 1. Prof. N.R. Tawde .... Karnatak University.
- 2. Prof. R. Mahrotra .... Gorakhpur University.
- 3. Prof. R.L. Singh .... Banaras Hindu University.
- 4. Prof. A. Majeed .... Aligarh Muslim University.
- 5. Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao .... Andhra University.
- 6. Prof. A.A. Suroor .... Aligarh Muslim University.
- 7. Dr. P.J. Philip .... University Grants Commission.
- 8. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan .... University Grants Commission.

The report of the Committee is attached as

Annexure I.

The University has a total spill-over of schemes estimated at nearly Rs. 38 lakhs from the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

The break-up of this spill-over is as follows:-

a) Development Schemes of Humanities Departments	... Rs. 26.15 lakhs
b) Development Schemes of Science Departments.	... Rs. 3.05 lakhs
c) General Schemes such as Students Hostels, Staff quarters etc.	... Rs. 8.85 lakhs
Total:-	<u>Rs. 38.05 lakhs</u>

(Contd.,...2.)

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This spill-over is to be taken into account while sanctioning grants for Development Schemes to the University during the Third Five Year Plan period. In addition to this the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.20 lakhs for purchase of equipment and Rs. 3 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals to meet the general needs of the Science and Humanities Departments during the Third Five Year Plan Period.

The recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

- 1) The University has not made much progress with the implementation of the schemes sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan period, particularly with regard to construction of buildings. The University should take necessary action in this direction to expedite construction of buildings sanctioned during the Second Plan.
- 2) The number of students admitted to most of the Post-graduate Courses in Arts subjects and in the Department of Geography amongst Science Departments is generally on the high side and affects maintenance of proper standards. The University should make serious attempts to bring about a phased reduction in numbers by limiting admissions to various courses. The admissions in the case of Science Departments should not go beyond the numbers prevailing at present.

(Contd...3.)



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3) The financial implications of the recommendations for Development Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan period are summarised below:

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Equipment.</u>	<u>Library Books.</u>	<u>Staff.</u>
1. Physics.	1.60	2.00	0.30	1 P 2 R
2. Applied Physics.		1.50	0.30	1 R + 1 L
3. Chemistry	1.40	1.45	0.30	1 P 1 R + 1 L
4. Botany.	0.51	0.75	0.10	1 R + 1 L + 1 Photo Artist.
5. Zoology	-	0.75	0.15	1 R + 2 L
6. Mathematics	0.51	-	0.15	1 R + 2 L
7. Geography.	1.30	0.15	0.20	1 R + 3 L + 1 Survey Assistant.
(lakhs)	5.32	6.60	1.5	2 P + 8 R + 10 L + 2 others
Total approved.	13.42		9.45	3.97
	7.16		3.58	3.58
	20.58		13.03	7.55

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HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS

	Bldg.	Equipment.	Library Books.	Staff
	1.	2.	3.	4
1.English		4000	25000	1 R
2.Economics		10000	20000	2 R
3.Psychology	70000	10000	20000	1 R, 2 L
4.Law	-	-	25000	1 R, 2 L 1 Lib. Asstt.
5.Arabic, Persian & Urdu.	-	-	-	1 L + 1 R. Asstt.
6.Sanskrit	-	-	10000	-
7.History	-	-	15000	2 L
8.Ancient Indian History and Archaeology.	-	-	-	1 P
9.Political Science.	-	-	15000	1 R.A.
10.Commerce	-	20000	15000	1 L
11.Education	-	-	15000	1 P
-----				
	70,000	44,000	1,60,000	2 P + 5 R + 8 L + 3 others
-----				
	Total	U.G.C. Share		University/State Government.
-----				
Total No.R.	2.74	2.36		0.38
R.	5.50	2.75		2.75
-----				
	8.24	5.11		3.13
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Total for the 3rd Five Year Plan Period: (as U.G.C.' share)

Purpose.	Spill-over from II Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for Basic needs during III Plan.	Additional amounts recommended by Visiting Committee as U.G.C. share.	Total U.G.C.'s share for III Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. a) Science Department s.	3.05	7.80	13.03	23.88
b) Humanities Department.	26.15	1.40	5.11	32.66
c) General Schemes.	8.85	-	-	8.85
Total (in lakhs of Rs.).	38.05	9.20	18.14	65.39

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted sanction may please be accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 11.81 lakhs as Non-recurring expenditure (Rs. 9.45 lakhs for Science Department and Rs. 2.36 lakhs for Humanities Departments) and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.33 lakhs (Rs. 3.58 lakhs for Science Departments and Rs. 2.75 lakhs for Humanities Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period as Commission's share of the actual expenditure to be incurred. The amount will be paid to the University as and when necessary.

\*Sahani\* 29-1-62

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Annexure I to item No. 22(1)

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE APPOINTED  
BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR  
ASSESSING THE THIRD PLAN DEVELOPMENT  
PROPOSALS OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY FOR  
DEPARTMENTS OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCE  
SUBJECTS.

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A Visiting Committee consisting of the following members visited the Allahabad University on 9/10th January, 1962 :-

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Prof. N.R. Tawde       | Karnatak University |
| 2. " R.C. Mehrotra        | Gorakhpur "         |
| 3. " R.L. Singh           | Banaras Hindu "     |
| 4. " A. Majeeb            | Aligarh Muslim "    |
| 5. " B. Sarveswara Rao    | Andhra "            |
| 6. " A.A. Suroor          | Aligarh Muslim "    |
| 7. Dr. P.J. Philip        | U.G.C.              |
| 8. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan | U.G.C.              |

The Committee held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Heads of the Departments and other representatives of the University and also visited the various departments to acquaint itself with their present status and the developmental needs.

The Committee noted that the University had not made much progress with the implementation of the schemes sanctioned during the Second Plan period, particularly with regard to construction of buildings. There has been considerable delay in the finalization of plans and estimates and in obtaining necessary certificates from the local P.W.D. This appears to have been the main cause for the slow progress of the Second Plan projects and the consequent spill over of nearly Rs. 38 lakhs to the Third Plan period, as detailed below :-

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- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (a) Development schemes of Humanities Departments ...          | 26.15 lakhs |
| (b) Development schemes of Science Departments ...             | 3.05 lakhs. |
| (c) General amenity programmes viz., students hostels etc. ... | 8.85 lakhs. |

It is obvious that the university does not have at its disposal an efficient machinery for carrying out its building programmes. It would therefore be necessary to make proper arrangements to look after this work.

The Committee would also like to make a few general observations regarding the university's academic activities before proceeding to make detailed recommendations in respect of its development schemes for the Third Plan period. The Committee noted that the number of students admitted to most of the post-graduate courses in Arts subjects are generally on the high side. It is not quite clear how proper standards can be maintained if such large numbers (the present admission in various departments is given in Appendix I) are admitted each year. The University should carefully consider this problem and make a serious attempt to bring about a phased reduction in numbers to manageable proportions by limiting admissions to the various courses. However, the situation in the Science departments (except in Geography) is not as unsatisfactory as it is in the Humanities and Social Sciences. But if any further increase in numbers takes place in the Science Departments, it may become difficult to maintain proper standards in these departments also.

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The Committee noted that the university has arrangements for holding tutorial classes at the undergraduate stage and in some cases even at the post-graduate level. While the Committee was impressed by the stress on tutorials, it could not obtain a clear picture of how the tutorials were actually conducted and whether they really contributed to the realizations of their high purposes.

After a detailed examination of the proposals and discussions with the University authorities, the Committee have to make the following recommendations regarding each department:

1. ENGLISH

The English Department has started a new course in American Literature but does not have at present any qualified teacher for dealing with the subject. The library of the department needs improvement and arrangement is also<sup>to</sup> be made for teaching English more efficiently at the under-graduate level. The Committee therefore recommends an additional post of Reader in American Literature and an equipment grant of Rs.4,000/- for purchase of a record player and gramophone records in addition to a grant of Rs.25,000/- for purchase of books and journals for the English Department.

2. ECONOMICS

The present syllabus of the M.A. course in Economics does not seem to emphasise specialisation in any of the principal areas of the subject, except perhaps in Economic Theory. Some Mathematical Economics

(Contd....4..)

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is also included in the syllabus. The Committee suggest that the department may organise its teaching and research with a view to develop two or three major subjects in which the department is either interested or has already been doing some work. In the light of these considerations the Committee feels that the department may be advised to develop courses in Econometrics and International Economics. If this suggestion is acceptable to the university, two Readers, one in Econometrics and one in the International Economics may be added to the department. It will also then be necessary to provide a sum of Rs.10,000/- for purchase of calculating machines for the Econometrics unit. The Committee recommend that an equipment grant of Rs.10,000/- and a library grant of Rs.20,000/- may in addition be given to the department during the Third Plan.

### 3. PSYCHOLOGY

This department has at present one Professor and one Lecturer only. The Commission has already approved the construction of a building with a floor area of 7050 sq.ft. during the Second Five Year Plan. This area does not include sufficient facilities for a Psychological laboratory which will require an additional space. In addition, one Reader in Industrial Psychology, two Lecturers - one in Clinical Psychology and one for Social Psychology and a Research Assistant in Psychometrics may be sanctioned for the Department. The Committee further recommend provision of Rs.20,000/- for books and journals including back numbers. A sum of Rs.10,000/- may be given for the purchase of equipment.

(Contd...5..)

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4. LAW

The University is anxious to provide courses in Private International Law as an additional subject to be taught for the LL.M. degree and has asked for one Reader for this purpose. This may be sanctioned. Two more Lecturers are also recommended for improving teaching in the department by providing tutorials, moot courts etc. For the proper arrangement and utilisation of Law books, the department will require the service of a library assistant. A sum of Rs.25,000/- may also be given for the purchase of books and journals in Law.

5. ARABIC, PERSIAN & URDU:

For the purpose of better conduct of teaching work in the department of Persian and Arabic, an additional Lecturer may be sanctioned. The Department of Urdu may be given a Research Assistant for helping the Professor and the department generally in research work.

6. SANSKRIT:

The department has included a scheme for publication of a catalogue of the theses in Sanskrit in Indian Universities. Since it is understood that similar work is already being done by the Inter-University Board, it may not be necessary for the department to take up this work. The staff of the department is adequate. The only requirement during the Third Plan appears to be the addition of books at a total cost of Rs.10,000/-.

(Contd....6..)



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7. HISTORY:

The Department of History desires to undertake;  
(i) publication of a Biographical Dictionary in History  
and (ii) editing of Akbarat. These schemes being of an  
ambitious nature (estimated to cost nearly Rs. 5 lakhs)  
it may be desirable to get them separately examined by  
an expert committee after details have been obtained from  
the university in this regard. The Department also  
wishes to develop facilities for the special study of  
the History of South East Asia. The Committee consider  
that this would be desirable and recommend the appoint-  
ment of two lecturers on this account. The Department  
will also require a grant of Rs.15,000/- for purchase of  
books and journals.

8. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

The department at present is fairly well staffed  
for undertaking excavation work in the field of  
Archaeology. But this activity would be further stren-  
gthened if a Professor in Ancient Indian History is  
made available to the department. The department has  
also submitted a new scheme in Archaeology requiring  
an additional space of 14,000 sq.ft., Rs.50,000/- for  
Anthropological equipment, Rs.20,000/- as non-recurring  
grant for publications and also an increase in the  
present recurring grant for publications from Rs.15,000/-  
to Rs.17,000/- and the excavation grant from Rs. 5,000/-  
to Rs.30,000/-. The needs being of an ambitious nature  
and considering that the Commission has already given  
fairly substantial grants for the development of

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Archaeology in this university, we suggest that the fresh proposals may be referred to the Expert Committee of the Commission in Archaeology for advice before any decision is taken.

9. POLITICAL SCIENCE:

The department wishes to start an optional paper in Sociology as a part of the postgraduate Political Science course. The Committee feels that it is not desirable to start such a course. The department has adequate teaching staff but will require one Research Assistant for promoting the research activities of the department. This may be sanctioned. A grant of Rs.15,000/- may also be made for purchase of books and journals for the department.

10. COMMERCE:

The proposals of the department include organization of courses leading to the Master's degree in Business Administration. The starting of courses in this subject normally come under the purview of the A.I.C.T.E. If a detailed proposal regarding the course is received from the University, the same may be referred to the A.I.C.T.E. for their expert opinion. The department has a statistical laboratory where work is at present supervised by the Professor himself. In order to relieve the Professor of direct supervision of the laboratory in the interest of his other work, the University has asked for a statistical supervisor in the grade of a lecturer. We consider the proposal

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reasonable and recommend that this may be sanctioned. A sum of Rs.20,000/- may also be provided for purchase of equipment and Rs.15,000/- for purchase of books and journals.

11. EDUCATION:

The syllabus followed by the department at present does not appear to be satisfactory. It would be desirable to revise the syllabus in the light of the recommendations made by the Poona and Chandigarh Conference on Teacher Training Education.. The University has asked for a Professor and Lecturer. The Committee recommend that the Professor may be appointed in any of the fields in which specialization is undertaken in the department such as Educational Psychology, Guidance and Counselling including Psychometrics etc. A grant of Rs.15,000/- is also recommended for addition of books and journals.

SCIENCE

1. PHYSICS:

The Department of Physics at present admits 45 students for the M.Sc(Prev) year. There are 25 students working towards the Ph.D. degree. The department offers special papers in X-rays, Electronics, Spectroscopy and guides students in research topics relating to Theoretical-physics, Micro Waves, Ultrasonics and Solid State Physics. The Department intends to add an additional special paper in Solid State Physics. The staff is sufficiently qualified for this purpose and has the valuable guidance of the new head of the department who has taken over recently.

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With the construction of the extension of the building sanctioned during the Second Plan, it is likely that the space requirements of the department will be mostly met except for the provision for a laboratory for the Solid State Physics programme for teaching and research. The total floor area of the ground floor under construction is nearly 6,340 sq.ft. and the department intends to construct a first floor of an equivalent area to accommodate this new branch of study. The Committee recommend that this area may be sanctioned and the department permitted to construct the first floor. The approximate cost of construction and ordinary fittings of this floor would be about Rs.1.10 lakhs to which may be added a sum of Rs.50,000/- for special fittings such as air-conditioning of some portion of this floor and for specialized fittings such as Helium pipe lines required especially for the study of "Mass-Bauer Effect".

The department has an extensive programme of developing research along newer lines of study and requires equipment for this purpose. The Committee however, feels that the needs of the department for specialized development for starting new lines of research amounting to nearly Rs.20 lakhs cannot be met under the normal development programmes of teaching and research. The present head of the department along with his associate staff are well qualified and the Committee has no doubt that the Department can develop into an active research centre in the

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fields of theoretical and experimental Solid State Physics. The most immediate requirement with regard to equipment for this department for post-graduate teaching and pursuance of normal research activities will be met if a grant of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs is made available during the Third Plan period. The Committee understand that a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Commission to meet the basic needs of teaching and research in this department. Therefore an additional sum of two lakhs of rupees for equipment is recommended to be given.

A sum of Rs. 30,000/- may also be made available to the department for purchase of books and journals including back numbers of journals during the Third Plan period.

While present staff is well qualified and satisfied the requirements of post-graduate teaching and research in certain specialized branches of study, the Committee feels that the addition of a professorship in Solid State Physics and two Readers posts in different branches of specialization will strengthen the teaching and research activities of the department and accordingly recommend the same to be sanctioned during the Third Plan period.

## 2. APPLIED PHYSICS:

The admission in the Applied Physics Department is at present 10 students to each year of the three-years course leading to the M.Sc(Tech) degree. The number of lecture hours per paper is at present four hours per

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week in addition to 16 hours of practical work. This is on the high side and it is suggested that in view of the more applied nature of training in this subject, the number of formal lectures should be reduced to not more than three lectures per paper.

The Committee recommend that in addition to the 50,000 rupees already sanctioned for meeting the general requirements, an additional sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs may be made available for Equipment and a sum of Rs. 30,000/- may also be given for purchase of books and journals in the subject. The additional staff requirements of the Department are one Reader and one Lecturer particularly for teaching paper on Radiowave propagation.

### 3. CHEMISTRY:

The Department of Chemistry in addition to admitting nearly 50 students to the M.Sc. class has on its rolls a total of 70 students doing research for doctorate degree. The admission at both the levels is slightly on the higher side and the Department should not normally have more than 50 students doing research for Ph.D. degree. The present accommodation is insufficient to meet the requirements of the students enrolled in the department particularly the students doing research work have almost very little space for pursuing their activities. The Committee feels that an

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extension to the present Chemistry building over an area of about 8,000 sq.ft. at a cost of approximately Rs. 1.4 lakhs including the normal fittings and furniture may be given to the department.

A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs already sanctioned by the Commission for purchase of equipment for this department includes a provision for the section of Biochemistry housed in the Department of Home Science. The additional requirements for equipment for this department will be met if a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is given in addition to making the amount of Rs. 1.5/<sup>lakhs</sup> already sanctioned exclusively available for use for the Department of Chemistry. It is also suggested that the section of Biochemistry functioning in the Department of Home Science may be given a separate grant of Rs. 20,000/- for purchase of equipment. A sum of Rs. 30,000/- may also be given to the Department of Chemistry for purchase of books and journals. The additional staff recommended will be one Professor in any of the major branches of Study and a post of a Reader and a Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry.

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#### 4. BOTANY

The Department has admitted 25 students for the M.Sc.(Prey) and there are 32 students doing research for the doctorate degrees. Here also the requirements regarding space for the department are not fully met with the existing laboratory space. The department will require separate laboratory for Study of Algae, and rooms for culture preparations, radiation laboratory and Physiology dark room. A total additional floor area of 3,000 sq.ft. at a cost of nearly Rs. 51,000/- may be sanctioned for this department. Regarding equipment, the Committee recommends that a sum of Rs. 75,000/- may be given in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- already sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 10,000/- for books and journals/<sup>may</sup> also be sanctioned to the Department. The additional staff requirements of the department are one Reader and one Lecturer and a Photo Artist in the grade of Rs. 200-400.

#### 5. ZOOLOGY.

The requirements regarding building of the department will be fully met when the new extension under construction is completed. No additional space is recommended to be given during the Third Plan period. Regarding equipment, an additional sum of Rs. 75,000/- may be sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 15,000/- may be given for purchase of books and journals. The additional staff required will be a Reader in Entomology and two additional Lecturers.

#### 6. MATHEMATICS

The Department of Mathematics does not have a separate building of its own at present. With a view to bring the whole of Mathematics Department at one place it may



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be desirable that a total area of about 8,000 sq.ft. is made available to this department out of which an area of nearly 5,000 sq.ft. has already been sanctioned for construction during the Second Plan period. The additional space requirements will be therefore about 3,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 51,000/- which may be given. The grant recommended for purchase of books and journals for this department is Rs. 15,000/-. The additional staff requirements will be one Reader in Applied Mathematics and two Lecturers.

7. GEOGRAPHY.

The requirements of the Department of Geography were not assessed during the Second Plan period and the department at present is functioning under very inadequate conditions of space, equipment and books. The number of admissions for post-graduate class is extremely high; there being nearly 170 students in both the years. This should be brought down to not more than 50 students in each year. The present area available to the department is not more than 1,000 sq.ft. consisting of about two rooms only. This does not meet the requirement of the Department. It is, therefore, desirable that a separate building is put up for housing this department. The total floor area recommended is about 8,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 1.3 lakhs including all services and fittings. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- may also be made available for purchase of equipment for this department in addition to the Rs. 35,000/- already sanctioned for this purpose. An additional sum of Rs. 20,000/- may be given for purchase of books and journals. The additional staff requirements will include a post of one Reader and 3 Lecturers, one of the lecturers being specially trained in the field of



Cartography. The department may also be given a Cartographic-cum-Survey Asstt. in the scale of Rs. 200-400.

The Committee wish to add that the profess-orial posts recommended by the Committee should be filled up only if adequately qualified and experienced teachers are available. If competent persons cannot be secured by the University, it is suggested that these posts may be reduced to Readerships and then filled up. The summary of the financial implications of the Committee's recommendations is given below:-

A. SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Library Books.</u>	<u>Staff</u>
1. Physics	1.60	2.00	0.30	1P 2R
2. Applied Physics	-	1.50	0.30	1 R + 1 L
3. Chemistry	1.40	1.45	0.30	1 P 1 R + 1 L
4. Botany	0.51	0.75	0.10	1 R + 1 L + 1 Photo Artists
5. Zoology	-	0.75	0.15	1 R + 2 L
6. Mathematics	0.51	-	0.15	1 R + 2 L
7. Geography	1.30	0.15	0.20	1 R + 3 L + 1 Survey Asstt.
<b>Total (Lakhs of Rs.)</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2 p + 8 R + 10 L + 2 others.</b>

	<u>Total approved</u>	<u>U.G.C. share</u>	<u>Univ/State Government.</u>
Total N.R.	13.42	9.45	3.97
R.	7.16	3.58	3.58
	<u>20.58</u>	<u>13.03</u>	<u>7.55</u>

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B. HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Staff</u>
	1	2	3	4
1. English		4000	25,000	1 R
2. Economics		10,000	20,000	2 R
3. Psychology	70,000	10,000	20,000	1 R, 2 L
4. Law	-	-	25,000	1 R, 2 L 1 Lib. Asstt.
5. Arabic, Persian & Urdu	-	-	-	1 L + 1 Research Asstt.
6. Sanskrit	-	-	10,000	1 L
7. History	-	-	15,000	2 L
8. Ancient Indian History and Arch- aeology.	-	-	-	1 P
9. Political Science	-	-	15,000	1 R.A.
10. Commerce	-	20,000	15,000	1 L
11. Education	-	-	15,000	1 P
	<u>70,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>1,60,000</u>	<u>2 P + 5 R + 8 L + 3 others</u>

	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.G.C. share</u>	<u>University/State Government.</u>
Total NR.	2.74	2.36	0.38
R.	5.50	2.75	2.75
<u>Total</u>	<u>8.24</u>	<u>5.11</u>	<u>3.13</u>

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Appendix I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS TO THE POST-GRADUATE  
CLASS .S IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

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DEPARTMENT PRESENT ADMISSIONS  
TO M.A./M.Sc. (Prev.).  
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1. Sanskrit	33
2. Hindi	98
3. English	64
4. Arabic & Persian	6
5. Philosophy	51
6. Ancient History, Culture, Archaeology.	117
7. History	90
8. Political Science	67
9. Education	27
10. Commerce	125
11. Geography	75
12. Economics	129
13. Physics	42
14. Applied Physics	10
15. Chemistry	39
16. Botany	21
17. Mathematics	115
18. Zoology	21
19. (a) Law (LL.M.).	18
(b) Law (LL.B.).	350

\*Sahani\* /29-1-62/

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UNIVERSITY GRANT COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

Item No. :-22(2) To consider the report of the Visting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Andhra University during the Third Five-Year Plan period for development of Higher Education and Research (Humanities and Science).

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A Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Andhra University, Waltair, on 1st and 2nd December, 1961:-

1. Dr. D.C. Pavate ... Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.
2. Prof. C.D.Narasimhiah .. Mysore University.
3. Prof. S.N. Sen ... Calcutta University.
4. Prof. N.V.Subba Rao ... Osmania University.
5. Prof. J.L. Bhaduri ... Calcutta University.
6. Dr. A.T. Markose ... Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
7. Dr. P.J. Philip ... University Grants Commission.
8. Dr. V.S. Patankar ... University Grants Commission.

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure - I.

The University has a spill-over of Rs. 30.43 lakhs to be still utilized for the implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period. The break-up of this spill-over is as follows:-

(a) Development schemes of Science Departments	...	Rs.14.63 lakhs
(b) Development of Arts Departments.	...	Rs. 7.35 lakhs
(c) General schemes such as hostels, staff quarters, Library etc.	...	Rs. 8.45 lakhs
Total:-		<u>Rs.30.43 lakhs</u>

(Contd..2.)

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In addition to the above spill-over, the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,85,000/- for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- for purchase of Library Books and Journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Arts during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The main findings and recommendations of the Visiting Committee are summarised below:-

1) The Third Five Year Plan proposals of the University are generally intended to consolidate the existing facilities and to complete the schemes already initiated during the Second Plan period.

2) The University has at present a composite Department for History and Politics. This arrangement is unsatisfactory as the two subjects are sufficiently important to justify the creation of two separate departments.

3) As the All India Council for Technical Education has indicated that the Department of Applied Physics does not fall under its purview, the Commission may assist the University for developing this Department.

4) The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are as under on the usual basis:-

I. General Schemes:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u>
<u>Buildings</u>		
(a) One men's hostel (for 100 students.)	Rs.3,00,000	Rs.1,50,000
(b) Staff Quarters.	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.1,00,000
Total:-	Rs.5,00,000	Rs.2,50,000

(Contd..3.).

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II. Schemes for Arts, Commerce & Law Departments:

1. Buildings

For the Department of Rural Studies, Co-operation, Social Work (built-up area 6,200 sq.ft.).

Rs.	99,000	Rs.	66,000
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2. Equipment

i) Department of Economics.

Rs.	10,000	Rs.	6,666
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ii) Department of Law (Post-graduate Department).

Rs.	5,000	Rs.	5,000
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3. Library Books & Journals.

(Rs.50,000/- for Law Department and Rs.20,000/- for Department of Rural Studies, Co-operation and Social work).

Rs.	70,000	Rs.	70,000
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Total:- N.R.

Rs.1,84,000	Rs.1,47,666
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or say Rs.1,47,700

4. Staff (Total recurring for 4 years 1962-66).

(a) One Professor for the Department of Rural Studies, Co-operation and Social work.

Rs.	60,000	Rs.	30,000
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(b) Six Readers - Two for (1) Economics Department (one for 4 years and one for 3 years), one each for the Departments of History, Politics, English and Rural Studies, Co-operation & Social Work.

Rs.2,50,000	Rs.1,15,000
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(ii) Two Readers for the Law Department (Post-graduate Department).

Rs.	80,000	Rs.	80,000
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(c) Five Lecturers - One each (i) for the Departments of History, Commerce, Rural Studies, Co-operation and Social work and two for the Department of Politics.	Rs.1,20,000	Rs. 60,000
(ii) One Lecturer for the Department of Law (Post-graduate Department).	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 24,000
(d) Five Research Assistants (@ Rs.4,000/- per year).	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 40,000
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Total Recurring.	Rs.5,94,000	Rs.3,49,000
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### III. Science Departments:

#### 1. Buildings - Miscellaneous Requirements.

Marine Biology Section;  
Zoology Department.

(a) Services and furniture	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 20,000
(b) Arrangement for running sea-water.	Rs.25,000	Rs. 16,667

#### 2. Scientific Equipment

(a) Physics	Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 66,667
(b) Chemistry.	Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 66,666
(c) Geology	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 33,333
(d) Geo-Physics.	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 75,000
(e) Meteorology and Oceanography.	Rs.1,20,000	Rs.1,20,000
(f) Nuclear Physics	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.1,00,000
(g) Applied Physics.	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.1,00,000
(h) Central Workshop	Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 66,667
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Total N.R. :- Rs.8,00,000 Rs.6,65,000

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3. Staff (Total recurring for 4 years 1962-66).

(a) Six Readers - one each for Nuclear Chemistry, Oceanography, Botany, Geology, Statistics and Applied Physics.	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 1,80,000
(b) Four Lecturers - one each for Nuclear Chemistry, Meteorology, Geology and Statistics.	Rs. 96,000	Rs. 72,000
(c) One Microanalyst for the Chemistry Department (in the Lecturer grade).	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 12,000
(d) One Curator for Herbarium, Botany Department and one Senior Technical Assistant for Nuclear Physics (Grade Rs. 250-500).	Rs. 32,000	Rs. 24,000
(e) One Foreman (Rs. 250-500) and two Mechanics for Central Workshop.	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000
	-----	-----
Total Recurring:	Rs. 4,32,000	Rs. 3,08,000
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Total for the Third Five Year Plan period (as U.G.C.'s share).

Purpose	Spill-over from 2nd Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for Basic needs during 3rd Plan.	Addl. amounts recommended by Visiting Committee as U.G.C.'s share.	Total U.G.C.'s share for III Plan.
(a) Science	14,63,000	7,85,000	9,73,000	32,21,000
(b) Arts	7,35,000	1,00,000	4,96,700	21,76,700
(c) General Schemes	8,45,000	-	2,50,000	2,50,000
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	30,43,000	8,85,000	17,19,700	56,47,700
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If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted, sanction may be accorded to an expenditure of a total non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,62,700 (Rs. 6,65,000/- for Science Departments, Rs. 1,47,700/- for Arts Departments and Rs. 2,50,000/- for General Schemes) and recurring grant of Rs. 6,57,000/- (Rs. 3,08,000/- for Science Departments and Rs. 3,49,000/- for Arts Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year plan period. The grants may be released to the University as and when necessary.

\*Sahani\* 1-2-62

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ANNEXURE I  
TO ITEM No 22(2)

Report of the Visiting Committee to  
Andhra University.

Meeting  
7th Feb., 1962

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members for assessing the needs of the Andhra University for development of higher education and research during the Third Five Year Plan.

1. Dr.D.C.Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University;
2. Prof.C.D.Narasimhiah, Head of the English Department, Mysore University;
3. Prof.S.N.Sen, Head of the Economics Department, Calcutta University,
4. Prof. N.V.Subba Rao, Head of the Chemistry Department and Principal, University College of Science, Osmania University;
5. Prof. J.L.Bhaduri, Head of the Zoology Department Calcutta University;
6. Dr.A.T.Markose, Director of Research, Indian Law of Institute, New Delhi;
7. Dr.P.J.Philip, Development Officer(H), University Grants Commission and
8. Dr.V.S.Patarkar, Education Officer(S), University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Andhra University on 1st/2nd December 1961 and discussed the development proposals of the University with the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of Faculties and Heads of the various University Departments. The members of the Committee also went round the different University Departments and had discussions with their Heads and other staff members regarding their requirements during the Third Plan period. The Committee has to report as under:-

The Andhra University submitted to the University Grants Commission proposals for the development of teaching research and other facilities during the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.88.68 lakhs, as detailed below:-

General schemes	Rs. 32.00 lakhs
Schemes relating to Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Law and Commerce	Rs. 16.21 lakhs

Schemes relating to  
Science Departments.

Rs. 40.47 lakhs

Rs. 88.68 lakhs

Besides proposals for construction of hostels, staff quarters etc. the general schemes included proposals for acquisition of land, improvement of sanitation, water supply and campus lay out, sports facilities, etc. and other miscellaneous schemes for which the Commission does not usually give any help leaving out such items costing Rs.14.80, the estimated cost of eligible schemes comes to Rs.73.88 lakhs.

In addition to the funds required for the Third Plan development schemes, the Commission will also have to provide funds to the University for completion of schemes approved during the Second Plan period. The spill-over on account of the second Plan schemes into the Third Plan is as indicated below:-

General schemes and schemes under Humanities	Rs. 15.80 lakhs
Science Departments schemes	Rs. 14.63 lakhs
Total	<u>Rs. 30.43 lakhs</u>

The schemes proposed by the University for its Departments under the Faculties of Arts mainly relate to organising M.A. degree courses in place of the Honours course providing new special subjects of study and starting new post-graduate courses in Archaeology, Psychology, Rural Studies etc. The University has also asked for assistance for continuing the existing scheme of Etymological Dictionary in Telegu. The Committee understands that the Commission has set up a Review Committee for development of facilities for teaching and research in Archaeology and that grants for this purpose will be given only on the basis of this Committee's recommendations, which are still awaited. The Visiting Committee does not feel it necessary to consider the University's proposal regarding a new course in Archaeology at this stage.

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As regards a new post-graduate department in Anthropology, the university itself feels doubtful about it in view of the limited funds likely to be made available during the Third Plan period. The scheme may, therefore, be postponed till at least the fourth plan period. The other schemes for science departments are connected with organising certain special subjects or courses of study at the M.Sc. level viz. Solid State Physics, Nuclear Chemistry, Cytogenetics, Petroleum Geology etc. and strengthening the existing facilities for post-graduate teaching and research.

Thus on the whole the proposals of the University are meant to consolidate the existing facilities and to complete the schemes already initiated during the Second Five Year Plan. The Committee makes the following recommendations:-

#### HUMANITIES SECTION

Department of Economics and Sociology - The Department may be known as the Department of Economics, as it does not undertake any teaching and research in Sociology. The university might start a department in Sociology at a later stage. In the meantime post-graduate teaching may be strengthened in such subjects as Agricultural Economics and Economics of Planning and development and research facilities developed. Additional staff consisting of two Readers (one Reader for 4 years and another for 3 years) may be provided for this purpose. The Department also needs some equipment in the form of calculating machines, computers etc. which is estimated to cost Rs.10,000/-.

History and Politics - The university provides at present a composite course in History and Politics. This arrangement is unsatisfactory as the two subjects are sufficiently important to justify the creation of two separate departments. The department of Politics may start with a Reader as its head to start with, and two Lecturers in addition to the existing staff in the subject. The Department of History may also have a Reader in Indian History and a Lecturer in European History in addition to the existing staff.

English - The English Department proposes to introduce subjects for M.A. such as History of English Language and also Linguistics. The department will need an additional teacher in Linguistics for the teaching of History of the English language. The department will provide a teacher from its existing staff.

Telegu - The Department intends to continue the existing Etymological Dictionary scheme which was accepted by the Commission during the Second Plan period. The scheme may now be financed entirely by the State Government after 5 years of assistance from the University Grants Commission.

Commerce - The Department intends to start a Business Research Unit and organise field training and seminar programmes for post-graduate students. The Committee is of the view that one additional Lecturer specialised in Advanced Banking may be sanctioned to assist in this programme and strengthen the teaching in Commerce.

Law - The Department proposes to introduce a number of new subjects viz. Labour Law, Law of Taxation, Law of Criminology and to strengthen the existing facilities. Waltair has some very special facilities for both Labour Law and Criminal Law. For this purpose two Readers (one for Labour Law and the other for Criminal Law) and one Lecturer for Administrative Law are needed. The Committee noted that the departmental Library is especially deficient in back numbers of journals for which a special library grant of Rs.50,000/- may be made. For facilitating its teaching work and that of the moot courts, the Department needs a Gestetner and a taperecorder which are estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000/-. This amount may also be sanctioned.

Rural Studies, Cooperation and Social work - During the Second Plan period the University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the University's scheme for development of post-graduate teaching in Rural Studies and

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Cooperation. The Commission approved the recommendations of the Committee and agreed to assist the university on condition that the university was willing to organise the work of the department accordingly. The university has now accepted the recommendations. The Commission may, in the circumstances, give assistance as recommended by the Visiting Committee towards the construction of a building with a plinth area of about 6200 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.99,200/- and appointment of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer for this department which may hereafter be known as the department of Rural Economic Development and Cooperation. The academic background of the course will have to be improved with the assistance of the Department of Economics. The Department may also be given a sum of Rs. 20,000/- for purchase of books as recommended by the Visiting Committee.

In addition to the above requirements, the Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Law and Commerce need about five research assistants at the rate of Rs.4,000/- per annum for each research assistant. The total cost on this account for the next four years is estimated to be Rs.80,000/-.

#### SCIENCE SECTION

During the Second Plan period, the Commission sanctioned additional buildings (total plinth area of 83,000 sq.ft.) for various science departments. This additional plinth area along with the original accommodation was re-allocated by the university between the various science departments according to their needs. The Departments of Applied Physics, Nuclear Physics, Mathematical Physics have also their separate buildings with adequate accommodation. In view of this the Committee feels that the science departments are not in need of any additional accommodation at present. Recently the Commission has approved equipment grants totalling Rs.6,85,000/- for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology,

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Geo-physics and Mathematics and Statistics as well as a library grant of Rs.1,00,000/- for books and journals for science departments, for their normal development needs during the Third Five Year Plan. The basic science departments have mainly asked for additional equipment grants for strengthening the M.Sc. degree courses by examination which were started two years back as well as for strengthening the existing facilities for research. The equipment grants already sanctioned in 1961-62 for Third Plan are expected to be sufficient for this purpose. Similarly, the existing staff of the departments is generally adequate for their present work-load. The Committee's recommendations for any additional requirements which are indicated below are meant for such needs as are not covered by the grants given during the Second Plan period and those sanctioned during 1961-62.

Physics Department - The Department needs some additional equipment for continuing its research work on Ionospheric Propagation and High Resolution Electrospin Resonance. We recommend that an equipment grants of Rs.50,000/- each may be sanctioned for equipment required for these two research schemes.

Chemistry Department - The Organic Chemistry Section does not seem to have received its due share of equipment grants during the previous years. The section needs an Infra-red L.V. Spectrophotometer, some special glass-ware and chemicals. Additional funds to the extent of Rs.50,000/- may be allocated for this purpose.

The equipment for Micro-analysis is at present distributed under two Readers. We are of the view that this equipment should be pooled together and placed under charge of the Senior Reader on condition that the facilities for Micro-analysis work and also instruments should be made available to all research workers in the department. For strengthening



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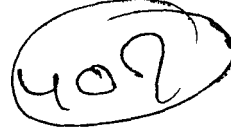
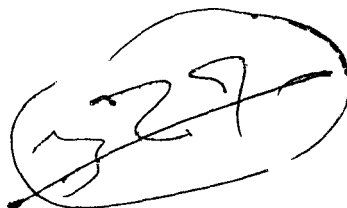
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the existing facilities for micro-analysis work a Micro-analyst in the grade of a lecturer is required and this may be sanctioned.

Since the university has a separate department for Nuclear Physics and is carrying on good work in Nuclear Geology, it is worthwhile permitting the Chemistry Department to start a nuclear chemistry course as a special subject for the M.Sc. final with 6 to 8 students. For this new section, if started, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer may be sanctioned. We also recommend a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for equipment needed for this new section in nuclear chemistry.

Botany Department - The university proposes to strengthen the M.Sc. course by examination by introducing a special paper in Cytogenetics. For this purpose a Reader is required. For organising its Herbarium the Department has asked for a Curator and an artist and two assistants. We recommend creation of the post of a Curator in the grade of Rs. 250-500. The rest of the staff required for this purpose may be provided by the university.

Zoology Department - During the Second Plan period, the Commission approved the establishment of a Field Laboratory for Marine Biology under this department. The building for this laboratory is nearly complete but is remaining unused for want of services and furniture. The Committee is of the view that this field station will benefit not only students of the parent university but also those of other universities especially in the north. We, therefore, strongly recommend the completion of this Field Laboratory for which a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for services and furniture may be provided. In addition arrangements for running sea-water required for this field station are yet to be completed. The estimated cost for this purpose is Rs. 50,000/-. As the Commission had sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25,000/- for this purpose during the Second Plan period, more funds to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- are needed.



Geology Department - The Department provides two separate M.Sc. courses in Pure and Applied Geology. The Applied Geology section trains students in Nuclear Geology, Marine Geology, Geo-chemistry and Petroleum Geology. During the Third Plan period the department intends to strengthen facilities for these courses specially those for Petroleum Geology. If an additional equipment grant of Rs.50,000/- and a staff consisting of 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer are sanctioned, the needs of the Department in this connection will be satisfied.

Geo-Physics Department - The Department provides a three-year M.Sc. course in Geo-Physics with an annual intake of 25 students. Besides this half a dozen research scholars are working on various problems. The existing equipment is not adequate to cater to the needs of all these students. Some more equipment is also needed for the field work by students. An additional equipment grant of Rs.75,000/- would be required for these needs.

Meteorology and Oceanography - Andhra University is the only Indian university teaching Physical Oceanography and doing research. It, therefore, intends to participate in the International survey of the Indian Ocean that is being organised in collaboration with about 15 countries. This will provide opportunities for young research workers to take an active part in ocean survey. For participating in this programme of ocean survey, the department needs Bathythermographs, reversing thermometers and current-meters etc which are estimated to cost about Rs.40,000/-. The section also needs additional staff in the form of a Reader in Oceanography. The Meteorology Section which is poorly equipped needs a radar set, electronic equipment and a wind-tunnel at a total estimated cost of Rs.80,000/- and also a Lecturer in Electronics. The Committee recommends that the equipment grant and staff mentioned above be approved for this department.

Nuclear Physics Department - This is yet another purely post-graduate department providing a two-year M.Sc. degree course by examination. So far the Commission has given no assistance to

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this department and it is, therefore, recommended that an equipment grant of Rs.1,00,000/- as well as a Senior Technical Assistant in the grade of Rs.250-500 be provided for this department during the Third Plan period.

Applied Physics - This department provides a three-year M.Sc. degree course and 25 students are admitted each year. It gives instruction in Instrumentation, Optical Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Measurements. Its proposals for development during the Second Five Year Plan period were referred to the All-India Council for Technical Education but no grants could be sanctioned as the Council indicated that the subject of Applied Physics does not come under its purview. The staff and the equipment for this department need strengthening and for this purpose. We recommend that 1 Reader and an equipment to the extent of Rs.1,00,000/- be sanctioned.

Departments of Mathematics and Statistics

The Statistics Department has a programme for introducing three special subjects viz., Mathematical Economics and Econometrics, Stochastic Processes and Applications and Genetics Biometry. Starting of a three-year M.Sc. degree course for B.A./B.Sc. mathematics students is also included in its programme. For this purpose, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer may be sanctioned. It is understood that a grant of Rs.50,000/- has already been sanctioned for this and the Mathematics Department and all the equipment requirements of these two departments are expected to be met from within this grant.

Central Workshop - During the Second Plan period, the Commission approved the establishment of a Central Workshop for the University and has sanctioned construction of a building for this purpose. Some funds from the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme were also allocated for procuring workshop equipment. We recommend that an expenditure of Rs. one lakh for equipment and appointment of one Foreman (grade Rs.250-500) and two Mechanics may be approved during the present Plan period.

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GENERAL SCHEMES

During the Second Plan the Commission sanctioned grants to the University for construction of some hostels and staff quarters. As, however, this is a residential University, its needs for this purpose are pressing and some more hostels and staff quarters are necessary. We, therefore recommend that one more hostel (at an estimated cost of Rs.3 lakhs) and some more staff quarters (at an estimated cost of Rs.2 lakhs) may be provided during the Third Plan period. A summary of financial implications of the above recommendations is given below:-

General Schemes:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Approved Cost</u>
I. <u>Buildings</u>	
(a) One men's hostel (for 100 students)	Rs. 3,00,000/-
(b) Staff quarters.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Total:	Rs. 5,00,000/-

Schemes for Arts, Commerce & Law Departments:

I. <u>Buildings.</u>	
For the Department of Rural Studies, Cooperation, Social Work (Built-up area 6200 sq.ft.)	99,000/-
II. <u>Staff</u> (Total recurring for 4 years-1962-66)	
(a) One Professor for the Department of Rural Studies, Cooperation & Social Work.	60,000/-
(b) Eight Readers - Two for Economics Deptt., (one for four years and one for three years), one each for the Departments of History, Politics, English and Rural Studies, Cooperation & Social work, two for Law Department.	3,10,000/-
(c) Six Lecturers - One each for the Departments of History, Commerce, Law, Rural Studies, Cooperation & Social work and two for the Department of Politics.	1,44,000/-
(d) Five Research Assistants @ Rs.4000/-per year)	80,000/-

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III. Equipment

For the Department of Economics 10,000/-  
For the Department of Law 5,000/-

IV. Library books & Journals 70,000/-  
(Rs. 50,000/- for Law Department and  
Rs. 20,000/- for Department of Rural  
Studies, Cooperation & Social work).

Total: 7,78,000/-

Science Department:  
Purpose.

Total approved  
expenditure

I. Scientific Equipment: 7,45,000/-

(Physics	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Chemistry	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Geology	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Geophysics	Rs. 0.75 lakh
Meteorology & Oceanography..	Rs. 1.20 lakh
Nuclear Physics	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Applied Physics	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Central Workshop.	Rs. 1.00 lakh

II. Staff:

(a) Six Readers - 2,40,000/-  
one each for Nuclear  
Chemistry, Oceanography,  
Botany, Geology, Statistics and  
Applied Physics.

(b) Four Lecturers - 96,000/-  
one each for Nuclear Chemistry,  
Meteorology, Geology and Statistics.

(c) One Microanalyst for the 24,000/-  
Chemistry Department (in the  
Lecturer grade)

(d) One Curator for Herbarium, 32,000/-  
Botany Deptt. and one senior  
Technical Assistant for  
Nuclear Physics. (Grade Rs. 250-500)

(e) One Foreman (Rs. 250-500) and two 40,000/-  
Mechanics for Central Workshop.

III. Miscellaneous Requirements:

For Field Laboratory for Marine  
Biology, Zoology Department.

(a) Services & Furniture 30,000/-

(b) Arrangement for running  
sea-water 25,000/-

Grand Total of 12,32,000/-  
N.R. & R. for four  
years (1962-66) 25,10,000/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 1962

Item No.22(3): To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the development needs of the Gorakhpur University during the Third Five Year Plan period.

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A Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Gorakhpur University on 20th/21st December, 1961:

1. Dr. Jagdish Shankar ... Govt. of India Atomic Energy Establishment, BOMBAY.
2. Prof. I. S. Gulati. ... M. S. University of Baroda, BARDOA.
3. Prof. Nagendra Nagaich . Delhi University, DELHI.
4. Dr. V. S. Patankar ... U. G. C.
5. Dr. J. N. Kaul ... U. G. C.

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure I.

The University has a spill over of Rs. 36.60 lakhs to be still utilised for implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period. The break up of the spill over is as follows:

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) Development schemes of Science Departments.                | Rs. 12.45 lakhs |
| (b) Development schemes of Arts, Commerce and Law Departments. | Rs. 20.52 lakhs |
| (c) General schemes such as hostels, staff quarters etc.       | Rs. 3.63 lakhs. |

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Rs. 36.60 lakhs.

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In addition to the above spill over, the Commission has already sanctioned grants totalling Rs.2.0 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals and Rs.4.50 lakhs for equipment for the basic development needs of the various University departments during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The observations and recommendations of the Visiting Committee are as under:

1) As the University has made very little progress in implementing the schemes sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan, the University will find it difficult to undertake any fresh schemes of development for some time during the Third Plan period.

2) The University may approach the Commission for sanction of fresh schemes after it has made satisfactory progress in implementing the schemes already approved. The Vice-Chancellor generally agreed with this suggestion.

3) If sanctions for any approved schemes have lapsed due to non-implementation within a year of the sanction, sanctions for such schemes may be revived, on the University approaching the Commission for the purpose.

The U.G.C.'s share of schemes already approved is as under:

Purpose	Spill over from III Plan Rs.	Grants already sanctioned for basic needs during Third Plan. Rs.	Total U.G.C.'s share for Third Plan. Rs.
(a) Science Departments.	12.45	5.50	17.95
(b) Arts, Commerce & Law Deptts.	20.52	1.00	21.52
(c) General Schemes	3.63	-	3.63
Total in Lakhs of Rs.	36.60	6.50	43.10

The report of the Committee is placed below for consideration. PTO

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure I to  
Item 22(3)  
Meeting 7.2.62

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO  
GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of, the following members for assessing the needs of the Gorakhpur University for development of higher education and research during the Third Five Year Plan:

1. Dr. Jagdish Shankar,  
Head of the Chemistry Section,  
Govt. of India Atomic Energy,  
Establishment, BOMBAY.
2. Prof. I.S. Gulati,  
Head of the Economics Department,  
M.S. University of Baroda,  
BORADA.
3. Prof. Nagendra Nagaich,  
Head of the Hindi Department,  
Delhi University, DELHI.
4. Dr. V. S. Patankar, University Grants Commission,  
NEW DELHI.
5. Dr. J.N. Kaul, University Grants Commission,  
NEW DELHI.

The Committee visited the University on 20th and 21st December, 1961 and discussed with the Vice-Chancellor the question of implementation of the schemes approved during the Second Five Year Plan period and fresh schemes proposed by the University for the Third Five Year Plan. The Deans of various Faculties were also present during these discussions. Later, the members of the Committee visited the various University Departments and had further talks with the Head of the Departments and other members of the staff. The Committee's findings and recommendations are as under:



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During the Second Plan period schemes for development of teaching and research in Arts, Law and Commerce were approved at a total estimated cost of Rs.31.86 lakhs of which the share of the Commission was Rs.22.04 lakhs. As grants totalling Rs.1.52 lakhs had been released by the Commission in respect of these schemes, there is a spill over of Rs.20.52 lakhs from the second Plan to the Third Plan schemes relating to the development of science departments, the approved expenditure was Rs.29.61 lakhs with Rs.19.35 lakhs as the Commission's share. Grants amounting to Rs.6.90 lakhs were paid upto 31.3.1961 on account of these schemes, leaving a spill over of Rs.12.45 lakhs. Similarly, for general schemes relating to construction of hostels for boys and girls and staff quarters etc., an expenditure of Rs.6.50 lakhs was approved. As no grants were paid for these schemes, the entire amount of Rs.3.63 lakhs, which was the Commission's share, has to be treated as spill over in the current Plan. Thus the total spill over from the Second to the Third Plan amounts to Rs.36.60 lakhs.

Very little progress has been made by the University in implementing the Second Five Year Plan development schemes. The University departments are still housed in the two buildings which were in existence when the Second Plan development schemes were approved. The construction work of the new buildings has not been undertaken by the University so far. Similarly, no appointments have been made by the University in the additional posts of Readers and

Lecturers approved by the Commission. Only the grants sanctioned for purchase of equipment and library books and journals have been utilised by the University but as fresh grants for scientific equipment (Rs.4.50 lakhs) and library books and journals (Rs.2.0 lakhs) have recently been approved by the Commission for the basic development needs of the Departments, during the Third Five Year Plan the University has at its disposal sufficient funds for these requirements. Under these circumstances we are of the view that it would not be necessary for the Commission to approve any fresh development schemes when most of the schemes sanctioned during the last <sup>plan</sup> period remain unimplemented. The Vice - Chancellor seemed to be in general agreement with this view.

We therefore recommend that the University may be permitted to carry out the schemes that have already been approved. If sanctions for some of the schemes have lapsed due to non implementation within a year of the sanction, the Commission may agree to the revival of such lapsed schemes on the University approaching the Commission for the purpose. The Commission may review the position again after a lapse of two or three years and sanction fresh schemes if by that time the University has shown satisfactory progress in implementing the schemes already approved.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

Item No. 22(4) To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Karnatak University during the Third Five Year Plan Period.

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The Visiting Committee consisting of the following members visited the Karnatak University, Dharwar on the 27th and 28th November, 1961.

1. Prof. M.R. Sahni ... Panjab University.
2. Prof. J.J. Chinoy ... Gujarat University.
3. Dr. F.C. Auluck ... Delhi University.
4. Dr. I.P. Desai ... Baroda University.
5. Dr. B.D. Laroia ... University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. S. Bhattacharya ... University Grants Commission.

The report of the Committee is attached as

Annexure I.

The University has a spill-over of Rs. 9.73 lakhs on account of partial implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The break-up of this spill-over is as follows:-

- a) Development Schemes of Science Departments ... Rs.2.11 lakhs.
- b) Development Schemes of Humanities Departments ... Rs.1.89 lakhs.
- c) General Schemes such as Students Hostels, Staff Quarters. .... Rs.5.73 lakhs.

Total Rs.9.73 lakhs

(Contd..2.).

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In addition to the above spill-over, the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.85 lakhs for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Humanities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The additional financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee are summarised below:-

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS:

Name of Deptt.	Bldg.	Equipment.	Library Books.	Staff
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. English	-	-	-	1 L
2. Kannada	-	-	5000	3 Research Asstt. + 1 Sastri.
3. Sanskrit	-	-	-	1 P
4. Political Science	-	-	-	1 P + 1 L
5. History	-	10,000	5000	1 L + 1 R.A. + 1 Sr. Res. Asstt. + 2 Jr. Res. Asstt.
6. Economics	-	-	-	1 P + 1 L + 2 Res. Asstt.
7. Sociology including Anthropology	-	-	-	1 P + 1 R + 1 L
8. Philosophy & Psychology.	-	15,000	5000	1 P + 1 R + 1 L + 3 Asstt.
9. Foreign Languages	-	-	-	2 L
10. Law	-	-	-	1 P + 1 L
11. Commerce	-	-	-	1 R + 1 L
12. Education	-	-	-	1 R + 1 L
<b>Total:</b>	-	25,000	15,000	11 L + 4 R + 6 P + 1 Sastri + 5 Res. Asstt. + 1 Sr. Res. Asstt. + 2 Jr. Res. Asstt.

(Contd..2.).

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Total approved.	U.G.C.'s share	University/State Govt. share.
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N.R.	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 32,500	Rs. 7,500
R (for 4 yrs).	Rs. 9,48,400	Rs. 7,30,000	Rs. 2,18,400
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Total:	9,88,400	7,62,500	2,25,900
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SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS:

Name of Deptt.	Bldg.	Equipment	Library	Staff
-----				
1. Physics	-	50,000	-	3 R + 5 L
2. Chemistry	8.4 lakhs	50,000	-	1 R + 6 L
3. Botany	3.2	50,000	-	1 P or R and 1 L
4. Zoology	3.0	50,000	-	1 P or R and 1 L
5. Geology and Applied Geology.	-	50,000 1,00,000	-	2 R + 2 L
6. Mathematics	-	35,000	-	-
7. Geography	-	15,000	-	-
8. Central Workshops.	-	50,000	-	-
9. All Science Departments.	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-
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	14.6	4,50,000	1,00,000	2 P or 2 R + 6 R + 15 L
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Total approved.	U.G.C. Share	University/State Government Share.
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Total N.R.	20.10 lakhs	20.10 lakhs	nil
R.	6.85 lakhs	6.85 lakhs	nil
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Total:-	26.95 lakhs	26.95 lakhs	nil
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(Contd....4.)

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Total for the 3rd Five Year Plan Period: (As U.G.C's share)

Purpose	Spill over From 2nd Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for Basic needs during 3rd Plan.	Additional amounts recommended by the Visiting Committee as U.G.C's share.	Total U.G.C's share for III Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
a) Science	2.11 lakhs	7.85 lakhs	26,95,000	36,91,000
b) Humanities	1.89 lakhs	1.00 lakhs	7,62,500	10,51,500
c) General Schemes.	5.73 lakhs	nil	nil	5,73,000
	9.73 lakhs	8.85 lakhs	34,57,500	53,15,500

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted sanction may be accorded to an expenditure of total non-recurring grant of R 20,42,500 (Rs. 20,10,000 for science Departments and Rs. 32,500 for Humanities Departments) and recurring expenditure of Rs. 14.15 lakhs (Rs. 6.85 for Science Departments and Rs. 7.30 lakhs for Humanities Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period. The grants will be released to the University as and when necessary.

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Annexure 1 to Item No. 22(4)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 7th Feb., 1962.

Report of the Visiting Committee on the  
Development Schemes of Karnatak University  
for the 3rd Five Year Plan.

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The Visiting Committee which examined the  
development schemes of Karnatak University for the 3rd  
Five Year Plan consisted of the following:-

1. Professor M.R. Sahni,  
Head of the Department of Geology,  
Panjab University.
2. Professor J.J. Chinoy,  
Head of the Department of Botany,  
Gujarat University.
3. Dr. F.C. Auluck,  
Professor of Physics,  
Delhi University.
4. Dr. I.P. Desai,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
M.S. University of Baroda.
5. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. S. Bhattacharya,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

2. On 27th November 1961, the Committee had a formal  
discussion with the Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University  
about the progress made by the university so far and the  
requirements for development during the 3rd Five Year Plan.  
The members of the committee were later shown round the  
university campus. They visited the teaching blocks, the  
library and the laboratories of the university. They had  
discussion also with the heads of the departments and other  
teachers on their requirements for efficient functioning of  
the different departments and their development in future.

(Contd..2.)

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It appeared that the multi-purpose building of the university was proving insufficient for the growing requirements of a new university and that more buildings would be necessary for housing the library and some of the departments which are in acute need of more space. The university, however, do not propose to have a new library building during the 3rd Five Year Plan and would defer it till the fourth plan.

3. On the Humanities side, the requirements of the university under each head were scrutinised with the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Department. The Committee was impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness of young teachers of many of the subjects. It may be said that on the whole the university has been conducting the work of teaching almost with the minimum staff. It is a happy sign that once the departments of the new university have settled in the campus, the teachers and students are showing enthusiasm for research. In some departments the genuine feeling of the teachers for want of facilities for research would be easily recognised. This aspect also was emphasized by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. After discussion and scrutiny of the proposals of the university, it was agreed that to strengthen the departments for purposes of teaching and research the additional staff shown in the following table may be provided during the 3rd plan period:-

Subject.	Staff sanctioned by the U.G.C. under the 2nd Five Year Plan.	Additional staff and other facilities recommended for the 3rd Five Year Plan.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
English	Professor 1 Readers 2	Lecturer 1	

(Contd..3.).



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1. 2. 3. 4.

Kannada Professor 1  
Readers 2  
Lecturer 1  
Research Assistants 3  
(@ Rs. 250-350)  
Shastri 1  
(@ Rs. 250/-p.m. fixed).  
Publication and field work ..  
Rs. 5,000/-  
(NR).  
For the editing of the Vachana Literature. These are new schemes for the 3rd plan and may be shared on 50% basis.

Sanskrit Reader 1  
Lecturer 1  
Professor 1

Political Readers 2  
Science Lecturers 2  
Research Assistant 1  
Professor 1  
Lecturer 1  
Vide the memo of the Vice-Chancellor dated 30.11.1961, Appendix 'A'.

History Professor 1  
Readers 2  
Lecturer 1  
Research Assistant 1  
Departmental museum in History ..Rs.10,000/-  
(NR).  
Sr. Research Asstt. ... 1  
(@ Rs. 250-500).  
Jr. Research Assistants 2  
(@ Rs. 150-250).  
Publication and Field work ..Rs. 5,000/-  
(NR).  
The posts of research assistants are specifically meant for writing a connected history of the little known kingdoms of Karnataka. The work is being done under the editorship of Shri G.S. Halappa, Reader in Political Science in collaboration with the teachers of the Departments of History and Politics. As it is a new scheme, this may be implemented on a sharing basis of 50:50.

Economics Readers 3  
Lecturers 3  
Research Assistant 1  
Professor 1  
Lecturer 1  
Research Assistants 2  
One post of a Reader is to be upgraded to that of a Professor so that the total strength of the department will be - Professor 1, Readers 2, Lecturers 4 and Research Assistants 3.

(Contd.....4.)

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1. 2. 3. 4.

Sociology Readers 2  
including Lecturers 3  
Anthro-  
pology.

Professor ... 1  
Reader  
(Sociology) 1  
Lecturer 1

The post of the professor was sanctioned under the 2nd Five Year Plan, but it was not filled up. This may now be done.

Philoso- Professor 1  
phy and (Honorary)  
Psycho- Reader 1  
logy. Lecturer 1

Professor 1  
Reader 1  
Lecturer 1  
Equipment for  
Psychology -  
Rs.15,000/-  
(NR).

For the editing  
of the Sunya  
Sampadane:

These are new schemes under the 3rd plan and may be shared on 50% basis.

English  
Asstt. .... 1  
(@ Rs.450/-per  
month).  
Kannada  
Asstt. ... 1  
(@ Rs.300/-  
per month)  
Sanskrit  
Asstt. .. 1  
(@ Rs.300/-  
per month)  
Publication  
and Field  
work.Rs.5,000/-  
(NR).

Foreign Nil  
Languages

Lecturer  
(French) ... 1  
Lecturer  
(German) ... 1

These are new schemes under the 3rd Plan and may be share on 50% basis.

Law Nil

Professor ... 1  
Lecturer ... 1

For post-graduate, i.e., LL.M. and research work: new scheme to be shared at 50%.

Commerce Nil

Reader ... 1  
Lecturer ... 1

To be shared at 50 per cent.

Education Nil

Reader ... 1  
Lecturer ... 1

To be shared at 50 per cent.

(Contd.....5.).

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...: 5 :...

5. The details about the number of students and teachers in the university departments, admissions in the year 1961-62, and the names of the present members of the teaching staff are given in Appendix 'B'.

6. From the statement of the existing staff and the additional facilities required, it will be seen that most of the requirements of the university for the 3rd Five Year Plan relate to the strengthening of the departments for post-graduate teaching and research. At present the university has no building scheme for Humanities under the 3rd plan. The university has, however, visualised the establishment of a museum for the local antiquities at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs, but as the museum of a general nature is the responsibility primarily of the State Government, the university did not insist on its establishment during the 3rd plan period with financial assistance from the Commission. The university, however, has got, on its own, a nice collection of terracotas, images of stone and brass and various other relics relating to the history of Karnataka and the adjacent regions, as also a number of manuscripts. These are not properly arranged due to lack of space. The stone slabs depicting the social and political life in ancient and mediaeval times are of great historical value. With the removal of some of the science departments from the main building, more space may be available for keeping these invaluable historical relics properly. As Dharwar has not got any museum, these articles have to be arranged properly by the university for the benefit of the teachers and the students. A provision of a sum of Rs.10,000/-(NR) on a non-sharing basis towards increasing the collection and their upkeep is sure to give impetus to those who have already made a good beginning in this field.

(Contd..6.).

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7. The research project on the history of the little known kingdoms of Karnataka is likely to throw more light on the history of certain important regions of South India about which systematic historical knowledge is still lacking. The present head of the department of Political Science who has undertaken the responsibility of compiling this history in a systematic manner, in collaboration with his colleagues of the Departments of History and Political Science, pointed out, with some justification, the necessity of having some whole-time research assistants, junior and senior, and a small sum of Rs. 5,000/- for field work on the project, as indicated in the table, will be much useful in implementing this scheme.

8. The university now has no separate Department of Psychology, nor does Psychology form any substantial part of the course of studies in Philosophy in this university. The university proposes to introduce in the course of study in Philosophy some more papers of Psychology, compulsory and optional, with a view to eventually developing Psychology as a separate discipline at the post-graduate stage. But as the question of having a full-fledged department of Psychology with all the necessary paraphernalia of lecture rooms and laboratories and equipment would require a separate building, the university at present wants to provide for the teaching of Psychology on a modest scale as a part of the department of Philosophy in the existing multi-purpose building. Apart from the requirement of a Reader and Lecturer, this will also mean the provision of some equipment. We recommend that a sum of Rs. 15,000/- (NR) may be placed at the disposal of the university as a token grant towards the equipment for Psychology.

(Contd..7.).

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9. In Law, Education and Commerce, the work is now being done in colleges, but the university is anxious to develop these papers for post-graduate teaching and research under its direct supervision. Having regard of the importance of these subjects in the normal life of the nation, we feel that the university's request for the establishment of some higher posts for post-graduate teaching, beyond the first degree stage, in these subjects is justified. In the absence of good scholars with aptitude and inclination for research, these important subjects are sometimes neglected at the highest stages. We would, therefore, recommend the provision of some teachers with really high qualifications for these departments, as indicated in the table in paragraph 4 above, so as to provide the necessary incentive towards a high standard of post-graduate teaching and raise the general level of work.

#### Faculty of Science.

During the Second Five Year Plan the Commission approved schemes for the development of higher education and research in the Karnatak University at a cost of Rs. 23,39,000/-, of which amount, the University Grants Commission share was to be Rs. 16,64,330/-. Against the sanctioned amount, funds amounting to Rs. 14,53,334/- were paid for the execution of the schemes leaving a spill-over of Rs. 2,10,999/-. The tables given below indicate department-wise details of the expenditure approved and the amounts paid during the Second Five Year Plan. The recurring grants which were given on 50 : 50 basis were mainly concerned with the salaries of academic staff.

(Contd...8.).

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Additional posts of 5 Professors, 6 Readers and 11 Lecturers were sanctioned. Most of the posts were filled up but suitable candidates could not be found by the university for appointments to 3 professorships, 1 post of a reader and 6 posts of lecturers. The total recurring grants paid to the university during the Second Five Year Plan were Rs. 46,332/-. Table III given below shows the department-wise sanction for the additional posts sanctioned and filled:-

TABLE I

Name of the Department.	Total approved expenditure.	U.G.C.'s share.	Grants paid upto 31.3.61.	Spill-over from IInd Plan.
1.	2.	3.	3.4.	5.
<u>NON-RECURRING</u>				
<u>BUILDINGS.</u>				
1.Science Block.	10,35,500	6,90,333	6,70,000	20,333
2.Furniture	97,500	65,000	65,000	-
3.Central Workshop.	90,000	60,000	55,000	5,000
	12,23,000	8,15,333	7,90,000	25,333

TABLE II

<u>A. Scientific Equipment.</u>				
1.Physics	1,67,500	1,11,667	1,11,667	-
2.Chemistry	1,97,500	1,31,667	1,31,667	-
3.Botany	72,000	48,000	25,000	23,000
4.Zoology	48,000	32,000	30,000	2,000
5.Geology	1,20,000	80,000	60,000	20,000
6.Geography	36,000	24,000	-	24,000
7.Statistics.	97,500	65,000	35,000	30,000
8.Central Workshop.	62,500	41,666	35,000	6,666
Total for Scientific Equipment.	8,01,000	5,34,000	4,28,334	1,05,666

(Contd....9.).

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B. Library  
Books  
and  
Journals.

1. All Science Departments.	2, 35, 000	2, 35, 000	2, 35, 000	-
2. Botany	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
3. Zoology	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
4. Geography	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
<b>Total for Books.</b>	<b>3,15,000</b>	<b>3,15,000</b>	<b>2, 35, 000</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL N.R.</b>	<b>23, 39, 000</b>	<b>16, 64, 333</b>	<b>14, 53, 334</b>	<b>2,10, 999</b>

TABLE III.

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Total staff sanctioned.</u>			<u>Appointments made.</u>		
	Prof.	Read.	Lect.	Prof.	Read.	Lect.
1. Physics	-	1	1	-	1	1
2. Physical Chemistry	-	1	1	-	1	1
3. Organic Chemistry	-	1	1	-	1	1
4. Inorganic Chemistry.	-	-	1	-	-	1
5. Botany	1	1	2	-	1	-
6. Zoology	1	1	2	-	1	-
7. Geology	1	-	-	1	-	-
8. Geography	1	1	2	-	-	-
9. Mathematics	1	-	1	1	-	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

(Contd.....10.).



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In addition to above, the Commission also sanctioned the post of 1 Superintendent for the Central Workshop under the Second Five Year Plan. The appointment has already been made.

For the duration of the Third Five Year Plan, the university has submitted schemes for the science departments amounting to Rs. 48,52,000/-, the break-up of which under major heads is given below:-

Chemistry building	...	Rs. 10,80,000/-
Botany Building	...	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Zoology Building	...	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Schemes for strength ening the existing science departments	...	Rs. 16,10,000/-
New Departments of Applied Geology .....	Rs. 12,62,000/-	
Equipment for the new Departments of Botany and Zoology.	....	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 48,52,000/-</u>

The summarize the proposals of the university, the above expenditure may be put under three heads:-

(a) Buildings for Departments of Chemistry, Botany and Zoology	...	Rs.16,80,000/-
(b) Equipment for Botany and Zoology.Depts.	...	Rs. 3,00,000/-
(c) Introducing additional courses in Applied Geology	....	Rs.12,62,000/-
(d) Equipment and other items for improvement and development of the existing courses of study	...	Rs.16,10,000/-
		<u>Rs.48,52,000/-</u>

The number of admissions in the M.Sc. courses during the year 1961-62 was as follows:-

Physics	...	Junior	...	30
		Senior	...	25
				---
				55
				---

(Contd..11.).



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Chemistry	....	Junior	... 43
		Senior	... <u>42</u>
			<u>85</u>
Mathematics.....		Junior	... 34
		Senior	... <u>20</u>
			<u>54</u>
Statistics	....	Junior	... 26
		Senior	... <u>27</u>
			<u>53</u>
Botany	....	Junior	... 12
		Senior	... <u>10</u>
			<u>22</u>
Zoology	....	Junior	... 8
		Senior	... <u>8</u>
			<u>16</u>
Geology	....	Junior	... 11
		Senior	... <u>12</u>
			<u>23</u>
Geography	....	Junior	... 10
		Senior	... <u>0</u>
			<u>10</u>

It will thus be seen that enrolment in the department of chemistry is the highest, being 85. Admission of 43 to the junior M.Sc. class in chemistry is obviously too high. The Committee is of the view that admission should be strictly restricted to 40 only. If, however, at a later stage when better facilities are available and properly qualified candidates can be had, admission may be increased to 45 but not beyond this. The admissions to Physics junior M.Sc. class also should not exceed 30.

The enrolment in the science departments of the arts and science colleges during 1961-62 is not unsatisfactory, 4293 students taking up science subjects in the constituent and affiliated colleges of the university as compared to 4578 taking up arts subjects. In addition to this, 1,348 students are in the engineering colleges and 1076 pursuing studies in medicine. Total enrolment of the university is 13,447. The teacher pupil ratio being 1 to 15.

(Contd..12.).

Regarding the development schemes prepared by the university for the Third Five Year Plan, the Committee desires to say as follows:-

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the university constructed main teaching block, one portion of which was meant for science departments and the other half for the library, humanities and social sciences. The science departments, however, found the accommodation too inadequate and therefore had to spread over on the arts side as well. The main building at present houses the departments of chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics and statistics. The department of physics which has 60 students in the post-graduate classes besides research scholars has only 9,000 sq.ft. available for its use and is therefore the most crowded department at present. The department of chemistry which takes the largest number of students occupies a much larger area but still does not seem to be satisfied with it. The department of mathematics and statistics also wish to have some more space to expand. The department of geology needs a good deal of expansion for the introduction of courses in Applied Geology. The Committee, therefore, feels that it would be to an advantage if the department of chemistry is taken out from the main building and provided with a new block for itself. The space vacated by the chemistry department could be utilised by the other departments. For example, Physics will need an area of at least 10,000 sq.ft. more and similarly the department of geology which is to start new courses in applied geology will need more or less the same area for expansion. Mathematics and statistics would also need to increase its accommodation by taking one or two rooms more. The space now occupied by the chemistry

N/24

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department in the arts block would also be vacated for the use of humanities departments. There will thus be a great relief to both the humanities and science departments if a new block is approved for the department of chemistry. The Committee agree that a new building for the chemistry department in the neighbourhood of the central workshop may be constructed as soon as possible, and recommended that a building over an area of 42,000 sq.ft. at an approximate cost of Rs. 6,30,000/- and an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,10,000/- on laboratory services and furniture etc. may be sanctioned.

The Departments of Botany and Zoology are housed at present in the old buildings of the Karnatak College. The present accommodation is far from satisfactory. New buildings will be needed for these two departments on the campus and sooner these are built the better for the teaching of these two subjects. We, therefore, recommend that appropriate expenditure may be sanctioned for the construction of a building for the department of zoology covering an area of 15,000 sq.ft. and the other for botany covering an area of 16,000 sq.ft. The approximate cost of these buildings including furniture and fittings etc. will come to Rs. 3,00,000 and 3,20,000/- respectively.

#### Equipment

The Commission has already conveyed sanction to the various departments for the purchase of equipment to meet their basic needs. This grant amounts to Rs. 6,85,000/- the break-up of which is as follows:-

Physics	....	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Chemistry	....	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Botany	....	Rs. 1,00,000/-

(Contd....14.).

A (435)

...: 14 :...

Zoology ... Rs.1,00,000/-  
Geology ... Rs.1,00,000/-  
Mathematics... Rs. 50,000/-  
and  
Statistics.  
Geography ... Rs. 35,000/-

Above grants being for the basic requirements only, the Committee would like to recommend additional grants of Rs. 3,00,000/- to meet the special requirements of the Science departments particularly for research work.

The following additional grants for equipment are recommended:-

Physics ... Rs. 50,000/-  
Chemistry ... Rs. 50,000/-  
Botany ... Rs. 50,000/-  
Zoology ... Rs. 50,000/-  
Geology ... Rs. 50,000/-  
Mathematics.. Rs. 35,000/-  
Geography ... Rs. 15,000/-

-----  
Rs. 2,50,000/-  
-----

Additional grants are essential for the departments of Botany, Zoology and Geology as their requirements in the beginning are naturally higher than it would be the case for a well-developed department. In addition, the Deptt. of Geology, is to start new courses in applied geology for which an additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- would be necessary.

Staff

Department of Physics - At present the staff consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, 3 Lecturers and two demonstrators. The department gives instruction in the

(Contd.....15.).

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following three special subjects:- (1) Spectroscopy, (2) Modern (Nuclear Physics and (3) Radio Physics and Electronics. The department proposes to specialise in Solid State Physics also.

With a view to meet the needs for teaching special papers, it is desirable to strengthen the present staff with new appointments of two Readers on the existing branches, and one Reader for the Solid State Physics. Similarly, three lecturers would be needed for the existing courses and two more lecturers for Solid State Physics.

We, therefore, recommend that the posts of three Readers and five Lecturers may be sanctioned.

Department of Chemistry - The staff at present consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers (one in each branch of the subject), 5 Lecturers, 2 Demonstrators, 1 Research Assistant and an Micro-analyst. As the Head of the Department is a specialist in Organic Chemistry, he needs one competent assistant to look after the organic section as a good deal of the time of the Head of the Department is taken up by administration work. We, therefore, recommend that one additional reader in organic chemistry may be appointed. To meet the work-load of the department and to encourage research a further addition of 6 lecturers may be necessary. We, therefore, recommend the creation of an additional post of 1 Reader and 6 posts of Lecturers in the Chemistry Department. We hope that the additional lecturers would be selected so as to evenly strengthen all branches of the subject.

Department of Botany.

The Head of the Department of Botany is in the grade of a Reader. He is assisted by two Lecturers and two Demonstrators. The present staff is not adequate to meet the entire needs of the department. We, therefore, suggest that

(Contd...16.).

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the existing staff be strengthened by the appointment of a Professor or a Reader (if a Professor of requisite high qualifications is not available, a Reader may be appointed) and one Lecturer.

Department of Zoology.

This Department is also headed by a Reader who is assisted by two Lecturers and one demonstrator. It will be necessary to have at least two teachers more, one of them in the grade of a Professor or a Reader (according to the availability) and the other in the grade of a lecturer.

Department of Geology.

The staff in Geology Department consists of 1 Professor, 4 Lecturers. Obviously, the various specialities are not covered. It will be necessary, therefore, to appoint at least two more Readers and two Lecturers. We recommend the creation of these additional posts.

Library.

The Commission has already sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- for books on the science subjects. As botany and zoology are practically new departments and so will be the applied geology section, it may be desirable to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- for all the science departments to strengthen the reference wing of the library for research purposes.

Workshop.

The University has set up a pretty good central workshop and it will be advantageous to strengthen the workshop with a view to meet the needs of the department of Chemistry in glass blowing and the department of geology with the special equipment for the cutting and polishing of ores. We, therefore, recommend an additional

(Contd...17.).

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grant of Rs. 50,000/- for the workshop machines and tools.

The financial implications of the above recommendations are summarised below. Since all the requirements are for the existing post-graduate departments, the grants may be entirely (100%) paid by the University Grants Commission.

A. BUILDING:  
(INCLUDING SERVICES)

	<u>Total Cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u>
1. Chemistry (42000 sq.ft.)	8,40,000	8,40,000
2. Botany (16000 sq.ft.)	3,20,000	3,20,000
3. Zoology (15000 sq.ft.)	3,00,000	3,00,000
	-----	-----
	14,60,000	14,60,000
	-----	-----

B. EQUIPMENT

1. Physics	50,000	50,000
2. Chemistry	50,000	50,000
3. Botany	50,000	50,000
4. Geology	50,000	50,000
5. Zoology	50,000	50,000
6. Applied Geology.	1,00,000	1,00,000
7. Mathematics	35,000	35,000
8. Geography	15,000	15,000
9. Central Workshop.	50,000	50,000
	-----	-----
	4,50,000	4,50,000
	-----	-----

C. LIBRARY BOOKS &  
JOURNALS.

(For all Science Departments).	1,00,000	1,00,000
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D. ADDITIONAL STAFF

One Professor or Reader  
each in Botany and Zoology

(Contd...18.)

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ADDITIONAL STAFF (CONTD)

	<u>Total cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u>
3 Readers in Physics, 1 Readers in Chemistry, 2 Readers in Geology; and 5 Lecturers in Physics; 6 Lecturers in Chemistry; 2 Lecturers in Geology and 1 Lecturer each in Botany and Zoology.	6,85,000	6,85,000
Total Non-recurring	20,10,000	20,10,000
Total Recurring for 4 years.	6,85,000	6,85,000

\*Sahani\* 31-1-62

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix A to Annexure I to Item No. 22.(4) Meeting ..  
7-2-1962.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

Department of Political Science.

For the development of this Department, we have asked for the posts of a Reader and a Lecturer. As there is already a post of a Reader, the post of Professor of Political Science is required. He will control a staff of 4 people, in addition to the carrying out of the proposed scheme of "Little kingdoms of Karnatak". For maintaining proper balance between the various Departments, it is also absolutely essential that a post of Professor be added to the Department. The net result of this proposal is that we ask for posts of a Professor and a Lecturer instead of a Reader and a Lecturer.

Sd/-- (D.C. Pavate)

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Meeting  
7-2-1962.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix 'B' to  
Annexure I to Item No. 22 (4)

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the development schemes (Humanities) of the Karnatak University during the III Five Year Plan.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Items recommended under III Five Year Plan.</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure (Rs)</u>
English	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) p.a.
Kannada	Three Research Assistants (@ Rs.250-350)	12,000 (R) "
	One Shastri (@ Rs.250- p.m. fixed)	3,000 (R) "
Sanskrit	Publication & Field work	5,000 (NR) "
Sanskrit	One Professor	15,000 (R) "
Political Science	One Professor	15,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
History	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
	One Research Assistant	4,000 (R) "
	Departmental Museum in History	10,000 (NR) "
	One Senior Research Assistants (@ Rs. 250-500)	4,000 (R) "
	Two Junior Research Assistants (@ Rs. 150-250)	6,000 (R) "
	Publication & Field Work	5,000 (NR) "
Sociology	One Professor	15,000 (R) "
	One Reader	10,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
Philosophy	One Professor	15,000 (R) "
	One Reader	10,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
	Equipment for Psychology	15,000 (NR) "

(Contd...2).

<u>Department</u>	<u>Items recommended under III Five Year Plan.</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure (Rs)</u>
	<u>For the editing of Sunya Sampadane:</u>	
	One English Assistant ( @ Rs. 450/- p.m. )	5,400 (R) p.a.
	One Kannada Assistant (@ Rs. 300/- pm-)	3,600 (R) "
	One Sanskrit Assistant (@ Rs. 300/- p.m.)	3,600 (R) "
	Publication & Field Work	5,000 (NR) "
Foreign Languages	One Lecturer (French)	6,500 (R) "
	One Lecturer (German)	6,500 (R) "
Law	One Professor	15,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
Commerce	One Reader	10,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
Education	One Reader	10,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
Economics	Conversion of Readership to Professorship.	5,000 (R) "
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R) "
	Two Research Assistants	4,000 (R) "
	Total	(Rs. 2,37,100 (R) " (Rs. 40,000 (NR) "
	Total expenditure for the III Five Year Plan	Rs. 9,48,400 (R) Rs. 40,000 (NR)
	Total	Rs. 9,88,400 (R) & (NR)
	Share of the Commission during the III Five Year Plan.	Rs. 7,30,200 (R) Rs. 32,500 (NR)
	Total	Rs. 7,62,700 (R) & NR)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 7th February, 1962.

Item No. 22(5): To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Lucknow University during the Third Five Year Plan period.

.....

A Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Lucknow University, Lucknow, on 18th and 19th December, 1961 :-

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. Jagdish Shankar    | Government of India, Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay. |
| 2. Prof. I.S. Gulati      | M.S. University of Baroda.                                |
| 3. Prof. Nagendra Nagaich | Delhi University  |
| 4. Dr. V.S. Patankar      | U.G.C.  |
| 5. Dr. J.N. Kaul          | U.G.C.  |

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure-I.

The University has a spill-over of Rs. 16,93,000/- to be still utilized for the implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The break-up of this spill-over is as follows :-

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Development Schemes of Science Departments.                       | Rs. 4,41,000/- |
| (b) Development Schemes of Arts Departments.                          | Rs. 5,30,000/- |
| (c) General Schemes such as student hostels, staff quarters, Library. | Rs. 7,22,000/- |

Total:- Rs. 16,93,000/-

(Contd...2..)

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-: :-

In addition to the above spill-over, the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,15,000/- for purchase of Library Books & Journals to meet the basic needs of the various University Departments during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Similarly, the Commission is also likely to sanction an equipment grant of Rs. 7,25,000/- for the basic development needs of the Science Departments during the current plan period.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are as under :-

I. ARTS, LAW AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.
1. English	One Reader One Lecturer One Res. Assistant British Specialist - Rs. 4,800/-	26,000	10,000
2. Psychology and Philosophy.	One Professor of Psychology	6,000	5,000
3. Education	One Lab. Assistant One Lecturer One Res. Assistant	5,000	5,000
4. History	One Lecturer in Medieval History One Res. Assistant (Rs. 200-15-350)	2,500	7,500 (Manuscripts)
5. Ancient Indian History and Archaeology.	One Surveyor-cum-Draftman (Rs. 150-10-200)	15,000	-

(Contd...3..)

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-: . 3 . :-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.
6. Political Science	One Reader in International Studies One Res. Assistant Rs. 200-50-500.	-	10,000
7. Economics	Two Readers a) Labour Economics (Rs. 9,000/- b) Agricultural Economics One Res. Assistant Two Lecturers in Economics.	12,000 for custom and transit charges plus Rs. 3,000/- for two calculating machines)	20,000
8. Sociology and Social Work.	One Professor provided the Deptt. of Sociology is separated from the Deptt. of Social Work. One Lecturer in Social Work.	-	Sociology Rs. 5,000/- Social Work 10,000 Rs. 5,000/-
9. Anthropology	One Lecturer	15,000-equipment 2,500 (field excursion transport etc.)	-
10. Arabic	One Reader	-	-
11. Persian and Urdu.	One Professor One Reader	-	5,000
12. Hindi and other Modern Indian Languages.	One Professor in Hindi Literature One Lecturer in Ancient Hindi Literature One Lecturer in Linguistics One Res. Assistant	25,000 for Linguistics Laboratory	-
13. Sanskrit	One Lecturer in Pali.	-	5,000 (Manuscripts)

(Contd.....4..)

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-: 4 :-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Books</u>
14. Commerce	One Lecturer in Commerce One Lecturer in Personnel Management One Lecturer in Cost Accounting One Technical Assistant-cum-Librarian (P. 80-6-110-8-150).		
15. Law	One Reader in Commercial Law	10,000 Furniture & equipment for library	25,000 (Books & periodical)

-----

4P + 7R + 14L + 1,18,000 1,02,500

6RA + 1Lib.A -

1 Surveyor-cum-Draftman +

1 Tech. Assitt.-cum-Librarian +  
Rs. 4,800 = Rs. 9,65,800/-

Total

N.R. Rs. 2,20,500

R. Rs. 9,65,800

-----  
Rs. 11,86,300  
-----

U.G.C.'s Share

N.R. Rs. 1,86,168

R. Rs. 5,26,900

-----  
Rs. 7,13,068  
-----

II GENERAL SCHEMES:

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share</u>
(a) One Boys' Hostel for 100 students.	P. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,50,000
(b) Staff Quarters	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
	P. 5,00,000	Rs. 2,50,000
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III SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Building</u> P.	<u>Equipment</u> P.	<u>Library</u> P.	<u>Staff</u>
1. Physics	2,00,000 (7,500 sq. ft.)	50,000	10,000	3 L
2. Chemistry	--	1,00,000 (Chemicals)	10,000	5 L
3. Botany	10,000 (A. irks & mod. for source).	15,000 (Chemicals)	5,000	2 L 1 Technician
4. Zoology	20,000	--	5,000	2 L 1 Curator 1 Photo Artist
5. Statistics	2,00,000 (7,500 sq. ft.)	--	5,000	1 L
6. Mathematics	--	30,000	20,000	1 Reader 2 L
7. Geology	1,00,000	--	5,000	1 M. Curator 2 L
8. Biochemistry	25,000	--	20,000	1 R
	<u>7,55,000</u>	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>2 R + 17 L + 2 Curators + 1 Technician + 1 Photo artist</u>
				<u>R. 5,32,000</u>

	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S.G.'s Share</u>
N.R.	R. 2,45,000	R. 7,31,666
R.	R. 5,32,000	R. 2,86,000
	<u>R. 7,77,000</u>	<u>R. 10,17,666</u>

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Total for the Third Five Year Plan  
(As U.G.C.'s Share)

Purpose	Bill- over from III Plan	Grants from Central Board likely to be gene- rated for F. I. C. S. during the period	U.G.C. Grants recommen- ded by Visiting Committee (U.G.C.'s Share)	Total U.G.C.'s Share for III Plan
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
a) Science.	4,41,000	5,75,000	10,17,666	23,33,666
b) Humanities.	5,30,000	1,65,000	7,13,068	14,08,068
c) General Schemes.	7,22,000	-	2,50,000	9,72,000
<b>Total -</b>	<b>16,93,000</b>	<b>10,40,000</b>	<b>19,80,734</b>	<b>47,13,734</b>

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted, sanction may be made to non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 11,62,34/- (Rs. 31,566/- for Science Departments, Rs. 1,86,165/- for Humanities Departments and Rs. 2,50,000/- for General Schemes) and recurring grant of Rs. 8,18,200/- (Rs. 4,86,000/- for Science Departments and Rs. 5,26,000/- for Arts Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period. The grants may be released to the University as and when necessary.

\*Krushik\* 7-2/6\*

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During the Second Plan period the Commission approved general schemes and schemes for development of Arts departments at a total estimated cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs out of which Commission's share was Rs.18.21 lakhs. As grants totalling Rs.5.69 lakhs were paid during the Second Plan period, a spill-over of Rs.12.52 lakhs remains to be paid during the current Plan period. Similarly, for development of the Science Departments, schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.17.00 lakhs were approved of which the Commission's share was Rs.12.14 lakhs. Grants totalling Rs.7.73 lakhs were paid up to 31-3-1961 leaving an unpaid balance of Rs.4.41 lakhs. Thus the total spill-over of all schemes approved during the Second Plan amounts to Rs.16.93 lakhs or roughly about Rs.17.00 lakhs.

The schemes proposed by the University under the Third Five Year Plan are estimated to cost Rs.1,08,83,540/- with a break-up as under :-

I. General schemes	Rs. 24.68 lakhs
II. Schemes for increasing the output of science graduates	Rs. 34.00 lakhs
III. Schemes for development of Arts, Law and Commerce deptts.	Rs.23.38 lakhs
IV. Schemes for development of Science Departments	Rs. 26.77 lakhs
	-----
	Rs.1,08.83 lakhs
	-----

One of the main schemes proposed by the University is for producing additional science graduates during the Third Plan period. The existing strength of under-graduate students in the science departments is approximately 900. At the suggestion of the State Government, the University proposes to increase it by

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO LUCKNOW  
UNIVERSITY

The University Grants Commission appointed the following Visiting Committee for assessing the needs of the Lucknow University for development of higher education and research during the Third Five Year Plan period :-

1. Dr. Jagdish Shankar,  
Head of the Chemistry Section,  
Govt. of India Atomic Energy Establishment,  
Bombay.
2. Prof. I.S. Gulati,  
Head of the Department of Economics,  
M.S. University of Baroda,  
Baroda.
3. Prof. Nagendra Nagaich,  
Head of the Department of Hindi,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi.
4. Dr. V.S. Patankar, U.G.C.
5. Dr. J.N. Kaul, U.G.C.

The Committee visited the University on 18th and 19th December, 1961 and had detailed discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Deans of Faculties and Heads of various Departments for Arts and Science subjects, Law and Commerce. The members of the Committee also visited the different University Departments for assessing their actual needs for development during the Third Plan period. Before the Committee left Lucknow, the Committee had also an opportunity of meeting the Education Minister and the Secretary, Department of Education, U.P.State, when the requirements of the State for development of higher education and research with particular reference to the Lucknow University were discussed. The Committee has to report as under :-

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another 600 thus enabling the University to produce approximately 3000 science graduates during the Third Plan. This point requires serious consideration on the part of the State Govt., the University and the Commission. The University has already a very large strength of under-graduate science students and this is having an adverse effect on the educational standards both at the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels. Under these circumstances increasing the strength of under-graduate students is likely to result in a further lowering of standards. If the imbalance in the output of Arts and Science graduates is to be rectified, the best course open seems to be to raise the strength of under-graduate science students in affiliated colleges which at present are doing very little in this regard. The output of science graduates could also be raised by improving the quality of training in the University Departments. This could be done by providing better equipment, recruiting more staff so as to have a more favourable student-teacher ratio and by arranging tutorials etc. The Committee is therefore strongly of the view that there should be no further increase in the strength of under-graduate students in the University departments.

The University originally had a proposal for creating some additional posts of Professors. However in view of the limited funds likely to be available, the University authorities have suggested that these additional posts may be provided by converting some of the Readers' posts into those of Professors. The main purpose underlying this proposal is to retain some of their senior qualified teachers who in the absence of any encouragement

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are likely to migrate to other Universities. We are however not in favour of this proposal as we understand that the State Govt. has recently agreed to revise the grades of teachers as recommended by the U.G.C. With this revision the revised grades of Readers would be almost identical with the old scales for Professors. It seems reasonable that posts of Professors should be created only if there is real need for it and not because of any personal considerations.

The University has also submitted a scheme for revision of salary scales for the library staff. This we suggest may be examined separately by a library expert. There are also a few proposals like educational tours, construction of an Administrative Block, swimming pool etc. for which U.G.C. gives no assistance and others for grants for publication of research works, extension lectures etc. which could be considered independently under <sup>the</sup> respective U.G.C. schemes.

Our assessment of the development needs of the various Faculties and their Departments is as follows :-

#### FACULTY OF SCIENCE

As mentioned earlier in the report, one of the major schemes suggested by the University for implementation during the Third Plan is provision of training of additional science graduates. As we have already stated we are not in favour of this scheme. A better way of increasing the output of science graduates would be to improve the training facilities by provision of tutorials etc. This could be done by giving additional teachers. We are therefore of the view that the staff of these departments might be strengthened by creation of additional Lecturers posts as under :-

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Physics .....	3	Lecturers
Chemistry ...	3	"
Botany ....	2	"
Zoology ....	2	"
Mathematics ..	2	"
Geology ....	2	"
Statistics ...	1	"

Most of the other usual needs of these departments are expected to be met out of the normal development grants for equipment and library books that the Commission is intending to give. Our assessment of special requirements of the different Science Departments are as follows :-

Physics: - The buildings for this department have a total plinth area of 26,000 sq.ft. of which the carpet area is about 17,500 sq.ft. This in our opinion is quite insufficient for the post-graduate and undergraduate strength of this Department. The Department needs two laboratories for its B.Sc. classes a lecture hall and a few rooms for teachers. For this purpose a total plinth area of 7,500 sq.ft. would be adequate. The cost of this construction including all services and furniture should not be more than Rs.2.00 lakhs. The Department spends annually a sum of Rs.3,500/- for subscribing some important scientific journals but the recurring grant that the Department gets from the University is only Rs.2,700/-, thus leaving an annual deficit of Rs.800/-. To cover this deficit and to purchase some back volumes the Department would need Rs.10,000/- for the Plan period. The Department needs equipment for teaching and research in X-ray, Micro waves, Electronics, Nuclear Physics and Cosmic Rays.

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We understand that the Commission intends giving an equipment grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the normal development needs of the Department during the Third Plan. An additional equipment grant of Rs.50,000/- would meet the needs of the Department for their special needs for post-graduate and under-graduate sections.

Chemistry - During the Second Plan the Commission sanctioned an additional plinth area of 5,621 sq.ft. for which an expenditure of Rs.75,740/- was approved. This building is already complete but is remaining unoccupied for want of services and furniture. The Commission has paid <sup>almost</sup> its full share for this project. It is desirable that this portion is furnished and provided services for putting it to use without further delay. This should be done by the University immediately. The Department has submitted a list of equipment estimated to cost Rs.1,34,000/-. The Commission intends giving a normal development grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs for equipment for this Department and its present requirements could be met out of <sup>this</sup> equipment grant. The Department would also need funds to the extent of Rs.15,000/- for special chemicals and Rs.10,000/- for journals.

Botany: - During the Second Plan period a separate laboratory building, glass house etc. were constructed for this Department at a total cost of Rs.3.85 lakhs and hence it has no additional building requirements for the present. The Department has asked for grants for special chemicals and Micro-nutrients (about Rs.15,000). Rs.25000 required for replacement of Microscopes could be met from the normal equipment from the U.G.C. Besides this Rs.10,000/- will be needed for Almirahs and models for the museum and Rs.5,000/- for journals. The Department

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is also in need of a technician for maintenance of instruments in the grade of Rs. 110-8-150-10-200 which during the Plan period is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000/-.

Zoology - The Department mainly needs some small additional grants for consolidation of schemes and projects initiated during the second Plan period. One room in the Animal House and two research experimental laboratories have been air-conditioned but cannot function due to lack of electric power. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,000/- for laying the power line may be sanctioned. The lighting in the laboratories has also to be improved for which a grant of Rs. 5,000/- would be necessary. Show cases in the museums have become too crowded and some additional <sup>and models</sup> Almirahas/are required for which a grant of Rs. 10,000/- may be given. Besides this the Department is in need of a Curator for the museum in the grade Rs. 200-300 and a Photo artist in the grade of Rs. 150-250. As in the case of other Departments this Department would need of a grant of Rs. 5,000/- for subscribing current journals. The other requirement of this Department viz. for replacement and additions to equipment as well as for library books can be met out of the normal development grants for equipment and library books that the Commission is likely to provide. As regards the institution of a diploma course in parasitology, which is mostly intended for medical, veterinary and agricultural graduates, the University may find the funds from other sources.

Statistics:

This is the only Department in the Faculty of Science which does not have a building of its own. At present it is housed in the building for the Department of Mathematics and is provided with one lecture

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room, one laboratory and three small teachers' rooms. A new building with a plinth area of 7,500 sq.ft. would be sufficient for its requirements. Its estimated cost including services and furniture should be about Rs.2.0 lakhs. Its library and equipment requirements are expected to <sup>be</sup> met mostly out of the normal development grants for this purpose that the Commission is likely to give. Rs.5,000/- additional may be provided for subscribing current journals.

Mathematics: - The Department for want of qualified staff is not in a position to teach some of the modern branches of Mathematics at the post-graduate level like symbolic logic, functional analysis, algebraic topology etc. For this purpose the Department would need the services of a Reader. This Department which has been teaching Astronomy as a subject for the B.Sc. classes has most of the equipment needed for practical work in Astronomy. To put the experimental work on sound footing the Department needs <sup>and</sup> domes for its 4" and 3" telescopes and transit <sup>a few</sup> other pieces of equipment. The total cost of this in our estimate should not be more than Rs.30,000/-. The Department would also need a library grant of Rs.20,000/- for books and journals. The Department of Mathematics would get additional space that it needs with the removal of the Statistics Department to the new building that we are proposing.

Geology: - The building for this Department has a working space of only 7870 sq.ft. which is totally inadequate for its requirements. If the open spaces on the first-floor of the building are covered, the Department would get some relief. The estimated cost

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of construction of these additions to the existing building should not be more than Rs.1.00 lakh including all services and furniture. The exact cost may be worked out on receiving plans and estimates supported by P.W.D. certificates. The Department has asked for a museum curator, library assistant and a store keeper. The Commission may approve the creation of a post of a museum curator. The other staff required by the Department may be provided by the University. Rs.5,000/- may be provided for subscribing current journals.

Biochemistry Department: - During the second Plan period the Commission had approved the creation of a separate department for Biochemistry and with this in view had sanctioned the creation of a post of a Professor and construction for a building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,50,000/-. The Professor's post has been filled up and the building is nearing completion but Biochemistry still continues to be a section under the Department of Chemistry. We are given to understand that in spite of repeated reminders, the University has failed to establish a separate department for Biochemistry. We are of the view that since it has already been agreed that Biochemistry should be a separate department, this should be done without any further delay. If the University agrees to create a separate department as recommended by the Commission, grants may be given for completion of the building. The additional requirements for this purpose are indicated below :-

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| (a) Installation of cold storage, deepfreeze and incubator rooms                    | ....Rs. 1,14,000/- |
| (b) Electrical and sanitary services, drains, plinth protection and minor additions | .... Rs. 57,000/-  |
| (c) Furniture   | .... Rs. 25,000/-  |
| (d) External service lines and cost of high tension project                         | .... Rs. 19,000/-  |

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The Department also would need Rs.10,000/- for animal cages for the Animal House. At present the staff of the Department consists of one Professor and two Lecturers. These two Lecturers have been transferred from the Chemistry Department. As they have now been specially trained for teaching and research in Biochemistry we are of the view that they should be retained in the Department and two additional lecturers' posts may be approved for the Department of Chemistry. The Biochemistry Department may be given one Reader's post and Rs.20,000/- for library books and journals.

#### I. FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND LAW

##### General observations:

1. The most prominent feature of the university seems to be the overwhelming predominance of its undergraduate population particularly in the departments of the Humanities and the Social Science. Against 482 doctoral students and 1760 post-graduate students, the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Law have at present 8943 undergraduate students. This feature of the University will become more and more marked if the university, at the instance of the State Government, increases its present under-graduate strength in science subjects during the current Plan period.

While it is recognised that under-graduate students are a necessary and a desirable component of a university population, it is felt that an overwhelming predominance of under-graduate students in a residential university such as Lucknow University is not conducive to the maintenance of high standards and administrative efficiency.

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2. It was also noted that some departments of the university are registering far too many scholars for doctoral work. For instance, we were told that as many as 200 doctoral scholars were registered at present in the departments of Hindi and one of the members of the staff of this department was guiding as many as 24 scholars. The department of Persian and Urdu has 28 doctoral scholars while the total M.A. enrolment in the department is only 13. Other departments, notably Education, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology, Arabic and Commerce have also a conspicuously large population of doctoral students.

Although there is no formula to indicate the exact proportion between post-graduate and doctoral students, yet, it is felt that the university may consider restricting admission to only the very best students and only to those who have already demonstrated some aptitude for ~~it~~ and ability in research. Indiscriminate admission to doctoral research is bound to affect the standards of higher education.

3. For some historical and local reasons, the university has combined some very important disciplines under one department, e.g., psychology with philosophy, sociology with social work etc. All the modern regional languages of India have also been put together in the department of Hindi. Whatever may have been the reasons for combining these disciplines under one department, the Committee feel that the university should immediately set about separating at least Philosophy from Psychology and Social Work from Sociology. No doubt, the advantages of combining these disciplines are great, but for further advancement of knowledge, for developing specialities in each field and also for greater administrative ease, it would seem advisable to have a separate department for each of

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the important disciplines.

II. FACULTY OF ARTS

1. Department of English and  
Modern European Languages

The department has introduced a paper in linguistics and phonetics in its post-graduate programme from the current session. It is proposed to offer more papers and organise research work in this important field with the help of qualified staff and a foreign expert.

The department has at present 8 seminar groups for 22 Ph.D. students and 130 post-graduate students. In order to reduce the number of students per seminar group, the department proposes to have 24 seminar groups for post-graduate and research students.

The Committee feel that the introduction of linguistics and phonetics is a step in the right direction, especially for prospective teachers of secondary schools. The department deserves full assistance towards this project. The department may be given one Reader, one Lecturer and one Research Assistant to cover the needs arising from the introduction and development of linguistics and phonetics and from the proposed increase in the number of seminar groups from 8 to 24. The department has also arranged the services of a British specialist under the Commonwealth Educational Cooperation Scheme for one year. The estimated cost towards part-payment to the British specialist is Rs.4,800/- for one year. The Committee recommends this amount for payment to the department. The Committee recommends Rs.10,000/- for books and periodicals and Rs.25,000/- for equipment for the Linguistics Section of the English department.

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2. Department of Hindi and Modern Indian Language

The Department has requested the sanction of two professorships, several assistant professorships and several research assistants and supervisors. The reasons advanced in support of these proposals are the introduction of new schemes like dialect survey and the compilation of dictionaries as also the increase in the number of students. It was felt that for the present the department may be given one Professorship in Hindi, one lecturer in Ancient Hindi Literature, one Lecturer in Linguistics and one research assistant.

The Department also wants an equipment grant of Rs.50,000 for its Linguistics and Phonetics Laboratory. It is recommended that the Department may be given Rs.25000/- to start the laboratory. If necessary the department could approach the Commission again during the current Plan period for further assistance in this regard. It may be emphasised once again that the department of Hindi should consider the possibility of reducing the number of students registered for Ph.D. and D. Litt in the department.

3. Department of Psychology and Philosophy

The Committee feel that it is high time that this department be split into two departments, one of psychology and the other of philosophy. The present combined department has not so far developed the basic side of psychology.

The Committee feel that sanctioning one post of Professor would help the University to separate Philosophy and Psychology of Psychology. --- create a new department of Psychology. A grant of Rs.6,000/- for equipment and Rs.5,000/- for library books may be provided to the Psychology department to be set up as suggested above.

4. Department of Education

The University has already instituted a two years M.A. course in Education which is meant for students with

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Education as one of the subjects in their B.A. degree examination. The B.Ed. degree is not a pre-requisite for this course. This course is intended to be more academic than the present M.Ed. course. Students passing out of the proposed course can go directly to the M.A. degree in Education without having taught in schools and without even practice teaching in the schools during the course of the training. It was not clear how students of this course could have an insight into the problems of education and how they could also undertake research in education without ever having taught in schools. This was discussed with the Head of the Department of Education and he agreed that some kind of a training in the methods of teaching and actual teaching in schools would be introduced if this course was to be started. The Committee feel that the department may be encouraged to start this course and given one lecturer, one research assistant and one library assistant for the same. The department may also be considered for a grant of Rs.10,000/- for library books and equipment.

##### 5. Department of History

This department has two sections, viz., Western History Section and Indian History Section. The Commission has already sanctioned one professorship for the Western History Section. The Modern Indian History Section and the Medieval period of the Deccan History Section are not adequately staffed. The Committee therefore recommends one lecturer in Medieval History and one research assistant. A grant of Rs.7,500/- may be considered for the collection of manuscripts which are said to be available in Lucknow and its neighbourhood and Rs.2,500/- for equipment, like charts, maps etc.

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6. Department of Ancient History and Archaeology

The department of Indian History and Archaeology has been teaching Archaeology since 1948, and it is said that this department was the first to offer a special course of Field Archaeology. However, for want of necessary equipment, practical training could not be given to the students so far. The department expects to get a site for excavation from the U.P. Government and is ready to start the field work if it is helped. The Committee recommends that this department may be given one surveyor-cum-draftsman to begin with. And a grant of Rs.15,000/- may also be given to this department for site excavation, surveying instruments and other necessary photographic equipment. When the work progresses, the University might approach the Commission again for a lectureship in this field.

7. Department of Political Science

This department is proposing to start three different sets of courses which are related to modern developments in India. These courses are : (i) development of democratic ideals in India, (ii) electoral processes in India (electoral progress on national and local levels, study of pressure groups) and (iii) impact of planning on administration in India. The Committee feel that this is a healthy sign of growth and the department should be encouraged to offer these courses. The Commission may consider the post of one Reader for this department who, besides the areas mentioned above, could also cover international studies also. The department may also be given one research assistant to help the Reader in organizing and conducting research. A grant of Rs.10,000/- for library books may also be considered for this department.

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#### 8. Department of Economics

At present this department does not offer any specialisation except for candidates who are trained in methods of statistics and are eligible to offer advanced economic statistics and econometrics. The department now proposes to double the facilities for post-graduate education so as to make provision for admission of 100 students in two sections, each accommodating 50. While 50 students will continue to offer the general course, the remaining 50 will be divided in two groups, one to specialize in labour economics and the other in economic development. The Committee is of the opinion that the introduction of these two special fields will increase the usefulness and effectiveness of the department and recommends that the department may be given two Readers, one in labour economics and the other in agricultural economics, two lecturers and one research assistant.

The department has to pay about Rs.9,000/- for customs and transit charges for economic machines which were imported during the Second Plan period. This may also be considered favourably. In addition, the department may be given two calculating machines at an estimated cost of Rs.1,500/- each and a grant of Rs.20,000/- for library books, especially for the introduction of new special fields.

#### 9. Department of Sociology and Social Work

Course of Sociology and Social Work are offered at present by the same department. The Committee feel that for effective teaching and research the present department should be split up into two. The department has at present only one professor who may not be able to guide and administer the work relating to the two discipline.

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The department of Social Work does not offer at present four papers already prescribed for correctional services because of the shortage of staff and it is also reported that the supervision of field work is handicapped for want of an adequate number of supervisors. The department has asked for a large number of teachers. The Committee, however, feel that to begin with, the department of Social Work, if separated from the department of Sociology may be given one professor who will organize and develop the new department and one lecturer. The department of Social Work may also be considered for a grant of Rs.5,000/- for books.

For supervision of field research and for proper training in statistical and research methods, the department of Sociology proposes to make field research as a compulsory part of the syllabus for M.A. course. The department also desires to reduce the teaching load from 18 to 16 periods and to provide for tutorials. The Committee recommends one additional lecturer for this department and a library grant of Rs.5,000/-

The recommendations of the Committee with regard to the present department of Sociology and Social Work are contingent on separating the combined department into two independent departments.

#### 10. Department of Anthropology

This department has had the distinguished services of late Professor Majumdar who brought eminence to this field and to the University. The department was sanctioned one assistant professor and a grant of Rs.15,000/- for laboratory equipment during the Second Plan period.

The department cannot at present offer courses in two important and specialised branches of Anthropology, viz., Pre-History Archaeology and Human Biology. The

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Committee recommends that this department may be given one lecturer and a grant of Rs.15,000/- for laboratory equipment and at least a sum of Rs.2,500/- for field excursion which are a necessary part of the prescribed courses.

The University may like to consider the possibility of shifting the affiliation of this department from Arts to Science Faculty. The department desires this change; the Committee feel that this change would be a step in the right direction.

11. Department of Arabic

This department is a full-fledged department but without a Professor and without even a Reader. The department is at present in charge of an Assistant Professor. The Committee feel that the department needs at least one Reader who could give the department some status in the professional community. Moreover, the department will need a Reader if research work of a high standard at the Ph.D. level is to continue. The department may be given one readership.

12. Department of Persian and Urdu

In this department also, all the teachers are of the rank of Assistant Professors (lecturers). The Committee, therefore, recommend that one professorship may be created in Urdu and one readership in Persian. The Committee also recommend that this department may be given a grant of Rs.5,000/- for library books in Urdu and Persian.

13. Department of Sanskrit

The Committee recommends one lecturer for the teaching and development of Pali and a grant of Rs.5,000/- for manuscripts and their publication.

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### III. FACULTY OF LAW

The faculty proposes to introduce certain branches of Law, such as Private and International Law, Law of Property and Commercial Law. These options were not offered formerly. The Committee recommends one readership in Commercial Law. The departmental library is not well stocked and needs further development. The Committee recommends Rs.25,000/- for books and journals and Rs.10,000/- for furniture and equipment for the library.

### IV. FACULTY OF COMMERCE

The faculty proposes to offer 3 more papers at the post-graduate stage, viz., Public Utility, Personnel Management and Cost Accounting. These are obviously very important papers in the context of the present day industrial and commercial development in the country. The Committee recommends that the faculty may be given three lecturers, one in Commerce (General), one in Personnel Management and one in Cost Accounting. The department also seems to be in very great need of one technical assistant who could also help in the library. This may also be considered favourably.

### V. GENERAL SCHEMES

The Committee feels that as Lucknow is a residential University its needs for additional hostels and staff quarters is urgent. We recommend that one additional boys hostel for 100 students estimated to cost Rs.3,00,000 and staff quarters costing Rs.2,00,000 may be approved for the Third Five Year Plan period.

A consolidated statement of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee in respect of all the schemes mentioned above is given below :-

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I. ARTS, LAW AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.
(1) English	One Reader One Lecturer One Res. Assistant British Specialist - Rs. 4,800/-	20,000	10,000
(2) Psychology and Philosophy	One Professor of Psychology	6,000	5,000
(3) Education	One Lab. Assistant One Lecturer One Res. Assistant	5,000	5,000
(4) History	One Lecturer in Medieval History One Res. Assistant (Rs. 200-15-350)	2,500	7,500 (Manuscripts)
(5) Ancient Indian History and Archaeology	One Surveyor cum Draftman (Rs. 150-10-200)	15,000	-
(6) Political Science	One Reader in International Studies One Res. Assistant (Rs. 200-50-500)	-	10,000
(7) Economics	Two Readers (a) Labour Economics (b) Agricultural Economics One Res. Assistant Two Lecturers in Economics	12,000 (Rs. 9000/- for custom & transit charges plus Rs. 3000/- for two calculating machines)	20,000
(8) Sociology and Social Work	One Professor provided the Deptt. of Sociology is separated from the Deptt. of Social Work. One Lecturer in Social Work	-	Sociology Rs. 5000/- Social Work Rs. 5,000/- 10,000
(9) Anthropology	One Lecturer	15000-equipment 2500 (field excursion transport etc.)	-
(10) Arabic	One Reader	-	-
(11) Persian and Urdu	One Professor One Reader	-	5,000

.....contd.

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-:21 :-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.
(12) Hindi and other Modern Indian Languages	One Professor in Hindi Literature One Lecturer in Ancient Hindi Literature One Lecturer in Linguistics One Res. Assistant	25,000 for Linguistics Laboratory	-
(13) Sanskrit	One Lecturer in Pali	-	5,000 Manuscripts
(14) Commerce	One Lecturer in Commerce One Lecturer in Personnel Management One Lecturer in Cost Accounting One Technical Assistant cum Librarian (Rs. 80-6-110-8-150)		
(15) Law	One Reader in Commercial Law	10,000 Furniture & equipment for library	25,000 (books & periodical)
	4P + 7R + 14L + 6 RA + 1 Lib. A - 1 Surveyor-cum-Draftman + 1 Tech. Asstt.-cum-Librarian + Rs. 4,800 = Rs. 9,65,800	1,18,000	1,02,500

## II. GENERAL SCHEMES

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
(a) One Boys' Hostel for 100 students	Rs. 3,00,000
(b) Staff Quarters	Rs. 2,00,000
	<u>Rs. 5,00,000</u>

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III. SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Building</u> Rs.	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Library</u> Rs.	<u>Staff</u>
1. Physics	2,00,000 (7,500 sq.ft.)	50,000	10,000	3 L
2. Chemistry		15,000 (Chemicals)	10,000	5 L
3. Botany	10,000 (Almirahs & models for the Museum)	15,000 (Chemicals)	5,000	2 L 1 Technician
4. Zoology	20,000	-	5,000	2 L 1 Curator 1 Photo Artist
5. Statistics	2,00,000 (7,500 Sq.ft.)	-	5,000	1 M )
6. Mathematics	-	30,000	20,000	1 Reader 2 L
7. Geology	1,00,000	-	5,000	1 M. Curator 2 L
8. Biochemistry	2,25,000	-	20,000	1 R
	7,00,000	1,10,000	80,000	2R+17L+ 2 Curators +1 Technician +1 Photo Artist Rs. 5,32,000

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

Item No. 22 (6): To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Mysore University during the III Five-Year Plan Period.

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The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission consisting of the following members visited the Mysore University on 11th and 12th January, 1962:

1. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan ... Madras University.
2. Prof. G.N. Ramachandran ... Madras University.
3. Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar. ... Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
4. Dr. B.D. Larōia ... University Grants Commission.
5. Dr. S. Bhattacharya. ... University Grants Commission.

The report of the Committee is attached as Appendix I.

The University commences the 3rd Five Year Plan with a spill-over of schemes estimated to cost Rs. 35,03,543/- for the Schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five-Year Plan period but continuing to be completed during the current Plan period. The break-up of this spill-over is as follows:-

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| a) Development Schemes of Humanities Departments. | ... Rs. 17,35,500 |
| b) Development Schemes of Science Department.     | ... Rs. 17,68,043 |

Total:.... Rs. 35,03,543

(Contd...2.)



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This spill-over may be taken into account while making grants to the University for development schemes/ during the Third Five Year Plan Period. In addition, the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,10,000/- for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- for purchase of library books and journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Humanities during the third Five-Year plan period.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are given below:-

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS.

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Building.</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Library books.</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Staff.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	-	20,000	10,000	-	1 P
Hindi	-	8,000	15,000	-	1 P.
Kanada-cum-Philology.	-	-	-	10,000 (Field work and Dialect Survey in Canada).	1 R 1 Res. Asstt.
Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	1 Oriental Pandit in Lect. Scale. 1 Research Fellow.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	-	-	10,000	-	-
Foreign Languages.	-	-	10,000	-	1 R. 1 L.
Law	-	-	25,000	-	1 P 1 R
<hr/>					
Total:-	-	28,000	70,000	10,000	3 P + 3 R + 2 L + 2 others
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	<u>Total approved Expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u>	<u>University/State Government share.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N.R.	1,08,000	99,700	8,300
(R for 4 years).	3,63,200	2,80,000	83,200
Grant Total:-	<u>4,71,200</u>	<u>3,79,700</u>	<u>91,500</u>

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS.

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Building.</u>	<u>Equipment.</u>	<u>Library. Books</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Staff.</u>
1. Physics	-	75,000	-	-	2 R 2 L
2. Mathematics	-	-	35,000	-	1 R 2 L
3. Chemistry	-	50,000	-	-	-
4. Botany.	-	50,000	-	25,000 (Botanical garden).	2 R 2 L
5. Zoology.	-	50,000	-	25,000 (Animal House & frog-pond).	1 R 2 L
6. Geology.	-	75,000	-	-	-
7. Central Workshop.	75,000	50,000	-	-	-
8. All Science Departments.	-	-	1,00,000	-	-
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Total:-	75,000	3,50,000	1,35,000	50,000	6 R + 8 L
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	<u>Total approved expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u>	
N.R.	6,10,000	6,10,000	The schemes being development of existing Post-graduate Departments, the entire expenditure recommended will have to be borne by U.G.C.
R (for 4 years).	4,32,000	4,32,000	
	----- 10,42,000 -----	----- 10,42,000 -----	

GENERAL SCHEMES

Staff quarters 16,73,120 (NR)

8,36,560 (NR)

Total for the III Five-Year Plan Period.

(As U.G.C.'s share).

Purpose.	Spill-over from III Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for basic needs during the III Plan.	Additional grants recommen- ded by Visiting Committee as U.G.C. share.	Total U.G.C. share for III Plan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a) Humanities Department.	17,35,500	4,92,000	3,79,700	26,07,200
b) Science Department	17,68,043	6,10,000	10,42,000	34,20,043
c) General Schemes.	-	-	8,36,560	8,36,560
	----- 35,03,543 -----	----- 11,02,000 -----	----- 22,58,260 -----	----- 68,65,803 -----

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted the sanction may please be accorded to an expenditure of total non-recurring grant of Rs.15,46,260/- (Rs. 6.10 lakhs for Science and Rs. 9,36,260/- for Humanities Departments and construction of staff quarters) and recurring expenditure of Rs.7,12,000/- (Rs.2,80,300 for Humanities Departments and Rs.4,32,000/- for Science Departments) for the duration of the third five year plan period. The grants will be released to the University as and when necessary.

\*Sahani/31-1-62/

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO.  
22(6) Dated:- 7-2-62.

Report of examination of the development schemes of the University of Mysore under the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Visiting Committee which examined the development Schemes of the Mysore University for Third Five-Year Plan consisted of the following :-

1. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan,  
Dept. of Botany,  
Madras University.
2. Prof. G.N. Ramachandran,  
Dept. of Physics,  
Madras University.
3. Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar,  
Professor of Applied Mathematics,  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
4. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.
5. Dr. S. Bhattacharya,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee which visited the University on 11 and 12 January, 1962 reports as under :-

On 11th January, 1962, we went round the university buildings and the new university campus called Manas Gangotri where the work of construction of the new buildings of the university is going on. We were also shown round the Jayalakshmi mansion palace which has been purchased by the University and where most of the university departments are now functioning. In the evening, there was a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of departments collectively.

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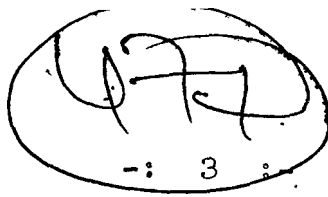
The heads of departments also met us individually with regard to their requirements. Later, there was another meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and the departmental heads when the scrutiny of the schemes was finalized.

3. After scrutiny of the schemes of the university for different departments, it was agreed that the university might be provided with the following facilities for development under

the 3rd Five Year Plan :-

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES:

Department	Facilities under the 2nd Plan	Additional facilities recommended.	R E M A R K S.
1	2	3	4
Education	Reader - 1 Lecturers - 3 Research Fellow - 1 Equipment & Furniture - Rs.25,000/- (NR)	Professor - 1 Equipment - Rs.20,000/(NR) Books - Rs.10,000/(NR)	The University pointed out the need for a man of the highest qualifications for guiding research work in Education. Hence the need of a Professor. As this is an existing department the expenditure may be shared on 100% basis.
Hindi	Reader - 1 Lecturer - 1 Research Fellow - 1 Books - Rs.5,000/- (NR) Typewriters & other accessories Rs.2,000/- (NR)	Professor - 1 Books & Journals Rs.15,000/- (NR) Equipment, including Tape Recorder, Duplicator, etc. Rs.8,000/- (NR)	The Visiting Committee which examined the schemes of the university under the 2nd plan had expressed the opinion that a Professor of Hindi might be appointed when the department had started the M.A. course. With the M.A.



.....-  
1 2 3 4  
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Hindi ..  
(Contd..)

classes functioning normally and the provision of facilities of research course in Hindi, the University's request for a Professorship in Hindi in the University of Mysore appears to be justified. It is an existing department and may be shared on 100% basis.

Kannada-  
cum-  
Philology.

Professor - 1  
Readers - 2  
Lecturers - 4  
Research  
Fellows - 4  
Equipment -  
Rs.17,500/(NR)  
Books -  
Rs.5,000/-(NR)

Reader  
(Philology  
& Linguistics)  
- - - 1  
Research  
Assistant @  
Rs.200/- fixed-1  
Field Work and  
Dialect Survey.  
in Kannada -  
Rs.10,000/-

It is an existing department and may be share on 100% basis.

In view of the importance of the teaching and research in Kannada in the Mysore State.

Sanskrit

Professor - 1  
Readers - 2  
Lecturers - 2  
Books &  
Manuscripts-  
Rs.15,000/(NR)  
Equipment, Tape  
Recorder, etc.  
Rs.5,000/-(NR)

Oriental  
Pandit in the  
Lecturer's  
scale of  
Rs.250-500 - 1  
Research  
Fellow - - -1  
on 200/-fixed.

The university laid stress on the necessity of having the services of an Oriental Pandit trained in the traditional lines. It is an existing department and may be shared on 100% basis.

Arabic,  
Persian  
and Urdu.

Professor - 1  
Lecturers - 2  
Research  
Fellows - - 2  
Books and  
Manuscripts -  
Rs.25,000/(NR)

Books and  
Manuscripts -  
Rs.10,000/-(NR)

The University has got two professors in the combined department of Arabic, Persian and Urdu-one in Arabic







6. The different departments of the university for whom provision of books has been recommended in paragraph 3 above pointed out that the allocation of Rs. 1.00 lakh made for library books (Humanities and Social Sciences) during the 3rd plan would not meet their requirements and a special request was made for additional books, apart from the quota that might be allotted to each department out of the book grant during the 3rd Five Year Plan. In view of the special nature of the subjects for which requests for additional books were made, the proposals appear to be justified.

GENERAL SCHEMES:

The University laid great stress on the need for the construction of staff quarters and hostels in the new university campus at Manas Gangotri which is about four miles away from the city of Mysore. As a regular bus service has been introduced between the new campus and the city during the working hours, it was pointed out that the immediate necessity was more for the construction of staff quarters. The university is contemplating to build quarters mostly for lecturers, for the present, where professors and readers might also be accommodated till the construction of bigger quarters for the two latter classes of teachers became possible. In this connection, the University addressed a letter to the Commission on 26th October, 1961 asking for 50% of grant towards

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the construction of 80 staff quarters of the plinth area of 1,300 sq.ft. each. The estimated expenditure for the quarters is Rs.16,73,120 (Rs.20,914 x 80). The grant requested from the Commission at 50% is Rs.8,36,560/-. The proposal of the University, in this regard, deserves sympathetic consideration.

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\*Kaushik\*/31-1/62.

(Handwritten signature/initials)

-8-

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

During the Second Five Year Plan period the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs. 19,80,000/- of which the University Grants Commission's share was Rs. 17,60,000/-. (most of the expenditure was approved on a 100% basis). Against the above sanctioned grant of Rs. 17,60,000/-, not more than Rs. 3,23,532/- were paid upto 31st March, 1961, leaving a spill-over of Rs. 14,36,668/-. This was due to the fact that the University could not proceed with the construction work as rapidly as was expected. The Tables No. I and II given below indicate department-wise details of the above expenditure. The recurring grants which were sanctioned on the basis of 50 : 50 were mainly confined to the salaries of academic staff. During the Second Plan period, the Commission had approved the creation of new posts of 6 Professors, 12 Readers and 16 Lecturers. Most of the posts were filled up excepting that of one Professor, three Readers and five Lecturers. The total recurring grant paid to the University during the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 62,168/-. Table III given below shows the department-wise distribution of the additional posts sanctioned and filled.

TABLE - I

Name of the Department.	Total approved expenditure.	U.G.C.'s share.	Grants paid upto 31.3.61	Spill-over from II Plan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring</u>				
<u>Buildings</u>				
1. Science Block.	11,40,000	11,40,000	-	11,40,000
2. Central Workshop	30,000	20,000	-	20,000
	<u>11,70,000</u>	<u>11,60,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,60,000</u>

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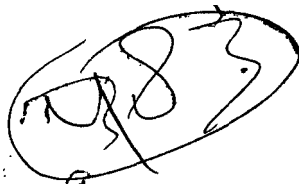


TABLE II

A. Scientific Equipment

1. Physics	1,35,000	90,000	30,000	60,000
2. Chemistry	1,35,000	90,000	60,000	30,000
3. Botany	80,000	33,333	43,333	20,000
4. Zoology	80,000	53,333	33,333	20,000
5. Geology	1,00,000	666,667	33,333	33,334
6. Mathematics	5,000	3,333	3,333	-
7. Home Science	20,000	13,334	-	13,334
8. Central Workshpp.	60,000	40,000	20,000	20,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total for Scientific Equipment	6,30,000	4,20,000	2,23,332	1,96,668
	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. Library Books & Journals

All Science Departments.	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,00,000	80,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand Total (Non-Recurring)	19,80,000	17,60,000	3,23,332	14,36,668
	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE - III

Name of the Department.	<u>Total staff sanctioned.</u>			<u>Appointments made</u>		
	Prof.	Read.	Lect.	Prof.	Read.	Lect.
1. Chemistry	1	3	4	-	3	4
2. Physics	1	3	3	1	2	1
3. Mathematics	1	1	2	1	1	1
4. Botany	1	1	2	1	-	2
5. Zoology	1	2	2	1	2	1
6. Geology	1	1	2	1	1	2
7. Home Science.	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	6	12	16	5	9	11
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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For the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Third Five Year Plan, the University has submitted proposals for additional buildings, scientific equipment and library, the total cost of which will come to approximately Rs. 28.58 lakhs under the following major heads:-

(a) Buildings and furniture	... Rs. 3,60,000
(b) Scientific equipment	... Rs.15,79,000
(c) Books	... Rs. 9, 09,000

Besides these, the University has asked for the creation of additional posts of several Professors, Readers and Lecturers.

During the Second Five Year Plan the Commission also approved the development of the post-graduate studies in the Departments of Statistics and Geography. Accordingly, the Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,33,666/- (approved expenditure Rs. 1,85,000/-) for Geography and Rs. 61,667/- (approved expenditure Rs. 80,000/-) for Statistics. The Commission also sanctioned the creation of certain posts at an estimated recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,000/- for the Department of Geography and Rs. 10,000/- for the Department of Statistics. The University has not yet given effect to the recommendations of the Commission because these projects have not yet received the approval of the State Government. The construction of almost all the buildings has now started and has come up to the plinth level but as the University has not been able to submit estimates approved by the local P.W.D., it has not been possible for the University to draw any amount from the University Grants Commission. It is expected that estimates will be approved soon by the local P.W.D. and it should be possible to pay the first instalment towards construction of scientific buildings during the current year.

(c)

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-11-

A. none of the new science blocks is ready, Departments of Physics, Botany, Mathematics and Zoology and Geology were housed in the old buildings known as Jaya Lakshmi Vilas Mansions at the new campus. The Departments of Chemistry and Mathematics are situated in the premises of the Yuvraj College. Naturally on this account none of the departments can be said to have well-established itself but those in the Jaya Lakshmi Vilas Mansion are at least in a better position as their minimum needs in accommodation have been met and they are in a position to give instructions at a reasonably satisfactory level. The Department of Chemistry however is the most unlucky one as it has neither accommodation and equipment and nor the staff to meet fully the demands of post-graduate instruction. The present available accommodation is awfully inadequate and unsuitable for post-graduate work. The equipment so far ordered and procured by the University does not reflect a judicious selection of items which could meet the immediate needs of teaching. The result of this is that even basic equipment essential for practical work is not available at present. In fact, one wonders what would be the standard of attainment of that small number of students who are now receiving instructions in this Department. The University has not been able to appoint so far Professor of Chemistry who could guide the department properly. There are four Readers, one in each branch of Chemistry and one more for Bio-chemistry. The Reader in bio-chemistry can not be said to be meeting any essential requirements of the Chemistry Department. The other three Readers are acting as Heads of their respective sections and generally speaking work independently with obvious co-ordination. This deprives the department of the full benefits of team-work. The requirements for the Third Five Year Plan have been prepared by the Reader separately with the result that there are a

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number of repetitive items in the lists submitted. The Reader in Organic Chemistry is also working as the Registrar of the University. As both of these posts he holds are important and need full-time attention, it is suggested that University should take immediate steps to have full time incumbent for each of the posts. We would also strongly urge on the University the necessity of appointing Professor in Chemistry with the least possible delay as it is difficult to expect proper utilisation of the funds until a Head of the Department is appointed. It would be advisable that no more-expenditure is incurred out of the funds provided by the Commission for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemistry until a Professor has been appointed. We were assured by the Vice-Chancellor that a Professor will be appointed soon and that the posts of Reader and Registrar will be separated as early as possible. We are sure that the Vice-Chancellor is conscious of the situation existing in the Department of Chemistry and is keen to put the matters right within a short time.

Regarding development proposals submitted by the various departments for the Third Five Year Plan, the Committee's views are stated below:-

BUILDINGS:

During the Second Plan period, the Commission had approved construction of buildings for the different science departments over a total plinth area of 87,870 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,14,700/-. We feel that the areas sanctioned would meet the bare minimum present needs of these Departments, but may prove insufficient during the course of the next few years. None of these buildings are ready yet. We, therefore, recommend that the Commission may review the position

(Contd....7.).

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before the plans and estimates are finally approved and sanction additional plinth areas if and when necessary.

EQUIPMENT:

Department of Chemistry - A grant of Rs. 1,25,000/- to meet the basic needs of the department has already been sanctioned and we have suggested that expenditure against this grant may profitably be postponed until a Professor has been appointed. An additional grant of Rs. 50,000/- may be sanctioned so that the new professor may have sufficient funds for meeting essential needs of the Department.

Department of Physics - In addition to the amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs already sanctioned, we recommend an additional grant of Rs. 75,000/- to enable the department to buy special equipment needed for post-graduate teaching and research.

Departments of Botany and Zoology - Each of these Departments have already been sanctioned Rs. 75,000/- for equipment. But as the Departments are new and have yet to develop to a full stature, it would be necessary to provide these Departments with additional funds to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- each. Additional grant of Rs. 50,000/- may therefore be sanctioned for each of the two Departments. In addition to this Rs. 25,000/- may be sanctioned for Botanical Garden for the Department of Botany and Rs. 25,000/- to the Department of Zoology for frog pond and animal house.

Department of Geology - The Department of Geology desires to develop courses in Applied Geology. This, however, may not be desirable at this stage. We, therefore, suggest that the University may probably wait for a few years more before courses in Applied Geology are introduced. Available resources should be spent by the University for strengthening the existing department by the additional equipment for

(Contd....7.).



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field work and for developing the Department eventually to be a composite department for Pure and Applied Geology. We, therefore, recommend that in addition to Rs. 75,000/- sanctioned for the basic needs of the Department an amount of Rs. 75,000/- may be sanctioned for special developmental needs. This will give the department a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan and should suffice to build it upon sound basis.

Departments of Mathematics and Statistics - The Department of Mathematics mostly needs back volumes of journals which are estimated to cost Rs. 35,000/- which may be given. A grant of Rs. 35,000/- has already been sanctioned by the Commission for the procurement of equipment etc.

STAFF:

Chemistry - For the Department of Chemistry many additional requirement of staff should be taken up when a Professor and the Head of the Department of Chemistry has been appointed.

Physics - With a view to cover the specialities in Physics additional two Readers and two Lecturers are needed. These posts may now be created.

Mathematics - To meet the special needs of tutorials and to provide a teacher in applied mathematics for the existing courses, we recommend that one Reader in Applied Mathematics and two additional Lecturers may be sanctioned.

Botany and Zoology - Posts of two Readers and two Lecturers may be created for the Department of Botany and for that of one Reader and two Lecturers for Zoology may be sanctioned.

LIBRARY:

The Commission has already sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the development of library. As several

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departments of the University are almost new, we recommend that an additional grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be sanctioned so that the University should have at least Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the purchase of books and journals.

WORKSHOP:

There is no workshop in the University at present. It would be advisable to make a beginning immediately so that when the Departments shift to their new buildings they should have satisfactory assistance from their own workshop.

We recommend a grant of Rs. 75,000/- for building and Rs. 50,000/- for machines and tools.

We have suggested to the University that the Heads of the Departments and Professors of Departments should constitute an advisory committee for the allotment of amounts sanctioned by the Commission for library books and journals on science subjects. This Committee could also deal with the distribution of foreign exchange which is given to the University from time to time. The same Committee should also manage the Central Workshop. The Chairmanship of the Committee might go by rotation to each Head on a year basis. We hope the University will find the suggestion acceptable.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:-

Name of the Department.	Building.	Equipment.	Library	Misce-	Staff.
		Rs.	Rs.	llaneous	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Physics	-	75,000	-	-	2 R 2 L
2. Chemistry	-	50,000	-	-	

(Contd....9.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3. Mathematics	-		35,000	-	1 R 2 L
4. Botany	-	50,000	-	25,000 (Botanical Garden).	2 R 2 L
5. Zoology	-	50,000	-	25,000 (Animal House and frog pond).	1 R 2 L
6. Geology.	-	75,000	-	-	-
7. Central Workshop.	75,000	50,000	-	-	-
8. All Science Departments.	-	-	1,00,000	-	-
-----					
Total:-	75,000	3,50,000	1,35,000	50,000	6 R + 8 L
-----					

	Total approved expenditure.	U.G.C.'s share
	-----	-----
N.R.	Rs. 6,10,000	Rs. 6,10,000
R (for 4 years).	Rs. 4,32,000	Rs. 4,32,000
	-----	-----
	Rs.10,42,000	Rs.10,42,000
	-----	-----

The schemes being development of existing post-graduate departments, the entire expenditure recommended will have to be borne by the University Grants Commission.

\*Sahani\* / 31-1-62 /

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The financial implications of the recommendations  
in respect of the development proposals (Humanities)  
of the Mysore University under the 3rd Five Year Plan.

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I. Development Schemes for Humanities.

Name of the Department.	Facilities Recommended.	Total estimated expenditure.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	
Education.	(i) One Professor (ii) Equipment (iii) Books.	15,000 (R) p.a. 20,000 (NR) 10,000 (NR)	To be shared at 100% basis.
Hindi.	(i) One Professor. (ii) Books and Journals (iii) Equipment, including Tape Recorder, Duplicator, etc.	15,000 (R) p.a. 15,000 (NR) 8,000 (NR)	To be shared at 100% basis.
Kannada-cum-Philology.	(i) One Reader. (ii) One Research Assistant @ Rs. 20/- p.m. (iii) Field Work and Dialect Survey in Kannada.	10,000 (R) p.a. 2,400 (R) p.a. 10,000 (NR)	To be shared at 100% basis.
Sanskrit.	(i) Oriental Pandit in Lecturer's scale of Rs. 250-500. (ii) One Research Fellow @ Rs. 200/- p.m.	4,500 (R) p.a. 2,400 (R) p.a.	To be shared at 100% basis.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	(i) Books & Manuscripts.	10,000 (NR)	To be shared at 100% basis.
Foreign Languages.	(i) One Reader in French (ii) One Lecturer either in German or Russian. (iii) Books.	10,000 (R) p.a. 6,500 (R) 10,000 (NR)	To be shared at 50:50 (R) and 100% (NR)
Law	(i) One Professor (ii) One Reader (iii) Books	15,000 (R) p.a. 10,000 (R) " 25,000 (NR)	To be shared at 50:50 (R) & at $\frac{2}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ (NR)
	Total:-	90,800 (R) p.a. 1,08,000 (NR)	

(Contd..2.).

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1.	Total recurring expenditure per year.	...	Rs. 90,500 (R)
2.	Total recurring expenditure for the 3rd Plan (4 years).	...	Rs. 3,63,200 (R)
3.	Total non-recurring expenditure.	...	Rs. 1,08,000 (NR)
			-----
Total:-			Rs. 4,71,200 (R & NR)
			-----

Share of the Commission of recurring expenditure ... Rs. 2,80,000 (R)

Share of the Commission for non-recurring expenditure. ... Rs. 99,700 (NR)

Total:- Rs. 3,79,700 (R) & (NR)

II. General Schemes.

Staff Quarters.

Total estimates ..... Rs. 16,73,120 (NR)

Share of the U.G.C. .... Rs. 8,36,560 (NR)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7th February, 1962.

Item 22(7) : TO CONSIDER THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE REQUIREMENTS OF POONA UNIVERSITY DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

.....

A Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Poona University on 29th and 30th November, 1961.

- |                        |     |                     |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Shri D.C. Pavate    | ... | Karnatak University |
| 2. Prof. M.R. Sahni    | ... | Panjab "            |
| 3. Prof. J.J. Chinoy   | ... | Gujarat "           |
| 4. Dr. F.C. Auluck     | ... | Delhi "             |
| 5. Dr. I.P. Desai      | ... | Baroda "            |
| 6. Dr. B.D. Laroia     | ... | U.G.C.              |
| 7. Dr. S. Bhattacharya | ... | U.G.C.              |

The report of the Committee is attached as Appendix I.

The University has a spill over of Rs. 19.6 lakhs to be still utilised for the implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period. The break-up of this spill over is as follows :

a) Development Schemes of Science Departments.	...	Rs. 4.30 lakhs
b) Development Schemes of Humanities Departments.	...	Rs. 12.10 "
c) General Schemes such as Students Hostels Staff Quarters etc.	...	Rs. 3.20 "
Total:-		Rs. 19.60 "

(Contd.....2..)

(1974)

In addition to the above spill over the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs.6.35 lakhs for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs.2.19 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Humanities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are given below :-

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS:

<u>Name of Deptt.</u>	<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Equip- ment.</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Staff.</u>
1. Marathi	-	-	-	2 L
2. Marathi Research Scheme.	-	-	60,000	-
3. Sanskrit	-	-	-	1 L
4. Politics	-	-	-	1 L
5. Experimental Psychology.	-	-	15,000	1 P + 1L
6. Philosophy	-	-	-	1 P
7. Mathematics	-	-	-	3 Senior Research Fellows (500-800) 6 Junior Research Fellows (250-500).
8. English	-	-	15,000	1 P
9. Modern Foreign Languages.	-	-	-	1 R in Russian
10. Hindi	-	-	10,000	2 L
11. Law	-	-	-	1 P
Total (Lakhs)			1,00,000	

(Contd... ..)

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-: 3 :-

	Total approved	U.G.C. Share	University/ State Govt. Share.
N.R.	1,00,000	80,000	20,000
R (for 4 years)	6,42,400	5,82,400	60,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7,42,400</b>	<b>6,62,400</b>	<b>80,000</b>

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS:

Name of Deptt.	Bldg.	Equipment	Lib rary	Staff
1. Physics	-	75,000	-	1 R + 1 L
2. Chemistry	-	75,000	-	2 L
3. Mathematics & Statistics	-	50,000	-	1 R + 2 L
4. Botany.	30,000 (For Botani- cal gardens)	50,000	-	1 R + 2 L
5. Zoology	-	45,000	-	1 R + 1 L
6. Geology	-	25,000	-	-
7. Geography	-	25,000	-	-
8. Central Workshop	-	75,000	-	-

Total:- 30,000 4,20,000 - 4 R + 8 L

	Total approved	U.G.C.'s Share	University/ State Govt. Share.
Total N.R.	4.5 Lakhs	3.00 Lakhs	1.5 Lakhs
" R	3.68 "	1.84 "	1.84 "
<b>Total :R.</b>	<b>8.18 lakhs</b>	<b>4.84 lakhs</b>	<b>3.34 lakhs</b>

(Contd.... ..)



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Total for the Third Five Year Plan Period:  
(As U.G.C.'s share)

Purpose	Spill-over from 2nd Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for Basic needs during 3rd Plan.	Addl. amounts recommended by Visiting Committee as UGC's Share.	Total UGC's share for 3rd Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
A) Science	4.30	7.35	4.84	16.49
B) Humanities	12.10	1.19	6.63	19.92
C) General Schemes	3.20	-	-	3.20
	<u>19.60</u>	<u>8.54</u>	<u>11.47</u>	<u>39.61</u>

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted sanction may be accorded to an expenditure of total non-recurring grant of Rs. 3.8 lakhs (Rs. 3.0 lakhs for Science Departments and Rs. 0.8 lakhs for Humanities Departments) and recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,66,400/- (Rs. 1.84 lakhs for Science Departments and Rs. 5,82,400/- for Humanities Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period. The grants will be released to the University as and when necessary.

\*Kaushik\*/30-1/62.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure<sup>1</sup> to item No.22 (7)  
Dated 7-2-1962.

Report of the Visiting Committee which  
examined the scheme of the Poona University  
for the 3rd Five Year plan.

The Visiting Committee to examine the schemes of the University of Poona for the 3rd Five Year plan consisted of the following:-

- (1) Shri D.C. Patil  
Vice-Chancellor  
Karnatak University
- (2) Professor A.L. Sahni  
Head of the Department of Geology  
Panjab University
- (3) Professor J.S. Shinde  
Head of the Department of Botany  
Gujarat University
- (4) Dr. F.C. Guluck  
Professor of Physics  
Delhi University
- (5) Dr. I.R. Desai  
Head of the Department of Sociology  
V.S. University of Baroda
- (6) Dr. B.D. Laxmi  
Development Officer, U.G.C.
- (7) Dr. S. Chatterjya  
Education Officer U.G.C.

2. The Committee visited the University of Poona on 29 & 30 November 1961. On 29 November, the Committee had a preliminary discussion with the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the university in the morning. The Committee went round the university buildings, the library, the laboratories, etc., and met the heads of the departments of different subjects at their respective offices. In the evening, there was a meeting of the Committee with the university authorities and the teachers of the university. The Committee examined the specific requests of the university with the Vice-Chancellor and the head

3. On the humanities side, the university had submitted the following schemes for the 3rd five year plan, viz., (a) development of post-graduate department, (b) development of research in foreign languages, (c) establishment of a micro-film library and translation of standard works in different subjects.

4. The request of the university for developmental purposes related to the provision of additional staff for different subjects, as indicated in statement 'A' submitted by the university. (Appendix A). After discussion and scrutiny of the proposals, the Council decided that additional facilities, as indicated below, be provided for the improvement of teaching and research in the university during the 3rd plan:-

Subject	Existing staff under the 2nd Five Year Plan.	Additional staff and other facilities recommended for the 3rd Five Year Plan.	REMARKS
1. Marathi	Professor. 1 Research Assistants. 2	Lecturers 2 (Rs. 250-500)	University scale.
2. Sanskrit	Professor. 1	Lecturer 1	
3. Politics	Professor. 1 Reader. 1 Lecturer. 1 Research Assistants. 2	Lecturer 1	In special reference to the political developments of South East Asia.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
Economics	<u>Research Staff:</u> Senior .... 4 (Rs. 500-800)  Junior ... 4 (Rs. 250-500)	Senior ... 3  Junior ... 6	The teaching staff of the department of Economics is provided by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and by other colleges.

English	Reader ... 1	Professor ... 1 Books -Rs. 15,000/- (NR)	
Modern Foreign Languages	Lecturers (German) ... 2 Lecturers (French) ... 2	Lecturer ... 1	The position is to be reviewed at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Hindi	Professor.. 1 Lecturer... 1	Lecturers 2 Books - Rs. 10,000/( NR)	
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Law	Nil	Professor.. 1	As centralised teaching and research in post-graduate Law is a new scheme, the expenditure for the professorship may be shared at 50 : 50.
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Economics.

5. The university has asked for one whole-time professor in Economics for the 3rd Five Year Plan. But as the university has already got an efficient staff in Economics in the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and in other colleges doing post-graduate work, the Committee is of the opinion that there is at present no need for one more professorship in Economics in the

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university staff and that the provision of three senior research staff and six junior research staff, as shown in the above table, will <sup>meet</sup> / the requirements of the university during the 3rd plan period in respect of these departments.

Dialects Study of Marathi. 6.

In June 1958, the University Grants Commission had approved the scheme of the dialect study of Marathi at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/-, for a period of 3 years, on the usual basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  : 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ . The scheme expired in June 1961 and the university requested for the renewal of the scheme during the 3rd Five Year Plan. During the period that the scheme has been in existence, some good work has been done in the collection of the preliminary material, publication of a word list, a pilot survey of Marathi language, a sample survey of the dialect of Marathi as existed between the border line between Maharashtra and Mysore State, a linguistic study of the dialects spoken at the border. The university considers that this scheme, to be implemented effectively, might require a period of 5 more years and they expect to complete it by about 1966, i.e., by the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan. The expenditure for continuing the scheme during the 3rd Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 60,000/- at the rate of 12,000/- per annum. The increase of Rs. 2,000/- in annual expenditure during the 3rd Five Year Plan is attributed to the increase in the salary of some members of the staff by efflux of time and the addition of a field worker-cum-clerk. In view of the good work done in this particular scheme, we recommend that this may be continued during the 3rd Five Year Plan at the usual sharing basis.

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Building and other non-recurring requirements in Arts and Social Sciences.

The university has made a request for the construction of a new building for development of teaching and research in social sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. At present the university has got an Arts block building, a part of which is occupied by the Department of Psychology. In Poona University most of the teaching and tutorial and research work in Arts subjects is done in affiliated colleges and in constituent research institutions. The university visualises the centralization of all post-graduate teaching and research under its direct supervision and control and in its own buildings in the near future. The present Arts block building, it was pointed out, would be concerned only with the teaching of literary and pure Arts subjects; and for the social science subjects they requested the approval of a new building at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,00 lakhs, as mentioned above. A further request for Rs. 35,000/- (NR) was made for the provision of equipment for the Department of Psychology. As, however, there is no clear cut distinction between the Arts subjects and the subjects grouped under the social sciences and as there is efficient arrangement for the teaching of some of these subjects in colleges and constituent institutions, e.g., Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, we consider that the proposal to construct a separate building for social science subjects is not an immediate necessity and can wait till the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan when the position can be reviewed in the light of the developments during the plan period. For equipment for the Department of Psychology, we have already recommended a sum of Rs. 15,000/- (NR), as mentioned in the table in paragraph 4 above.

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8. The university had a proposal for the establishment of a micro-film library. The university of Poona has got facilities for micro-film work in different institutions, e.g., the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, the Bandarkar Oriental Research Institute, etc. We pointed out that the micro-film library of the university can best be developed in co-operation with these institutions. The university did not press for it.

19. The university was not clear with regard to the proposal for the translation of standard works in different subjects. After discussion it was agreed that this scheme need not be considered under development proposals.

10. The financial implication of the recommendations is given in Appendix 'B' attached.

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Science Departments.

The total approved expenditure for the development of Faculty of Science in Poona University during the Second Five Year Plan came to Rs.32,62,000/- of which the University Grants Commission's share was Rs.22,41,337/-. Against the sanctioned amount, total grants paid did not exceed Rs.18,11,797/- thus, leaving a spill-over of Rs.4,29,540/. The tables Nos. I and II given below indicate details of the above expenditure. The recurring grants which were given on the basis of 50 : 50 were mainly confined to the salaries of staff. During the Second Five Year Plan the Commission agreed to the appointment of 2 Professors, 9 Readers and 13 Lecturers. All the posts were filled up excepting that of 2 Readers and 1 Lecturer. The appointment of one Reader and 1 Lecturer has since been made. The total recurring grant paid to the University during the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 67,548.96. Table III given below shows the Departmentwise distribution of the additional posts sanctioned and filled:-

TABLE I.

Name of the Department.	Total approved expenditure.	U.G.C's share	Grants paid upto 31.3.61	Spill over from II Plan
1	2	3	4	5

NON-RECURRING

A. Buildings.

1. Chemistry.	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	-
2. Physics	4,80,000	3,20,000	2,40,000	80,000



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	1	2	3	4	5
3. Mathematics.	2,00,000	1,33,333	1,04,460	28,873	
4. Botany	6,60,000	4,40,004	4,00,670 (includes Rs.1.25 lakhs paid in First Plan).	39,334	
5. Zoology.	5,00,000	3,33,333	2,50,000	83,333	
6. Anthropology	72,000	48,000	-	48,000	
7. Central Work- shop.	60,000	40,000	39,000	1,000	
Total for Buildings.	21,22,000	14,14,670	11,34,130	2,80,540	

TABLE II.

A. Scientific Equipment.

1. Chemistry	2,17,500	1,45,000	1,35,000	10,000
2. Physics	1,52,500	1,01,667	81,667	20,000
3. Mathematics & Statistics.	1,37,500	91,667	71,667	20,000
4. Botany	1,37,500	91,667	75,667	16,000
5. Zoology	72,500	48,333	39,333	9,000
6. Geology	95,000	63,333	48,333	15,000
7. Geography	52,500	35,000	31,000	4,000
8. Central Work- Shop	75,000	50,000	45,000	5,000
Total for Scientific Equipment.	9,40,000	6,26,667	5,27,667	99,000

B. Library Books &  
Journals.

All Science Departments.	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	50,000
Grand Total Non-recurring.	32,62,000	22,41,337	18,11,797	4,29,540

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TABLE III

Name of the Department.	<u>Total Staff Sanctioned</u>		<u>Appointments made.</u>			
	Prof. Readers	Lecturers	Prof. Readers	Lecturers		
1. Chemistry.	-	3	2	-	3	2
2. Physics	1	1	2	1	1	2
3. Mathematics	-	1	1	-	1	1
4. Statistics	-	1	1	-	1	1
5. Botany	-	2	2	-	2	2
6. Zoology	1	-	1	1	-	1
7. Geology	-	1	-	-	-	-
8. Geography	-	-	1	-	-	1
9. Anthropology	-	-	2	-	-	2
10. Sociology	-	-	1	-	-	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>

\* In addition to above, the Commission also sanctioned the posts of 1 Superintendent, 2 Mechanics and 1 Machine Attendant for the Central Workshop under the Second Five-Year Plan. All these appointments have been made.

For the Third Five Year Plan, the Poona University has submitted proposals for the development of the Departments in Science subjects, as detailed below:-

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Name of the Department.	Building	Equipment	Books	Recurring.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Chemistry.	8,000 sq.ft (Rs.1,60,000/-)	1,50,000* 50,000	-	1 Reader 2 Lecturers.
Physics.	-	1,50,000*	-	1 Reader 1 Lecturer.
Mathematics & Statistics	4,500 sq.ft.	50,000* 50,000	-	1 Reader (Statistics) 1 Lecturer.
Botany	4,450 sq.ft.	1,00,000*	-	1 Reader 5 Lecturers.
Botany(Garden)	30,000/-	10,000 (Workshop)	-	-
Zoology	-	75,000*	-	1 Reader 1 Lecturer.
Geology	-	75,000*	-	1 Lecturer
Geography	-	35,000*	-	-
Workshop	-	75,000	-	-
All Science Departments	-	-	1,00,000*	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,20,000</b>	<b>1,00,000/-</b>	

\* This indicates the grants already sanctioned by the Commission for meeting the basic needs of the Science Departments.

Department of Chemistry.

The Department of Chemistry in Poona University offers special courses for M.Sc. in (a) Inorganic Chemistry (b) Organic Chemistry (c) Physical Chemistry (d) Bio-chemistry (e) Sugar Technology (f) Glass Technology and (g) Chemical Engineering and Instrumentation. It is surprising that one single department should be able to manage to impart instruction not only in

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three branches of chemistry but in five other subjects, each one of which ordinarily covers a wide field by itself. The combination of papers is also rather unusual. In the Junior M.Sc. where one has to offer three papers - Papers I and II i.e. Physical Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry are common to all students, Thus a student qualifying for M.Sc. degree in 'Organic Chemistry' need not at all study Inorganic Chemistry, as he has to take one paper in Physical Chemistry and another in Industrial Chemistry. At a time when pure chemistry has developed so tremendously that two years period even is inadequate for its study, to introduce industrial chemistry, sugar technology and glass technology, etc. as a part of the M.Sc. course in chemistry is rather difficult to understand. The other disadvantage in the present system is that the Department cannot do justice either in equipment or in instructional staff to the various branches of chemistry because a large portion of its resources are vitiated in providing for subjects like chemical engineering, sugar technology and glass technology. If Poona University desires to have courses in applied sciences, it should make a separate provision for the same. It is, therefore, suggested that Poona University, might give a careful consideration to the revision of courses provided for M.Sc. The Visiting Committee is not inclined to recommend any grants to the Department of Chemistry for subjects which are not generally included in basic chemistry.

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The Head of the Department expressed the demand for additional fourth wing to the existing chemistry building covering an area of 8,000 sq.ft. to be built at an approximate cost of Rs.1,60,000/-. We feel, however, that the present accommodation which provides a plinth area of 32,000 sq.ft. is adequate for the teaching of chemistry alone i.e. if other subjects like Bio-chemistry, chemical engineering and sugar technology etc. are taken away from the present building. We are not therefore inclined to recommend any additional building for this department at least at the present time.

The staff of the department consists of 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 5 Lecturers and 5 demonstrators and others. No demand has been made for additional staff excepting for a Reader and two lecturers in chemical engineering. We regret that it is not possible to agree for new posts in chemical engineering. The Committee however recommend the appointment of two more lecturers to strengthen the teaching in Chemistry. The Department needs, however, additional equipment particularly some accessories for the Infrared and Ultra violet apparatus which are being put to very good use by the Department. The department also needs equipment for radio chemical laboratory, some additional items for chromatographic equipment, electrophoresis apparatus and high vacuum pumps. We recommend that a grant of Rs.2.25 lakhs may be given for procuring additional equipment.

PTO



We understand that an amount of Rs.1.5 lakhs has already been sanctioned under the provision of basic requirements of chemistry laboratories and therefore an additional amount of Rs.75,000/- may be sanctioned now.

#### PHYSICS.

There are 67 students in the Department of Physics including 10 doing research work for the Ph.D. degree. The staff consists of one Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer. The department has arrangement for imparting instruction in the following 3 special papers:-

Spectroscopy,  
Wireless and Electronics,  
X- Rays.

At present, there is no senior teacher for teaching Theoretical Physics. It is, therefore, recommended that one additional Reader and one lecturer may be sanctioned to strengthen the staff. In addition to the grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs already sanctioned to meet the basic needs of the department in equipment a sum of Rs.75,000/- may be given.

#### MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS.

There are 65 students taking mathematics and 75 taking statistics in the post-graduate classes.

Facilities exist for the teaching of mathematics including Applied Mathematics and Statistics. The staff of the department consists of two professors, (one of mathematics and statistics and

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another Lokamanya Tilak Professor in Applied Mathematics) one Reader in Statistics and another in mathematics and three lecturers in mathematics and three in statistics. From the point of view of the load of work, the existing staff is quite adequate to meet the present needs. But from the point of view of the special papers offered, in the M.A./M.Sc. course, it would be preferable to strengthen the staff further by the addition of one Reader (in statistics) and two Lecturers. Whereas, there are good many contributory teachers available from the constituent colleges for teaching of mathematics, no such assistance is available in the case of statistics. That is why another Reader in Statistics is needed.

The new building of the department of mathematics and statistics is almost ready and would be occupied shortly. It covers an area of 7,500 sq.ft. and was built at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs. The Head of the Department feels that with the expanding requirements of the Department, the present accommodation is inadequate and that at least an area of 4,500 sq.ft. more should be provided. The Committee is of the view, the Department would be well advised to shift to the new building and see by actual experience whether the present accommodation will suffice or not. If it feels that more accommodation is imperative, the situation may be reviewed in the third year of the current plan. The Committee is not in favour of recommending additional building programme at

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this stage because most of the buildings have only recently been constructed and a fair trial has not yet been given to the existing accommodation to prove its adequacy or otherwise.

The Department possesses a tabulator, a sorter, an automatic key-punch and an automatic verifier. These machines are being used for statistical analysis of research surveys. The Head of the Department desires to add one automatic reproducer (Rs.16,000/-), one automatic collator (Rs.22,000/-) and one automatic interpreter (Rs.20,000/-) and more calculating machines (Rs.24,000/-) for the statistics section. Taking into consideration the other minor requirements of the department, a total grant of Rs.1 lakh would be needed. A grant of Rs.50,000/- has already been sanctioned under the basic requirements scheme. An additional grant of Rs.50,000/- may therefore be sanctioned.

#### BOTANY.

The Department of Botany has raised its admissions in M.Sc. classes from 12 to 40 and for Ph.D. from three students to 12. The department shifted about a year ago, to the new building which covers a plinth area of 26,890 sq.ft. was built at a cost of a little over six lakhs. The Head of the Department desires to have an additional area of 4,450 sq.ft. to be built. This is, however, not the immediate need of the department. We feel for the time being the accommodation in the existing building is quite sufficient to meet all the requirements of the department. The position however may be reviewed in the third year of the current plan.

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At present, the staff consists of one Professor, two Readers, 4 Lecturers and 2 Demonstrators. Taking into consideration the load of work, the present staff is just enough. The Head of the Department, however wishes to have one more Reader, five Lecturers (including one as a curator of the museum and one as a Paleobotanical Workshop Superintendent), because the Department of Botany offers the following 5 special papers: Angiosperms, Bryophytes Pteridophytes, Mycology and Paleobotany. Taking into consideration the needs of 'specialities' one more senior teacher will be helpful. Besides, we feel that the post-graduate departments should not have teachers in staff lower than that of the status of a Lecturer. We, therefore, recommend that two demonstrators' posts be converted into Lecturer's posts.

The department is taking keen interest in developing botanical garden and wants to have a Palm House. We, therefore, recommend that a special grant of Rs.30,000/- may be sanctioned for the development of botanical garden.

For the general needs of the department in equipment, the amount already sanctioned by the University Grants Commission i.e. Rs.1.0 lakh should suffice. But an additional grant Rs.50,000 for equipment <sup>including</sup> a grant of Rs.10,000/- for the departmental workshop which is needed for the Paleobotanical work may be given.

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### ZOOLOGY

There are 25 students in the Department of Zoology including 4 working for Ph.D. degree.

The department has recently shifted into the new building which has been put up at a cost of about Rs. 5.0 lakhs and covers an area of 20,000 sq.ft.

The staff consists of one professor, one Reader, two Lecturers and 3 Demonstrators. To meet the demand of special papers one more Reader and a Lecturer may be added. In addition to the grant of Rs. 75,000 already sanctioned for basic needs of the department, a sum of Rs. 45,000 may be added for meeting the requirements of the department in equipment.

### GEOLOGY.

The Department of Geology is located in the premises of the Fergusson College, Poona, The Department is headed by a Reader who is assisted by a Lecturer. The department has not asked for any additional staff excepting one lecturer which may be agreed to. The basic needs of the department will be amply met by the grant of Rs. 75,000/- which has already been sanctioned. Another sum of Rs. 25,000 may be given for meeting the special requirements of equipment.

### GEOGRAPHY

There are 20 students on roll of the department at the post-graduate level, 10 in each of the two M.A. classes. The Head of the

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Department who is in the grade of a Reader is assisted by 3 Lecturers. Considering that the work-load in the department consists of 29 lecturers and 12 practicals i.e. 41 hours a week, the present staff should be adequate to meet all the requirements of teaching. As the department has not started any high specialization in any branch of geography excepting in economic geography which is the special subject of the Head of the Department, no additional staff is required for special requirements. The Department has not asked for any additional equipment. For its basic requirements a grant of Rs.35,000/- has already been sanctioned to which a sum of Rs.25,000/- may now be added.

WORKSHOP.

To strengthen the central workshop an additional grant of Rs.75,000/- may be approved.

LIBRARY.

A grant of Rs.1.0 lakh has already been sanctioned to the Poona University for strengthening the library section in science subjects. For the time-being this grant will cover the essential needs but the situation may be reviewed after a couple of years.

A statement showing financial implication of the recommendations made for the Higher Scientific Education & Research is attached.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
RAJIV MARG, NEW DELHI.

Appendix A to Annexure No. I  
to item No. 22(7) meeting.  
dated 7-2-62.

Expenditure -- Recurring

Expenditure -- Recurring :- 22,78,000/-  
Non-Recurring :- 7,35,000/-  
Total :- 30,13,000/-

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Existing staff		Additional staff	
Department	Staff	Department	Staff
Marathi	1 Res. Asstt.	Sanskrit	2 Lecturers
Politics	1 Professor	Marathi	2 Lecturers
	1 Lecturer	Politics	1 Lecturer
	2 Res. Asstts.	Exp. Psychology	1 Professor
Modern Foreign Languages	2 Lecturers		1 Lecturer
Hindi	1 Professor	Philosophy	1 Professor
	1 Lecturer	Economics	1 Professor
Sociology	3 Lecturers	English	1 Professor
		Law	1 Professor
Linguistics	1 Professor	Mod. For. Lang.	2 Readers
	2 Readers		
	4 Lecturers		
	4 Res. Asstts.		
Archaeology	1 Reader	Existing staff : Rs. 15,28,720/-	
	3 Lecturers plus the admn. staff.	Additional staff Rs. 5,03,280/-	

Res. Sections

in Gokhale Instt:- 4 Heads of Sections plus other staff.

In addition to the above the expenditure on the staff for the Post Graduate course in Journalism will be Rs. 1,50,000/-

An expenditure of Rs. 96,000/- will have to be incurred for the Research Fellowships that will be awarded in the various P.G. Departments.

NON - RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

Building for the Department of Social Sciences -- 7.00 Lakhs

Equipment for the Department of  
Exp. Psychology 35,000/-

TOTAL ----- 7,35,000/-

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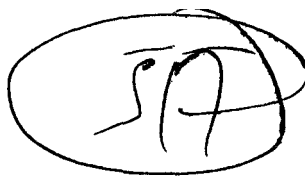
Expenditure -- Recurring :- 22,78,000/-  
Non-Recurring :- 7,35,000/-

PHASING OF THE RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

Y E A R					
1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :	1964-65 :	1965-66 :	TOTAL.
4,32,765:	4,44,180.	4,55,775:	4,67,415:	4,77,865:	22,78,000

PHASING OF THE NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
1961-62	1,00,000/-
1962-63	2,00,000/-
1963-64	2,00,000/-
1964-65	2,35,000/-
Total	7,35,000/-



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Appendix 'B' to Annexure  
I to item No. 22(7) dated  
7-2-62.

The financial implications of the recommendations  
of the Visiting Committee for the development schemes  
(Humanities) of the Poona University during the III  
Five Year Plan.

Department	Items recommended under III Five Year Plan.	Estimated Expenditure (Rs.)	
Marathi	Two Lecturers	13,000 (R)	p.a.
Sanskrit	One Lecturer	6,500 (R)	"
Politics	One Lecturer	6,500 (R)	"
Experimental Psychology	One Professor	15,000 (R)	"
	One Lecturer	6,500 (R)	"
	Equipment	15,000 (NR)	"
Philosophy	One Professor	15,000 (R)	"
Economics	<u>Research Staff:</u> Three Senior (Rs.500-800)	21,600 (R)	"
	Six Junior (Rs.250-500)	27,000 (R)	"
English	One Professor	15,000 (R)	"
	Books	15,000 (NR)	"
Modern Foreign Languages	One Lecturer (Russian)	6,500 (R)	"
Hindi	Two Lecturers	13,000 (R)	"
	Books	10,000 (NR)	"
Law	One Professor	15,000 (R)	"
Dialect Study of Marathi	.. .. .	60,000 (NR)	"
	Total	Rs. 1,60,600 (R) Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)	p.a.
	Total expenditure during the III Five Year Plan ..	Rs. 6,42,400 (R) Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)	
	Total	Rs. 7,42,400 (R) & (NR)	
	Share of the Commission during the III Five Year Plan. -- --	Rs. 5,82,400 (R) 80,000 (NR)	
	Total	Rs. 6,62,400 (R) & (NR)	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
7th February, 1962

ITEM: 22 (8): TO CONSIDER THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY. GRANTS COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SAUGAR UNIVERSITY DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

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A Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Saugar University on 11th and 12th January, 1962.

1. Prof. N. R. Tawde - Karnatak University
2. Prof. R. C. Mehrotra - Gorakhpur "
3. Prof. R. C. Mehrotra - Banaras Hindu "
4. Prof. A. Majeeb - Aligarh Muslim "
5. Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao - Andhra University.
6. Dr. P. J. Philip - U. G. C.
7. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan - U. G. C.

The report of the Committee is attached as Appendix I.

The University has a spill over Rs. 31 lakhs to be still utilised for the implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period. The break-up of this spill over is as follows:

a) Development Schemes of Science Departments. ...	Rs. 6.7 lakhs.
b) Development Schemes of Humanities Departments....	Rs. 8.7 "
c) General Schemes such as Students Hostels Staff Quarters etc. ...	Rs. 15.6 "
TOTAL	<u>Rs. 31 Lakhs.</u>

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This spill over will have to be taken into account while making grants to the University for development schemes during the Third Five Year Plan period. In addition the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.85 lakhs for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Humanities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The recommendations of the Visiting Committee are summarised below:-

- 1) The University library should be properly organised particularly with reference to availability of reference books and back numbers of periodicals so as to provide an easy access of such books to the students. On a residential campus, the library could play vital role in the educational function of the university if the library facilities could be made available to the students for longer hours during the day.
- 2) Since the Saugar University provides facilities both for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching, its development needs will include the requirements of both the courses. During the Second Five Year Plan the Commission agreed to a provision of building accommodation for the under-graduate sections of the Arts Department



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while in the case of Science Departments space sanctioned was in respect of post-graduate departments only. The Committee, therefore, recommend that necessary building accommodation may be provided to the Science Departments for under-graduate teaching during the Third Five Year Plan period.

3) The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are given below:-

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Name of Deptt.	Buldg.	Equipment	Library books	Staff.			
1	2	3	4	5			
1. Physics.	1.50	1.0	10,000	1 R.			
2. Chemistry	1.50	1.25	25,000	1 L.			
3. Botany	1.20* (0.2 for Bot. Garden)	0.50	15,000	1 L.			
4. Zoology	1.55* (0.25 for Aquarium)	0.25	15,000	1 R			
5. Geology	0.50	-	10,000	2 L			
6. Geography	0.50	2.20	10,000	2 L .. 1 Survey Asstt.			
7. Mathematics	-	0.30	10,000	1 L			
8. Anthropology	-	-	10,000	1 L			
9. Central Workshop	0.75	0.20	-	-			
Total (Lakhs)				7.50	3.70	1.05	2 R + 9 L + 1 S.Asstt.

Cost for  
four years = 3.28 lakhs

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	Total approved	U.G.C. Share	University/State Government share
N.R.	12.25	8.52	3.73
R(for 4 yrs)	3.28	1.64	1.64
Total	15.53	10.16	5.37

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS:

Name of the Deptt.	Building	Equipment	Library	Staff.
1. English.	-	0.13	10,000	1 R 5 L
2. Economics	-	0.10	50,000	1 p 1 R 1 Res. Asstt.
3. Commerce	-	-	-	1 P 1 R 1 Res. Astt.
4. History	-	-	15,000	1 P 1 R
5. Ancient Indian History.	-	-	15,000	1 P 1 R.A
6. Hindi	-	0.14	-	2 L + Rs. 2000 p.a.
7. Sanskrit.	-	-	-	1 P
8. Linguistics	0.30	0.25	-	1 Tech. Asstt.. 1 Res. Asstt..
9. Philosophy & Psychology	-	-	10,000	1 P (Philo- sophy)
10. University Guest House.	1.50	-	-	-
				6 P + 3 R
				+ 7 L + 4 R A
				+ I T.A.

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	Total approved	U.G.C.'s share	University/State Government.	
Total: N.R.	3.42	2.16	0.	31.
R.	7.08	3.54	3.54	
Total	10.50	6.15	4.35	

Total for 3rd Five Year Plan period: (As U.G.C.'s share)

Purpose	Spill-over from II Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for Basic needs during III Plan	Additional amounts recommended by Visiting Committee as U.G.C. share	Total U.G.C.'s share for III Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
a) Science	6.70	7.85	10.16	24.71
b) Humanities	8.70	1.00	5.15	14.85
c) General Schemes	15.60	-	1.00	16.60
	31.00	8.85	16.31	56.16

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted sanction may be accorded to an expenditure of total non-recurring grant of Rs.11.13 lakhs (Rs.8.52 lakhs for Science Departments and Rs.2.61 lakhs for Humanities Departments, and construction of Guest Houses) and recurring expenditure of Rs.5.18 lakhs (Rs.1.64 lakhs for Science Department and Rs.3.54 lakhs for Humanities Departments) for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan period. The grants will be released to the University as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix I to item  
No.22(8) dated 7.2.62

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the requirements of the Saugar University Sagar for III Five Year Plan period.

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A Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission and consisting of the following members visited the Saugar University, Sagar on 11th & 12 th January, 1962.

1. Prof. N.R. Tawde ... Karnatak University.
2. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra... Gorakhpur "
3. Prof. R.L. Singh ... B.H.U.
4. Prof. A. Majeeb ... A.M.U.
5. Prof. B. Sarveshwara Rao ... Andhra "
6. Dr. P.J. Philip ... U.G.C.
7. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan ... U.G.C.

The Committee had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Science and also with the heads of the departments concerned in their respective departments. The Committee also visited the University Library. The Committee has to make the following general observations regarding the present set up of the University.

(i) Saugar University provides facilities for both under graduate and post graduate teaching at its head quarters. Most of the post graduate sections of the various departments have already moved into the new buildings constructed at the new campus with the help of the grants made available during the Second Five Year Plan period. The Departments of Botany and Geology are likely to move in to their new premises in a month or two. The under graduate sections are still at the old site with the result that considerable movement of teachers has to take place between the old site and the new. However steps are being taken to shift the activities of the University to the new site within a very short time.

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(ii) The first impression that one gets from the way the University Library is organized is that it does not encourage the reading habit of students. For example, reference books and back numbers of periodicals are usually kept in locked steel almirahs and do not appear to be easily accessible to students. Again current journals are locked up and students have to obtain the assistance of the library staff to get them. These arrangements have to be altered if proper use of the books and journals are to be made by the students.

The Committee also noted that a number of rooms in the library are occupied by teaching departments. While the departments are there only temporarily the occupied rooms should be vacated and made available for the normal purposes of the library as early as possible. It is also suggested that the balcony on the first floor (above the counter on the ground floor) now lying unused, could be conveniently utilised for reading purposes. These suggestions have been accepted by the Vice-Chancellor. On a residential campus such as that of Saugar University the Library could play a vital role in the educational function of the University. This can only be done if the Library facilities are so organized that students are tempted to read. Another suggestion we have to make relates to the working hours of the Library. It would be desirable to keep it open longer than is the case at present, from 8 a.m. to 9 or even 10.00 p.m. if possible.




(iii) Most of the heads of the departments complained generally of the inadequacy of the space provided in the new building which they have occupied only recently. The Committee thought that there was little justification for this and that the departments could conveniently carry on their work by proper organisation of the space. It is, however true that present accommodation in most of the departments meets the requirements of post graduate teaching and research only leaving very little space for conducting under graduate classes. It is, therefore necessary to add to some of the Science Departments an additional wing for under graduate laboratories and lecture rooms. The Committee, after careful consideration of the space requirements in each department, recommend that the following additional accommodation may be made available:

(i) Physics	...	7,500	sq.ft.
(ii) Chemistry	...	7,500	"
(iii) Botany	...	5,000	"
(iv) Zoology	...	5,000	"
(v) Geology	...	2,500	"
(vi) Geography	...	2,500	"

Totalling 30,000 sq.ft. at a total cost of nearly Rs.6,00,000/ including all services and laboratory fittings.

It may be noted in this connection/during the Second Five Year Plan the Commission agreed to provision of space for housing the undergraduate sections of the University Arts/subject<sup>s</sup>. In the case of Science Departments, the additional space sanctioned was in respect of post graduate departments only.

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The University has a spill over of nearly Rs.31,00,000/ (Rs.6.7 lakhs for development schemes of Science Departments, Rs.8.7 lakhs for development schemes of Humanities Departments and Rs.15.6 lakhs for programmes of general amenities such as hostels and staff quarters) to be utilised for implementation of the schemes approved and sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Plan period. The University desires to give priority for construction of a guest house on the campus. The necessity of such a house is genuine particularly in a town like Sagar which does not have any good hostels and the only suitable place for Visitors to the University is the local Circuit house which has very limited accommodation. The Committee, therefore, feels that the University may be assisted to construct a guests house and grants for this purpose be given on the usual sharing basis. An expenditure of Rs.1.5 lakhs may be approved on this amount and a grant of Rs. 1 lakh provided for this purpose.

While it could generally be said that the departments in Science subjects are engaged in normal research activities, research has not been progressing satisfactorily in the Arts Departments. This is partly due to the preoccupation of the University with the building work and the need to divide the staff between two sites the old campus and the new and also to the fact that many of the Arts Departments still do not have Professors to plan and guide research activities. The Committee, however, found that



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some of the Arts Departments had a relatively large numbers of research students and perhaps another reason for this is that with such large numbers it is not possible for teachers to do research on their own and at the same time effectively to supervise the research work of students.

With regard to the different proposals of the University for development of their Humanities and Science Departments during the Third Five Year Plan period the Committee, after careful discussion and examination of the needs, have to make the following recommendations:

A. HUMANITIES.

English.

We agree to the proposal of the University to strengthen the teaching of English as a language or 'tool of knowledge' at the under graduate level. The University has already switched over to Hindi as the medium of instruction at the under graduate stage and is thus faced with the problem of ensuring that under graduates make adequate use of the books written in English. It is feared that the inability of the students to benefit from reading these books will adversely affect standards in the University. We, therefore, consider the scheme of the University to enhance the teaching staff of the English Department by the addition of one Reader and 5 Lecturers as reasonable. The Reader to be appointed may be specialist in the Linguistics of the English language. The additional 5 Lecturers are intended to make it



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possible for the department to conduct tutorial classes, where attention will be given to written as well as spoken English.

The Department had also asked for assistance to start a Diploma course in English, intended mainly for school teachers. We feel that this will be a burden on the department and the need could be better met by instituting some special papers in this regard in the M.A. course.

We recommend that assistance may also be given to this department to the extent of Rs.15,000/ for purchase of books and Rs.13,000/ for audio-visual aids, as requested by the University. The Department will also need a technician to operate the various instruments.

#### Economics.

At present the department of Economics does not undertake any specialisation. Teaching is conducted in a rather unplanned way and it is not very clear in what areas the department's interests and competence lie. Taking into account the development that have taken place so far and the inherent possibilities of the department, we suggest that the work at the post graduate level may be so reorganised so that specialisation could be undertaken in the three areas of (1) Advanced Statistics & Econometrics, (2) Agricultural Economics, Cooperation and Community Development and (3) Demography and Economic Growth. As the department has no Professor at present and direction at the professional level is necessary for the further growth of the department, we recommend the appointment of a Professor

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in Economics who may be a specialist in any of the above areas apart from possessing general competence in Economics. The department will also require a Reader in Agricultural Economics and one Research Assistant. A special grant of Rs.50,000/ may be given for the purchase of books and journals in Economics and a sum of Rs.10,000/ for securing some calculating machines, a duplicator etc.

Commerce.

Both in teaching and research there appears to be considerable overlapping between the departments of Economics and Commerce, e.g. Agricultural Economics, Monetary Economics, Social Accounting and National Income which are at present included in the post graduate Commerce course are out of place in a Commerce course. In this connection we suggest that the existing syllabus in Commerce may be reorganised on the basis of the suggestions made by the recent V.K.R.V. Rao Committee on Commerce Education. The University agreed to send a revised proposal at a later date after proper study of these suggestions for the consideration of the University Grants Commission. This may be favourably considered by the Commission when received.

The department is, however, understaffed and for immediate relief, it will be necessary to provide one Reader. The vacant post of professor should also be filled in. After a Professor has been appointed, a Research Assistant may be provided to help him in research work.

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### History

The University has a proposal to introduce the teaching of Modern Asian History at the post graduate level as an alternative to the basic papers at present taught in the first year of the M.A. course in History. We, however, feel that it is desirable to introduce this study as an alternative optional group in the second year of the M.A. course. We further suggest that paper VIII (Essay) should include within its scope the study of Historiography. To bring about these developments and generally to improve the teaching and research activities of the department, it will be necessary to provide one Professor, who may be a specialist in any of the important areas of History included in the M.A. course, and one Reader in Asian History, apart from one Research Assistant who will help in the research work of the Professor and of the department. A special grant of Rs.15,000/ may be given to the History department for the purchase of necessary books and journals.

The time does not appear to be ripe for organising research in Modern Indian History on a large scale or for starting an M.A. course in Mediaeval Indian History as proposed by the University. The Committee is of the view that at the moment the department should concentrate on strengthening the existing course and developing the Modern Asian History course.



Ancient Indian History.

The University is anxious to develop an M.A. course in Archaeology, including field work. The Committee suggests that the proposal of the University may be placed before the Archaeology Committee of the University Grants Commission for advice. The existing staff in Ancient Indian History, however, may be increased by the appointment of one Professor and one Research Assistant for strengthening the teaching of Ancient Indian History, with particular reference to Historical Geography and Greater India (South East Asia), which the University is anxious to develop. A book grant of Rs.15,000/ may also be given to the department of building up its library. The proposal to put up a building and museum for the suitable accommodation of the department may await the findings of the University Grants Commission. Committee on Archaeology.

Hindi.

Under the Second Plan the University Grants Commission has given assistance to the Department in Hindi for starting a section in Bundelkhandi Language and Literature by the appointment of one Research Assistant and provision of a micro-film reader. The University explained that what is required is a micro-film unit including both a micro-film reader and photographing apparatus for photographing manuscripts in Bundelkhandi language. The unit will cost

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Rs.16,000/ instead of Rs.7,000/ as already sanctioned. The Committee suggests that this may be agreed to and an additional sum of Rs.9,000/ provided for the purpose for the furtherance of research work in this field. We also support the request of the University for addition of one Lecturer and provision of equipment including a tape recorder, at a cost of Rs.10,000/ for strengthening the Bundelkhandi Section. A sum of Rs.2,000/ per annum may also be given to this department for publication of edited manuscripts.

Apart from developing the Bundelkhandi Language and Literature section, the department of Hindi also wants to undertake teaching of a South Indian language Telugu and has asked for a Lecturer, We recommend the appointment of Lecturer in Telugu in the Hindi Department.

#### Sanskrit.

The University has a project for publication of a History of Modern Sanskrit Literature. This project may be referred to an expert in Sanskrit for his opinion, before any assistance is given for it by the Commission. The Sanskrit Department does not have at present a Professor for the proper organisation of teaching and research in the subject. A Professor is desirable and his appointment may be approved by the Commission.

#### Linguistics.

The University has recently acquired the services of an expert linguist as Professor of Linguistics and is anxious to develop teaching and research in this field. A Reader in Philology and

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also a phonetical laboratory (with a plinth area of 2,000 sq.ft.) are the departments principal requirements. The Laboratory may be attached to the languages block of the University. The laboratory will also require various items of equipment at a cost of Rs.30,000/ and a Technical Assistant to operate the instruments. We recommend that these needs of the University may be favourably considered by the Commission. In order to help the Professor in his research work, one Research Assistant may also be added to the staff and a special grant of Rs.25,000/ may be given for purchase of books and Journals, in Linguistics, Philosophy & Psychology.

Teaching of Psychology has so far been under charge of the composite department of Philosophy and Psychology. The Committee is of the view that separation of the two subjects cannot be delayed any further, as Psychology has to be developed as an independent discipline. A suitable proposal has, however, not been put up by the University in this regard and we suggest that the Commission may now approve setting up of a separate department of Psychology and appointment of a Professor as its head. The University may forward to the Commission a concrete proposal for development of teaching and research in consultation with the Professor in Psychology. We recommend that such a proposal when received may be favourably considered by the Commission.

The Department of Philosophy has at present no Professor. The University has asked for the creation of a

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Professor's post. This may be agreed to. A book grant of Rs.10,000/ may also be given to the University for building up its library in Philosophy.

B. SCIENCE.

Department of Physics.

The present enrolment to the post graduate class in Physics is 16 in the previous year. The department plans to gradually increase this to 24 by the end of the Third Plan period. There are already 18 research scholars doing research for the Ph.D. degree in the fields of X-rays, Spectroscopy, Electronics and Solid State Physics. Special papers are also provided in the first 3 trades at the M.Sc. level. The department desires to add a special paper in Solid State Physics particularly Luminescence and Electrets. A grant of Rs.1,00,000/ for equipment, Rs.10,000/ for library books and journals and a Reader and a Lecturer in Solid State Physics may be provided during the Third Plan period. The grants recommended for equipment and library are in addition to what has already been given by the Commission for meeting the general demands of the Department during the Third Plan period.

Department of Chemistry.

The present admissions at the M.Sc. level are 30 students in each year and 14 research students are working for Ph.D. degree. The department offers four special papers at the M.Sc. level in the Physical, Inorganic, Organic and Analytical Chemistry. But since there already exist ample facilities for this type of training in the Physics Department which is located close to the Chemistry Department, the Committee suggest that wherever necessary the Department

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of Chemistry and the Department of Physics should collaborate in such training. The additional requirements of this department are assessed as Rs.1.25 lakhs for purchase of equipment and Rs.25,000/ for purchase of library books and back numbers of journals. The additional staff required will be only one Lecturer for the Third Plan period.

Department of Botany.

The Department of Botany admits 12 students at the postgraduate level and the facilities available can permit enrolment of at least 15 students in this department. There are altogether 9 research scholars working for the Ph. D. degree. The scheme submitted by the department for setting up of field and mobile laboratories and botanical garden (to include such facilities as Fern Houses, Composite Aquaria, two glass houses in addition to the one to be renovated, construction of Rockery, Rosery and a mobile laboratory etc. etc.) at a total cost of nearly Rs.2.6 lakhs appears to be too ambitious and not normally required for the post graduate teaching and research undertaken in the department. The department may however develop at the new campus a moderate size botanical garden to meet its teacher and research needs. The setting up of a Ecological Laboratory could be deferred to a later stage when the work along this line is fairly well developed in the department. The Committee recommend that a sum of Rs.20,000/ may be made available for setting up the botanical garden. The other requirements of the department relate to a sum of Rs.50,000/ for purchase of equipment and Rs.15,000/ for purchase of library books and journals and the addition of one Lecturer to the department. The University should take necessary steps to fill the post of professor now remaining vacant.



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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

The present new building of the Department of zoology does not entirely meet the demands of space for post-graduate and research work. For this reason and in anticipation of the sanction to be given by the Commission during this plan period, the department has not completed the construction of one of the wings of the first floor. The first floor may now be excluded over an area of approximately 1,500 sq.ft. at a total cost of Rs. 30,000/- inclusive of fittings and furniture. The department also has no Animal house, Frogerary or Aquaria. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- may be given for the department for providing either one or two of these, depending on priority. The additional grant for equipment recommended is Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- for purchase of library books and journals. The appointment of one more Reader in the department will meet the requirements of staff and it is desirable that he should be a person trained in the fields of Cytology and Cytochemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The enrolment in the zoology Department is only four at the M.Sc. level and could conveniently be enhanced to ten with the facilities already available. The Department is still at the old campus and is likely to move to the new building and will be housed along with the department of Applied Geology. The space currently allocated for this purpose in the first floor generally meets the requirements of the postgraduate teaching and research of the Geology Department and to some extent even of undergraduate teaching. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- already sanctioned for this department to meet the general demands of equipment seems to be adequate. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- may be made available for purchase of library books and journals. The additional staff required will be two Lecturers.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY.

The department wishes to develop a section of Applied Geography as one of the special papers for teaching at the M.Sc. level and has submitted a scheme costing over Rs. 3,00,000/-. This includes provision for purchase of a vehicle for field work and grants for its maintenance. The Committee however suggest that the department may introduce teaching of Applied Geography as one of the papers at the M.Sc. level and gradually develop into a full-fledged section providing for research and facilities for field work. After detailed discussions with the Head of the Department, the Committee feels that the department should introduce specialization in only certain limited fields for the present and therefore recommend that a sum of Rs. 20,000/- may be made available for purchase of necessary equipment. This will be in addition to Rs. 50,000/- already sanctioned during the Third Plan period. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- may also be given for purchase of books and journals. The additional staff required will be two Lecturers; one in Applied Geography to be appointed immediately and another Lecturer to be appointed two years hence (in 1963-64) to cope up with the increased teaching in the Geography. The Department also needs a Survey Assistant (Rs. 200-400) who may be sanctioned.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

The additional requirements of the Department of Mathematics are particularly with reference to the introduction of statistics in the

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M.Sc. course. For this purpose, an equipment grant of Rs. 30,000/-, library book grant of Rs. 10,000/- and a Lecturer in Statistics may be sanctioned.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Committee's suggestion with regard to better utilization of the available space through proper planning particularly applies to the Department of Anthropology. The existing space is sufficient to meet the demands of both undergraduate teaching and post-graduate teaching in the subject if the Department does not increase its admissions over the present level. A sum of Rs. 35,000/- has already been sanctioned for purchase of equipment in this Department. No additional grant seems to be necessary for this purpose. However a sum of Rs. 10,000/- may be given for purchase of books and journals. Regarding staff, it is suggested that the department adds one more Lecturer particularly in the field of Social Anthropology.

CENTRAL WORKSHOP.

It is understood that the Commission gave to the University a sum of Rs. 70,000/- for purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop during the Second Plan period. The workshop has no building of its own at present and is currently housed with the Department of Physics. It is, therefore, suggested that a building grant of Rs. 75,000/- may be given for construction of a building for the Workshop at the new campus. Its location should be such that it is easily accessible to all the Science Departments. The equipment procured from the grants paid during the Second Plan period sufficiently meet the needs of setting up a good workshop but it will need some precision equipment. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- may be made available for this purpose during the current plan period.

The University's proposals for developing post-graduate degree courses in Forensic Science & Criminology do not meet the approval of the Committee for the reason that the Committee firmly believe that it is not desirable to introduce these subjects at under-graduate level and more so of having both M.A. and M.Sc. courses in these subjects. The University, if it so desires, may try to develop only a post-graduate diploma course in these subjects. If further proposals in this direction are received by the University, they could be considered separately. The Committee therefore does not recommend any grants for this department at present.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are summarized below:

A. SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Name of Deptt.	Bldg.	Equipment	Library Books	Staff
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Physics	1.50	1.0	10,000	1 R 1 L
2. Chemistry	1.50	1.25	25,000	1 L
3. Botany	1.20*	0.50	15,000	1 L

(0.20 lakh for Botanical Garden)

Contd....3.....

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4. Zoology.	1.55* (0.25 for Aquarium)	0.25	15,000	1 L
5. Geology.	0.50	-	10,000	2 L
6. Geography	0.20	0.20	10,000	2 L 1 Survey Asstt.
7. Mathematics.	-	0.30	10,000	1 L
8. Anthropology	-	-	10,000	1 L
9. Central Workshop.	0.75	0.20	-	-
<hr/>				
Total (Lakhs). Rs.	7.50	3.70	1.05	2 R plus 9 L plus 1 S. Asstt.

Cost for : 3.28 lakh  
4 years

Total approved U.G.C. share Uni/State Govt.  
Share.

N.R.	12.25	8.52	3.73
R(for 4 Yrs)	3.28	1.64	1.64
<hr/>			
Total.	15.53	10.16	5.37

B. HUMANITIES DEPARTMENTS

Name of Deptt.	Bldg.	Eqt.	Lib.	Staff.
1. English	-	0.13	10,000	1 R 5 L
2. Economics.	-	0.10	50,000	1 P, 1 R, 1 Res. Asstt.
3. Commerce.	-	-	-	1 P 1 R 1 Res. Asstt.
4. History.	-	-	15,000	1 P 1 R
5. Anc. Indian History.	-	-	15,000	1 P, 1 R A.

Contd..... 4 .....

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6. Hindi	-	0.14	-	2 L plus Rs. 2000 p.a.
7. Sanskrit.	-	-	-	1 P
8. Linguistics.	0.30	0.25	-	1 Tech. Asstt. 1 Res. Asstt.
9. Philosophy & Psychology.	-	-	10,000	1 P (Philosophy)
<hr/>				
	0.30	0.62	1.0	6 P plus 3 R plus 7 L plus 4 R A plus 1 T A.
<hr/>				
10. Guest Houses.	1.50	-	-	-
<u>Total approved</u>		<u>U.G.C. Share</u>		<u>Univ/State Govt.</u>
Total: N.R.	3.42	2.61		0.81
R.	7.08	3.54		3.54
<hr/>				
Total.	10.50	6.15		4.35
<hr/>				

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

Item No. 22(9) To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Utkal University during the Third Five Year Plan period.

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A Visiting Committee consisting of the following members visited the Utkal University, Cuttack on the 3rd and 4th December, 1961:-

1. Dr. D.C. Pavate ... Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.
2. Prof. C.D.Narasimhiah ... Mysore University.
3. Prof. S.N. Sen ... Calcutta University.
4. Prof. N.V.Subba Rao ... Osmania University.
5. Prof. J.L. Bhaduri ... Calcutta University.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip ... University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. V.S. Patankar ... University Grants Commission.

The report of the Committee is attached as

Annexure - I.

The University has a spill-over of schemes costing Rs. 23.59 lakhs sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period. The break-up of this spill over is as follows:-

- (a) Development of Science Departments. ... Rs. 3,12,000
- (b) Development schemes of Humanities Departments. Rs. 1,64,000
- (c) General schemes such as students hostels, staff quarters, Library etc. Rs.18,83,000

Total:-  
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Rs.23,59,000  
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(Contd..2.).

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In addition to the above spill-over, the Commission has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs for the purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for purchase of library books and journals to meet the basic needs of the Departments of Science and Humanities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The main observations of the Committee are summarised below.-

1) The following University Departments which are at present located in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, should be shifted to the new Campus at Bhubneshwar and assistance given for their developments:-

a) History, Psychology, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Political Science.

b) Anthropology, Statistics, Geology and Zoology.

2) Assistance should be given to the University to open two new post-graduate departments for English and Commerce.

3) The University may consider starting during the Third Plan period a post-graduate department in Chemistry with Sections in Bio-Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry. If the University submits a proposal in this behalf, the same may be considered favourably by the Commission.

4) The financial implications of the Visiting Committee's recommendations regarding Development schemes of the Utkal University, during the Third Five Year Plan period on the approved basis are as under:-

(Contd...3.).

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Arts and Commerce Departments and Library.

Purpose.	Total recommended expenditure.	Share of U.G.C.
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>I. Non-recurring:</u>		
(a) Books for Commerce Department.	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
(b) Furniture for Arts Block.	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 80,000
(c) Library furniture and Air-conditioning of two Library rooms.	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,13,333
	-----	-----
Total N.R.	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 2,33,333
	-----	-----
<u>II. Recurring for four years:</u>		
(a) One Professor each for English and Commerce.	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 60,000
(b) One Reader each for English, Commerce, Politics, Philosophy, Psychology and History.	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 2,00,000
(c) Three Lecturers for Commerce, two for English and one for History.	Rs. 1,44,000	Rs. 84,000
	-----	-----
Total Recurring for four years:	Rs. 5,04,000	Rs. 3,44,000
	-----	-----
Total N.R. & R.	<u>Rs. 8,34,000</u>	<u>Rs. 5,77,333</u>

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Science departments:

<u>Purpose:</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>I. Non-recurring:</u>		
1) <u>BUILDINGS</u>		
15,000 sq.ft. for Geology and 12,500 sq.ft. for Zoology at Rs.20/- per sq.ft. including services and furniture.	Rs.5,50,000	Rs.5,50,000
2) <u>EQUIPMENT</u>		
(a) Rs. 1.0 lakh each for Geology and Zoology.	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.2,00,000
(b) Model and furniture for Zoology Museum.	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,000
3) <u>LIBRARY BOOKS</u>		
Rs. 25,000/- each for Geology and Zoology and Rs. 20,000/- for Anthropology.	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 70,000
Total N.R.	Rs.8,45,000	Rs.8,45,000
<u>II. Recurring for four years:</u>		
<u>STAFF</u>		
(a) Three Readers - one each for Geology, Zoology & Anthropology	Rs.1,20,000	Rs.1,20,000
(b) Four Lecturers - two for Geology & one each for Zoology & Anthropology.	Rs. 96,000	Rs. 96,000
Total Recurring:	Rs.2,16,000	Rs.2,16,000
Total N.R. & R.	Rs.10,61,000	Rs.10,61,000

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General Schemes:

Purpose.	Total expenditure.	U.G.C.'s share
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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) One Boys' Hostel for 100 students	3,00,000	1,50,000
(b) Staff Quarters.	3,00,000	1,50,000
Total:	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000

Total for Third Five Year Plan period (as U.G.C.'s share)

Purpose	Spill-over for II Plan.	Grants already sanctioned for basic needs during Third Plan.	Additional amounts recommended by Visiting Committee as U.G.C.'s share.	Total U.G.C.'s share for Third Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Science Departments.	3,12,000	3,40,000	10,61,000	17,13,000
(b) Arts and Commerce Departments	1,64,000	1,00,000	5,77,333	27,24,333
(c) General Schemes.	18,83,000	-	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total in lakhs of Rupees.	23,59,000	4,40,000	19,38,333	47,37,333

If the recommendations of the Visiting Committee are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs.13,78,333/- (Rs.8,45,000/- for Science, Rs.2,33,333/- for Arts and Commerce and Rs.3,00,000/- for General schemes) and recurring grants amounting to Rs.5,60,000/- (Rs.2,16,000/- for Science and Rs.3,44,000/- for Arts and Commerce) to the Utkal University during the Third Plan period. The grants may be released to the University as and when necessary.

\*Sahani\* 1-2-62

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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ANNEXURE I to Item 22(9)

Meeting:

Dated: 7th February, 1962.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members for assessing the needs of the Utkal University for development of Higher Education and Research during the Third Five Year Plan period:-

1. Dr. D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.
2. Prof. C.D. Narasimhiah, Head of the English Department, Mysore University.
3. Prof. S.N. Sen, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University.
4. Prof. N.V. Subba Rao, Head of the Chemistry Department and Principal, University College of Science, Osmania University.
5. Prof. J.L. Bhaduri, Head of the Zoology Department, Calcutta University.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip, Development Officer (H), University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. V.S. Patankar, Education Officer (S), University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Utkal University on 3rd/4th December, 1961 and discussed the development proposals of the University with the Vice-Chancellor. The Committee also visited the new campus of the University at Bhubneshwar and the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, where some of the University Departments are located at present.

The Committee had an opportunity of meeting the Chief Minister, Orissa State and discussing with him some problems of university education in the State. The Chief Minister said that as Orissa State is one of the backward States in the country, its needs for higher education are greater. He further suggested that as far as

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possible the Ravenshaw College should continue to impart post-graduate instruction in subjects it provides at present. If the departments at the College were not functioning well, the State Government would assist the College to strengthen its existing facilities. The Utkal University should generally undertake to provide facilities for teaching and research in only those subjects for which there was no provision in the State. The Chief Minister also suggested that the University should start courses in Mining and Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Business Management, Cost Accountancy etc.

We understand that the University authorities are generally in agreement with the above views of the Chief Minister and propose to transfer to the new campus at Bhubneshwar only the following University Departments which are at present located in the Ravenshaw College.

Faculty of Arts:- History, Psychology, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Political Science.

Faculty of Science:- Anthropology, Statistics, Geology and Zoology.

Accordingly the Committee's recommendations, which follow, cover mainly the requirements of these departments.

As regards starting courses in Chemical Engineering Mining & Metallurgy etc., the Vice-Chancellor promised that he would send detailed schemes for reference to the All India Council for Technical Education. The Vice-Chancellor further suggested that even though the Ravenshaw College was teaching courses in English up to the post-graduate level, the University would like to have a department for this subject. The University was also anxious to start courses in foreign languages which are essential for the study of science subjects.

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During the Second Plan period the University Grants Commission had approved schemes for development of its Arts departments and other basic necessities like a library building, hostels, staff quarters etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.52 lakhs, the Commission's share thereof being Rs. 30.20 lakhs. So far the Commission has paid Rs. 10.63 lakhs for implementing these schemes thus leaving a spill-over of Rs. 20.47 lakhs. For the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research, the Commission had approved schemes totalling Rs. 7.91 lakhs out of which the Commission's share was Rs. 5.54 lakhs. Since Rs. 2.42 lakhs were released by the Commission during the Second Plan period, a balance of Rs. 3.12 lakhs remains as the spill-over for the Third Plan period. Thus the total spill-over for all the schemes approved by the Commission during the Second Plan period comes to Rs. 23.59 lakhs or say about Rs. 24 lakhs. The estimated cost of the fresh schemes submitted by the University for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 86.33 lakhs.

#### HUMANITIES.

As indicated earlier in the report, the University has already its own post-graduate departments of Politics, Philosophy, Psychology, History and Sanskrit. The Arts Block building which was approved by the Commission during the Second Plan period is almost ready for occupation and hence for housing the University Departments in Arts, adequate accommodation is available at the new campus. The Commission has also sanctioned a library grant for these Departments for the Third Five Year Plan. In view of this the need of the University Departments in Arts is mainly for additional staff. The Committee recommends that

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one Reader each may be sanctioned for the Departments of Politics, Philosophy, Psychology and History. The Department of History would, in addition, need one Lecturer. As regards the new Departments of Commerce and English which are to be started during the Plan period, the Committee is of the view that the following staff should be provided:-

English - One Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers.

Commerce - One Professor, one Reader and three Lecturers.

The Commerce Department would also need a library grant of Rs. 40,000/-. The post of Professors should be filled only if properly qualified teachers are available. Otherwise for the time being they may be converted into Readers' posts.

#### SCIENCES.

As stated earlier, the University has four post-graduate Departments under the Faculty of Science viz. Geology, Zoology, Anthropology and Statistics. The two Departments of Anthropology and Statistics are at present located in temporary buildings near the new campus of the University. The Commission has already approved construction of buildings for these Departments. But the Departments of Geology and Zoology which are currently housed in the buildings of the Ravenshaw College need buildings on the new campus. These two Departments should therefore be given buildings as suggested below:-

Geology Department ... built up area 15,000 sq.ft.  
at an estimated cost  
of Rs. 3 lakhs,

Zoology Department ... built up area 12,500 sq.ft.  
at an estimated cost of  
Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

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The cost of the buildings has been worked out at Rs.20/- per sq.ft. including services and furniture. The exact cost may be determined on receiving the estimates supported by P.W.D. certificates.

The Commission has already sanctioned equipment grants for the normal development needs of all these four science Departments, during the Third Plan. But as the Zoology Department was started only a year back and is poorly equipped; it will need an additional grant for equipment. The Geology Department intends to provide instruction in new fields viz., Economic Geology and Petrology. These two Departments, may, therefore, be given additional grants of Rs. one lakh each for purchase of equipment.

The Commission has also sanctioned library grants for the normal developmental needs of these Departments during the Third Plan period. However, for the special needs of these Departments; especially for back numbers of journals further grants would be necessary and it is recommended that grants of Rs. 25,000/- each for Geology and Zoology Departments and Rs. 20,000/- for Anthropology Department may be sanctioned by the Commission. The Zoology Department will also need models, specimens and furniture for its museum at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-.

The existing staff for the three Departments of Geology, Zoology and Anthropology is not adequate. The staff of these Departments may be strengthened by the creation of the following new posts:-

Geology ... 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers.  
Zoology ... 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer  
Anthropology... 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer.

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The Ravenshaw College at Cuttack provides post-graduate training and research facilities in only three branches of Chemistry viz. Organic, Inorganic and Physical. The Committee is of the view that the University may start a separate Department for Chemistry with Sections in Bio-Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry. If the University accepts this suggestion and asks for assistance, its request may be considered favourably by the Commission.

GENERAL SCHEMES:

The University's proposal to provide air-conditioning and a lift for the library building at cost of Rs. 1,87,000/- seems extravagant. It would be enough if only one or two small rooms, where arrangements are to be made for preserving manuscripts and old books is air-conditioned. This may be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/-. The Arts Block and library building which have been sanctioned during the Second Plan period are nearing completion. These two buildings will need grants for furniture at 10% and 20% respectively of the cost of the buildings. This is estimated at Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

Besides this, construction of one hostel for boys, with accommodation for 100 students, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and additional staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.0 lakhs may be approved, in view of the pressing need of the University for residential facilities at the new Campus.

We give below a summary of financial implications of the above recommendations:-

HUMANITIES

Non-recurring:

(a) Library Books for the Department of Commerce. .... Rs. 40,000/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Meeting:

Dated: 7th February '62

- Item No. 23 - To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to assess the requirements of the Saugar University, for the development of the Department of Applied Geology during the Third Five Year Plan.  
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At its meeting held on 6th December 1961, the Commission resolved that the consideration of this item be postponed to the next meeting.

Agenda note on the item 25 of the last meeting of the Commission is attached as an annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.  
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ANNEXURE to  
ITEM No 23

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
6/7th December, 1961.

Item No:25. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of Saugar University for the development of Department of Applied Geology during Third Five Year Plan.

With a view to examine the proposal of the Saugar University for the development of its department of Applied Geology during the Third Five Year Plan, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members :-

1. Dr. M.R. Sahni - Professor and Head of the Department of Geology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
2. Dr. C. Mahadevan - Professor and Head of the Department of Geology, Andhra University, Waltair.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia - University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Saugar University, on the 9th and 10th October, 1961 and after discussions with the authorities of the university including the Head of the Department of Applied Geology submitted a report, which is attached as Annexure I.

The Committee noted that the entire donation of 6.5 lakhs given by C.P. Manganese Ore Co., Ltd., and paid to the university by the University Grants Commission in 1954, had been fully utilised. The recommendations of the Committee for further assistance to the Department are summarised below:-

(a) As the Department of Applied Geology has shown steady progress during the last five years, it

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should be encouraged to develop further for the training of about 15 to 20 Applied Geologists every year.

(b) The university should be encouraged and enabled by further financial assistance to increase the period of field training from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months as at present to 7 months as recommended by the Commission's Expert Geology Committee.

(c) Financial aid be given to the university for:-

- (i) starting a course in Photo-Geology,
- (ii) for purchase of a truck suitably fitted with a body for field training;
- (iii) three new posts be created:
  - (a) of a lecturer to be in-charge of the field-training,
  - (b) a Photo-geologist in a lecturer's grade and
  - (c) Geo-chemist in the grade of a Reader.
- (d) The University Grants Commission may share the cost of the building which the university has already constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 3.39 lakhs. The share of the University Grants Commission on the basis of  $2/3 : 1/3$  will come to 2.3 lakhs.

The financial implications of the above recommendations are summarized below:-

I. <u>Non-recurring</u>	
i) Building	Rs. 2,30,000
ii) replacement of old equipment	Rs. 25,000
iii) additional equipment for photo-geology	Rs. 1,09,000
iv) cost of truck	Rs. 45,500
v) library books	Rs. 10,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 4,19,500</u>

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II. Recurring

i) Additional staff of two lecturers and one reader	
Two Lecturers	Rs. 10,000
One reader	Rs. 7,000
ii) Cost of maintenance of the truck including wages of the driver-cum-mechanic.	Rs. 4,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 21,000</u> p.a.
Recurring cost for four and half years.	<u>Rs. 1,05,000</u>

If the above recommendations are accepted, sanction may be given for the payment of Rs.4,19,500/- as non-recurring grant and Rs. 1,05,000/- (Rs.21,000/- per annum) as recurring grant during the Third Five Year Plan. The grants will be paid in instalments as and when necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

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Appendix I to Item No.25.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the needs of the department of Applied Geology, Saugar University.

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The Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the development of training facilities in Geology and Applied Geology in its report submitted in 1959 recommended among other things that the University Grants Commission should appoint Visiting Committees to assess the needs of the various training centres and to give adequate grants to bring about a quicker development of facilities in Applied Geology. The Committee also recommended that in the western region of the country there should be three centres for training in Applied Geology viz., Nagpur University, Saugar University and the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. In accordance with the above recommendation, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of:-

1. Dr. M.R. Sahni - Head of the Geology Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
2. Dr. C. Mahadevan - Professor of Geology, Andhra University, Waltair.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia - University Grants Commission.

To examine the proposals of the University of Saugar for the development of the Department of Applied Geology during the Third Five Year Plan. The Committee visited Saugar on 9th and 10th October 1961. During its visit the Committee held consultations with the Vice-Chancellor, the Head of the Department of Applied Geology i.e. Dr. W.D. West and the Registrar, Saugar University.

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The Committee also met the members of the staff and went round the department of Applied Geology. The findings of the Committee are given below:-

During 1954 the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd., made a donation of £ 1,00,000 (Rs. 13 lakhs, 31 thousand and twenty two) to the University Grants Commission to be used for the development of technological studies and research at the universities of Nagpur and Saugar, particularly with regard to the mining industry and work in connection with the Manganese Ore industry of Madhya Pradesh. Out of this donation a sum amounting to Rs. 6,50,000 was paid in September 1954 to Saugar University for utilising it in furtherance of the objects of the donation. The University of Saugar subsequently submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Department of Applied Geology with the aid of the donation received. The University Grants Commission referred the scheme submitted by the university for expert opinion to the special committee jointly appointed by the Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education for the development of Geology and Applied Geology. This Expert Committee at its meeting held in Calcutta on 31st July 1956 approved the schemes submitted by the University of Saugar. This scheme in brief was as follows :-

- i) Expenditure on additional equipment - Rs. 1,99,000
- ii) additional staff etc. for a period of five years - Rs. 2,93,000
- iii) Reserve fund - Rs. 1,58,000

The post-graduate department of Applied Geology was thus established in 1956 under the guidance

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of Prof. W.D. West who was appointed Professor and Head of this department on his retirement from the post of Director, Geological Survey of India.

The University has completely utilised the amount of six and half lakhs plus the interest of Rs. 48,860/- received on the reserve fund deposited in securities. The expenditure incurred so far may be summarized as below:-

Non-recurring

i) Scientific equipment	-	Rs. 2,37,000
ii) construction of <u>addi-</u> <u>tional</u> wing including furniture and fittings	-	<u>Rs. 1,05,000</u> <u>Rs. 3,42,000</u>

Recurring

i) Salaries on staff	-	Rs. 3,08,000
ii) Field training	-	<u>Rs. 48,860</u> <u>Rs. 3,56,860</u>
Grand Total of Non- recurring and recurring		<u>Rs. 6,98,860</u>

For housing the Department of Applied Geology in a suitable building at the new campus site the university put up a building at a cost of Rs. 3,38,500/-. Thus the university has spent an additional sum of Rs. 10,37,360/-, on the development of this department.

Subsequent to the establishment of the Department of Applied Geology, the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the development of training in Applied Geology recommended that a course in Photo-Geology should be introduced in the Department of Applied Geology at the University of Saugar. In accordance with this recommendation the

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university taking advantage of the fact that a member of the Geology staff who was already in the U.S.A. for receiving advanced training in Geology, instructed him to get special training in Photo-Geology also. Under the Third Five Year Plan, the university has requested that an additional grant of Rs. 1 lakh may be given to it by the University Grants Commission for the purchase of special equipment required for introducing a course in Photo-Geology and also for the appointment of a Reader to take over charge of this branch of the subject. The University states that the equipment at a cost of one lakh is essential if a proper course in Photo-Geology for 18 students is to be introduced. The course will include the preparation of geological maps up-to-date with all corrections made. If, however, the cost is considered to be too high, some items of the equipment can be omitted and the demand can be reduced to a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- but then it will not be possible to give an efficient training in Photo-Geology. In either case, the recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,500/- per year will remain the same. In addition to this, the University desires to fill up the post of a Geo-chemist which was sanctioned by the Commission during the Second Five Year Plan but could not be filled as the university has no suitable laboratory for the work of a geo-chemist. Now the university has got suitable accommodation but needs besides the filling up of the post of geo-chemist a non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,000/- for additional equipment including Flame Photometer.

Further, in accordance with the remarks made by the Expert Committee on Geology that "it is our

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experience that the practical field training imparted to post-graduates in university departments is not adequate for them to undertake the independent geological work", the University of Saugar proposes to increase the period of field training for the students of Applied Geology from three and half months to about seven months as recommended by the Expert Geology Committee. This will enable the university to give its students first-hand experience of the most important geological sites in India particularly of the main mineralogical areas and also longer training in Mineral Prospecting and Mining Geology. To give effect to this proposal the University needs the services of Tata Mercedes truck - three-ton chassis fitted with a body to accommodate tents, camp furniture and instruments of the field party. This will also necessitate the appointment of an additional lecturer. The university estimates that the truck and the body constructed on it would cost about Rs.42,000/- and the construction of the garage to house the above will need an additional amount of Rs. 3,500/- making a total of non-recurring grant of Rs. 45,500/-. Maintenance cost of the truck including petrol, insurance and the wages of the driver-cum-mechanic is estimated at Rs. 4,350/- per year besides an amount of about Rs. 4,600/- for the additional lecturer.

The other demands of the university for the Third Five Year Plan are :-

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| i) equipment and replacement of parts of the existing equipment | Rs.25,000/- |
| ii) Library books   | Rs.10,000/- |

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- iii) recurring expenditure on additional staff, field training and the running expenses on the laboratory of the geo-chemist -

The Committee is satisfied that the Department of Applied Geology at the Saugar University is being run on proper lines and is making satisfactory progress. Considering special needs of the Madhya Pradesh for development of mineral industry, the Committee feels that the continuance of the department with developmental schemes as proposed by the university is desirable and recommends that the university may be assisted with suitable grants for encouraging field training and the introduction of Photo-Geology.

No additional grants were paid by the University Grants Commission during the Second Five Year Plan besides the donation received by the university from the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd., through the University Grants Commission. The Committee therefore recommends the following grants:-

(a) the university may be compensated for the building they have put up for housing the department of Applied Geology but the recurring expenditure on the staff excepting the one which is now recommended as additional staff should be the responsibility of the university itself.

As the building was constructed during the Second Five Year Plan when the sharing basis between the University Grants Commission and the university was 2/3: 1/3, a lump sum grant on the basis of 66.6% of the expenditure incurred <sup>may be made</sup> and this amounts to Rs.2.3 lakhs.

(Contd....7,)

In addition to this the following grants may be sanctioned for further development:-

Non-recurring

i) replacement of old equipment	- Rs. 25,000/-
ii) additional equipment for photo-geology	- Rs. 1,09,000/-
iii) cost of truck	- Rs. 45,500/-
iv) library books	- Rs. 10,000/-
	<u>Rs. 1,89,500/-</u>

Recurring - per year

i) Additional staff	-
ii) Lecturer for the field training	- Rs. 5,000/-
iii) cost of maintenance of the truck including wages of the driver-cum-mechanic	- Rs. 4,000/-
iii) Geo-chemist	- Rs. 7,000/-
iv) One lecturer or Reader in Photo-geology	- Rs. 5,000/-

For the period of the Third Five Year Plan the entire recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 1,05,000/-. The Committee therefore recommends that a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,19,500/- and the recurring grant for the duration of the Third Five Year Plan amounting to Rs. 1,05,000/- may be made available to the university for the development of the Department of Applied Geology. The Committee is of the view that if properly equipped and staffed, the Universities of Saugar and Nagpur should be able to meet adequately the needs of Madhya Pradesh in Applied Geology.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated 7th February, 1962.

Item No.24 : To consider the question of sanction of grants to the Panjab University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research during Third Five Year Plan.

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At its meeting held on 6th December, 1961 the Commission while postponing the consideration of this item resolved as under:-

" This was postponed to be considered along with other recommendations of the Visiting Committee at the next meeting of the Commission."

The Agenda note placed as Appendix to Item No.19 of the University Grants Commission held on 6th December, 1961 has been amended in the light of the basis of grants approved under item No.5 of the University Grants Commission meeting held on 6th December, 1961 and is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO.24

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 6th/7th December, 1961.

Item No.19 : To consider the question of sanction of grants to the Panjab University for the development of Scientific Education & Research during the Third Five Year Plan.

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At their meeting held on 1st November, 1961 the Commission considered the question of sanction of grants to the Panjab University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Third Five Year Plan and passed the following resolution.:

" The Commission desired that in view of the need of clarification of certain points this matter be brought up again at the next meeting. In this connection it was desired that a consolidated statement about the basis of sharing of grants as adopted during the Second Five Year Plan and proposed to be adopted during the Third Five Year Plan be placed before the Commission at the next meeting."

A statement indicating the bases of grants paid to Universities during the Second Five Year Plan and the proposed bases for grants during the Third Plan period has been placed before the Commission separately under Item No.5. The Agenda Note (Appendix I) for the Commission's meeting held on the 1st November, 1961 regarding sanction of grants to Panjab University during the Third Plan period is placed now before the Commission for consideration.

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APPENDIX I. TO ITEM NO. 19  
DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1961.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated 1st/2nd November '61

Item No. 14 : To further consider the question of grants to the Panjab University for the development of Higher Education & Research during the Third Plan period.  
/ Scientific

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The Commission at its meeting held on 4-5th October, while considering the report of the Visiting Committee which assessed the needs of the Panjab University during the Third Five Year Plan period for developing the departments in the Faculty of Science, resolved as follows:-

" The Commission was of the view that the developments proposed by the Panjab University in their Science Departments during the Third Five Year Plan envisaged such large numbers of students (post-graduate and research as would make it extremely difficult to attain adequate standards of instruction and research. It was, therefore, desired that the Chairman should have a further discussion with the University before the Commission could take a decision on the assistance that could be given. But as already agreed assistance may be given to the University for expansion upto 50% beyond the numbers on the rolls at the end of the Second Five Year Plan."

Subsequently, the Chairman, University Grants Commission had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University regarding immediate needs of the University for the development of Science Departments and the following conclusions were arrived at :-

(1) Admissions

The maximum number of fresh admissions to be attained in convenient stages by 1965:-

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Subject	M.Sc.		B.Sc.Hons	
	Maximum permissible number.	Admissions as at present	Maximum permissible number.	Admissions at present.
Physics	45	29	60	34
Chemistry	45	30	60	44
Botany	25	7	50	16 (in 1960-61).
Zoology	25	15	50	14 (in 1960-61).
Geology	20	15	30	21 (in 1960-61).
Anthropology	15	7	Nil	Nil
Mathematics	50	40	50	-

(ii) Staff

On the basis of the maximum admissions indicated above, the strength of the staff should be as follows:-

Subject	Maximum staff needed	Strength of the staff at present.	Addi- tional staff required	Staff recommended for appointment in the first phase of development.		
				Profe- ssors.	Read- ers.	Lectu- rers
Physics	24	13	11	7	2	4
Chemistry	25	14	11	7	2	4
Mathematics	12	8	4	4	1	2
Botany	14	8	6	4	1	2
Zoology	14	7	7	5	2	2*
Geology	9	5	4	4	1	3*
Anthropology	4	3	1	1	-	1
Geography	5	4	1	1	1 or	-

(\* One of them to be a Geo-Chemist )

- Miscellaneous - 1 Micro-Analyst
- 2 Mechanics.
- 2 Technicians.

Thus in all six professors, nine readers and 19 lecturers including a Micro-analyst, two mechanics and two technicians will be required to meet the needs of the first

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phase of development of the Science Departments. Total recurring cost of the additional staff will come to three lakhs per annum or for the remaining period of four years of the Third Plan a total of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. This expenditure will have to be met by the University Grants Commission fully for the Third Five Year Plan period only. The University will be asked to give an assurance that the staff appointed under this scheme will continue to be employed on permanent basis even when the Commission ceases to assist in this expenditure after the expiry of the Third Plan on 31st March, 1965.

(iii) Science Equipment

The Commission has already accepted that during the Third Plan period a certain amount of grants should be paid to all University departments in science subjects for meeting their basic needs for teaching and research. On the basis that similar amount as allowed for basic needs be given to meet the special needs of the departments for further development and extension, the total grants payable to the Panjab University during the Third Five Year Plan period will come to as follows:-

Subject	Amount for the basic needs.	Amount for special needs.	Total grant payable
1	2	3	4
Physics	1.5 lakhs	1.5 lakhs	3.00 lakhs
Chemistry	1.5 "	1.5 "	3.00 "
Botany	1.0 "	1.0 "	2.00 "
Zoology	1.0 "	1.0 "	2.00 "
Geology	1.0 "	1.0 "	2.00 "
Mathematics & Statistics.	0.30 "	- -	0.30 "
Anthropology	0.35 "	0.25 "	0.60 "
Geography	0.35 "	0.25 "	0.60 "
Total :			<u>13.50 lakhs</u>

Contd....	Total: 13.50
2. Library books and Journals - Special needs 1.00 lakhs	
General = 1.00 lakh (sanction already conveyed).	1.00 "
	-----
Grand Total N.R.	15.50
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As the expenditure of Rs.15.50 lakhs is needed for the existing post-graduate departments, the grants may be paid by the Commission on 100% basis.

CONCLUSION - On the basis of admissions given in para 2 above, the approved expenditure on the development of higher scientific education in the Panjab University will come to Rs. 15.50 lakhs non-recurring and Rs.12.00 lakhs recurring for the duration of the entire plan period. Against this a sum of Rs.7.0 lakhs has already been sanctioned to meet the basic needs of the Science Departments for equipment and Rs. 1.0 lakh for purchase of books and journals for all Science Departments during the Third Five Year Plan.

Details of the expenditure are given in Appendix 'A' attached.

Total for the Third Five Year Plan period (As U.G.C's share).

Purpose	{Spill-over {Grants already {Addl. amounts {Total U.G.C's			
	{from 2nd {sanctioned for {recommended by {share for			
	{Plan. {Basic needs {the Visiting {III Plan.			
	{ {during III Plan. {Committee. {			
	Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.			
Development Schemes of Science Departments	12.7 lakhs	8.0 lakhs	7.5 lakhs (N.R) 12.0 lakhs (R)	40.2 lakhs
Total	12.7 lakhs	8.0 lakhs	19.5 lakhs	40.2 lakhs

If the above recommendations are acceptable, sanction may please be given for an expenditure of Rs.7.5 lakhs non-recurring and Rs.12.0 lakhs recurring grants to be paid to the Panjab University during Third Plan period as and when necessary.



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Appendix 'A' to  
Item No. 14

PANJAB UNIVERSITY

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR THE III PLAN PERIOD

(Revised as per Commission resolution)

A. NON-RECURRING

1. <u>Equipment</u>	<u>General*</u> <u>needs</u>	<u>Special</u> <u>needs</u>	<u>Total</u>
a) Physics	1.5 lakhs	+ 1.5 lakhs	3.00 lakhs
b) Chemistry	1.5 "	+ 1.5 "	3.00 "
c) Botany	1.00 "	+ 1.00 "	2.00 "
d) Zoology	1.00 "	+ 1.00 "	2.00 "
e) Geology	1.00 "	+ 1.00 "	2.00 "
f) Mathematics & Statistics	0.30 "	-	0.30 "
g) Anthropology	0.35 "	+ 0.25 "	0.60 "
h) Geography	0.35 "	+ 0.25 "	0.60 "
Total:			13.50 "

i) Library books and Journals Special needs (including general needs). 2.00 "

General\* - 1.00 lakh  
\*(sanction already conveyed). Total N.R. 15.50 "

B. RECURRING:

Staff: (i) 6 Professors. (1 each in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and Geography). Each at Rs. 14,000/- per year ..... 84,000/-

(ii) 9 Readers (2 each in Physics, Chemistry, and Zoology, 1 each in Mathematics, Botany and Geology) at Rs. 10,000/- each per year. .... 90,000/-

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(iii)	18 Lecturers (4 each in Physics, Chemistry, 3 in Geology and 2 each in Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and 1 in Anthropology) at Rs. 6,000/- each per year	.....	1,08,000/-
(iv)	1 Microanalyst in Lecturer's scale	.....	6,000/-
(v)	2 Mechanics & 2 Technicians at Rs. 3,000/- per each year	.....	12,000/-
			-----
Total Recurring for 1 year			<u>3,00,000/-</u>
For 4 years			<u>12,00,000/-</u>
Total Non-Recurring			Rs. 15.50 lakhs
Recurring			Rs. <u>12.00 lakhs</u>
			Rs. <u>27.50 lakhs</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 7th February 1962

Item No.25 : To consider the request of Aligarh Muslim University to exempt it from the payment of its share of Rs.4,37,582/- towards the construction of Physics Laboratory Building and for an additional grant of Rs.3,70,225/-

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The construction of a new building for the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University was sanctioned by the Commission in 1957 at an estimated cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs, on the assurance from the Aligarh Muslim University, that it would contribute a sum of Rs.4,37,582/- towards the cost of construction from the funds available with the University from various donations. The plans and estimates for constructing a building over an area of 48,431 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs were approved in January 1957. The Commission's share of this approved expenditure was Rs.4,12,418/- against which funds amounting to Rs.3,50,000/- have been released upto now. The progressive total of expenditure upto 30th September, 1961 is Rs.6,58,748/-.

In September 1958, however, the University intimated to the Commission that some of the donations which it had expected to utilise towards the construction of the Physics Laboratory could not be used for this purpose as the donors had given funds ear-marked for other specific projects. After a careful review of the situation thus created, the University requested that its contribution be lowered from Rs.4,37,582/- originally agreed, to Rs.3,16,470/- only.

In November 1961, however, the University informed the Commission that out of the promised amount of Rs.3.165 lakhs the University has utilised a sum of Rs.2,49,122/- towards the purchase of private estates and that the University was thus left only with a balance of Rs.67,357/- and that this was the only amount the University could offer its share towards the

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construction of the Physics Building. The University, therefore, requested the Commission to accept Rs.67,357/- as the University's share instead of Rs.4,37,582/-. If this position is accepted the University Grants Commission should sanction an additional grant of Rs.3,70,225/- for construction of this building.

Why the University decided to utilise the major portion of Rs.3.165 lakhs which it had ear-marked in 1958 as its share towards the construction of the Physics Laboratory is not clearly explained. At the time when the Commission accepted the proposal of the University to construct the Physics Laboratory at a total cost of Rs.8.5 lakhs, the Commission perhaps did so because the University gave firm assurance to contribute nearly 50% of the construction cost. The University has now approached the Commission to exempt it from paying its full share and wishes that the deficit may be made up by the Commission by sanctioning an additional grant of Rs.3.7 lakhs approximately.

It is for consideration whether the University's share be reduced from the originally promised amount of Rs.4,37,582/- to Rs.67,357/- only and the Commission should meet the deficit by paying an additional grant of Rs. 3,70,225/- to the Aligarh Muslim University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7th February 1962

Item 26 : To report on the progress made by the various Review Committees appointed by the Commission on Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences.

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When the Commission was entering in the fifth year of its working, it was felt desirable to take stock of the targets achieved and to have a systematic evaluation made of the impact of the grants paid on improvement of standards of teaching and research in Indian Universities. Uptill then a sum of nearly 6 crores of rupees had been distributed for the implementation of the development schemes for higher education including rehabilitation, renewal and purchase science equipment and improvement of laboratory accommodation, strengthening of libraries and workshop facilities, appointment of additional staff and improvement of salary scales of teachers.

Such a stock-taking of the results of the programmes pursued by the Commission during the First and Second Plan periods was expected to serve as a very useful guide in the formulation of the Commission programmes of assistance in future.

The Commission accordingly appointed a number of Review Committees in both science subjects and humanities and social sciences. The Committees appointed were in the following subjects:

- A. SCIENCE
1. Botany
  2. Mathematics
  3. Bio-chemistry
  4. Geology & Applied Geology
  5. Chemistry
  6. Zoology
  7. Physics
  8. Home Science

- B. HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
1. English
  2. Economics
  3. Political Science
  4. Social Work
  5. Education
  6. Philosophy
  7. Psychology
  8. Sociology
  9. Library Science

The Review Committees were given wide terms of reference and were left free to determine their own programme and procedure of work. Whenever necessary the Committees could decide to visit some universities. In order to carry out and obtain the desired evaluation, the Committees were requested to specifically examine the following aspects with reference to each subject under reference.

- 1) The stage of development achieved uptill now in the particular field;
- 2) To make a quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the existing facilities for teaching and research ;
- 3) Trends of research, its potentialities and steps to be taken for expansion of training and research facilities in various disciplines of the particular subject ;
- 4) Scrutinise the syllabi and examination system at different levels of University Education in the different subjects and suggest improvement and modernisation of syllabi and preparation of illustrative syllabi ;
- 5) Suggest ways and means of bringing about co-ordination between University and Non-University Institutions of teaching and research and of improvement of amenities for students and teaching personnel.

Details of the constitution of ~~each of the above~~ and committees, the number of meetings held, ~~the~~ present position regarding their progress of work are given individually for each of the committees in the Appendices attached. (I & II).

The report of the Committee on Geology and Applied Geology was submitted to the Commission and its recommendations were accepted at its meeting held in February 1960. Several recommendations of this committee have already been implemented and new departments of Applied Geology have been

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opened in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee.

The Review Committees in Botany, Mathematics and Bio-Chemistry have completed their work. The report of the Mathematics Committee is being printed. The report of the Botany Committee is receiving final touches and should go to the printers by 1st February. Report of Bio-Chemistry Committee is ready in draft form and should be ready in March for publication. The reports of the Chemistry and Home Science Committees are under preparation and are expected to be ready in the course of the next two months. The report of the Zoology Review Committee is partly ready but the completion of the report is held up for certain reasons beyond the control of the Committee. However, it is expected that the report will be finalised by June next. The work relating to the Physics Committee has not made much progress and in view of the fact that the work relating to other Committees was engaging most of the attention, the work relating to Physics Committee can be taken up only when the reports of other Committees are ready.

Amongst the Review Committees in the Humanities, and Social Sciences, the Committees in English, Social work and Education have completed their preliminary work and the information collected has been tabulated. It is expected that the reports of these Committees may be finalised during the course of next few months. In the case of other Committees, the information collected from the various Universities is being tabulated before circulating it to the members. It is anticipated that the reports of most of these Committees would be ready before the end of this year.

The Commission will be kept informed periodically regarding the future progress of the work of the various Review Committees.

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APPENDIX I to  
Plan No. 26

A. REVIEW COMMITTEES  
SCIENCE SUBJECTS.

S.No.	Subject	Constitution of the Committee.	Meetings held and the present stage of the work of the Committee.
1.	BOTANY.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dr. P. Mahoshwari, Prof. of Botany, Delhi University, Delhi.</li><li>2. Dr. B.P. Pal, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.</li><li>3. Rev. Fr. H. Santa Pau, Head of the Deptt. of Botany, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.</li><li>4. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Prof. of Botany, Madras University, Madras.</li><li>5. Dr. Sri Ranjan, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Allahabad.</li><li>6. Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.</li></ol>	<p>The Committee held a total of five meetings including a seminar to discuss the draft report of the Committee. The work of the Committee has been completed. The draft report is being finally edited before being printed and submitted to the Commission.</p>
2.	BIO-CHEMISTRY.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dr. B.C. Guha, Head of the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.</li><li>2. Dr. B. Mukerjee, Director, Central Drug Res. Institute, Lucknow.</li><li>3. Dr. P.S. Sarma, Head of the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.</li><li>4. Dr. Hussain Zahoor, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.</li><li>5. Dr. V. Jagannathan, Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory, Poona.</li><li>6. Dr. P.S. Krishnan, Prof. of Bio-chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.</li><li>7. Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.</li></ol>	<p>The total number of meetings held is three. The draft report is ready but several chapters are being revised and edited. The report will then be printed and submitted to the Commission in the next one or two months.</p>

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S.No. | Subject. | Construction of | Meeting held and the present stage  
the Commission. | of the work of the Committee.

3. CHEMISTRY.
1. Prof. P.R. Seshadri, TRS., Professor of Chemistry, Delhi University, Delhi. Total number of meetings held is four.
  2. Prof. S.R. Palit, Prof. of Chemistry, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Adampur, Calcutta. The preliminary work of this Committee has been completed. The first draft of the report is under preparation and is expected to be ready in next two months. The draft will then be considered by the Committee.
  3. Dr. C. Concha Rao, Professor of Chemistry, Andhra University, Waltair.
  4. Prof. S.V. Bhattacharya, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
  5. Dr. Jagdish Shankar, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.
  6. Prof. M.L.N. Rao, Head of the Department of General Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
  7. Prof. C.S. Mohrotra, Professor of Chemistry, Banasthali University, Meerut.
  8. Dr. (Mrs) Masina Chatterjee, Reader, Deptt. of Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
  9. Dr. P.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
4. GEOLOGY.
1. Dr. D.M. Wadia, Geological Advisor to the Govt. of India.
  2. Dr. B.C. Roy, Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
  3. Shri H.R. Dewan, Director, Indian Bureau of Mines.
  4. Prof. P.S. Krishnan, Andhra University, Waltair.
  5. Prof. H.D. West, Saurashtra University, Saur.
  6. Sri A. ... Chosh, Member(Tech.) Oil and Minerals Commission, N.Delhi.
  7. Prof. N.N. Chatterji, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
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S.No.	Subject.	Constitution of the Committee.	Meeting held and the present stage of the work of the Committee.
	Geology (Contd)	8. Shri D. Samanta, Representative Indian Colliery Association.	The report of this Committee was submitted to the Commission at its meeting held on 11/12 February, 1960. The recommendations of the Committee are being implemented.
		9. Shri P.J. Curtis, Representative, Indian Mining Association,	
		10. Shri L. S. Chanderkanta, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of S.R. & C.A., New Delhi.	
		11. Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.	
5.	HOME SCIENCE.	1. Dr. Holon LeBaron, Dean, Iowa University, Care - The Ford Foundation.	The Committee held a total of three meetings. The report of this Committee is under preparation and is expected to be ready in next 2-3 months.
		2. Miss Ellen M. Moline, Extension Programme, Ford Foundation.	
		3. Dr. Myra Bishop, Expert in Home Science, T.C.M.	
		4. Mrs. Tara Bai, Directress, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.	
		5. Mrs. Koshi, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.	
		6. Prof. Sarma, Head of the Biochemistry Department, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	
6.	MATHEMATICS.	1. Dr. B.R. Seth, Professor of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	The Committee held altogether seven meetings. The work of the Committee has been completed. The report of this Committee is now being printed before being submitted to the Commission - perhaps at its next meeting.
		2. Dr. B.N. Frasad, Professor of Mathematics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	
		3. Dr. Ram Bohari, Professor of Mathematics, Delhi University, Delhi.	
		4. Dr. R.P. Eambah, Professor of Mathematics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	
		5. Dr. P.L. Zhatnagar, Professor of Mathematics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	

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S.No. | Subject. | Constitution of | Meetings held and the present stage  
 the Committee. | of the work of the Committee.

6. 6. C.R. Rao,  
 Head of Research & Training  
 Division, Indian Statistical  
 Institute,  
 203, Barrackpore Truck Road,  
 Calcutta.
7. Dr. Alladi R. Krishnan,  
 Prof. of Physics,  
 Madras University, Madras.
8. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
 University Grants Commission,  
 New Delhi.
7. PHYSICS.
1. Dr. V.S. Krishnan, F.R.S.,  
 Director,  
 National Physical Laboratory,  
 New Delhi. The work of this Committee has  
 been held up after its first meet-  
 ing. The syllabi etc. prepara-  
 red by the sub-committees have  
 been circulated to members  
 and other Physicists in the  
 universities. The work of this  
 Committee will be resumed  
 soon. The report is expected  
 to be made available before  
 end of this year.
2. Dr. D.S. Mathari,  
 Head of the Physics Deptt.,  
 Delhi University, Delhi.
3. Dr. S. S. Mitra, F.R.S.,  
 Emeritus Professor,  
 Calcutta University,  
 Calcutta.
4. Dr. K.R. Ramanathan,  
 Director, Physical Research Lab,  
 Ahmedabad.
5. Dr. S. S. Chakravarty,  
 Director, Indian Institute of Science,  
 Bangalore.
6. Dr. R. Ramanna,  
 Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.
7. Dr. C.N. Ramchandra,  
 Prof. of Physics,  
 Madras University, Madras.
8. Dr. V.G. Monon,  
 Tata Institute of Fundamental  
 Research, Bombay.
9. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
 University Grants Commission,  
 New Delhi.
8. ZOOLOGY.
1. Prof. V.B.S. Maldano,  
 Indian Statistical Institute,  
 303, Barrackpore Truck Road,  
 Calcutta.
2. Dr. Helen Spurway,  
 Indian Statistical Institute,  
 203, Barrackpore Truck Road,  
 Calcutta.

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S.No. | Subject. | Constitution of the Committee. | Meetings held and the present stage of the work of the Committee.

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| 3. Prof. B.R. Seshachar,<br>Professor of Zoology,<br>Central College,<br>Bangalore.          | The Committee has held six meetings and all preliminary work has been completed. Some chapters of the draft report are ready; others are under preparation. The draft report when completed will be discussed at a final meeting, if necessary. It will then be got printed and submitted to the Commission - perhaps in next 3-4 months. |
| 4. Prof. Vishwa Nath,<br>Emeritus Professor of Zoology,<br>Panjab University,<br>Hoshiarpur. |   |
| 5. Dr. Salim Ali,<br>Bombay Natural History<br>Society,<br>91, Walkeshwar Road,<br>Bombay.   |   |
| 6. Dr. B.D. Laroia,<br>University Grants Commission,<br>New Delhi.                           |   |

S.No. | Subject; | Constitution of | The present stage of the work  
the Committee. | of the Committee.

- 1.
1. ENGLISH.
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|---|---|
| <p>1. Principal G.J. Banerjee,<br/>Principal,<br/>Elphinston College,<br/>(Chairman).</p> <p>2. Prof. C.D. Narasimha,<br/>Professor of English,<br/>Mysore University.</p> <p>3. Prof. Samuel Mathai,<br/>Secretary,<br/>University Grants Commission,</p> <p>4. Dr. V.R. Srinivasa Iengar,<br/>Professor of English,<br/>Andhra University.</p> <p>5. Prof. V.V. Gokak,<br/>Director,<br/>Central Institute of English.</p> <p>6. Miss A.C. Stock,<br/>Professor of English,<br/>Rajasthan University,</p> <p>7. Dr. P.J. Philip,<br/>Development Officer,<br/>U.G.C. (Member Secy).</p> | <p>The Committee has so far held three meetings. At its second meeting the information collected from the Universities was considered. The work was completed at the meeting of the Committee held on 30/31st Jan. '62 and the report will be finalised soon.</p> |
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2. ECONOMICS.
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| <p>1. Dr. B.N. Ganguli,<br/>Director,<br/>Delhi School of Economics,<br/>(Chairman);</p> <p>2. Dr. R. Balakrishna,<br/>Professor of Economics,<br/>Madras University.</p> <p>3. Prof. B.R. Shenoy,<br/>Director,<br/>School of Social Science,<br/>Gujarat University.</p> <p>4. Dr. A.K. Das Gupta,<br/>National Council of<br/>Applied Economics<br/>Research.</p> <p>5. Dr. K.N. Raj,<br/>Professor of Economics,<br/>Delhi University,<br/>(Member Secretary).</p> <p>6. Dr. P.J. Philip,<br/>Development Officer,<br/>U.G.C. (Member Secy.)</p> | <p>The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 14th October, 1960, for the purpose of outlining the programme of action. It was decided to gather factual information about facilities at present provided in the universities for the purpose. This information is being collected and tabulated. The report is expected to be finalised before the middle of 1962.</p> |
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S.No. | Subject | Constitution of the Committee | The present stage of the work of the Committee.

3. POLITICAL SCIENCE.
1. Prof. V. N. Moon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. (Chairman). The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 7th November, 1960, for the purpose of outlining the programme of action. It was decided to gather factual information about facilities at present provided in the universities for teaching and research in the subject. The work is expected to be completed before the middle of 1962.
  2. Dr. A. Appadorai, Director, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.
  3. Dr. E. Asirvatham, Professor of Political Science, Jabalpur University.
  4. Dr. N.R. Deshpande, Professor of Political Science, Nagpur University, (Member Secretary).
  5. Dr. P.J. Philip, Development Officer, U.G.C. (Member Secy).
4. SOCIAL SCIENCES.  
(Jointly with M/Ed. of Govt. of India).
1. Dr. Radha K. Mukherjee, Lucknow University, (Chairman). The Committee was held several meetings in different centres of studies in Social Work in the country. Necessary information has been collected. The next meeting is to be held in Calcutta during this month. The report of the committee will be finalised in the next two or three months.
  2. Shri S.A. Ranve, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.
  3. Dr. P.R. Mahajan, Tata School of Social Work, Bombay.
  4. Shri P.C. Sharma, Asstt. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Min. of Education.
  5. Shri V. Jaganathan, Indian Institute of Public Administration, (Member Secretary).
  6. Dr. P. J. Philip, Development Officer, U.G.C. (Member Secretary).

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S.NO. | Subject: | Constitution of the | The present stage of the  
Committee. | work of the Committee.

Psychology  
(Contd)

7. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Development Officer,  
U.C.C. (Member Secy).

8. SOCIOLOGY.

1. Shri M.N. Srinivas,  
Head of the Deptt.  
of Sociology,  
Delhi University (Chairman).

The first meeting of the  
Committee was held on 11th  
August, 1961. Factual  
information is being coll-  
ected and tabulated.

2. Dr. S.C. Dubey,  
Professor of Anthropology,  
Saugor University.

3. Prof. I.P. Desai,  
Professor of Sociology,  
Baroda University.

4. Prof. Narmindoshwar Prasad,  
Head of the Deptt. of Sociology,  
Patna University,

5. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Development Officer,  
U.C.C. (Member Secy).

9. LIBRARY  
SCIENCE.

1. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, (Chairman).

2. Shri S. Bashir-Uddin,  
Aligarh Muslim University.

3. Dr. C.P. Shukla,  
Librarian,  
Baroda University.

4. Shri P.N. Kaul, ,,  
Librarian,  
Banaras Hindu University.

5. Shri Jagdish Sharma,  
Librarian,  
Panjab University.

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S.No.	Subject;	Constitution of the Committee.	The present stage of the work of the Committee.
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| 5. | <u>EDUCATION.</u>  | <p>**1. Prof. S. P. Mitra,<br/>Vice-Chancellor,<br/>Delhi University, (Chairman).</p> <p>2. Dr. E. M. Firdausi,<br/>Director/Principal,<br/>Central Institute of Education.</p> <p>3. Dr. Baldev Singh,<br/>Teacher Training College,<br/>Tanda, Meerut District.</p> <p>4. Prof. M. N. Menon,<br/>Director,<br/>Department of Extension<br/>Programme of Secondary<br/>Education (Min. of Edu.)</p> <p>5. Mr. T. K. Pillai,<br/>Development Officer,<br/>U.C.C. (Member Secy).</p> <p>** (Since deceased)</p> | <p>The Committee met once and the required information, the information thus collected has been tabulated and is to be considered at the next meeting. The work of the Committee will be completed in a month or two and the report finalised shortly thereafter.</p>  |
| 6. | <u>PHILOSOPHY.</u> | <p>1. Prof. V. S. Varma,<br/>Vice-Chancellor,<br/>Mysore University,<br/>(Chairman).</p> <p>2. Prof. T. M. P. Madavan,<br/>Madrass University.</p> <p>3. Prof. T. S. Srinivasan,<br/>Delhi University.</p> <p>** 4. Shri Parvathaswami Srinivasan,<br/>Calcutta University.</p> <p>5. Prof. Baladas Chattopadhyay,<br/>Visva-Bharati University.</p> <p>6. Dr. P. J. Pillai,<br/>Development Officer, U.C.C.<br/>(Member Secy).</p> <p>** (Since deceased).</p>  | <p>The Committee met once and the required information is being collected.</p>   |
|    | <u>PSYCHOLOGY.</u> | <p>1. Prof. S. S. Das,<br/>Bharat University<br/>(Chairman)</p> <p>2. Dr. S. S. Srinivasan,<br/>Head of the Deptt. of<br/>Psychology, Bombay Univ.</p> <p>3. Dr. E. I. George,<br/>Head of the Deptt. of<br/>Psychology, Madras Univ.</p> <p>4. Dr. S. S. Das,<br/>Senior Research Officer,<br/>Institute for Research in Psychology.</p>  | <p>At the first meeting held in August 1961, the Committee desired that necessary information be collected from all universities. This information has been collected and is being processed and will be placed at the next meeting of the Committee. The work of this Committee is expected to be completed during this year.</p> |

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6. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Development Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

7. Shri K.A. Issac,  
Librarian,  
Kerala University,  
(Member Secretary).

(S.S.)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dt. 7th February, 1962.

Item 27: To consider the revised report of the  
Examination Reforms Committee.

The University Grants Commission is required by the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, "to take, in consultation with the Universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University Education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in Universities". It is thus one of the statutory functions of the Commission to consider problems relating to examinations and to bring about necessary improvements in the system.

2. In April, 1955, the Commission drew the attention of the universities to the desirability of reducing the burden of the final examination, distributing the work of the students uniformly throughout the course, instituting tutorial work and of trying out experiments of using objective tests and improving examinations. The Commission also requested Dr. Zakir Hussain, then Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, to initiate a study of the question of improving the system of examination and to prepare a pilot project in relation to the Aligarh University.

3. In September, 1957 the Commission followed up these preliminary measures by the appointment of a Committee consisting of the following persons to advise the Commission on the steps that may be taken to reform the

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Examination System:-

- i) Shri S.R.Dongerker, Rector, Bombay University (now Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad). - Chairman.
- ii) Dr. Salamat Ullah, Principal, Teacher Training College, Jamia Millia, New Delhi.
- iii) Prof. T.K.N.Menon, Dean of the Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda University (now Director of Extension Programmes, Secondary Education, Govt. of India).
- iv) Dean F.C.Ward, Education Consultant, Ford Foundation.
- v) Dr. E.A. Pires, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi (now UNESCO Expert at Manila).
- vi) Prof. S.Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission.
- vii) Dr. P.J.Philip, Development Officer, University Grants Commission - Member Secretary.

Dr. H.J.Taylor, Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta and Shri D.C.Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, were later added to the Committee.

4. The Committee met several times between October, 1957 and December, 1959. During this time the Committee sent out a questionnaire to the Universities to obtain information on the present objectives and attitudes governing teaching and examining. The Committee also participated in Seminars and discussions on Examination organised during the visit of Dr. Bloom of Chicago University to India in 1958. The draft report of the Committee was discussed by the conference of Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasala in June, 1960; the conference largely endorsed the views expressed by the Committee.

The report of the Committee was placed before the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5/6th July, 1961. The Commission considered the report and decided that its main recommendations be circulated

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to the universities for their opinion. It was also suggested that a statistical study (somewhat on the lines of that conducted by Dr. H.J. Taylor (~~W. J. Taylor~~) of the Delhi University and the report placed before the Commission.

Action has been taken in regard to the proposal for undertaking a statistical study at the Delhi University. It was later decided by the Chairman that the report be revised in the light of certain suggestions made in the discussion of the Commission on the report. The Examinations Committee considered these suggestions at its meeting held on 27th September, 1961 and revised the report accordingly (attached).

The Committee has expressed the view that no real improvement of the examination system could be brought about without also raising the standards of teaching and learning processes in the universities. Both the physical and personnel resources of the universities and colleges will have to be augmented and the present teaching methods reformed before examinations can play their proper part in the educational development of students.

The Committee has suggested that the following specific reforms may be effected by the universities with the help of such experts and technical advisers as may be available:-

1. No reform in the system of examinations will reduce the failure rate in our universities and colleges, unless the prevailing admission procedures are improved. We have, therefore, to see that only those candidates are admitted to universities who can profit by higher education.

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One of the feasible ways in which this could be done is to introduce in the School Leaving Examination two additional papers, one to test competence in the use of the language of the university and one to test intellectual maturity, for those who wish to enter the university.

2. Teaching work should be done not only through lectures but through tutorials, seminars, etc. It will be desirable to hold periodic short tests on the work done in the tutorials and to maintain a record of the assessments made. This should be regularly evaluated. Each university may decide what weightage should be given to this. In order to make room for more tutorial, lectures may be cut down (it should be possible to reduce them by 50%) and the teaching work divided between tutorials and lectures.
3. U.G.C. should encourage seminars, discussions and conferences of university and college teachers for defining the objectives of teaching and examinations in different subjects at various levels. A clear conception of the aims of teaching will facilitate good teaching and bring about greater conformity between examinations and teaching.
4. The Committee urges that research be undertaken in regard to both the educational and technical aspects of examinations. Topics which may be taken up for research in this connection are indicated in the report. It should be possible for departments of education in universities to undertake such work as a part of their normal activities. Perhaps the newly created National Council for

Educational Research & Training would also be able to assist in this. There should be arrangement in the University Grants Commission to co-ordinate the research work of the different universities and to disseminate information and conclusions with regard to studies undertaken in the country.

5. Where the courses are spread over two years or more, convenient spacing of the examinations should be arranged, so that the examination is not concentrated at the end of the final year.
6. Use of methods of evaluation other than essay type examination such as multiple-choice tests, short-answer tests, open-book tests, viva-voce, etc. may be tried wherever necessary. While, for a variety of reasons, the essay type examination may continue as the chief mode of evaluation in our universities, it is necessary to make it a fitter instrument for measuring the educational development of the students.
7. The present methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in university examinations without reference to recognised statistical procedures are not satisfactory. These procedures will have to be developed to make marking and combining of marks more objective. Suggestions in this regard are given in the report.
8. In view of the difficulty of achieving objectivity and precision in the marking of papers, it may be desirable to rank students class-wise rather marks-wise. In general, only two classes may be awarded for the Master's Degree, viz. the first and the second, provided the standards of the present first and second classes are maintained.

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9. In universities where more than one medium of examination exist, the examiners in the different media (at least head examiners) should meet and define the standards and spread of marks to be adopted in the evaluation work undertaken by them, in order to avoid variation in the marking of scripts.
10. Ways and means must be found for avoiding wastage of time in the administrative work of examinations resulting in late publication of results and consequent difficulties to students.

The report is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REFORM OF THE  
EXAMINATION SYSTEM  
IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI



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INTRODUCTION.

It is generally admitted that the present examination system in Indian Universities needs reform. The system has been under criticism for a long time. While the need for reforming examinations has been recognised, and much discussion has taken place, little has been done so far to bring about improvements. Psychological resistance to changing the old system, inadequate financial resources to meet the cost of improvements, shortage of trained personnel for carrying out the measures of reform in a scientific way and the pressures to which the universities are subjected in favour of continuing the existing arrangements have all contributed to this. There is also a genuine fear in some quarters that the application of some of the proposed 'remedies' may possibly create a worse situation. But even those who have anxieties of this kind agree that continued inaction is bound to affect adversely the academic standards of the universities.

2. The most compelling reason for examination reform comes from academic considerations. It is not adequately recognised that examination is an aspect of the educational process which is intimately linked with its other important aspects - teaching and learning - and that teaching, learning and examination actually constitute a unity of functions. Teaching as well as learning are bound to be affected by a defective examination system, since both are closely related to the objectives that govern examinations. If examinations are, as at present, mainly a test of memory and do not satisfactorily measure the critical power and intellectual development of students, it is not surprising if students and teachers do not approach their

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work in the right spirit. Learning will then tend to become a mechanical acquisition of certain types of skills or information and teaching will become simply "coaching for examinations". It can at once be seen that the relation between examinations on the one hand and standards of teaching and learning on the other is intimate. Improvements in any one of these areas involve a corresponding improvement in the other areas also.

In other words examination reform has to be approached not merely from the narrow angle of improvement of evaluation techniques but from the larger stand-point of making our educational system better able to perform its function of developing the students. This would really mean that we have to deal not only with the processes and procedures associated with examinations, but concern ourselves also with the broader issues involved in making our universities centres of good education. The problem here is how examinations can be made an ally of good education. When we approach the examination system in this way we are led to consider its mechanics as well as such matters as proper selection of students for university courses, clarification of the general and specific objectives of teaching, use of better methods of instruction, improvement of libraries, provision of residential facilities for students, etc. which have a bearing on standards of education.

In the present context of the social and economic life of our country, examination reform has gained a new urgency. As pointed out by Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, former Chairman of the University Grants Commission, on the occasion of the inauguration of the seminar on 'Reform of the Examination System' on the 10th July, 1958, at the Osmania University, "There have taken place in recent times in

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in India great changes in the political, social and economic life of the country. We stand at a significant point in the socio-economic development of Indian society. In this context purposeful planning has become imperative in every important sphere of national activity. Our educational techniques and purposes have also in the circumstances to be adjusted to meet the new requirements of individual and national development. The examination of the educational system is, therefore, part of a process of earnest assessment of national goals and targets of achievement. It would be necessary, in other words, to reconsider the purposes of education and clarify the objectives to be aimed at". Out of this evaluation has emerged the recognition of the inter-relationships of educational processes - teaching, learning and examining - and the possibility of making examinations a potent instrument of educational reform.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The University Grants Commission is required by the U.G.C. Act, 1956 "to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University Education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in universities". It is thus one of the statutory functions of the Commission to consider problems relating to examinations and to bring about necessary improvements.

4. In April, 1955, the Commission drew the attention of the universities to the desirability of reducing the burden of the final examination, distributing the work of the students uniformly throughout the course, instituting tutorial work and trying out experiments of using objective tests and improving examinations. The Commission also requested Dr. Zakir Hussain, then Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University

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to initiate a study of the question of improving the system of examinations and to prepare a pilot project in relation to the Aligarh University.

5. The preliminary measures referred to above were followed in September, 1957 by the appointment by the University Grants Commission of a Committee consisting of the following persons to advise the Commission on the steps that may be taken in this behalf:-

- (a) Shri S.R. Dongerkery, Rector, Bombay University (Now Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad) - Chairman
- (b) Dr. Salamat Ullah, Principal, Teachers' College, Jamia Millia, Delhi.
- (c) Prof. T.K.N. Menon, Dean of the Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda University, Baroda.
- (d) Dean F.C. Ward, Educational Consultant, Ford Foundation.
- (e) Dr. E.A. Pires, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.
- (f) Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission.
- (g) Dr. P.J. Philip, Development Officer, University Grants Commission - Member Secretary.

Dr. H.J. Taylor, Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta and Shri D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, were later added to the Committee.

6. The Committee first met on the 25th of October, 1957, at Delhi and prepared a rough scheme for examining the problem and also drew up a questionnaire to be addressed to the universities regarding the present objectives governing both teaching and examinations in different subjects. The second meeting was held at Hyderabad on the 10th July, 1958, when the members, including Shri D.C. Pavate and Dr. H.J. Taylor, had an opportunity of discussing the issues involved with Dr. B.S. Bloom, Professor of Education and Head of the Department of

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Examinations, Chicago University. Dr. Bloom had been invited by the Education Ministry of the Government of India to advise on Secondary School Examinations and had found some time, through the courtesy of the Ministry, to assist the University Grants Commission to hold some seminars on the reform of the examination system. The Committee also participated in the seminars held at the Osmania University from the 10th to 13th July, on the objectives of teaching and examination in Political Science and Chemistry. The third meeting of the Committee took place on the 5th September, 1958 at Delhi, when Dr. Bloom spoke about his impressions of the seminars and his subsequent meetings with student groups at university centres and there was also a discussion on the suggestions made by Dr. Bloom for reform of the examination system. At the fourth meeting, which took place on the 5th and 6th December, 1958, the Committee considered in a general way the immediate steps that should be taken by the Commission and the universities to bring about improvements in the examination system. The Committee's fifth meeting was held on the 31st August and 1st September, 1959 for an informal exchange of views between the Committee and a team of Evaluation Consultants, who had visited certain university centres in India under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. The Committee met again on the 4th and 5th December to consider the draft report. The report was also placed before a conference of Vice-Chancellors organised by the Ministry of Education at Khadakvasala on 15/16th June, 1960. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee were endorsed by this conference whose comments on the subject are attached (Appendix I).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

Successive Commissions on university and

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school education have pointed out the defects and weaknesses inherent in the examination system and suggested remedies of one kind or another. The University Education Commission of 1948 had remarked: "We are convinced that if we are to suggest one single reform in University Education, it should be that of the examinations". Among the more flagrant deficiencies singled out by the Commission were the following:-

- (a) The chief purpose of the present examinations is not organically related to the actual process of education. Tests and examinations should be designed chiefly with educational ends in view;
- (b) The essay type of examination which prevails at the degree stage as elsewhere suffers from such major defects as lack of clearly defined objectives, arbitrary sampling and subjective scoring;
- (c) As no credit is given for class work, students do not apply themselves regularly to their studies;
- (d) Students experience considerable mental strain under the present system under which a final examination is held at the end of the degree stage on the result of which the future of the students depend;
- (e) The standards for success in examination differ in different universities.

8. During the twelve years which have elapsed since these comments were made, the scale of the problem has increased vastly. The number of universities in India has more than doubled in the last two decades. The enrolment of students in colleges and universities has also registered a considerable increase over the years. Against about 4 lakhs of students in 1950-51, we have to-day nearly 10 lakhs in the various colleges and universities in India. This steep rise in the number of students over the past decade has increased the magnitude of the problem of examinations in India, for examination work is exacting and needs special skills.

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9. It has been pointed out that our failure rate is perhaps the highest in the world to-day, often reaching 50 to 60 per cent in individual examinations. Table I (Appendix II) indicates the enormity of the rate of failures in Indian Universities. It will be observed that the failure rate during the past 10 years has been roughly 50 per cent at the B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. examinations. There can be no doubt that this high failure rate means that a large part of the expenditure on university and college education in India is either misused or lost. We seem to have resigned ourselves to this wastage and taken it for granted in most calculations on educational planning.

10. The high rate of failures at all public examinations upto the B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. levels, however, stands in contrast to the performance of students in the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. The data available from 29 universities for the year 1958-59 reveal that at the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations, the failure rate was as low as 19% and 22.5% respectively. Indeed 11 of the 29 reporting universities had a pass rate of 90% or above at the M.A. examinations. The same trend is evident in the case of the M.Sc. results with the difference that the combined percentage of 1st and 2nd class students at the M.Sc. examination is slightly better than the corresponding ratio on the Arts side (see Appendix III). The comparatively low rate of failure in the post-graduate examinations as against the high rate of failure in the first degree examinations, which has been a consistent feature of university examinations, particularly during the last ten years, is significant.

The qualitative and quantitative superiority of the results at the post-graduate level appears to be due to

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greater care in the selection of students for the various courses and provision of better facilities for teaching and learning. By and large, the quality of students who are admitted to the post-graduate courses is superior to that of the under-graduates. There is also a greater emphasis at the post-graduate level on the aptitude of students for the subjects in which they seek to specialise. Again, the facilities that are provided in the universities for post-graduate instruction are also generally superior to those available for under-graduate teaching. Greater stress is also laid on written work at the post-graduate level in the form of theses and essays for Arts students and 'practicals' for Science students. This makes the student more regular and painstaking in his studies.

The results of post-graduate examinations thus underline the conclusion that any worth-while reform in the examination system involves not merely an improvement in its techniques, as is commonly supposed, but also betterment of the conditions in which the teaching-learning process is carried on in universities and colleges in India.

It is not sufficient to condemn the present system of examination in general terms. We need a more detailed analysis of the educational system and the conditions under which it actually operates. Improvements can only be made on the basis of knowledge. Some enquiries to this end have been undertaken in a number of places, for example, at the Universities of Aligarh, Baroda and Calcutta, the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Bureau of Educational Research, Fwing Christian College, Allahabad. While such studies are of great value, we need a continuous stream of applied research of the highest quality in many more centres to reveal the full range and



implications of the problems we have to solve.

The Committee therefore feel that one of the most urgent needs in regard to examination reform relates to study of features which contribute to the defects of the examination system. These may include enquiries regarding both the educational and technical aspects of examinations. The educational problems to be studied may include: (a) different kinds of requirements for entrance to universities, (b) aptitude tests for university courses, (c) sociological factors influencing student performances, (d) suitability of various types of examinations, e.g. objective tests, open book tests, multiple choice answers, short answers etc. for evaluating student achievement, (e) teaching methods in relation to performance in examinations, etc.

The following questions raised by Dr. Bloom pertaining to the soundness of the present examination procedures in Indian Universities also deserve study:-

- (1) What is the level of reliability of these examinations and by what techniques can it be improved?
- (2) What is the present level of error attributable to subjectivity on the part of the examiner and by what technique can this error be reduced?
- (3) What are the soundest procedures for combining marks from internal and external assessments?
- (4) What is the relationship between the student's performances in various papers and how should the results be combined?
- (5) What is the relationship between the student's examination marks and the teacher's judgment of his competence?

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(6) What kind of examination questions do the students elect to answer and what is the nature of the questions they avoid?

12. Research along these lines may be undertaken in the universities with the help of their departments of Education. Perhaps the newly constituted National Council for Educational Research and Training may <sup>also</sup> be able to take up such investigations. It will, however, be necessary to disseminate the findings of these enquiries to the universities for their information and guidance.

13. To elicit information about the prevailing system of university examinations, the University Grants Commission circulated among the Indian Universities a questionnaire (see Appendix IV) consisting of 21 questions under seven broad heads. In response to this, 38 universities sent their replies along with relevant papers and documents regarding their respective systems of examination. An analysis of the data thus obtained is given in Appendix V.

A study of these data reveals that there is a great diversity in i) the nature of examinations, ii) the scope and application of internal assessment, iii) the nature of question papers, iv) the marking of examination scripts, v) the classification of examination results, vi) research in examinations and vii) the contemplated reform in the system of examinations. Following are the main findings:

#### Nature of Examinations.

By and large the written essay type examination dominates the present system of examinations in India. An oral test (viva-voce) forms part of the practical examinations in science subjects in all the universities at all levels. A viva-voce also forms part of the examination

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of a thesis when it is submitted either at the post-graduate or at the doctoral level. But in no university does the viva-voce have the same status as the written or practical test, in the sense that success or failure in the examination is mainly determined by the candidates' performance in the viva-voce test. Medical examinations are perhaps the only exception to this general rule.

In some universities sessional work forms a part of some examinations, which means that evaluation of the sessional work does contribute to the final evaluation of the candidates' performance in these examinations. In certain engineering examinations sessional work has a distinct status like that of any written examination paper.

#### Internal Assessment.

The value attached to the assessment of the day-to-day and periodical work of the students varies from one university to another. Whereas all universities make internal assessment an organic part of the final assessment of candidates' performance in some examinations (particularly science, technical and professional ones), there is a wide variation in the marks allotted for internal work in different examinations in the universities. Marks allotted to internal work in some of the subjects vary from 5 per cent to 100 per cent, the maximum of 100 per cent being the case in certain practical aspects of engineering courses. Sessional work comes into the picture chiefly in science and engineering examinations and in certain professional examinations such as those in Education, Law and Medicine.

Information about the contribution of internal assessment to the final aggregate score is very scanty. Only 8 of the 38 universities indicate that marks allotted to sessional work in the B.Ed./B.T. examinations forms a part of the candidates' aggregate score. No corresponding data

are available from the other 30 universities. In the case of Jadavpur University, the marks awarded for every day work are taken into consideration for determining honours in the final examination, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Visva-Bharati reports that the assessment of sessional work which had been introduced as a part of the final examination has been dropped in the School Final Examination and it is proposed to drop it in the higher examinations as the system has been found to be unsatisfactory. Lucknow also has reported that in Arts subjects the system of assessing sessional work as part of the final examination has not produced satisfactory results owing to lack of suitable teaching staff. It would thus appear that different universities have different attitudes towards internal assessment and have responded to the idea differently. The other eleven universities have found internal assessment helpful in properly evaluating candidates' marks.

Question Papers and their Moderation.

So far as paper-setting work is concerned, eleven universities (Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Karnatak, Marathwada, Poona, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkateswara, Kerala and I.A.R.I. New Delhi) adopt the practice of paper-setting by a Board of Examiners at both the post-graduate and undergraduate levels. In Gujarat University there is no fixed rule. Generally the paper-setting in this university is done by two examiners jointly. In the Andhra University the paper-setting work in undergraduate examinations is done by a Board of Examiners, but in the post-graduate examinations the university has one examiner for each paper. As many as 23 universities (Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Jadavpur, Jammu & Kashmir, Kurukshetra, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur,

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Osmania, Punjab, Patna, Rajasthan, S.V.Vidyapeeth, Saugor, Utkal, Varanasi Sanskrit, Vikram and I.I.S. Bangalore) have one examiner for each paper both at post-graduate and under-graduate levels. The other 3 universities (Calcutta, Roorkee and Visva-Bharati) have more than one examiner for the post-graduate examinations and only one at the under-graduate level. In professional examinations like medicine and engineering there is no uniformity of practice regarding the number of paper-setters to be appointed.

From the data supplied by the universities it is found that thirteen universities (Annamalai, Jammu & Kashmir, Marathwada, Poona, S.N.D.T. Women's, Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth, Kurukshetra, Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, I.I.S. Bangalore, I.A.R.I. Delhi) do not moderate their question papers at all.

The principal reason for moderation (in these universities where questions are moderated) is almost the same in all cases, namely, for preventing the questions set from going beyond the boundary of the prescribed syllabus. The moderator also sees that the questions do not overlap even within the syllabus and that an overall uniformity of standard is maintained.

Saugar University has stated that the work of moderation aims at seeing whether the instructions given to the paper-setter have been strictly followed, particularly those in regard to the distribution of the questions over the subject area and the allotment of marks. Osmania and Banaras have stated that moderation aims at correcting the ambiguities and obscurities in the language of question papers.

As has already been noted above, some thirteen universities do not moderate their question papers and have therefore no machinery for moderation. Twenty one of the other universities have a Board of Moderators consisting of more than 2 or 3 members. In most cases the Head of the

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Department is a member or the Chairman of the Board,

Karnatak, Sri Venkateswara and Jadavpur report that question papers are moderated when necessary, but they have no separate machinery for moderation. Calcutta and Gauhati have the question papers moderated, not by a Board, but with the help of more than one expert.

Marking of Examination Scripts.

Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Sri Venkateswara, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Baroda, Gujarat, Punjab, Madras, Kerala, Osmania and Roorkee have the system of appointing two examiners for each "paper" at the post-graduate level and sometimes at Honours examination. Usually, the mean of the awards is taken as the final mark for an answer paper when the difference is below 10 per cent. Roorkee appoints a third examiner when such difference is 20 per cent or more, Rajasthan, 15 per cent or more, Jadavpur, 12 per cent or more and Madras, more than 10 per cent. Four universities (Allahabad, Lucknow, Visva-Bharati and Rajasthan) appoint more than one examiner for the thesis papers of post-graduate candidates only. In Utkal University more than two examiners are appointed for the M.B.B.S. examination.

In most of the universities no scaling of marks is done after the examiners submit the mark sheets. Any "moderating" of marks is not scaling in the true sense of the term. While 23 universities have no scaling of marks, in 14 of them some moderation of marks is attempted at the examiners' meeting with the head examiner or paper-setter or head of the department.

To the question whether examiners are given any instructions regarding the spread of marks corresponding to different grades of answers by the candidates, 21 universities have reported that no such instructions are given.

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While 3 universities have stated that such instructions are issued, there is no indication about the nature of the instructions.

The number of examination scripts given to a single examiner varies not only from university to university but also from one examination to another, the range of variation being 10 to 500. Barring the extreme cases, it may be said that the average number of answer scripts given to a single examiner lies between 200 and 300. Eight universities give as many as 500 scripts to an examiner. The University of Madras reports that the allotment of examination scripts depends on the time available to the examiners.

Classification of Results:

In Honours examinations almost all universities classify successful candidates into First Class and Second Class only. In the M.A./M.Sc. and professional examinations of as many as 15 universities (Annamalai, Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Gauhati, Jammu & Kashmir, Lucknow, Saugar, Visva-Bharati, Kurukshetra, Punjab, Patna, Rajasthan, Utkal and Madras) there are three classes. In some universities such as Karnatak, Banaras, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara, there is another class of successful candidates who are termed First Class with distinction, I.A.R.I. New Delhi places all successful candidates in classes A, B and C.

Most of the universities place in the First Class/Division, those candidates who secure 60 per cent of the marks or above in the aggregate. For a Second Class/Division, the general rule appears to be that a candidate should secure 50 to 59 per cent of the marks in the aggregate. As regards the minimum percentage of marks for a Third Class/Division, there is considerable variation between one university and another. Most of the universities have fixed the minimum

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percentage for a Third Class/Division at 33, 35 or 36.

Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir have not mentioned the minimum marks required for a Third Class/Division. Nine universities (Annamalai, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkateswara, Kurukshetra, Baroda, Punjab, Madras, Utkal and ) have fixed 40 per cent of the aggregate or a pass in the Third Class/Division. Sri Venkateswara, Madras and Banaras state that 75 per cent of the marks are necessary for a First Class with distinction, for which Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth has fixed only 66% marks in the aggregate. Roorkee confers Honours on a candidate who secures 75 per cent of the marks. I.A.R.I., New Delhi classifies students into classes A,B,C,D which are not based on numerical marking. In Utkal, I.I.S., Bangalore, and Rajasthan, the percentage of marks required for different classes of success varies from examination to examination.

Research and Reform in Examinations.

It is very significant that 31 of the 38 reporting universities have categorically stated that they have neither undertaken any research work in examinations, nor do they possess any psychometric units.

It is also remarkable that 19 of the 38 reporting universities have not introduced any reform in their system of examinations.

Of the remaining 19 universities as many as 13 have started taking into account sessional work in the final ranking of candidates besides their performance in the external examination. They are Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnatak, Lucknow, Saugor, Visva-Bharati, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Aligarh, Baroda, Kerala, Panjab, Patna and I.I.S. Bangalore. The term "sessional work" includes tutorial work, Laboratory practicals, seminar work and internal tests and examinations.



Some universities have introduced a novel system to prevent malpractices in examinations. They transform the actual roll number of candidates into different code series before the scripts are given to examiners for assessment. This is intended to prevent the bias of the examiner from coming into play in the evaluation of a candidate's performance.

In many universities degree examinations are held in parts instead of as a single whole at the end of the course. A viva-voce test is obligatory in post-graduate examinations in Baroda and in the Acharva (Final Sanskrit) examinations in Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. Only Baroda university has so far introduced the objective type of questions and short answer questions.

The reforms that may be brought about in the examination system may be divided into two categories - reforms which are, by and large, of an educational nature and reforms which are linked up with the technical aspects of examinations. To the former belong problems that relate to selection of students for various university courses, internal assessment, objectives of teaching different subjects etc.; to the latter such questions as appointment of examiners, marking of answer scripts, scaling of marks, etc. We shall take up the educational problems first.

#### SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF EXAMINATION REFORM.

##### 1) The problem of selection.

We have already called attention to the high rate of failure in university examinations. To some extent this may be attributed to the vagaries of marking, and to the insistence on separate "pass marks" in a series of subjects. Another contributory factor is the inefficient teaching and inadequate facilities to be found in many of the colleges. But we believe that one of the most important causes of the

high failure rate is that universities admit many students who are intellectually incapable of the work required of them, or who are not sufficiently interested in learning. It is not enough to make improvements in the educational system; we must also ensure that the right persons are admitted to it. The selection of students is central in any discussion of educational reform, and in the view of the Committee great stress should be laid on this question.

As the Report of the U.G.C. for the year 1959-60 points out, our good students are as good as many students in any part of the world. But we have in our universities far too many unfit students who have come in merely because they did not know what else to do and because no stiff standards were applied in admitting them to the university. Enough study has been carried out to show that a good many of the students who actually enter the universities and many who seek to enter the universities do not in fact have the necessary intellectual and emotional preparation for university education. It is not fair to thousands of young men and women to place them and their parents in a situation in which they have no alternative but to seek admission to universities.

A selective process of admission in universities and colleges is prevalent in most countries in the world to-day. In no country in the world is university education thought of as a universal right for which the State should make provision. Comparative statistics of other countries including the industrially advanced countries of the West indicate that India has a relatively high proportion of university students in relation to the number of young people who go to school and complete their school education. It is also necessary to view the problem of admission to colleges and universities in terms of academic and national needs and in relation to the availability of national resources.

The present method of choosing students for admission may be more or less stringent, according to the accepted standing of the institution which applies it. But it does not operate to any great extent as a true selection for admission to university studies, at least in those universities which affiliate a large number of colleges. The process merely distributes the applicants in such a way that the more reputed colleges secure the best students, and the less reputed colleges take the remainder. This process tends to perpetuate the differences between the colleges, a state of affairs which is in many ways undesirable.

Our recommendation with regard to a selective process of admission in the universities and colleges does not imply the application of a battery of ability and aptitude tests to each student who seeks admission to a university course. For one thing, it is doubtful whether such precise testing is necessary or desirable in the case of those who wish to have a general education: for another, even if it were so, we do not have enough personnel and resources to undertake such a gigantic task. We do, however, want to stress that no reform in the system of examination will reduce the failure rate in our universities and colleges unless the prevailing admission procedures are improved. The problem is really two-fold: first, we have to see that only those candidates are admitted to colleges who are fitted to profit by higher education and secondly we have to make sure that our resources are not wasted in fixing square pegs in round holes.

In England the decision as to what broad courses a student will take in his college is made at the age of 11 plus by holding a special examination for the purpose. The admission procedures used abroad in U.K. and other countries

are analysed and described in the note contributed to this report by Dr. Rhea S. Das of the Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta (see Appendix ~~VI~~<sup>VI</sup>). While for a variety of reasons we may not be able to adopt many of these procedures in India, ways have to be found for determining the suitability of candidates for university education.

Various suggestions have been made with regard to the means that may be adopted for a more careful selection of students for admission to the universities. One of these is that special tests may be held by the universities and/or colleges as is done now by some professional institutions. The University Grants Commission considered this suggestion but felt that it was not practicable to arrange for such special tests in view of the large numbers involved and because of the time factor. Something like six lakhs of students now pass the School Leaving Examinations and nearly 55% of them get admission to universities. Obviously, the number of those who seek admissions is very much larger than the number admitted; it may be in the neighbourhood of five lakhs. To hold special examinations for such a large number would be an expensive operation. Furthermore, the results of the School Leaving Examinations are announced only a few weeks before the opening of colleges and universities; and to ask students who have just gone through a strenuous public examination to prepare themselves for another test seems hard and impracticable.

Perhaps one solution of the problem may lie in the direction of basing the admissions to the university on the cumulative records of students at the school, the maintenance of which was advocated by the Secondary Education Commission. These records may be utilised for finding out whether a particular student is suited for university education and,

if so, what is the broad area in which he should conduct his studies. This of course means that our secondary school teaching and examination will have to be appropriately re-organised.

Yet another suggestion is that students might be interviewed and a viva-voce test given to them before admission to the universities. Some institutions already have an arrangement of this kind, but to adopt this suggestion as a universal rule is not easy, as it would mean students would have to travel from their homes to the colleges and universities for this viva-voce test and for the interview; and if admission is not secured they would incur considerable expenditure fruitlessly.

A suggestion worth considering is introducing in the School Leaving Examination one or two additional papers for those who wish to compete for entrance to universities. These papers may be tests in the student's mastery of the language to be used at the university and of his intellectual maturity and general interests. Students who do well in this part of the test and at the same time secure qualifying marks in the general examination may prove to be more suitable material for admission to the university; and selection from amongst them in order of merit may prove a satisfactory way of selecting students for university education.

11) The proper place of examinations in education.

The University Education Commission pointed out that examinations bear very little relation to the wider purposes of the educational process, but they did not discuss the question in detail. The Committee agree that this is a fundamental weakness. It is fully recognised that reform of the examination system involves finding satisfactory answers to certain specific problems, such as the selection of examiners, the spacing of examinations, the introduction of

more objective marking, the tabulation and combination of marks, etc. But reform does not consist wholly in finding the answers to these problems. It is necessary to put the examination in its proper setting as something which contributes to the total purpose of education. It must not be regarded as an end in itself and allowed to dominate, as it so largely does at present, the whole educational system. Teaching, learning, and examining constitute an indissoluble trinity of functions in an academic community, and they must be related to each other, and to the objectives which the educational process is desired to achieve.

It is, therefore, necessary to state, and continually re-state, these educational objectives. This can best be done by groups of teachers, in seminars or 'workshops' of the kind recently conducted by Dr. Bloom. There are certain general objectives which would be valid for any liberal education, and there are the particular objectives of the different subject fields. When the objectives are framed, it is possible to formulate more clearly the specific nature of the knowledge and competence which students are required to demonstrate in an examination. Such definition helps to draw up a syllabus, which while indicating the range of material to be studied does not become a mere catalogue of topics. A syllabus properly devised should state not only the minimum requirements in a subject but also indicate wider possibilities of study and learning, and thus encourage independent thinking and study on the part of the student. It is also necessary continually to revise the syllabi in accordance with the living developments in the fields of knowledge concerned. We are glad to note, in this connection, that the U.G.C. has recently appointed 'Review Committees' of experts in different Science and Arts subjects to examine the content of syllabuses in the universities and to define in a clear way the objectives to be aimed at in the teaching and learning.

processes at different levels. The Committee also welcome the proposal of the Commission to hold summer schools and seminars in various subjects at different university centres, as such meetings of teachers will help to clarify the goals of teaching in those subjects.

Unfortunately, the setting of a question paper has come to be recognised as an annual ritual in which the examiner puts out questions, with slight verbal changes, from the sets of question papers of previous years. The skill of the examiner is often measured by his adroitness in defeating the 'guess' of the students and their teachers. This game of guessing determines the way in which students prepare for the examination and leaves them open to the temptation of depending on the "guess" of professional guess-makers and "made-easy" bazar notes. The broader aims of education and the specific objectives of teaching thus get lost.

There is nothing revolutionary in the suggestion that a clear definition of the broad aims of education and of the specific objectives of teaching and examination in different subjects at different levels are essential to the success of any teaching and learning process. In fact a necessary condition for the success of any serious activity, it will be admitted, is a clear understanding of the goals to be pursued by it. It is not enough to formulate the broad aims of education: more important, even though a little more difficult, is to define these aims in terms of the requirements of particular subjects of study. Our teachers and students are at present largely dependent on syllabuses which catalogue the content of courses and recommend books without stating clearly the specific objectives which should inform the teaching and learning activity in any particular subject. Teachers and students are left free to interpret

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the syllabus as best they can and are often tempted to take the path of least resistance which is to concern themselves with just the minimum which may ensure a reasonable chance of success in the examination.

To think out and to state clearly the objectives of education in each field is a necessary condition of any real advance. This cannot be too strongly emphasised, and yet such thinking seldom takes place in the universities. Syllabi have been handed down from year to year and from decade to decade without much change, with an almost exclusive emphasis on information. Was it not T.S. Eliot who asked: "where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?" and "where is the knowledge we have lost in information?"

This undue emphasis on factual information has encouraged students to memorise without understanding and has prompted the widespread use of cheap bazar notes. It has also been responsible for the use, in most examinations, of a stereotyped kind of question paper consisting almost entirely of essay type questions.

iii) Relation between teaching and examination.

It cannot be stressed too much that improvement of examinations also entails a parallel improvement in the processes of teaching and learning, for each reacts upon the other. We must get rid of this idea that the teachers' business is limited to the giving of a certain number of classes. If the quality of teaching is to be improved, more time must be devoted to tutorials and seminars, which bring the student more intimately into contact with the mind of the teacher. If this were done, the number of lectures could in many cases be reduced with advantage. The information collected by the Committee in regard to teacher-student ratios, and the physical and other facilities



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available in universities and colleges shows that there is much room for improvement. Deficiencies will have to be rectified by increasing the number of teachers, by making personal contact possible, and by providing more accommodation for both teachers and students. It will also be necessary to improve college and university libraries by the addition of a number of copies of standard books and the provision of additional sitting accommodation to encourage students to cultivate the habit of independent study and wide reading.

The value and significance of the tutorial system as an ally of good education in the universities have been widely recognised and in India its importance has been emphasised by the University Education Commission.

It may at once be admitted that it will be difficult to introduce in Indian universities the system of tutorials which prevails in Oxford and Cambridge, in view of the paucity of personnel and accommodation, from which most of them suffer, and the fact that they are largely non-residential institutions. The colleges in Oxford and Cambridge are primarily residential units where the teachers and students live together. Those not living in colleges live in recognised lodgings within easy access of the colleges. At Oxford each student gets at least one hour's tutorial instruction a week. A tutorial consists of reading of an essay on an assigned subject followed by a discussion, each tutor taking one or two pupils at a time. The 'supervision' system at Cambridge is also similarly organised.

In the provincial universities of England, where the time at the disposal of the students and teachers is limited (because many of them live far away from the university campus), a system of tuition in small groups is followed. Members of the group read short essays in rotation week by

week. The tutor then stimulates discussion and comments more fully than he can in his lectures on particular points which need elucidation or development.

In the London School of Economics and Political Science there prevails what is known as the 'class system'. All the members of a 'class' are expected to have acquired an appropriate background in the subject to be discussed. Either one member reads a short paper on the theme or the tutor himself gives a short introduction to the subject under discussion. In the latter case the "class" or the tutorial becomes a substitute for a lecture.

In the American universities and the Liberal Arts Colleges more importance is attached to the discussion than to the formal lecture as a method of instruction. The students are placed in discussion groups of 10 to 15. Two or three days before a topic is taken up for discussion, the instructor gives reading assignments to his classes. The students are expected to read the books and other materials prescribed before coming to the discussion, so that they are in a position to answer questions on them and take an intelligent part in the discussion.

From the foregoing it will be clear that the system adopted by the provincial universities in U.K. or by the Liberal Arts Colleges in U.S.A., is more suitable to Indian conditions than the Oxford and Cambridge system. The tutorial group in our universities and colleges may have to consist of 10 to 15 students. While the various details of organising tutorial work are best left to the universities themselves (to be planned preferably at periodical seminars or conferences of teachers), two things are essential, viz., (i) writing of essays by students and (ii) discussion in the class on the points considered in the essays, the students being required to take an active part

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in such discussion. (As an illustration the suggestions made by the Bombay University (by its former Rector) for holding tutorial classes are attached as Appendix VII).

Even to introduce a diluted tutorial system such as the one described above, the teacher-pupil ratio and accommodation in most of our universities and colleges will have to be improved. It is, however, possible to make better use of the existing staff and buildings by cutting down the number of lectures at present provided by about 50 per cent. The present practice of 'covering' the syllabus in lectures could be given up and lectures related to the salient aspects of a subject rather than to its details. The role of lectures should be conceived as supplementing the tutorial work rather than supplanting it. This does not, however, mean that lectures are unimportant. They have a useful part to play.

Teaching cannot be improved without able teachers. It will, therefore, also be necessary to attract and retain the services of such teachers in our universities and colleges. This problem will have to be tackled in an effective way if the right kind of teaching capable of inspiring students to approach learning in the right spirit is to be strengthened. To quote from the U.G.C. report for 1959-60 "the most essential quality required of a teacher is a sound knowledge of the subject which he undertakes to teach and the ability to communicate that knowledge to his pupils. A genuine interest in youth and an understanding of its psychology also play a part in the making of a good and successful teacher. An inquiring mind in the teacher serves as a spark to ignite the tinder of the mind of the young student who may thus develop a true love of learning and enquiry. In consequence of the shortage of adequately qualified men and women attracted to the teaching profession, the universities have frequently to be satisfied with persons who have just the minimum qualifications. With the increase in the number of students and of subjects to be taught, the supply of good teachers has been steadily decreasing and the economic law of diminishing returns seems to be operating in the field of university education. The question of adequate

supply of qualified teachers is indeed one of the most critical problems facing the universities to-day".

The importance of regular writing exercises by students cannot be too much stressed. Writing has in turn to be based on reading of books. It is, therefore, to be ensured that sufficient number of the requisite books (say 10 copies of each) are provided in the college libraries. It will be necessary to improve university and college libraries by providing more books and more accommodation. A large number of colleges in the country do not at present have adequate libraries. We are glad to know in this connection that the U.G.C. has given a high priority to the development of university and college libraries and that already the Commission has disbursed considerable amounts of money for this purpose. It is, however, necessary to ensure that the facilities provided are fully made use of. It is perhaps not incorrect to say that the majority of our students have still to learn the art of reading and of spending time in a library profitably. A competent and imaginative teacher will know how to encourage the reading habit among his students. He will show them that insight in any subject comes from wide and selective reading and that "prescribed" text books often provide only the minimum material for study.

iv) Internal Assessment

The mental strain involved in the present system of examinations has many evil effects, as the University Education Commission pointed out. Moreover, the whole purpose of the student tends to be narrowed down to the single end of acquiring a degree which he looks upon, as a distinguished educationist once put it, "as having an intrinsic rather than a symbolic value". The student confines his study to those portions of the course which are likely to be covered by the questions, memorises stock

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material, and makes little attempt to acquire a deeper understanding of his subject. Colleges, in their turn, become agencies for the supply of stereotyped information. They may instruct their students, but they fail, very largely, to educate them. These evils would undoubtedly be lessened if the dominance of the final examination were reduced.

For an examination to be a worth-while and educational process, it is necessary to emphasise that examinations should periodically reveal to the student his own progress in studies. Furthermore, for effective teaching it is necessary that the teacher should know at regular intervals how the students are progressing. The present system of one final examination at the end of the academic course does not provide any inducement either to the teacher or to the taught to improve their work.

We do not suggest that the final examination should be abolished; this would be neither possible nor desirable. It is necessary to evaluate in some way the student's progress and development resulting from the educational process which he has undergone, and in the conditions of Indian Universities there is no acceptable substitute for examinations of some kind. But we do suggest that the nature of the final examination could be suitably modified. It need not necessarily take the form of a single concentrated performance on which the student's ranking, and therefore his future, solely depends. It should be possible to combine with the examination an internal assessment, based on a record of class work maintained by the teachers. The right type of internal assessment would stimulate the student to develop better methods of study, habits of continuous work, and the right attitude to learning. In the initial stages, doubtless, only a small weightage should be

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given to internal assessment, but if the system were wisely developed, the weightage could increase at a later stage.

We may refer here to the report of the University Grants Commission's Committee on General Education which emphasised the place that might be given to internal assessment in the teaching and examining of courses in General Education. The Committee felt that these courses would lend themselves easily and fruitfully to a system of internal assessment. Rightly developed, this would stimulate the student to choose reading materials with discrimination, to study the same with understanding and also help the student to gauge periodically the depth of understanding he has reached in a given course. While not advocating a total abolition of the final test, the Committee recommended that due weight (say 50 per cent of the credit in a given course) should be given to the assessment by the teacher in the class room. This Committee, however, think that in the case of affiliating universities the scheme of internal assessment might first be tried in the university colleges which are situated in the university campus or near its headquarters, so that the university may supervise the methods of evaluation conveniently and at short intervals.

Some countries, notably Japan and the U.S.A., have generally favoured internal assessment by class teachers in preference to annual external examinations. Two notes on how the system of internal grading works in the U.S.A. (Appendix VIII) and in Japan (Appendix IX) are attached.

We are fully aware that there would be difficulties and dangers in introducing internal assessment in our universities. In some cases the award of credit for class work might be abused, and colleges might be exposed to the

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temptation of being too liberal in their assessments for the sake of producing impressive results. It has been reported that the Karnatak University which had allowed 20% of marks for internal assessment had recently to abrogate this provision, because the assessment was "inadequately trust-worthy". Clearly, there must be precautions and safeguards if the assessment is to be impartial and reliable. But the Committee feel that the educational merits of internal assessment outweigh the difficulties and that it is not beyond human ingenuity to find a satisfactory solution to this problem. Means can be found for preventing or minimising the influence of non-academic considerations in the internal assessment. It has been suggested, for example, that marked variations in the standard of internal assessment could be detected (and corrected) by correlating the mean assessments of colleges with the performance of the same colleges in the external examination. An officer of the university not below the rank of a Reader may also go round the affiliated colleges to check the reliability and validity of their methods of assessment. Madras and Rajasthan Universities have similar procedures for checking the internal awards of their affiliated teachers' training colleges.

We now turn to a consideration of some problems which are of a technical nature.

SOME TECHNICAL PROBLEMS.

i) The problem of marking.

It has been universally recognised that one of the most difficult problems associated with the present system of examinations is the subjectivity involved in the marking of scripts. The early studies of the examination system initiated in the nineteen thirties in several countries, began with a survey of this problem. It was shown

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that the marks awarded separately by different examiners to the same script seldom agreed, and often differed very widely, even to the point where one examiner would 'fail' a candidate to whom another examiner would award a first class. Again it was found that when the same examiner re-valued the same papers after an interval of time, the marks differed very considerably from those he gave on the first occasion.

(Mention may be made in this connection of some case studies made by Dr. H.J. Taylor which show that the present system of marking of answer scripts and scaling and combining marks, generally followed in our universities, lack reliability and validity. The present methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in university examinations without reference to recognised statistical procedures are seen to be highly unsatisfactory. It is true that sometimes moderators are appointed to adjust the differences between the standards of the various examiners, but the methods they use often do not have the effect of bringing the marks to a common scale. The methods employed are usually not only inadequate, but sometimes wholly fallacious, and may even increase the discrepancies they are intended to remove.)

It is important in this connection to consider the ways by which marks are combined into a final result. We may in fact distinguish five different methods of determining a student's result in an examination:

1) The present method adopted in most university examinations. In this method marks are awarded according to the judgment of the examiners and are simply added up to give the total.

2) After the marks have been submitted by the different examiners, they are sealed by some suitable procedure in order



to bring them to a common standard (defined by the mean and the standard deviation). The scaled marks are then added to obtain the total.

3) The marks are used only for the purpose of ranking the students in the different subjects and the student's final result is determined by his rank in the whole group of candidates rather than by an absolute mark.

4) Examiners are given detailed instructions regarding the marks they are to award to each type of answer, e.g. very good answers may be given 70% marks and upwards, good answers from 50% to 70%, average answers from 30% to 50% and bad answers below 30%. By defining the spread of marks in this way it is expected that the marks of different subjects will show much the same average and range. It will then be permissible to add up the marks and obtain the total without applying scaling techniques.

5) Assessment is made in terms of grades rather than marks, a small number of grades only being recognised. Usually there are five (A) very good, (B) good, (C) fair, (D) poor and (E) bad. Weightage is given to grades obtained in the different subjects to obtain the final grades. This method is widely employed in America and elsewhere and has been used also in India.

We believe that method (1) has very little to commend it, for it is clear that the large inaccuracies involved are not removed to any great extent by the present methods of moderation which the universities adopt. Methods 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be given serious study and should be tried out in practice. It would, however, be necessary for universities using these methods to do so with expert advice, to ensure that the conditions necessary for their validity are satisfied. We are informed that method (4) is employed in certain non-university examinations and that

the Coordination Committee of the U.G.C. also has recommended it. This method has great merits in the absence of statistical methods for scaling the marks awarded by examiners.

ii) The Problem of scaling.

The problem of scaling arises: (1) when the examination scripts are so numerous that they must be divided amongst many examiners; (2) when the marks in different papers and subjects have to be combined into a final result. We may consider these two cases separately.

(1) In dividing scripts amongst examiners, it is important that the distribution should be random. Suppose that scripts from one centre go to examiner A and from another centre to examiner B. The mark-distributions of A and B may differ widely; but it is impossible to determine whether this difference is due to different standards of marking or to inherent differences between the two sets of scripts. If the scripts are mixed and then divided at random between A and B, we ensure that the two groups are statistically equivalent. The mean performance of the candidates, and its variance, will then be closely similar in the two groups. Differences in the mark-distributions can then be attributed to the examiners, and can be corrected by scaling. This is a technique by which the marks of one or both examiners are adjusted until the mean and the variance are approximately the same for both. We can then be sure that the work of all the candidates is being evaluated on the same standard.

In large examinations, the randomisation of scripts and the scaling of marks would result in a very great increase in the reliability of the results.

(2) The problems are more difficult in scaling marks in different papers and subjects. The variance, or



spread of marks, is usually very much higher in some subjects such as Mathematics than in others such as History and languages. It is the variance rather than the average mark which determines the weightage given to any particular subject when the marks of several subjects are combined. It would, therefore, be necessary to decide the relative importance to be attached to different subjects before an appropriate scaling procedure could be adopted. At present, when there is no scaling, some subjects are allowed to exercise a preponderating influence on the results of an examination even though the maximum marks assigned for the various subjects may be the same.

iii) Objective tests.

In certain countries particularly in U.S.A., an attempt has been made to eliminate the subjective factor by replacing the essay type of examination by objective tests. In India, as stated earlier, the essay type still dominates the examination system and objective tests are sparingly used. Suggestions have come from critics of the system that, for a variety of reasons, it would be desirable to make better use of objective tests in our universities. While we consider that the essay type is perhaps more suitable than other types for "testing the ability of the student to have an integrated and connected view of some parts of the subject and also whether the candidate is able to exhibit his knowledge in a constructive and intelligible form", there are other aims the attainment of which are better evaluated by multiple-choice questions, open-book examinations, short answer examinations, viva-voce tests etc. In other words the methods of evaluation to be employed should be determined by the objectives to be evaluated, though for some time to come the essay type examination may

have to play a prominent role in our examination system, handicapped as our universities are by limitations of various kinds which make any immediate large-scale adoption of other methods impracticable. We have, however, to make sure that the essay-type examination is turned into a fitter instrument of assessment than is the case at present in most universities by taking steps to reduce the subjective element and bringing about a greater conformity between the examination and the objectives of teaching different subjects at different levels.

Our zeal for examination reform should not, thus, lead us to an outright condemnation of the prevalent essay type of examinations. There is a danger that the high standards which we are anxious to maintain or create may be jeopardised by excessive reliance on objective tests. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that in the United States where such tests have been rather widely used, there is considerable concern over the vicious influence that objective testing has exercised over the selection of curricular content, the methods of teaching and the study habits of students. Both the students and the teachers have been not seldom found to respond to the objective test by developing "test wisdom" which includes "guess-papers", cheap made-easy notes and confining oneself to a reading of the texts from which the test items are expected to be culled. It is also true that American technology has tended to transform the time-honoured adventure of examination into yet another technology. We have neither the resources nor technical man-power to do the same. Indeed, no other country in the world has thought it desirable to give up the essay type of examination in favour of exclusively objective and standardised tests.

It is desirable to have two examiners to mark each paper at the external examination and to assign to the

candidates the average of the marks assigned by them as the final mark. Such a practice would act as a check on the subjective element in the marking of papers by a single examiner. But if it is felt that this procedure would involve excessive expenditure and delay in declaring the results, it may be adopted only at examinations for Master's and Honours degrees and the final professional examinations.

iv). The classification of students.

Since the subjective element cannot be completely eliminated from external examinations, it is not desirable to attempt markwise graduation of students placed in the same class or division. For the purpose of determining the award of prizes or scholarships the giving of numerical marks may be useful, and even necessary. But these marks should not be published or made known to candidates, and the published results should only indicate the class or division in which they are placed, without mentioning any order of merit in the same class or division.

The raison d'être of classifying successful students in the conventional three classes has been questioned by many competent authorities. For instance, the U.G.C. recommended that the universities should not award a third class at the Master's examination and that at this examination there may be only two classes, the first and the second, which may be awarded on the basis of an aggregate of 60% and 45% of the marks respectively. We are in general agreement with this view, as a third class at the Master's level would appear to be a contradiction in terms. It is, however, a necessary corollary to this reform that standards of the present first and second classes are maintained.

v). Medium of examinations.

Many universities may be changing over from

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one medium to two or three other media of instruction during the coming years. Certain universities have already permitted their students to answer questions in either English or Hindi or the regional language, and more and more universities are likely to do so in the future. Examinations will be set with a new difficulty when more than one medium is permitted. This arises from the fact that examinations in different media bring to bear upon evaluation of papers different standards. The following observations made by a Committee of the University Grants Commission with regard to the development of certain multi-lingual universities deserve consideration:

"There should be some coordinating agency in ensuring that the same standards are maintained in the examinations conducted by the university if there is an option in the media of instruction and examination; if all that is done towards maintaining uniformity of standards in a multi-lingual university is to get a Reader well-versed in the language concerned to read out and translate a script to the examiner, there are bound to be as many standards as there are media of examination recognised by it."

Particular care will have to be taken and suitable methods devised for coordinating evaluations undertaken by examiners of different scripts. The examiners in the different media (at least head examiners) should meet and define the standards and spread of marks in respect of them, before actual evaluation work is undertaken by them. The procedure recommended by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. in evaluating essay answers may be found useful in this connection (see Appendix XII). Though the procedure relates to assessing essays written only in one medium, it can be applied to scripts in all the media of examinations

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of a university.

vi). Administrative problems.

Certainly one area in which improvement is urgently called for concerns the administration of examinations. All universities have an Examination Department whose head is either a 'Controller of Examinations' or a Deputy or Assistant Registrar. It is not necessary to point out that this department is entrusted with one of the most important functions in the university. The department has to operate with speed, efficiency and secrecy. It is doubtful whether the examination departments in many universities can claim to possess all these virtues. The administration of examinations seems to involve an enormous wastage of time, resulting in late publication of results and consequent difficulties students have to face in regard to obtaining admission to courses in other universities in India or abroad. Sometimes a whole year is lost because of this. The matter needs serious and urgent attention on the part of universities. Steps have to be taken to make the arrangements in the examination departments capable of dealing with the work in an efficient manner.

It may also be necessary to introduce more modern methods of tabulation and classification of marks than are at present in vogue in a large number of universities where the services of 'teacher tabulators' are used for the purpose. It seems desirable to mechanise at least part of this work in the interest of both speed and secrecy. For secrecy again, fictitious numbers may be given to the answer books before they are despatched to the examiners and papers from different areas mixed up, so that an examiner does not know where the scripts come from nor receive papers from the same area or institution.

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Speed also requires that the various processes associated with examinations such as appointment of examiners, allocation of time for setting question papers and for valuation etc., should be well organised. Instances have come to the notice of the Committee of universities asking examiners to set question papers in less than a week or evaluate a large number of papers in an equally short period. These, in spite of the best efforts of the teachers concerned, are likely to lead to shoddy work on their part.

#### SUMMARY AND RESULTING RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most compelling reason for examination reform comes from academic considerations. Teaching as well as learning are bound to be adversely affected by a defective examination system since both are closely related to the objectives that govern examinations. Examination reform has also assumed a new urgency in the present context of the social and economic life of our country which calls for a better kind of education and more efficient system of evaluation.

In any serious discussion of examination reform it is necessary to draw a distinction between the educational aspects of the examination system and the technical processes involved in the conduct of examinations. The educational aspects deserve consideration on the ground that examination is intimately related to both teaching and learning. It is not possible to reform any one of these processes in isolation. Thus examination reform entails not only improvement of the mechanics of evaluation but also betterment of the conditions in which teaching and learning are carried on in the universities and colleges.





SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF EXAMINATION REFORM

(i) Selective Admission

Our failure rate of 50 to 60% in individual examinations is perhaps the highest in the world. One of the most important causes of this waste is that universities admit many students who are either intellectually incapable of the work required of them or are not sufficiently interested in learning. It is, therefore, necessary to view the problem of admission to colleges and universities objectively and think of it primarily in terms of academic and national needs and in relation to the availability of national resources. The present method of choosing students for admission does not operate to any great extent as a true selection for university studies, especially in those universities which affiliate a large number of colleges.

The Committee's recommendation with regard to a selective process of admission in the universities and colleges does not however imply that a battery of ability and aptitude tests has to be applied to each student who seeks admission to a university course. The Committee does, however, emphasise that only those candidates should be admitted to colleges who are fitted to profit by higher education. Admissions may be based either on a cumulative record of the students' performance at school (if such a record is available) or by testing their mastery of the language to be used at the university and of their intellectual maturity and general interests by introducing in the school leaving examination one or two additional papers for this purpose for those who wish to go to universities. Students who do well in this part of the test and at the same time secure qualify-

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ing marks in the general examination may prove to be more suitable for admission to the university.

(ii) Proper place of examination in education

It is necessary to put the examination in its proper perspective as something which contributes to the total purpose of education. It must not be regarded as an end in itself and allowed to dominate the whole educational system. It is, therefore, necessary to re-state the educational objectives underlying examinations. This may be done by groups of teachers in seminars or workshops. When the objectives are defined it is possible to formulate more precisely the specific nature of the knowledge and competence required to be demonstrated in an examination. Such clarification of objectives will help to draw up syllabuses which while indicating the range of material to be studied do not become a mere catalogue of topics. A syllabus properly devised should state not only the minimum requirements in a subject but also indicate the wider possibilities of study and learning in the field. It is also necessary continually to revise the syllabi in accordance with the changes that take place in the field of knowledge concerned. This cannot be too strongly stressed.

(iii) Relation between teaching and examination

Reform in examinations cannot be brought about without improvement in the methods of teaching and learning. If the quality of teaching is to be improved, more time must be devoted to tutorials and seminars, bringing the students more intimately in contact with the mind of the teacher. If this is done the number of lectures could in many cases be reduced with advantage. The value of the

tutorial system as an aid to good education in the universities has been widely recognised and its importance in India has also been emphasised. Admittedly, it will be difficult to introduce in our universities tutorials of the kind that prevails in Oxford and Cambridge but an experiment could be made along the lines of the system adopted in the provincial universities in U.K. or in the liberal arts colleges in U.S.A. where 10 to 15 students are placed in a tutorial group. It should be possible to make a better use of the existing staff and buildings by cutting down the number of lectures by about 50% and introducing tutorial instruction to take its place. The present practice of "covering" the syllabus in lectures could be given up and lectures related to salient aspects of a subject rather than to its details. Together with a system of tutorials, it should also be possible to have larger lecture classes, thus obviating the need for any large-scale expansion of teaching staff.

(iv) Internal Assessment.

It is necessary to emphasise that examinations should periodically reveal to the student his own progress in studies. For effective teaching also it is necessary that the teacher should know at regular intervals how the students are progressing. If the performance of a student is to be judged by a single final examination, the whole purpose of the educative process will tend to be narrowed down by this single end. It is, therefore, necessary to evaluate in some way the development the student periodically. The significance of a system of internal assessment based on a record of class-work can be easily seen in this connection. In the initial stages only a small weightage may be given to internal assessment. If the system is wisely developed the weightage could be increased subsequently. While the Committee is fully aware that some difficulties and dangers will have to be met in

introducing internal assessment in our universities, it is of the view that the experiment is worth trying and that the educational merits of such assessment outweigh on the whole the risks involved.

An allied consideration relates to the question of having more than one external examination for a degree course. When the course of study involves major and minor subjects, it should be possible to the student to take examination in the minor subjects at an earlier stage, the final examination being limited to the major subject. This arrangement has the advantage of reducing the strain of the examination system on the student and affording him greater scope for intelligent study and preparation. The Committee has noted that in a number of universities this is already being done.

#### SOME TECHNICAL PROBLEMS.

##### i). The Problem of marking.

One of the most difficult problems associated with the present system of examination is the subjectivity involved in the marking of scripts. The current methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in university examinations without reference to recognised statistical procedures are not satisfactory. Sometimes moderators are appointed to adjust the difference between the standards of the various examiners but the methods they often use do not have the effect of bringing the marks to a common scale. If it is not possible to use the appropriate statistical methods, it will be necessary at least to define clearly the spread of marks, so that the evaluation may be undertaken on a similar basis by different examiners.

##### ii) The problem of scaling.

The problem of scaling arises i) when the examination scripts are so enormous that they must be divided amongst many examiners and ii) when the marks in different papers and subjects have to be combined into a final result. Steps will have to be taken to ensure proper scaling in both the situations (steps to be taken in this regard are included in the specific recommendations).

##### iii) Objective tests.

While the Committee agree that the essay type questions are perhaps more superior to other types for testing the ability of the student to have an integrated

and connected view of parts of the subject and also where the candidate is able to exhibit his knowledge in a constructive and intelligible form, there are other objectives the attainment of which is better evaluated by true-false and multiple-choice questions, open-book examinations, short answer examinations, viva-voce tests etc. Immediate improvement in the examination system, however, seems to lie in the direction of making the essay type examination less subjective, so that a greater degree of objectivity in evaluation could be secured. One of the ways in which this could be done is to appoint two examiners to mark each paper at the external examination and to assign to the candidates the average of the marks assigned by them as the final marks. It is also necessary to ensure that the examinations are based on well-defined objectives of teaching in the different subjects.

iv) The classification of students.

The Committee considers that it is not desirable to grade students marks-wise in view of the difficulty of attaining complete objectivity in regard to evaluation of scripts at present. It also agrees with the U.G.C.'s view that the university should not award a third class at the Master's Degree examination and that at this examination there may be only two classes, the first and the second, provided the original standards of the first and second classes are maintained.

v) Medium of instruction.

Examinations will encounter a new difficulty when more than one medium is permitted. This arises from the fact that examinations in different media bring to bear upon evaluation of papers different standards. Suitable methods will have to be devised for coordinating evaluation undertaken by examiners of different scripts. The examiners

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in the different media should meet and define the standards and spread of marks in respect of them before actual evaluation work is taken up.

vi) Administrative problems.

Improvement is urgently called for in respect of the administration of examinations. There appears to be at present an enormous wastage of time in the administrative work of examinations resulting in late publication of results etc. It will be desirable to modernise methods of tabulation and classification of marks in the interest of speed and accuracy. Speed also requires that the various steps to be taken for the conduct of examinations, such as appointment of examiners, allocation of time for setting question papers and for evaluation etc., should be well organised.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. No reform in the system of examinations will reduce the failure rate in our universities and colleges, unless the prevailing admission procedures are improved. We have therefore to see that only those candidates are admitted to universities who can profit by higher education. One of the feasible ways by which this could be done is to introduce in the School Leaving Examination two additional papers, one to test competence in the use of the language of the university and one to test intellectual maturity, for those who wish to enter the university.
2. Teaching work should be done not only through lectures but through tutorials, seminars, etc. It will be desirable to hold periodical short tests on the work done in the tutorials and to maintain a record of the assessments made. This should be regularly evaluated.

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Each university may decide what weightage should be given to this. In order to make room for more tutorials, lectures may be cut down (it should be possible to reduce them by 50%) and the teaching work divided between tutorials and lectures.

3. U.G.C. should encourage seminars, discussions and conferences of university and college teachers for defining the objectives of teaching and examinations in different subjects at various levels. A clear conception of the aims of teaching will facilitate good teaching and bring about a greater conformity between examinations and teaching.
4. The Committee urges that research be undertaken in regard to both the educational and technical aspects of examinations. Topics which may be taken up for research in this connection are indicated in the report. It should be possible for departments of education in universities to undertake such work as a part of its normal activities. Perhaps the newly created National Council for Educational Research & Training would also be able to assist in this. There should be arrangement in the University Grants Commission to co-ordinate the research work of the different universities and to disseminate information and conclusions with regard to studies undertaken in the country.
5. Where the courses are spread over two years or more, convenient spacing of the examinations should be arranged, so that the examination is not concentrated at the end of the final year.
6. Use of methods of evaluation other than essay type examination such as multiple-choice tests, short answer tests, open-book tests, viva-voce, etc. may be tried wherever necessary. While, for a variety of reasons, the essay type

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examination may continue as the chief mode of evaluation in our universities, it is necessary to make it a fitter instrument for measuring the educational development of the students.

7. The present methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in university examinations without reference to recognised statistical procedures are not satisfactory. The procedures will have to be developed to make marking and combining of marks more objective. Suggestions in this regard are given in the report.
8. In view of the difficulty of achieving objectivity and precision in the marking of papers, it may be desirable to rank students class-wise rather than marks-wise. In general, only two classes may be awarded for the Master's Degree, viz. the first and the second, provided the standards of the present first and second classes are maintained.
9. In universities where more than one media of examination exists, the examiners in the different media (at least head examiners) should meet and define the standards and spread of marks to be adopted in the evaluation work undertaken by them, in order to avoid variation in the marking of scripts.
10. Ways and means must be found for avoiding wastage of time in the administrative work of examinations resulting in late publication of results and consequent difficulties to students.



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APPENDIX-I.

COMMENTS OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CONFERENCE / ON  
THE FIRST DRAFT REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS  
COMMISSION COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION REFORM.

*Committee*

(1) The Committee thought that it was necessary to recognize examinations as an important element in the teaching process, contributing to the whole purpose of education and, in this context, it was necessary to define the educational objectives of teaching different subjects in addition to the general objectives of a liberal education. These objectives should determine the teaching as well as the examinations in various subjects.

(2) That there is need for a continual investigation of the operation of the existing system of examinations in Indian Universities, particularly with regard to the following:

- (a) Reliability and validity of the present examinations;
- (b) Techniques of evaluating, scaling and combining of marks;
- (c) Methods of selection of students for university courses and development of aptitude tests;
- (d) Questions set in different subjects in examinations;
- (e) Development of material for objective testing in various subjects fields;
- (f) Survey of the methods available for the internal assessment of students.

(3) The Committee was generally of the opinion that the important thing to be achieved in our Universities and Colleges is that students do regular and continuous work throughout the course, and that for this purpose detailed cumulative records should be maintained by the College showing attendance at lectures, tutorials, discussions and libraries

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and the carrying out of other forms of prescribed work. In addition to this a record should be maintained of the evaluation of periodic tests conducted by the teachers in each subject.

(4) The total marks based on such records, which may be reckoned at about 20% of the total marks in a subject or paper, should be taken into account in determining the final result, including the classification of students. In order to secure regularity and objectivity in the maintenance of these records the Committee thought it would be desirable to insist on such records being sent by the Colleges to the Universities at the end of every term. The maintenance of these records by the colleges should be constantly kept under examination by the Universities. In case of University Departments, the record of term work should be sent by the teacher concerned or the head of the department to the Registrar, Controller of Examinations or other officer appointed for this purpose.

(5) The Committee thought that the maintenance of cumulative records which involved a large number of teachers, and the communication of these records to the University will largely guard against abuses. In addition to this, it may be necessary for the University to examine cases of wide discrepancies between the marks given by the Colleges for term work and the marks obtained by the students in the University Examinations. The maintenance of cumulative records should be undertaken in the first instance by central and unitary universities but any request from teaching and affiliating universities for financial assistance for trying out this experiment should be treated on the same basis as for the central and unitary universities.

(Contd...3.).

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(6) In the opinion of the Committee it is essential that the syllabuses in the various subjects should be revised from time to time so as to include therein the results of new developments, and also in the light of the fresh experience and the redefinition of the educational objectives.

(7) It is important that the work of the teachers should not be confined to lectures, but should include tutorials, discussions, seminars, etc. and that attendance at all these should be considered equally important and recorded.

(8) Each University should set up a special unit to study examination reform in the context of that University. The unit should include at least one expert with a knowledge of modern evaluation techniques and statistical methods. The unit would study the design of examinations, the tabulation and scaling of marks, and other features of the examination procedure, and make recommendations to the University authorities. Senior teachers and those with special competence, should be associated with the unit.

(9) The University Grants Commission should take steps to plan and initiate reforms and to co-ordinate the work done in this field in the various universities. It would also be necessary to provide facilities for rapid statistical work and the production of text material. The information and conclusions of such work should be made available to universities and a journal may be brought out for that purpose.

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APPENDIX II.

PASS PERCENTAGE IN I.A., B.A., I.Sc., & B.Sc.

EXAMINATIONS.

Year.	I.A.		B.A.		I.Sc.		B.Sc.	
	Pass %	Fail %	Pass%	Fail %	Pass %	Fail %	Pass %	Fail%
1951	42.3	57.7	47.5	52.5	43.2	56.8	48.9	51.1
1952	41.5	58.5	51.7	48.3	39.0	61.0	45.9	54.1
1953	43.3	56.7	45.5	54.5	42.5	57.5	44.2	55.8
1954	42.0	58.0	44.9	55.1	41.8	58.2	46.1	53.9
1955	45.7	54.3	48.5	51.5	46.3	53.7	45.9	54.1
1956	44.4	55.6	45.6	54.4	44.3	55.7	47.1	52.9
1957	44.2	55.8	47.9	52.1	42.7	57.3	46.2	53.8
1958	N.A.	N.A.	46.7	53.3	N.A.	N.A.	55.6	44.4
1959							est.	est.
1958	41.3	58.7	47.8	52.2	43.4	56.6	48.6	51.4
1960	N.A.	N.A.	43.0	57.0	N.A.	N.A.	51.0	49.0

\*Sahani\*  
15-4-61.

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APPENDIX III.

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES IN M.A. EXAMINATION.

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Pass Percent- age.	Percentage of failures.
1948-49	4,427	3,343	75.5	24.5
1949-50	5,992	4,503	75.2	24.8
1950-51	8,123	5,969	73.5	26.5
1951-52	8,404	6,467	77.0	23.0
1952-53	9,256	7,038	76.0	24.0
1953-54	10,488	7,889	75.2	24.8
1954-55	11,754	8,886	75.6	24.4
1955-56	13,630	9,528	69.9	30.1
1956-57	13,009	10,483	80.6	19.4
1957-58.	14355	11670	81.3	18.7
1958-59.	17002	13837	81.4	18.6
1959-60.	20861	16048	76.9	23.1

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APPENDIX - IV.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SURVEY.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.  
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No.F.60-1/59(H)

Dated the January, 1960  
Paus, 1881.

From

The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,

To

The Registrar,

Subject: Reform of the examination system in  
Indian Universities.

Sir,

I am directed to request you to furnish information on the following points to the University Grants Commission urgently in connection with the question of reform of the examination system:-

1. NATURE OF EXAMINATION:

- a) Are all examinations conducted by the University written, apart from 'practicals' in Science:
- b) What are the other methods adopted, if any?

II. INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:

- a) Are any (credits) given for the work of students on the basis of class tests, writing of essays, practicals etc?
- b) Are such 'credits' taken into account in the final examination and, if so, to what extent (percentage)?

III. QUESTIONS PAPERS:

- a) Are question Papers usually set by one examiner or more than one examiner;

(Contd..2.).

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III. QUESTION PAPERS (CONTD.).

- b) Are question papers 'moderated' and, if so, why is it considered necessary?
- c) What is the nature of the machinery set up for moderation of question papers?

IV. MARKING PAPERS:

- a) Are papers marked by one examiner or by more than one examiner? If the marking differ, when there are two or more examiners, how is the final mark arrived at.
- b) After the marks have been submitted by the different examiners, are they scaled by some suitable procedure in order to bring them to a common standard;
- c) Are examiners given any instruction regarding spread of marks, such as, 'very good answers' may be given 75% and upward, 'good answers' may form 50% to 70% 'average answers' from 30% to 50% and 'bad answers below 30%.
- d) Are students expected to obtain minimum pass marks in the individual papers of the same subject, if there are more than one Paper in a subject?
- e) How many answers books are generally given to a single examiner for valuation?

V. CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

- a) In what classes are the successful candidates placed.
- b) If the classification is into first, second and third, how are they defined in terms of marks;
- c) If the successful candidates are classified differently, how is this done.

VI. RESEARCH IN EXAMINATION:

- a) Is any research work being done in your University on the examination system?
- b) If so, what are the problems on which research work is undertaken (examples of research with publications, if any, may be sent);

(Contd...3.)

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VI. RESEARCH IN EXAMINATION (CONTD.).

- c) Is there any 'evaluation or psychometric unit' in your University for providing necessary assistance in matters relating to examinations and for promoting research in this field? If so, when was it started and what is the nature of its work.

VII. REFORM IN EXAMINATION SYSTEM:

- a) Has the University introduced any reform in the examination system?
- b) If so, what reforms have been effected and how have they influenced the operation of the examination system;
- c) Has there been any seminars or organised discussion on problems relating to the examination system in your University.

2. The University Grants Commission would make a special request to your University kindly to give the highest priority to sending answers to these questions. The answers may be brief. The Commission earnestly hopes that necessary information will be supplied by your University, as early as possible, in any case not later than the 7th February, 1960.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(P. J. PHILIP)  
FOR SECRETARY.

\*Sahani\*  
16-4-61.

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A P P E N D I X V  
TABULAR PRESENTATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY  
PREPARED BY  
DR. A. K. GAYAN,  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR

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Table 1: Showing the Nature of Examinations obtaining in Different Universities

S.No. of University	Name of the University	All Examinations written or not Q.1 (a)	Other Examination Methods Q.1(b)							Other Exams	
			Under-Graduate			Post-Graduate					
1.	2.	3.	4. Sc. Arts	5. Tech.	6. Hns. Sc. 'Phy. Edn'	7. Edn. Com. Arts, fine Arts	8. M.Sc. Ph. D.	9. Socio, Law, Language, Edn.	10. A.G. Com.	11. Mediciene, Vet. Sc.	
1	Agra	Y					T				R, T, O
2	Aligarh	Y						T		R	
3	Allahabad	Y					O				
4	Andhra	Y					T, O,			E	
5	Annamalai	Y					T				C, O
6	Banaras	Y		S, O			S, O				
7.	Baroda	Y		S			O			F, T, O	
8.	Bombay	Y	O	S, O			T, O			O, E	T, O
9	Calcutta	Y								T	O, O, P
10	Delhi	Y		S, O							O
11.	Gauhati	Y		O							O
12	Gorakhpur	Y				P		T, O			
13	Gujrat	Y					O			T, O	
14	Jadavpur	Y		O							
15	Jam. & Kashmir	Y									
16	Karnatak	Y	S	S, O							
17	Kerala	Y					O				
18	Kurukhestra	Y					O				
19	Lucknow	Y	P	O			P, O				
20	Madras	Y		S		S	S				
21	Marathwada	Y						S, O			S, O
22	Nagpur	Y									
23	Osmania	Y									
24	Punjab	Y				O, P	T, P				O
25	Patna	Y								T, P	T, P
26	Poona	Y									
27	Rajasthan	Y									
28	Roorkee	Y									
29	V. Vidyapith	Y									
30	Saugar	Y	P			O	P, O				O
31	S.N.D.T.(w)	Y									
32	Venkateswara	Y									
33	Utkal	Y									
34	V. Bharati	Y		S		O	O, S, P				
35	V. Sanskrit	Y				P	O, P				
36	Vikram	Y					O				
37	I.I.S.	XY									
38	I.A.I.R.I.	N									

Explanation of Symbols:

(Y) stands for Yes and (N) for No; (O) stands for Oral or Viva-voce examinations, (t) for Thesis or Dissertation; (P) for practical in other than Science subjects; (S) for Sessional work or Term work or Class work; (E) for Field work or Project work; (E) for Special Essays or Reports; (C) for Clinical and (R) for Research work.

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Table II 'Summary of Information about the Credit given to Internal Assessment in the Final Examination of Different Universities.

[Based on Data supplied in reply to Q.II(a) and (b)]

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities	I.Sc.	B.Sc.	B.A.	M.Sc.	M.A.	B.Com.	B.Ed.	M.Ed.	L.L.B.	B.E. & Tech.	M.B.B.S. & B. Phar	T.D.	Dip. in Lib.	Dip. Craft	Pre- Univ.	Pre- Profess	Prac. Exam. of Var. Course	Explanation of Symbols	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
1.	Agra		10/20									20							(a) 15% for College Test 5% for Attendance.	
2.	Aligarh		5	20				35	25		30				37				(b) For Class Tests & Practicals.	
3.	Allahabad		10		10														(c) For Sessional in Science only.	
4.	Andhra		20					50			17/30	29							(d) Practice already there to be abolished.	
5.	Annamalai		8		14						23						23		(e) Passing of Tutorials and Term work essential - No figure quoted.	
6.	Banaras										37/43	40							(f) Candidates are to take Viva in all examinations including Practical.	
7.	Baroda		30	30			30	30			30	30							(g) Whole of Sessional Credited in Final Exams.	
8.	Bombay							20			30	30/40							(h) In Kerala for Practical Records 3 to 7% and for Sessionals about 40% in Engg. Courses, but about 15% in B.A./B.Sc. Courses.	
9.	Calcutta	10	10		10															
10.	Delhi	20	20		20			25	25		20/40	20						20/50		
11.	Gauhati	10	10		10						10/100	10								
12.	Korakhpur		10					25												
13.	Gujrat		20									30/40								
14.	Jadarpur		-								30									
15.	Jam. & Kashmir	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20(a)									
16.	Marnatak																20			
17.	Kerala	20			20						(f)	45								
18.	Kurukhthra				(.....f.....)															
19.	Lucknow	20/25	20/25				20/25		20/25			50								
20.	Madras	(Credit given in certain subjects only to a small extent - proportion not mentioned)																		
21.	Marathwada	(..... 20b)																		
22.	Meerpur																			
23.	Osmani	20	20				20										20			
24.	Punjab																20/25			
25.	Patna	10			20															
26.	Poona																			
27.	Rajasthan										7	10								
28.	Roorkee				(.....g.....)															
29.	Vidyapeeth				(.....e.....)															
30.	Saugar	20	20		20(c)															
31.	S.N.D.T. ( )							40												
32.	Venkateswara				5/17															
33.	Utkal							5			100	5					20			
34.	V. Bharati		20		16			25								25				
35.	V. Sanskrit		(.....d.....)																	
36.	Vikram																			
37.	I.I. of S.		(.....50.....)																	
38.	I.A.R.I.	(Credit given but Proportion not mentioned)																		

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Table III : Summary of Information about the Paper-setting and the Moderation work of the Different Universities.

University Serial No.	Name of the Universities.	III(a)				III(B)	III(C)	Explanation of Symbols
		No. of Paper Setter.				Wheth- er Moder- ated	Moder- ation Machin- ery.	
		U.G. 'Edu.'	P.G. 'S.'	M.B.B. 'S.'	B. 'Engg.'			
1	Agra	1	1	2	2	Y	B4	
2.	Aligarh	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	
3.	Allahabad	1	1	1	1	Y	B	
4	Andhra	B	1	B	B	Y	B3	
5	Annanalai	(BOARD)				N	-	
6	Babaras	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	
7	Baroda	(BOARD)				N	-	
8	Bombay	(BOARD)				N	-	
9	Calcutta	1	2			Y	2	(i) B or Board
10	Delhi	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	stands for a
11	Gauhati	1	1	1	1	Y	2	Board of paper-sett
12	Gorakhpur	1	1	1	1	Y	B4	-ers' or 'Two or more
13	Gujrat	(BOARD)				N	-	paper-setters set
14	Jadavpur	1	1	1	1	Y(N)	B	the paper(s) jointly
15	Jan. & Kash.	1	1	1	1	N	-	
16	Karnatak	(BOARD)				Y(N)	-	(ii) <u>Y(N)</u> for 'Yes
17	Kerala	(BOARD)				Y	<del>B2</del>	when Necessary',
18	Kurukhstra	1	1	1	1	N	-	<u>Y(UG)</u> , for 'Yes in
19	Lucknow	1	1	2	1	Y	B3	U.G.' and <u>Y(BE)</u> for
20	Madras	1	1	1	1	Y	B	'Yes in Engineering
21	Marathawada	(BOARD)				N	-	Subjects only'.
22	Nagpur	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	
23	Osmania	1	1	2	2	Y	B4	
24	Punjab	1	1	1	1	N	-	(iii) B, B2, B3, B4 mean
25	Patna	1	1	2	1	Y	B4	Moderation Machi-
26	Poona	(BOARD)				N	-	nery consists of a
27	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	Y(BE)	B3	Board, of 2,3,4,..
28	Roorkoo	1	2			Y(UG)	B4	members with or
29	V. Vidyapooth	1	1	1	1	N	-	without the Head of
30	Saugar	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	Department as Chair
31	S.N.D.T.(W)	(BOARD)				N	-	- man.
32	S. Venkateswara	(BOARD)				Y(N)	-	
33	Utkal	1	1	1	1	Y	B3	
34	V. Bharati	1	2	1	1	Y	B2	
35	V. Sanskrit	1	1	1	1	Y	B	
36	Vikram	1	1	B	B	Y	B2	
37	I.I.S.	1	1	1	1	N	-	
38	I.A.R.I.	(BOARD)				N	-	

Table IV: Summary of Information about MARKING OF PAPERS in the Different Examinations of Universities.

Serial No. of Univ.	Name of the Universities	No. of Examiners Q. IV(a)			If scaled common standard Q. IV(b)	Instrn. Mark Spreading Q. IV(c)	All Exams	Passing Individual Papers or subject as a whole Q. IV(d)				No. of scripts for an Examiner Q. IV(e)	Explanation of Symbols.
		P.G. or Hons. Exams.	U.G. & other Exams.	Marks combining Method.				Under Graduate	P.G./Law/Education.	Science: Theory & Practical	Engg./Tech./Med.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	Agra	1	1	-	N	Yg(s)	N*					400(M)	<p>For Question IV(a) in Cols. (3),(4),&amp;(5): 2* stands for 2 examiners in cases of M.Ed. thesis only; 1*, for more than 2 examiners only in M.B.B.S Examination; X, for the case when the question is not properly understood; M for mean of Awards as Final Mark on the paper when there is a difference below 10%; M* for Mean of 3 examiners when difference is above 12%; M+ for Mean of 3 examiners when difference is above 15%; M++ for Mean of 3 examiners when difference is above 20%.</p> <p>For Question IV(b) in Col. (6): Y for Yes, but with meaning of 'scaling' quite different from what the question actually implies. N, for No scaling for common standard done, (?) for Mis-understanding of the question.</p> <p>For question IV(c) in Col. 7: Y stands for instruction without any specific mark partitioning to describe different quantities of performances; Yg for instructions on grading of students in different classes (divisions) on the whole examination; Yc for instructions on marking of scripts only; Yg(s) for instructions on grading but with mark partitioning different from those of the question-item; Y* for instruction on U.G. Examination by Head Examiner; Yg(w) for instructions on grading without numerical marking; Ym for instruction only when there is more than one examiners; N for 'no instruction' and Ny for 'little instruction'.</p> <p>For question IV(d) Cols. (8),(9),(10),(11),(12) &amp; (13): Y stands for Yes; Y* for Yes but not in all cases; Y** for Yes in special paper only; Y? for yes but if one gets second class in aggregate then he is passed and that even if he fails in a part paper; N, for No; N*, for No except in few examinations (not mentioned).</p> <p>For Question IV(e) Col. (13): (O) stands for 'ordinarily' or generally, (M) for Maximum; and h for 'Hours'.</p>
2	Aligarh	X	X	X	N	Ny		N	Y			250(M)	
3	Allahabad	2*	1	M	N	N	N					300(M)	
4	Andhra	2	1	M	N	Y	N					400(O)	
5	Annamalai	2	1	M	N	N					Y	500(M-UG)	
6	Banaras	1	1	-	?	Ny	N				Y	500(M)	
7	Baroda	2	1	M	N	Ny Yg	N	Y	Y			200(O)	
8	Bombay	1	1	-	N	N	N		Y			500(M)	
9	Calcutta	2/3	1	M	N	Y*	N			Y		500(M-UG)	
10	Delhi	1	1	-	N	N		N	Y			300(N)	
11	Gauhati	1	1	-	Y	Y*	N*					300(O)	
12	Gorakhpur	1	1	-	N	Yg	N					200(M)	
13	Gujrat	2	1	M	Y	Ny	N		Y			500(M)	
14	Jadavpur	2	2	M*	N	N	Y				Y	100(M)	
15	Jan. & Kashmir	X	X	X	Y	N	N			Y		500(M)	
16	Karnatak	2	1	M	N	N	N					300(O)	
17	Kerala	2	1	M	Y	Yg(s)	N					400(M-2h) 500(M-3h)	
18	Kurukhstra	1	1	-	Y	N	Y					30(M)	
19	Lucknow	2*	1	M	N	N	N			Y		300(O)	
20	Madras	2	1	M*	N	N	Y*					200(M)	
21	Marathwada	1	1	-	N	N	N					500(M)	
22	Nagpur	1	1	-	N	Ym	N			Y		300(M)	
23	Osmania	2	1	M	Y	N	N			Y		300(O)	
24	Punjab	2	1	M	Y	Yg(s)	Y		Y?			350(O)	
25	Patna	1	1	-	Y	Y	N				Y	200(M)	
26	Poona	1	1	-	Y	N	Y		Y			500 1000 Sec.	
27	Rajasthan	2*	1	M++	Y	Y	N					300(M)	
28	Roorkee	2	1	M++	N	N	Y					200(M)	
29	V. Vidyapeeth	2	1	M	N	N	N	Y				225(O)	
30	Saugar	X	X	X	Y	Yg(s)	N		Y		Y	350(M)	
31	S.N.D.T.(W)	X	X	X	N	N	N	Y				400(M)	
32	Venkateswara	2	1	M	N	N	N					400(M)	
33	Utkal	1*	1	M	Y	Y	N					200(M)	
34	V. Bharati	2*	1	M	N	N	Y					1 to 80	
35	V. Sanskrit	1	1	-	Y	N	Y					500(M), 400(O)	
36	Vikram	1	1	-	N	Y	N				Y	300(M)	
37	I.I.S.	1	1	-	N	N	N					10 to 60	
38	I.A.R.I.	1	1	-	Y	Yg(w)	N					Not mentioned	

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Table V : Showing the Cut-off Points on the Grand Total for Different Grades/Classes of success in Different Examinations of the Universities  
(Tabulated Replies to Question Items V(a), V(b) and V(c) of the Questionnaires)

Sl No.	Name of the University	I.A /I.Sc.			B.A./B.Sc.			(Hons)			B.Com/L.L.B.			B.Ed/M.Ed.			M.A./M.Sc.			Dip. Lib./Dip.Craft(C/d)			B.E./M.B.B.S.				
		Class/Div.			Class/Division			B.A./B.Sc(C/D)			Class/Div.			Class/Div.			Class/Division			Class/Division							
		I	II	III/P	I	II	III/P	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	H	I	II	III	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.			
1	Agra	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33/36	60	48	86	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	45	33			
2	Aligarh	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	45	33	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	60	48	36	-	-	-	-	/60	-/50	-/x	(n)	65/x	50/x	(x)
3	Allahabad	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	45	33/36	-	-	-	60	48/50	36/x	60	48	36	-	-	-	-	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	48	36
4	Andhra	60	50	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Annamalai	60	50	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Banaras	75/60	45	33	60	45	33	(x)	(x)	(x)	60	45/50	33/x	60/x	45/x	35/x	60	45	35	(n)	(n)	(n)	66.7	60	50	40	
7	Baroda	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80/x	70/65	55/50	45/x	
8	Bombay	60	40	30/33	60	45/48	30/33	60/x	45/x	30/x	60/x	50/x	40/x	66*/x	50/x	40/x	65	50	40*	40(W)	50(P)/x	(n)	-	-	-	-	
9	Calcutta	60*	50*	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Delhi	60	50	b-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Gauhati	50	40	34	50D	36Pass	x	60	40	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	45	35	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
12	Gorakhpur	60	48	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Gujrat	60	45	30	60	45	30/33	x/66	x/45	x/33	60*	50*	33*	(x)	(x)	(x)	65	50	36	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
14	Jadavpur	60	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	60	45	33	
15	Jam.& Kash.	60	48	b-48	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	(x)	65/x	55/x	b-55/x	60	50	b50	-	-	-	75/x	65	50	(x)	
16	Karnatak	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
17	Kerala	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	50	35	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
18	Kurukhestra	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75/x	66.7/70	50	(x)	
19	Lucknow	60	48	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
20	Madras	60	50	40	60	50	40	75/60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	(n)	-	-	-	
21	Marathwada	60	45	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)	60	50	40	
22	Nagpur	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
23	Osmania	60*	48*	36*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
24	Punjab	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
25	Patna	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
26	Poona	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	45	36	60	45	33	(n)	-	-	-	
27	Rajasthan	66*	50*	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
28	Roorkee	75H/66*	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	70	60	50/Pass	
29	Vidyapeeth	66D/60*	45*	33*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
30	Saugar	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	48	33	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	48	36	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
31	S.N.D.T.(W)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60*	45/x	30/x	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	66/60	50	40	65/x	50/x	40/x	(n)	(n)	(n)	(x)	75/66*	x/50	x/40	
32	Venkateswara	75D/60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	x	75D/60	50	40	(n)	-	-	-	
33	Utkal	60*	50*	35*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
34	V. Bharati	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	60/x	40/x	x(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	60/x	40/x	(x)	60/x	50/x	40/x	x/70	x/60	x/50	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
35	V. Sanskrit	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65/x	45/x	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
36	Vikram	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
37	I.I.S.	Pass = 70D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)/P	
38	I.A.R.I.	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	

Explanation of Symbols:

(\*) stands for practices varying; (n) for information not supplied; (x) for the course not available in the University; (-) for same as previous columns; (H) for Honours; (P) for Practical; (W) for Written and (d) for Distinction. (b-) for marks below the specified number but no minimum is specified and p for pass.

Table VI: Summary of Information about the Research in Examination of Different Universities.

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities	Any Res. work Q.VI(a) (Yes/No)	Res. on what Q.VI (b)	Psychometric Unit ? Q.VI(c)	Explanation of Symbols.
1	Agra	N	N	N	
2	Aligarh	Y	IES	Y	
3	Allahabad	N	N	N	Y- Yes
4	Andhra	N	N	N	
5	Annamalai	N	N	N	N - NO
6	Banaras	N	N	N	N* - No but evaluation done from time to time
7	Baroda	Y	RIE	CSS	NM - Not mentioned.
8	Bombay	Y	EE	N	SMRR - Whether system of marking ensures Right Results.
9	Calcutta	Y	SMRR	N	
10	Delhi	Y	N	N	
11	Gauhati	N	N	N	
12	Gorakhpur	N	N	N	
13	Gujrat	N	N	N	
14	Jadavpur	N	N	N	IES - To suggest ways and means for improvement in Examination system.
15	Jam. & Kash	N	N	N	
16	Karnatak	N	N	N	
17	Kerala	N	N	N	
18	Kurukshetra	N	N	N	
19	Lucknow	N	N	N	
20	Madras	N*	DES	N	
21	Marathwada	N	N	N	EE - Enquiry about Examination.
22	Nagpur	N	N	N	
23	Osmania	N	N	N	
24	Punjab	N	N	N	TDRIP - Teaching Demonstration and Research in Industrial Psychology
25	Patna	N	N	N	
26	Poona	N	N	N	
27	Rajasthan	N	N	Y	
28	Roorkee	N	N	N	
29	V. Vidyapith	N	N	N	
30	Saugar	Y	IES	NM	AP(PG) - American Pattern of Examination in P.G. Courses.
31	S.N.D.T. ( )	N	N	N	
32	Vonkateswara	N	N	N	
33	Utkal	N	N	N	
34	V. Bharati	N	N	N	CSS - Contemplated Scheme sent
35	V. Sanskrit	N	N	N	RIE - Correlation between scores on Internal & External Examination.
36	Vikram	N	N	N	
37	I.I.S.	Y	TDRIP	Y	
38	I.A.R.I	Y	AP(PG)	NM	



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Table VII: Summary of Information about the Reform,  
in Examination system of Different Universities.

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities.	Any Reform/Effect Q.VII(a & b)	Any Seminar or so? Q.VII(c)	Explanation of Symbols
1	Agra	N	N	
2	Aligarh	Y	SSS	
3	Allahabad	N	N	Y - Yes
4	Andhra	Y	N	Y*- Yes Grade System
5	Annamalai	N	N	N -- No
6	Banaras	N	N	
7	Baroda	Y	SDS	C - Committee
8	Bombay	Y	D	
9	Calcutta	N	N	D - Discussion
10	Delhi	Y	D	
11	Gauhati	N	SD	S - Seminar
12	Gorakhpur	N	N	
13	Gujrat	N	C	SD - Seminar & Discussion
14	Jadavpur	N	N	
15	Jam. & Kashmir	Y	N	
16	Karnatak	Y	D	SS - Seminar held twice
17	Kerala	Y	N	
18	Kurukshetra	Y	N	
19	Lucknow	Y	N	SSS - Seminar held thrice
20	Madras	Y	N	
21	Marathwada	N	N	
22	Magpur	N	N	
23	Osmania	N	N	
24	Punjab	Y	N	SDS - Seminar twice and
25	Patna	Y	N	discussion once
26	Poona	N	SS	
27	Rajasthan	Y	N	
28	Roorkee	N	N	
29	V. Vidyapith	Y	N	
30	Saugar	Y	N	
31	S.N.D.T.(W)	N	N	
32	Venkateswara	Y	N	
33	Utkal	N	N	
34	V. Bharati	Y	N	
35	V. Sanskrit	Y	N	
36	Vikram	N	N	
37	I.I.S.	Y	D	
38	I.A.R.I.	N	N	

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A REVIEW OF ADMISSION PROCEDURES USED IN  
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ABROAD

By Dr. Rhea S. Das.

INTRODUCTION.

Technical and scientific manpower requirements and an increasing number of university applicants are among the factors which point towards the need for an evaluation of college and university admission procedures in India. In order to formulate principles and methods for university admissions, a factual analysis of current practices in India would be of value. A survey of admission procedures used abroad might also assist in the formulation of principles and development of methods for future use in colleges and universities. The present review has been undertaken <sup>with</sup> these objectives in view.

SELECTION AND PLACEMENT.

2. Prior to considering procedures used for admission purposes, the nature of the admission decision may be briefly examined. The simplest type of admission decision is one of selection, that is, an applicant is either rejected or selected. A more complicated type of decision is that of placement, in which an applicant is both accepted and placed into one of several possible courses. The choice of admission procedures to be employed will depend in part upon whether selection or placement decisions are to be made. The relevance of this consideration for university and college admissions in India may be demonstrated by a brief reference to the following trends.

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Among persons who have attended or completed college and university courses, un-employment is relatively higher among those who were enrolled in arts and commerce courses than it is among those who were enrolled in science, technical and vocational courses. Yet, at the present time, student enrolments are increasing more in arts and commerce courses than they are in the latter group of courses. The trends of present and future needs for technical and scientific manpower are also well-known. How the students enter the various types of courses, designated broadly as arts, commerce and science, and whether they enter courses which will most benefit themselves and the country, are questions which are basic to the admission procedures. In India, placement and selection decisions are both of basic importance, however, relatively greater emphasis on placement may be of value over a period of time.

#### ADMISSION PROCEDURES ABROAD.

3. Selection and placement of applicants to institutions of higher learning has been recognised as a problem in many countries. The procedures which they have used and their accumulated experiences with them may be appropriately considered in the context of admission problems in India. For this purpose, attention may be restricted to common admission practices in four industrial countries, viz., Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

4. In Japan, the first step affecting university admission is taken at the end of the compulsory lower secondary school course, when pupils apply for admission to the upper secondary school which is a pre-requisite for college and university education. The pupils who successfully pass

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achievement tests held for this purpose and who have satisfactory lower secondary school reports are admitted to the upper secondary course. After completion of the upper secondary course, the second step in deciding university admission is taken. It consists of achievement tests conducted by the university and an evaluation of the upper secondary school record, on the basis of which admission decisions are made.

5. Admission to grammar schools, which generally lead to college and university education in U.K., is limited by the "11+" examination conducted when the pupils are 11 years old. Pupils who are admitted and complete the grammar school course appear for a school final examination, such as that held for the General Certificate of Education or for the Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate. The subjects passed, and the level of the passes, are taken into consideration by universities in admitting students. Some universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, and departments within colleges such as University College, London, also hold entrance examinations of the essay type and interviews before admitting students.

6. Enrolment in the secondary school course preparing pupils for higher education is not limited in the U.S.A. Although different courses are offered in secondary schools, enrolment in them is a matter of individual choice. Successful completion of the secondary school course, in terms of average marks received throughout the course and completion of required subjects, is usually necessary for admission to colleges and universities. Admission procedures depend on the individual institutions of higher learning. State colleges and universities, supported

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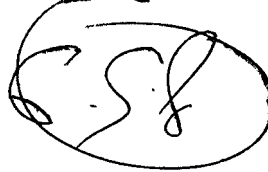
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mainly by taxes, are usually required by law to accept all applicants who have graduated (i.e. passed) from an accredited secondary school of that state. For these colleges and universities, entrance examinations are not held for admission purposes but tests are often given entering students for placement advice. Selection and placement of students is often carried out by private colleges and universities, which are supported mainly by tuition fees and endowments. Secondary school record is considered for admission purposes along with scores on aptitude and achievement tests. These tests are often administered on a nation-wide basis by private organisations, an example, of which is the College Entrance Examination Board. Sometimes colleges and universities also conduct interviews for admission purposes.

7. State examinations are held at the end of Class VII in U.S.S.R. at which time pupils are placed in different secondary schools. Only one of these schools, the 10-year-school, generally prepares the pupils for higher education, although outstanding graduates of other schools are also admitted to institutions of higher learning. Secondary school performance is evaluated in two ways, by marks given on the basis of class performance throughout the secondary school course, and by marks in the matriculation examination which is held on a state-wide basis. Both school record and matriculation examination are considered for university admission purposes. In addition, the universities hold entrance examinations which most of the applicants are required to take. Matriculation and university entrance examinations consist of both written essays and oral examinations.

8. On the basis of the overview of procedures used in these four representative industrial countries, it is possible to classify the data used for college and university

(Contd.,...5.).



admissions into the following five types:

- (i) performance on tests prior to entering secondary schools;
- (ii) secondary school performance;
- (iii) Performance in written essay entrance examinations;
- (iv) performance in interviews and oral examinations and
- (v) performance on achievement and aptitude test.

As the first type of data is primarily the concern of the system of the secondary education, it need not be dealt with here. Attention may be directed toward the remaining four types, as they may be relevance for college and university admissions in India. Subsequent paragraphs will consider each type of data separately.

SECONDARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE.

9. Assessment of secondary school performance has been generally carried out in two different ways in the countries reviewed. The first way consists of regular assessment of performance by teachers throughout the secondary school career, as in Japan and U.S.A., and the second way consists of a terminal examination, at least partly external, for a school leaving certificate as in U.K. In U.S.S.R., both types of assessment are employed and in all of the four countries, the assessment of secondary school performance is one of the important factors in deciding admission to institutions of higher learning. To examine the effectiveness of secondary school assessment for predicting university performance, some research data published in U.K. and U.S.A. have been presented in the Table. The relationships between secondary school performance and performance at the end of

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the university degree course (generally four years later) have been reported as coefficients of correlation. The coefficients given in the Table may be interpreted as meaning that university performance is significantly related to secondary school results, but that predictions cannot be made with complete certainty. This interpretation is the same regardless of whether secondary school assessments were made by teachers' marks or terminal examinations. A number of factors may limit the effectiveness of secondary school assessments as a criterion for admission to colleges and universities. If secondary school assessment is made with the objective of evaluating potential university success, then it may be expected to be a more accurate admission criterion. However, generally secondary school assessments are carried out for purposes other than predicting university success. Also, if the subject-matter and methods of assessment in the secondary school are similar to those of the college and university, the secondary school assessment would be expected to be a better criterion than if subject-matter and methods of assessment are dissimilar. Other factors influencing the effectiveness of secondary school assessment as an admission criterion are the reliability of the secondary school assessments and the consistency of standards. Thus, if it is found that there is a high degree of agreement between examiners marking the same answer papers, and if standards remain relatively constant from year to year, between schools or secondary school examination boards, the secondary school assessment will be a more satisfactory criterion for admission purposes.

#### ESSAY EXAMINATIONS.

10. Supplementary data for admission purposes are collected using entrance examinations of the essay type

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in Japan, U.K. and U.S.S.R. Entrance examinations in Japan generally cover the following subjects: Japanese, mathematics, natural science, social studies and foreign languages. In U.K., entrance examinations are often conducted by individual colleges or departments, and generally emphasize subject-matter considered to be basic to the proposed area of university study. Essay examinations are also conducted in the U.S.S.R., however students with exceptional performance in secondary school are exempted from taking them. The subject-matter of the examinations is generally determined by the courses for which they are held. Russian language and literature and one foreign language are commonly examined. For entrance to science, agricultural and engineering institutes, mathematics, physics and chemistry are also examined. (It may be noted parenthetically that while essay examinations are not widely employed in the U.S.A. for university admission purposes, they are used regularly in secondary schools, colleges and universities to evaluate the academic progress of students.). In the absence of sufficient published data on the effectiveness of the essay type entrance examinations, conclusions regarding its adequacy should not be ventured. However, it is subject to certain limitations which may affect its value for admission purposes. Agreement and consistency between examiners with respect to standards of merit and distribution of marks, and the adequacy with which different topics belonging to the same subject are covered, may be noted. The cost of marking such examinations is also relevant in this context.

INTERVIEWS AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

11. Interviews, in which one applicant is met by one or more university staff members, are frequently employed in

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U.K. and also by private colleges and universities in U.S.A. Oral examinations, during which other applicants are also present, are widely used in U.S.S.R. In both interviews and oral examinations, spoken performance rather than written performance is evaluated. Some difficulties arise for this type of evaluation due to the absence of a permanent record of the actual performance. Maintaining the same standard over a series of applicants and objectivity of interviewer judgments are difficulties associated with assessment by interviews and oral examinations. This method may also be expensive in terms of interviewer time if the number of applicants is large. In lack of sufficient published data on the effectiveness of oral procedures for college and university entrance purposes does not permit their appraisal here.

#### APTITUDE AND ACHIEVEMENT TESTS.

12. Aptitude and achievement tests are widely employed in the U.S.A. for admission to private colleges and universities. Two hundred and forty colleges and universities are members of the College Entrance Examination Board, all of which require applicants for admission to take one or more of the College Board tests. Among these colleges and universities are California Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of California, University of Chicago and Yale University. Historically, the methodology of aptitude and achievement tests can be traced to U.K., Germany and France. Sir Francis Galton in U.K. emphasized differences between individuals and developed statistical methods for their analysis. Methods for precise measurements

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of psychological characteristics were contributed by William Wundt in Germany. Alfred Binet in France developed standardised measures directed toward indentifying children of differing levels of ability. Currently used aptitude and achievement tests have separate aims: aptitude tests seek to assess potential accomplishments or ability to learn, while achievement tests are designed to measure level of accomplishment or proficiency at present. Aptitude tests are used for admission purposes on the assumption that achievement tests alone may not be satisfactory predictors of university performance, partially because students' achievement will be affected by qualitative differences in schools attended, teachers and coverage of the subject-matter. Achievement tests are also employed to provide a comparison of the performance of applicants from different secondary schools.

13. As frequently employed in the U.S.A., aptitude and achievement tests are of the modern objective type, consisting of a large number of questions each of which is followed by several alternative answers. Candidates indicate their answers by choosing one of the alternatives for each question, and performance is indicated by a simple or weighted sum of the number of right answers. Characteristics of this type of aptitude and achievement tests include the possibility of a wide coverage of topics belonging to the same subject, and rapid and objective scoring. Considerably more time and care are required to set the questions for this type of test, which in the case large numbers of applicants may be offset by the saving in marking the answer papers. As these tests may consume less time than essay examinations, they permit collection of reliable and valid quantitative measures of aptitude and achievement in a number of different

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areas within a limited amount of time, which in turn may be appropriately used for placement as well as selection purposes. Some data illustrating the effectiveness of these types of tests are presented in the Table for U.K. and U.S.A. These data show significant correlations between aptitude test performance and later university results.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

14. The preceding paragraphs have been concerned with admission procedures considered singly. It may be interesting to know whether prediction of university success can be improved using a combination of two or more procedures. Illustrative data presented in the Table suggest that predictions can be improved if, in addition to secondary school assessments, aptitude test results are also used. If this combination is recommended for use in India, several questions might arise. One such question might concern the suitability of aptitude and achievement tests for use in India. Pilot studies on an experimental basis have been carried out to investigate this question in the Indian Statistical Institute. Where tests have been developed expressly for use in India, their correlations with academic performance are similar to those reported abroad. Another question might arise regarding the effectiveness of procedures currently used in India. To answer this question, data need to be collected regarding prediction of success in various courses by existing admission procedures, the reliability of predictions and their associated costs. These data might be collected for a random sample of colleges and universities in different geographical regions. It would also be possible to compare the effectiveness of procedures currently used in India with alternative procedures, such as those touched upon here, if both <sup>were</sup> / tried out simultaneously on a pilot or

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experimental basis. This would call for a long term project to investigate the prediction of university performance in different subjects. Examples of long-term projects concerning predictors of university success are being carried out in U.K. by the Nuffield Foundation and in U.S.A. by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. A fixed admission procedure for use in India may not be desirable. On the contrary, the desirability of flexibility, in the interests of the universities and of potential students, and periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the procedures being used, should be stressed. Further, the effective placement of students in priority fields should be considered. It has been reported that in U.S.S.R., enrolment in each subject is planned for the country as a whole and for separate institutions of higher learning. While this may not be recommended for colleges and universities in India, it is noteworthy that it implies flexibility of standards according to needs and that it emphasizes the role of higher education in national development. It is hoped that the points discussed here will assist in the formulation of principles and development of methods for placement and selection of students to be admitted to colleges and universities in India.

\*Sahani\*  
16-4-61.

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Correlations Between Admission Data and Final University  
Performance from Published Reports in U.K. and U.S.A.

Admission Data.	Country.	Type of Assessment.		Corre- lation and signi- ficance.	Foot- note.	Reference.	
		Admission	University.				
Secondary	U.K.	Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate.	Degree Class.	.14, $\Delta^P$	.01	1	Could and M'Comisky (1958)
Secondary School Assessment.	U.K.	Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate.	Degree Class.	.34, $\Delta^P$	.01	1	Dale (1952)
Secondary School Assessment.	U.S.A.	High School Record.	4 Year Cum- lative Average.	.46, $\Delta^P$	.01	2	French 1957)
Essay and Interview.	U.K.	Combined Essay and Interview Marks.	Degree Class.	.26, Not signi- ficant		3	Himmelweit and Summer- field (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.K.	Battery of Tests.	Degree Class.	.52, $\Delta^P$	.01	3	Himmelweit and Summer- field (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.K.	Battery of Tests.	Total Final Marks.	.50, $\Delta^P$	.01	3	Himmelweit and Summer- field (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.S.A.	Scholastic Aptitude Test (Verbal).	4 Year Cum- lative Average.	.43, $\Delta^P$	.01	2	French (1957)
Aptitude Tests.	U.S.A.	Scholastic Aptitude Test (Quanti- tative).	4 Year Cum- lative Average.	.27, $\Delta^P$	.01	2	French (1957).
Combined Criterion.	U.S.A.	High School Record and Scholastic Aptitude Test (Verbal).	4 Year Cum- lative Average.	.63, $\Delta^P$	.01	3	French (1957).

1. Phi coefficient of correlation computed from published data.
2. Average product-moment correlation for 10 colleges and universities.
3. Multiple correlation.

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Appendix VII

Note by former Rector of Bombay University  
on the Tutorial System.

- (i) The topics for the tutorial essays should be carefully selected, after consultation among the members of the teaching staff of a Department. The topics should be selected so as to cover important branches of the subject.
- (ii) In setting the tutorial essays the teacher should give reading assignments to the students sufficiently in advance to enable them to consult the books in the library and to write the essays at home.
- (iii) The essays should be examined by the teacher who should correct and return them to the students before the topic is discussed in the class. The teacher should not give points for the essay, although he may discuss the topic in a general way before giving the assignments.
- (iv) In the discussion the teacher should see that as many students as possible take part, either of their own accord or by way of answers to questions put by him. Except for explaining some difficult portion of the topic, or for correcting a wrong view expressed in the discussion, the teacher should allow the students to do most of the talking.
- (v) A record should be kept of the essays written by each student, the attendance at discussion and the performance of the student both in writing the essay and in participating in the discussion.
- (vi) Heads of departments should occasionally attend the tutorials of their junior colleagues, with a view of making suggestions, if any, for improving the conduct of the tutorials. Such suggestions

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should, however, be made outside the class, and never in the presence of the students. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding on the part of the students about the object of such attendance, and also in order to enable junior colleagues to gain experience by attending the tutorials of their senior colleagues, the former should be asked to attend some of the tutorials of their senior colleagues:

- (vii) Attendance by students at tutorials should be made compulsory. The University should consider the desirability of making the attendance at least at two-thirds of the tutorials in each subject compulsory before a student is sent up for the examination, or promoted from the junior to the senior B.A. class.
- (viii) The number of students in a tutorial class should not ordinarily exceed 15.
- (ix) The University should consider the possibility of giving credit, to the extent of 20 per cent of the marks, on the performance of students at the tutorials. This is, of course, a difficult problem, but some attempt must be made to solve it satisfactorily.



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Appendix ~~III~~

VIII

GRADING SYSTEMS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR PRACTICE IN INDIA.

DR. FRANK M. FLETCHER AND PROF. T.K.N. MENON  
(DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION PROGRAMMES FOR  
SECONDARY EDUCATION.)

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History and Introduction.

All the early colleges and universities of the United States were established as private institutions, with complete independence and academic freedom. These early institutions set the precedent for the establishment of public financed colleges and universities, which are now in the majority. The principles of independence and academic freedom were incorporated in the public financed colleges and universities, and these are highly prized and protected.

Along with the concept of academic freedom came the concept of freedom of the individual professor or instructor. This meant that, within the limits of good administration and institutional unity, the professor controlled the specific content of the courses taught and the determination of the proficiency of students. The professor, then, is the important and significant person. This does not mean that there is chaos in the curricula offered. On the contrary, professors spend much time in periodical meetings to discuss the various courses and the total curriculum, make modifications, and arrive at decisions by democratic means. In recent years

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various accrediting agencies and professional societies have played a significant role in providing guidance and helping to improve and maintain standards, but such actions have not, in any critical way, affected the academic freedom of the professor.

It should be emphasized that accrediting agencies only set minimum standards, and there is no pretence made that all colleges and universities are of equal standard or that the graduates of all colleges and universities are equally good. Instead, each college and university must build its own reputation, and this largely results from the reputation attained by the graduates or alumni of the institution. There is large variation in the average calibre of students in various institutions. Hence grade averages are not equivalent from institution to institution. The honours graduate ( one of the best ) of one college may not be as good as a very poor graduate (low grade average) from some other college, in the extreme cases. This situation makes the faculty members in every college interested in maintaining as high a standard as is feasible in their own institution in order to turn out graduates who will improve the institutional reputation. Of course, the general goals of educational purpose varies. The whole development of the junior colleges is pertinent in this respect.

#### ORGANIZATION OF COURSES.

The academic year is unversally about nine months. This period is divided in most colleges into

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two halves, called semesters. In some colleges there are three divisions, called quarters (the summer term may then be a fourth quarter). A course may last for only one term (quarter or semester) or it may continue over two or three terms. In either case, the term (quarter or semester) is a unit for grading purposes. That is, a final grade is awarded to each student for the course for that particular term. At the end of each term the student will receive a grade for each course taken during the term, and such grades are entered on the permanent cumulative record (transcript) of the student. These grades are averaged (as described later) and the student receives a grade average for that term as well as a cumulative grade average for all of the academic work completed in the college up to that time.

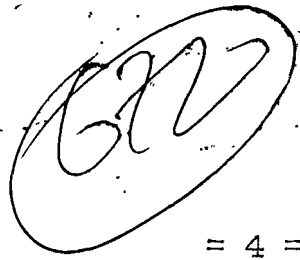
The grade averages (both for the term and cumulative) are checked each term and students not maintaining minimal averages will be dismissed. Dismissed students may apply for readmission, and some, after careful screening, may be readmitted for further study on the condition that they maintain certain grade averages each term.

#### GRADING SYSTEMS

Although there is some variation in grading systems by far the most common system is the following, sometimes with some slight variation:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Grade points.</u>
A	Excellent	4
B	Good	3

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C	Average	2
D	Poor	1
E	Fail	0

There is no satisfactory way of defining each grade in absolute terms - all grades after all are relatively based. The best students tend to be given an A grade while the poorest students tend to be failed with an E grade. Each professor develops his own concept of standards, and the distribution of grades over a period of time may vary considerably from professor to professor. Some are noted "tough" graders (giving few if any As and numerous Ds and Es). Others are easy graders (many As and few Es.). Grading patterns tend to run quite consistently over a period of time. The overall average of grades given by a total faculty will remain very constant from year to year. A typical college student will receive from 12 and 18 grades per year given by 12 to 18 different professors. As a result the variation of grading among professors tends to be averaged out.

The grade points are assigned to grades in order to allow arithmetical averaging. Courses will vary from 2 (occasionally even 1) to 5 (sometimes more) hours credit. This depends on the number of hours or class periods per week. To compute an average for a term for a student, the grade points for each course are multiplied by the number of hours credit for the course, and the total for all the courses is divided by the number of hours giving the "grade point average" for the term. The same

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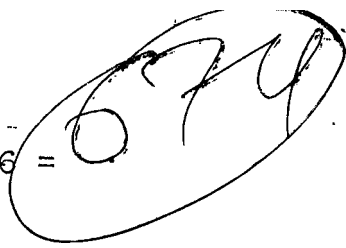
principle is applied in computing the "cumulative grade point average" for the total academic work completed.

Each college or university has certain specific regulations regarding the grade point average that must be maintained by a student to stay in the college or university, and a minimal average that must be attained over the four or five year period to graduate and be awarded a degree.

#### BASIS FOR GRADES.

There are no specified regulations regarding just how a professor arrives at a grade for a student. This is the prerogative of the professor. Except for high level and advanced courses there is, however, a rather common pattern. Examinations usually count the most, but the number of tests or examinations will vary considerably depending on the professor and the nature of the subject being taught. Almost universally a final examination is given at the end of the term and counts for one fourth or a bit more for the final grade. The last week of any term is given over to examinations, and is called the final examinations week. Tests or examinations given during the term may vary from one at the middle (called a mid-term exam) to one every two weeks, one every week, and even now and then a short quiz each day. In some courses the final grades may be based almost entirely on the examination results, but most frequently other grades or factors are also taken into account. Such factors

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include class discussion, term papers or projects  
/laboratory work, special short term papers or projects,  
and a variety of other things. In general, although  
there is a good deal of uniformity, there is also  
a great deal of variation.

VALIDITY OF GRADES AND PROBLEMS.

Considerable attention has been give to the  
validity, reliability, and variation of grades, It  
is well recognized as based on much evidence that  
the validity ( and even reliability) of grades by  
no means approacheds the desired level, Of vourse,  
it must be recognized that due to lack of adequate  
criteria it is not possible to accurately determine  
the validity of grades. If it were possible to  
apply more stringent control and training on professors,  
the grades could be improved, but the "sacred" academic  
freedom makes this most difficult. At the same time,  
much is being done to aid professors in developing  
better examinations, etc. which does help. In spite  
of the difficulties and shortcomings, the total system  
works surprisingly well-in fact, very well. The  
value of freedom in instruction and the advantages  
to society of variation in instruction are so important  
that it is certain they will not be disturbed to  
enable a slight increase in the validity and reliability  
/of grades. After all, grades are definitely  
secondary in good education Society profits, not from  
the grade a student receives, but from what a student  
gains to enable him to contribute to society at a  
later date.

There has always been, and always will be  
pressure put on professors regarding grades. This  
matter has been well solved in the United States by

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the fact that professors stand together on this point. If one professor is attacked everybody else goes to his aid. In unity there is strength. As a result the public has well learnt that it does little good to try and apply pressure. No doubt, many still try it, but get no where.

#### GRADE-CREDIT SYSTEM IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The grade-credit system has not been attempted by Indian Universities. An exception to this is the M.S. University of Baroda which has been pursuing this practice in a few of its Faculties. The best example of the working of the grade-credit system with adaptations to suit Indian conditions is to be found in the Faculty of Home Science of the University. The Faculty follows the system to assess and evaluate the work of its students in theoretical as well as practical work.

#### CREDIT.

All the courses given in the Faculty are assigned a specific number of credits. One credit in a course means two lectures each of 45 minutes' duration or a laboratory practical of 90 minutes duration per week in the subject throughout the term. It also includes 180 minutes of home and library work.

#### GRADE

A student's sessional work is assessed on the basis of grades. Every letter-grade carries both qualitative and quantitative values as shown below:-

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<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Qualitative Values.</u>	<u>Quantitative Values.</u>
A	Excellent(First Class)	3 points
B	Good (Second Clas )	2 points
C	Average (Third Class)	1 point
F.	Poor (Failure)	0 point

THE PROCEDURES FOR GRADING.

Every teacher teaching a course maintains a Class Record Card for the subject in respect of each student taking the course. The student's performance during a term in the subject in areas of periodical tests, term papers, reports, classroom work and special projects are graded on the above mentioned four point scale and the grades earned by the student in each area of the sessional work is entered in her Record Card. All these grades are averaged and count as 50 p.c. of the total grade for the term. At the end of each term a terminal examination is conducted, which covers the whole course for the term. Grade for this examination and the over-all grade for the sessional work during the term are added and the average of the two is calculated for awarding the final grade of the term in the course.

In determining a grade, the following points are considered:

- 1 The student's achievement;
- 2.The progress she shows over her previous work:
- 3.The quality of her practical work:
- 4.The skills, management ability and judgement displayed by her.

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- 5. The extent to which she has made use of the Opportunities given to her to improve her grade; and
- 6. Her performance in relation to the total performance of the group taking the course.

ASSIGNING OF OVER-ALL GRADE.

The over-all grade assigned to a student at the end of a year is based on the average of total points calculated on the basis of (i) the number of courses taken by her, (ii) the number of credit-points carried by each course taken by her and (iii) the quality points of the grade earned by her in the course during the year. The student's over-all grade is the average of values of these three factors. The following example of the achievement of a student will illustrate what is described above:-

<u>Course</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Grade earned by the student</u>	<u>Quality points of the Grade.</u>	<u>Total Points.</u>
No. 1	6	B	2	6x2 = 12
No. 2	2	A	3	2 x 3 =6
No. 3	4	A	3	4 x 3 =12
No. 4	6	A	3	6 x 3 =18
No. 5	6	C	1	6 x 1 = 6
No. 6	4	B	2	4 x 2 = 8

Total points = 62

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Total Points}}{\text{Total Credits}} = \frac{62}{28} = 2.2$$

\* Over-all Grade = B

STANDARD FOR PROMOTION

A student, for ~~being~~ promoted, should pass in more than half the subjects taken by her during

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the year and maintain an over-all C grade.

The grade credit system has worked quite well. It has made the student work diligently and regularly. Opportunities are provided to her to improve her grade. And the emphasis is not on failing a weak student but on helping her to come up to the level of attainment she is normally capable of. The satisfactory working of the grade-credit system in the Faculty has not only improved its testing and evaluation practices, but it has also resulted in the improvement of its syllabus followed for the study of different subjects.

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GRADING SYSTEM IN JAPAN.

BY PROF. SAMUEL MATHAI.

The work to be done by a student is measured by "credits". A typical illustration of the Credit system may be given from the requirements of one University (Waseda).

One unit of credit is defined as the credit given to a lecture course or seminar of one hour per week for a term of 15 weeks. For laboratory work, one unit of the credit is given for 3 hours of laboratory work per week for a term of 15 weeks. For exercises in mathematics and foreign language, one unit of credit is given for 2 hours of exercises per week for a term of 15 weeks.

For a bachelor's degree, a student must have taken 132 units of credit in accordance with the School or departmental requirements.

a. Of these 132 units, 50 units (4 units for each course) must be taken in subjects designated as those of general education. Three courses (12 units) must be chosen from each of the three categories of subjects offered by the School in which the student is enrolled. These categories are Humanities, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences.

b. 12 Units of credit must be taken from among courses in two foreign languages during the first two years at the University.

c. 4 units must be in physical education, 2 for theory and 2 for practice.

d. Credits in specialized subjects must be taken as follows:-

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Schools.	Departments.	Specialized subjects	Compulsory Elective.	Total units of credit.
		Units.	Units.	
Political Science and Economics.	Pol. Science & Economics.	48	40	88
	Journalism.	64	28	92
	Local Govt.	44	44	88
	" (Evening Division)	40	40	80
Law.		52	36	88
	" (Evening Division).	52	28	80
Literature.		48	32	80
	" (Evening Division).	40	40	80
Education.		52	32	84
Commerce.			76	76
	" (Evening Division).		"	"
Science & Engineering.				84
	Mechanical Engg.	62	22	
	Electrical Engg.	72	12	
	Mining Engg.	51	33	
	Architecture.	60	24	
	Applied Chemistry.	78	6	
	Metallurgical Engineering.	66	18	
	Electrical Communication.	50	34	
	Industrial Management.	43	41	
	Civil Engg.	58	26	
	Applied Physics.	72	12	
	Mathematics.	68	16	84

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Schools.	Departments.	Specialized subjects Compulsory	Elective.	Total units of credit.
		Units.	Units.	
Science and Engineering (Evening Division).	Mechanical Engineering.	54	30	
	Electrical Engineering.	62	22	
	Architecture	52	32	
	Civil Engineering.	52	32	

While the unit of credit is more or less the same in all the Universities, the number of units required varies slightly from University to University. This system of credits replaces the examination system for all practical purposes. Universities do have entrance examinations and other tests, but it is the credits that determine a student's academic standing and his right to proceed with his education.

CLASSIFYING STUDENTS BY EXAMINATION

By Dr. H.J. Tylor.

In a former note ('The Marks of Examiners') an account was given of the way in which examiners' marks are actually distributed. Some implications were pointed out, in particular the urgency of adopting simple scaling techniques before combining the marks of different examiners. The present note is concerned with the following question: To what extent can we rely on the classification of students in four groups (I, II, Pass and Fail) on the results of an examination?

2. There is a widespread feeling that these classifications are extremely unreliable. Any teacher can cite numerous instances in which a student is put into a different group from that previous experience would suggest as appropriate. Very good students often get poor results, and conversely poor students get good results. But general impressions are vague, and may be disputed. What is needed is some more definite estimate of the extent to which misclassification can actually occur. An illustrative example has therefore been worked out in detail.

3. We assume first that there is a 'True Mark', which is the mark a paper would receive from an examiner whose marking is free from error. We then assume that the actual marks awarded are subject to error, so that the examiners' marks may be a little more or less (in extreme cases considerably more or less) than the true mark.

(Whether we can indeed speak of a 'true mark' at all is admittedly a difficult problem, particularly with essay type question papers. But it is generally assumed that there is, for each paper, some mark which truly represents the candidate's performance. We accept this assumption for the purpose of the present discussion).

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4. Let us consider a group of 1000 students, whose true marks are distributed in such a way that the average mark is 45, and the standard deviation is 15. Broadly speaking, this means that half the students will have marks between 35 and 55, the others will fall above and below these limits, thinning out rapidly as one approaches extremely high or extremely low marks. We shall further assume that Pass is secured by a mark of 30, II class by a mark of 48, and I class by a mark of 60. This agrees with customary practice. Calculation then shows that on the basis of the true marks the students will be grouped as follows:-

I Class	167 Students
II Class	267 Students
Pass Class	416 Students
Fail	150 Students.

This distribution represents reasonably well what actually occurs in many typical examinations.

5. We next assume that the uncertainty of the examiner's estimate has a standard deviation of 5 marks. This means that his estimate is just as likely to be too high as too low, but that on about half the papers he will not make an error greater than 3 marks either way. Some errors will of course be larger, but the larger the error the less often it occurs. Only in rare and exceptional cases would the

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error exceed, say, 12 marks either way. An error of as much as 15 marks would hardly ever occur.

It must be emphasised that this represents extremely good marking. Of very few examiners could it be said that their estimates, on the average, are correct to 3. We are not considering in this example the effect of wildly inaccurate marking, but of very reliable marking, marking which is probably much better than is usual in University examinations.

6. Consider now the effect of the examiner's errors. Students whose true mark is, say, 50, are liable to get marks above or below that value. Some may thus fall below 48 and lose their II Class. Very occasionally if, the examiners' error were exceptionally large, such a student might be raised to the I class. It is possible to work out numerically, on the given assumptions, just how many of the students would be moved up and down in this way, and to what extent. The results of the calculation are as follows:-

I Class students placed in the II class	26
II Class students placed in the I class	39
II Class students placed in the Pass Class.	49
Pass Class students placed in the II Class.	52
Pass Class Students who fail	37
Failures who are placed in the Pass class	25

The number of students in the four groups are as follows:-



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	<u>True marking</u>	<u>Examiners' marking</u>
I Class	167	180
II Class	267	257
Pass Class	416	401
Fail	150	162

The general effect of the errors is to spread the marks more widely, so that we get both more I classes and more failures. Of 1000 students, 112 are put down to the next lower group, and 116 raised to the next higher. Altogether 228, or almost one quarter of the students, are wrongly placed.

7. These figures are very striking, all the more so when we reflect that the situation in actual examinations must be worse than this. We have assumed very good marking, with marks normally distributed. Actual examinations have many uncertainty over and above the error of estimation, and the previous note (The Mark of Examiners) showed that the marking of examiners is often not even approximately 'normal'. Every additional source of uncertainty must reduce the correlation between the true classification and that provided by the examination. The example shows that even in a very good examination a quarter of the students may be wrongly classified and the fraction may well rise to one half for examinations as conducted in practice.

8. In the above example only the Pass students run the risk of failing as a result of the examiner's errors. We may call this 'failing by accident' since the student really deserves to pass.

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In this example 9% of the Pass students fail by accident. In real examinations the percentage may well be greater, but could scarcely be less. In most examinations students must pass independently in a number of papers. What then is the chance of a pass student failing by accident on the whole examination?

To simplify the problem, suppose the students to have much the same ability in all subjects. On their true marks they would secure a Pass in every subject, and would therefore pass the whole examination. Since 9%, however, fail by accident on each paper, the chance of passing in one paper is 91%. From this we find the chance of passing simultaneously in several papers, as follows:

No. of papers	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Proportion of students who pass completely	83%	75%	62%	52%	47%	43%	39%		
	75%	69%	57%	52%	47%	43%	39%		

It follows that although the candidates are by hypothesis above the pass level in all subjects, large numbers will fail 'by accident' in any examination where independent passing in several papers is required. With ten papers 61% of the students will fail.

9. These considerations may provide some justification for the low pass mark in Indian University examinations. One might argue as follows: The true pass mark should be at least 40, but most of those who fail by accident at the 40 level will still get marks above 30. If therefore we make the pass mark 30, we ensure that almost every-body passes who really deserves to do so, at the cost of letting through a large number of others. In other

words, very few fail who ought to pass, but many pass who ought to fail. This does to some extent reflect the present position, and the argument is not without force. But we need a better method, it is not good enough to sweep up the wheat and chaff together as the only way of collecting the wheat. We must learn how to sift one from the other.

10. What conclusions can be drawn from these considerations? One may suggest at least the following three:-

1. Marking must become more reliable. This means a larger element of objective testing in examinations, and reducing by this and other means the vagaries of the individual examiner's judgement.
2. The excessive deference paid to I class results is not justified. The published I class list contains many II class students, and possibly a few of even lower rank. Conversely many I class students will be found in the published II class list. It follows that in the selection of students for appointments, for higher studies or for scholarships etc., where some minimum standard is set (say I or II class) consideration should also be given to those who are in the next lower class. Otherwise some of the best people will certainly be missed.
3. The requirement that students must pass separately in a large number of papers should be abandoned. The average performance over a number of papers is the best

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single criterion of a student's performance. By averaging a number of results the effect of examiners' errors is appreciably reduced. The average mark on 9 papers (provided the marks have been properly scaled) is a more accurate estimate of a student's performance than any single mark - to be precise it is three times as accurate. The criterion for passing an examination should be the attainment of some stated average mark over a fairly large number of papers, the papers being marked independently by different examiners and these marks reduced to a common scale before the average is taken.

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APPENDIX VII.

XI

THE MARKS OF EXAMINERS.

By Dr. H.J. Taylor.

1. In the College examinations for which I am responsible it has been the practice for examiners to submit their original mark-sheets without any departmental adjustments. I have used these sheets to study the way in which examiners actually distribute their marks. The study has ranged over the four College years, a wide range of subjects, fifty or more examiners, and a dozen successive examinations. The results have an obvious bearing on the question of the reliability and validity of marking, and on the procedures for scaling and combining marks. The present paper outlines some of the main points which have emerged from these studies.

2. From each mark-sheet the distribution is first plotted on squared paper. The y-axis is graduated from 0 to 100, and each mark from the sheet is recorded by placing a dot against the appropriate graduation. Several marks of the same value thus appear as a horizontal row of dots. In this way a histogram of the marks is built up, which gives a clear picture of the distribution. This can be done quickly, it takes only a few minutes to plot a mark-sheet with 100 entries. The points corresponding to the median, and to the upper and lower quartiles, are marked on the graph. The distribution is then described by the notation  $M P$ , where  $M$  is the median,  $p$  the range from  $M$  to the upper quartile, and  $q$  the range from  $M$  to the lower quartile.

It would of course be possible, by purely numerical methods, to calculate the mean and standard deviation ( and other statistics) of the distribution, but the graphical method



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5. The interquartile range  $p+q$  may be taken as a measure of the standard deviation. If the curve were truly normal, this range would indeed be  $4/3$  of the standard deviation. The standard deviations of the distributions, estimated in this way, very very widely, not only between different examiners on the same paper, but between the same examiner's curves on different occasions, and, most noticeably of all, between different subjects. Mathematics shows the largest standard deviation, followed by Logic, Chemistry, and Physics, typical values being 19 for Mathematics and 12 for Physics. Most Arts subjects show much lower standard deviations, typical values being Civics 8, Bengali 7 English 6. When one considers the fallacy involved in adding marks of different standard deviations, it is disquieting to note how large the differences actually are, and to remember that University tabulators take no notice whatever of standard deviations.

6. Large groups of answer scripts are frequently divided into sub-groups and sent to different examiners. By allotting roll numbers at random, or otherwise mixing the candidates, one can ensure that the sub-groups are statistically equivalent. Care has been taken to do this in all the present studies, so that any differences in the mark-distributions can be attributed to the examiners and not to the candidates. Such differences are often surprisingly large. On an English paper examiner A produced the distribution  $\frac{51}{3}$ , while examiner B on the same paper, marking another sub-group, produced the distribution  $\frac{31}{4}$ . With one exception all the marks given by B were lower than any mark given by A. This means, effectively, that the score of any candidate was determined almost entirely by the accident of his roll number, and not by his performance.

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The above is admittedly an extreme case, but it is common to find quite large differences, even in the science subjects. A first-year paper in Biology, involving 210 candidates was marked by two pairs of examiners, A and B taking 110 scripts, C and D the remaining 100. The median mark was  $66\frac{1}{2}$  for A and B, and 42 for C and D. The true means were also calculated, the values being respectively 64.9 and 40.4. The difference in the average mark (whether one uses the median or the mean) is thus  $24\frac{1}{2}$ . With A and B, 88% of the candidates got 55 marks or more; with C and D on the other hand 95% of the candidates got less than 55 marks. The difference is even more remarkable in that each total mark is found by combining the separate marks of two examiners, a procedure which would tend in general to smooth out differences in the standards of marking. The examiners were very unwilling to admit even the possibility of such large differences until the analysis was put before them.

7. With some examiners the evaluation of a paper is affected by the impression they have received from the immediately preceding papers. This has been studied in detail in only one case, where the examiner produced a J-curve in which the pass mark 30 was given to an unduly large number of candidates. Many of these 30's occurred in successive pairs on the mark sheets, and calculation showed that the frequency of such pairs was much greater than could be attributed to chance. This indicates a tendency for the estimate formed on one paper to be carried over to the succeeding paper. This effect may well be fairly common, and it is one which merits closer study.

8. A study of correlations between sets of marks throws light on the validity of the marking. The following case is of particular interest. A group of some 120 third-year students.

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was examined in theoretical and practical Physics and Chemistry. The following correlation coefficients (r) were calculated, together with their standard deviations (s):

Physics theory vs. Physics practical r=0.14 s=0.09

Chem.practical vs. Physics practical r=0.14 s=0.10

Physics theory vs. Chemistry theory r=0.30 s=0.09

The last correlation was affected by the presence of two very poor candidates who scored zero in both examinations, and who should probably not have been in the class at all. If these are omitted the value of r falls to 0.20, which is barely significant.

Although these correlation coefficients are slightly larger than their standard deviations, they do not differ significantly from zero. These examinations were conducted with every care by the usual methods and by experienced examiners. If the marks are valid measures of ability one must conclude that there is no appreciable connection between practical and theoretical ability in Physics, none between the two practical abilities, and none between the two theoretical abilities. Such a conclusion is surely unacceptable, and the only alternative is that the marks are not valid measures at all. They can only be regarded, in fact, as sets of random numbers.

These results clearly need to be extended by further studies, but they are already sufficient to throw grave doubts on the validity of our present examinations.

9. The present methods of combining and tabulating marks in University examinations, without reference to the distribution curves, are highly unsatisfactory. It is true that moderators are appointed to adjust the differences between

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the standards of the various examiners, but the methods they use do not have the effect of bringing the marks to a common scale. These methods are not only inadequate, but sometimes wholly fallacious, and may often increase the discrepancies they are intended to remove. Marks have an inherent uncertainty, which can only be reduced by radical changes in the whole technique of examining. But even with the present techniques there is surely no excuse for adding new uncertainties, after the examination is over, by faulty numerical methods.

\*Sahani\*  
16-4-61.

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APPENDIX

~~XVI~~

XII

EVALUATION OF ESSAY-TYPE ANSWERS  
(Educational Testing Service, Princeton)

Readers were advised not to read a single paper more than once in order to arrive at separate ratings or percentages on each of the three criteria. It was felt that, with some practice, they could judge each paper as a whole, keeping in mind the relative weight of each of the major characteristics listed. Whether or not an individual reader made scratch-pad notes of a rating on each quality and summed them or did a like sum "in his head", or arrived at the same conclusion by intuition and broad generalization was considered a matter of personal preference.

Three comparison answers are first selected from among scripts valued by each of the moderators or examiners, as specimen valuations; the three scripts commonly agreed upon by them as representing the high, middle and low levels. Copies of these are made available to each examiner. The examiners can then study these three carefully, fix them in mind and refer to them with a minimum of effort. More distinctions will not be helpful since samples are clearly distinguishable at these levels. Supposing comparison essays are available at the levels 6, 4 and 2, "a score of 7 is awarded to a paper clearly superior to comparison essay 6, and a score of 1 is awarded to a paper clearly poorer than comparison essay 2. Scores of 5 mean that papers are not quite up to the mark of a six, but distinctly better than the sample of rating 4.

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Scores of 3 are awarded to papers that do not measure up to a 4, but that can be distinguished as better than a 2 sample."

By 'paper' in the above is meant an answer to a question, for it is in that context that the author is writing of a 'paper'. Once the valuation of three samples of the answer to each question is agreed upon by the examiners concerned, they should start scoring the other scripts by comparing them with the three samples. This they should do "without regard to who wrote the essays or to his grade, or to his school." It would also be desirable to follow a specific procedure while scoring the scripts. Papers should be sorted into seven piles on the basis of their quality, as each paper gets valued, - corresponding to the rating 1(low) to 7 (high) 4 is the middle level. "Ratings (or marks) should not be written on papers until the papers for a complete group have been sorted into piles." All that is stated in the preceding paragraphs is written with reference to a paper in which there is a single essay question. But it can be followed even with regard to papers which contain answers to more than one essay type question. All that has to be done is to place the paper at one of the seven levels on the basis of the quality of all the essay answers taken together, the quality of each answer being determined individually with reference to the three specimen answers that we have before us regarding that question.

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Some papers, which are hard to assess on a first reading, will have to be reread. Such difficult papers should be marked at the time of first reading "with a rating that cannot be seen upon rereading, and be put in a special 'eighth' pile. After an interval of sufficient length to erase a specific recollection of the details, such papers can profitably be reread, and the new score compared with the concealed original". If the two scores are two ratings apart (e.g., 5 and 3), the rater can assign the mid-rating (e.g. 4) to the paper. Unfortunately, if the paired scores are only one rating apart, it is impossible to "split the difference" since scores more definitive than the seven of the rating scheme cannot be interpreted.

The individual teacher scoring papers for students in his own classes should take precautions against "halo effect". This effect is the product of a teacher's expectation of performance - what he thinks each pupil can do, and should do in the circumstances. It is, of course, based upon a teacher's knowledge of past performance plus his judgment of ability, interest, and other factors. Any reading scheme, therefore, which identifies papers with their writers raise the "halo" problem. The only answer is to recognize that factors other than the essay itself may influence grading and try consciously to rule out as many of these factors as possible.

The Essay tests should be graded on the basis of what the student says and how he

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says it. Under testing conditions, a teacher's normal insistence upon legibility and neatness cannot apply. Hence, teacher's normal insistence upon legibility and neatness cannot apply. Hence, teachers in the habit of "marking off" for sloppy work or giving a bonus for neatness are likely to fall into scoring error. But this weakness of a paper is an extraneous characteristic that should not be allowed to affect scores.

Other matters of personal bias should be examined with care and eliminated to the fullest extent practicable. These are such things as a desire to plow under all split infinitives with their splitters, or an especial aversion to the allergy to a half dozen specific cliches or to illiterate spelling. It is common for skilled readers to say that they must guard against a "pet peeve" of this sort of that. If the norms for the test are to be meaningful, the essay must be evaluated as a whole, and no one element should be decisive.

The above procedure will do for the single teacher who gives the test to his own students and must score the results himself. Greater reliability of scoring can be achieved for public examinations where some cooperation in scoring will have to be permitted. That is to say, there will be greater reliability if there are two examiners appointed for going through the same scripts and valuing them independently. The test will have been set

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at the same time and they will have to work together on the results.

Under a set-up of this kind, the following additional procedure can be observed:

When possible, two readings should be given each paper, with neither person knowing what the other gives as a score.

As much anonymity as possible should be built into the procedure. The papers should not be identified in terms of which teacher's classes each comes from: (Even the work and reputation of teachers is subject to the "halo effect" mentioned above, and identification of classes from which papers come, and hence of the teacher, will affect

It has been found that more than two readings will not add a great deal to the reliability of the scores so little that a third reading is not justified except in especially hard-to-score cases.

The resolution of differences presents a problem in a formal double reading just as it does when the single teacher gets two different results. If scores are two ratings apart, the included score should be awarded; i.e. scores of 7 and 5 automatically are recorded as a 6, and scores of 4 and 2 become a 3. The problem is that most scores will be one rating apart, and cannot be split because on split scores can be interpreted. In these circumstances a reading by a third person is probably more satis-

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factory than the time-consuming process of review  
by both original readers.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 7th February 1962

Item No.28 : To receive a note on the present position in Universities regarding the Contributory Provident Fund/or Gratuity-cum-Pension schemes in respect of their Teaching Staff.

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The office of the Commission had collected a copy of the Contributory Provident Fund Schemes in force in the Universities and on the basis of the information available a note has been prepared which gives a comprehensive position of the C.P.F. in the Universities. A copy of the note is attached(Appendix I). A statement indicating the contributions made by the subscribers and those made by the employers is also enclosed(Appendix II). It will be observed that in most of the Universities the contribution is 8½% and in some of the Universities it is even more. It is proposed that in the Universities where the contribution is less than 8½% the Universities may be advised to consider the possibility of raising their contribution to this limit. It will also be observed that the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, have not framed any rules and regulations regarding a Contributory Provident Fund or Gratuity Scheme and it is proposed that the University be advised to frame the rules for C.P.F. Contribution as soon as possible and till this is done no assistance be given to the University for staff salaries etc. as it is felt that it is essential that the Universities should have a C.P.F. Scheme for their staff.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Scheme of Contributory Provident Fund-Gratuity and Pension Schemes current in the Universities in respect of Teaching Staff.

In response to this office circular dated 11th August, 1961, issued to the various Universities in the country calling for information pertaining to various rules and regulations prescribed by them on the subject of C.P.F. (i.e. Contributory Provident Fund) - pension schemes, gratuity schemes etc., information has been received from 41 Universities so far. Six more Universities namely, Bhagalpur, Jammu & Kashmir, Patna, Inderkala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Ranchi and Indian Agricultural Research Institute have not yet sent any information on the subject. It should, however, be mentioned that so far as Allahabad and Aligarh Universities are concerned, they have referred us to their respective University calendars, for details on the subject-matter. Based on the information available in the university calendars, (in respect of Allahabad & Aligarh) the summary note below covers the information received from 41 Universities and does not include information in respect of only six Universities listed above.

The existing practice with regard to C.P.F. rules that are now being followed in the various universities varies considerably from one place to another and as such a detailed description would not be of much help in the beginning of a note like this. A complete overall picture of the existing situation is best obtained by taking the general points first, that is points of resemblance or common points among all the universities which have replied so far, and special features have been given at a later stage. Accordingly, the whole note will now be divided under the following separate heads:-

1. Common features.
2. Special facilities provided in the Universities.
3. Specific differences as in contrast with general practice.
4. Other particulars.

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Common Features: ( In respect of the existing C.P.F./Pension Rules in the various Universities in the country) .

The most obvious feature that should be easily seen from the replies, is the fact that, there are some rules regarding C.P.F./Pension, whatever it is, prescribed by the various universities and in fact the only exception to this is "The Sanskrit University, Varanasi", which has intimated that no regulations or rules have been framed on the subject matter so far. As regards the remaining universities (i.e. 40 in all ) which have replied so far on the subject, it might be stated, that in so far as Mysore University, is concerned, all members of the teaching staff who had been recruited to the services of the University on or before 1-1-1957 are entitled to pension-cum-gratuity, as prescribed, by the University and in so far as the teachers recruited to the University services, after that date, are concerned, certain P.F. rules which are yet to be framed will apply. So, it is now clear that in the case of Mysore University the pension-cum-gratuity rules have been prevailing till recently. In the case of other universities, the Provident Fund Rules have been in force since sometime, though the actual date of implementation varies from one university to another, depending on certain political changes, like States Re-organisation etc. The meaning of this phrase will be come clear from the following example:- In Baroda University, for example, all teachers who were recruited prior to the "integration of States" are eligible to enjoy privileges like, The Baroda State Pension-cum-gratuity Scheme, where as in the case of teachers who were recruited to the Baroda University Service subsequent to the integration, the Provident Fund Rules now framed by the university, shall apply. In fact, similar , state of affairs in a few other universities can also be seen, where in members of teaching staff who were recruited prior to a particular date are eligible for pension rules where as

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all staff members recruited subsequent to that date can have only C.P.F. benefits. There are, however, slight variations from this practice in one or two universities as can be seen from the rules and regulations now being adopted by them. For example, in the University of Madras, it has been stated that for a staff member to become eligible for pension benefit, a minimum period of 10 years service is necessary. At the same time the C.P.F. Rules are also prevalent for all permanent employees. Another important feature that can be mentioned here before proceeding to other points, is the fact that any staff member of a university cannot avail himself of both these benefits i.e. C.P.F. and Pension. As already pointed out, in certain universities, staff members appointed prior to a particular date could avail of only pension benefits as per rules prescribed (at a later date when the P.F. Rules were also introduced, these teachers could exercise certain amount of option) - where as in the case of persons recruited after the P.F. Rules were introduced C.P.F. benefits became automatically compulsory. It may also be added here that all the universities have specifically intimated that the C.P.F. Rules are applicable to each and every member of the teaching staff who joins the services of the university and is compulsory for all irrespective of salary drawn. It may, however, be mentioned here, that there is a clause in the C.P.F. rules in many universities, stating that the P.F. Rules are compulsory for each and every member of the teaching staff who earns Rs.20/-<sup>(per month)</sup> or more; (in some cases Rs.30/-<sup>per</sup> month or above).

Coming to details regarding the existing P.F. rules, perhaps most important of these, is the rate of subscription, that is the rate of minimum subscription prescribed by the University; the word 'minimum' has been used on account of the fact that in quite a few universities

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a certain amount of option is allowed for the subscribers regarding the percentage to be subscribed. The meaning of this phrase would become clear now, when a few examples are quoted. The existing rate of subscription varies widely from one university to another. The minimum subscription prescribed is  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  and this can be raised upto 15% in certain cases at the discretion of the subscriber. Regarding the option given to the subscribers so far as the rate of subscription is concerned, it might be mentioned here, that in the case of the Institute of Science, Bangalore, it has been specifically stated that any employee of the Institute shall have to subscribe to the "Institute Provident Fund" at a minimum rate of  $9-3/8\%$  which is the minimum prescribed, and this can go upto  $15-5/8\%$  if the subscriber so desire. This sort of option exists in a few other universities as well; for example, in the case of U.P. Agricultural University, the minimum rate of subscription is 8% of the salary, but it is optional to raise this upto 15%. Similarly, in the case of Madras, the subscription rate for the compulsory provident fund varies between  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  and 15% of pay. In the case of Roorkee the subscription rate can vary between  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  and  $15-5/8\%$ . In the case of Vikram, it has been stated that the minimum rate of subscription is 8%, but it may be raised to  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  or  $18\frac{3}{4}\%$  either permanently or for a specific period. So, it is now clear, that the rate of subscription can be a suitable percentage figure between two specified limits as in the case of certain universities referred to above. By and large, however, the rate of subscription specified by the universities is a constant figure and the fact whether this can be raised by the subscriber if he so desires, has not been always mentioned clearly by a large number of universities. Coming to a classification of the various universities according to the rate of subscription prescribed by them, in so far as the C.P.F. contribution

is concerned, the following table will give a representative picture of the situation that now prevails in the universities.

CLASSIFICATION OF UNIVERSITIES ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Universities in which the minimum rate of subscription is 6½%

1. Andhra
2. Annamalai
3. Roorkee.
4. Madras.
5. Jadavpur.

Universities where the rate of subscription is 7%

1. S.N.D.T. Women's University.

Universities where rate of subscription is 8%

1. Lucknow.
2. U.P. Agricultural University.
3. Nagpur.
4. Jabalpur.
5. Vikram.
6. Rajasthan.
7. Gauhati.
8. \*Agra (For university employee : for colleges, a model code has been prescribed).
9. Gorakhpur.
10. Saugar
11. Allahabad.

Universities where rate of subscription is 8½%

1. Sri Venkateswara .
2. Burdwan.
3. Osmania.
4. Calcutta.
5. Banaras Hindu University.
6. Delhi.
7. Kalyani.
8. Bombay.
9. Gujarat.
10. Karnatak.
11. Baroda.
12. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth
13. Marathwada.
14. Poona.
15. Utkal
16. Aligarh Muslim University.
17. Visva-Bharati

Universities where rate of subscription is 9-3/8%

1. Bihar
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Universities where rate of subscription is 10%

1. Panjab; and
2. Kmrkshetra.

\* For Agra Colleges: Model code: Rate of subscription 10% contribution by colleges: 6½% (minimum)

Universities where rate of subscription is 5-5/14%

## 1. Kerala University.

So, it is now clear, that the rate of subscription varies from university to university, though, however, it should be mentioned that the figure generally varies between five and ten percent on the whole. While in certain universities there is a choice for enhancing the rate of subscription this fact has not been clearly indicated by a large number of others (as already mentioned). It might be added here for information that the method of recovering this C.P.F. contribution from all members of teaching staff is common in all the universities, and it is by monthly deductions from the salary. The next important point to be taken in this connection is the 'University's contribution' towards the Provident Fund contributed by the employees. Once again there is variation from one university to another. By and large, the contribution made by the University is equal to the subscriber's contribution. In certain cases, however, the existing practice differs and it would be better to classify the universities at this stage under three heads.

1. Universities which contribute an equal amount as the "subscriber".
2. Universities where in the contribution differs depending on the salary of the subscriber.
3. Universities which contribute more than subscriber's contribution as a general rule.

Under head (1) the following universities might be mentioned:

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1. Gujarat.
2. Jadavpur.
3. Panjab.
4. Baroda.
5. Sri Venkateswara.
6. Andhra.
7. S.N.D.T.
8. S.V.V.Peeth.
9. Kurukshetra.
10. Bihar.
11. Burdwan.
12. Osmania.
13. Marathwada
14. Gauhati.
15. Poona.
16. Calcutta.
17. Karnatak.
18. Bombay.
19. Annamalai.
20. Utkal.
21. Visva-Bharati.
22. Delhi .
23. Kalyani.
24. Aligarh.

Category II. Under this category the universities of Lucknow U.P. Agricultural University, Vikram, Allahabad, Rajasthan, Agra and Gorakhpur will have to be mentioned. In these universities, the contribution made by the university towards the provident fund varies depending upon the salary. The meaning of this phrase will become clear with the help of an example; in the case of U.P. Agricultural University (as also in Agra, Allahabad etc.) the university's contribution is 12% for persons drawing less than Rs.500/- per month - It is 10% for persons drawing between Rs.500/- and Rs.1,000/- and 8% for persons drawing more than Rs.1,000/- per month. In fact these rules are similar for U.P. Universities, namely, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and the U.P. Agricultural University. In the case of Vikram, also, the practice is similar to U.P. universities.

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Category III Under this category the universities of Jabalpur, Roorkee, Nagpur and Saugar may be mentioned. In the case of Jabalpur the university's contribution rate is 10% as compared to the subscriber's rate of contribution of 8%. In the case of Roorkee the rate of contribution is 8% as compared to the minimum prescribed i.e. 6½%. In the case of Nagpur and Saugar the university's contribution is at the rate of 12% as compared to the subscriber's rate of 8%.

Category IV In the case of Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, the Institute's rate of contribution is 8½% as compared to 9 3/8% prescribed for all subscribers.

Rules and Regulations regarding Nomination.

All the universities which have replied so far have specifically indicated that the entire accumulated amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in his P.F. Account, will become payable under any one of the following contingencies:-

1. Death of subscriber while in service.
2. On the subscriber's leaving the services of the University in the middle.
3. On the subscriber being dismissed from the service for any reason-negligence of duty, inefficiency etc.
4. Retirement from service.

So far as clause '3' is concerned, the most common resolution contained in all the universities "code of conduct" is that dismissed employees will never be eligible for the University's contribution towards their provident fund; in the other three cases i.e. (1), (2) and (4) the contribution of the University will also become payable under certain conditions. These conditions, however, vary from one university to another. While clause '4' is quite straightforward - that is the university contribution will be paid in the event of retirement from the service, the rules and regulations

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pertaining to '1' and will require a little elaboration. In the event of death of the subscriber or in the event of his leaving the services of the University in the middle, university's contribution will also become payable, subject to certain regulations for example, in some universities a minimum period of service has been prescribed for its employees to become eligible for the full quota of university's contribution. In Delhi, for personnel who leave the service before putting four years service, no university's contribution is allowed. Between 4 and 8 years, half the university's contribution and exceeding 8 years full university's contribution is given. Rules on similar lines prevail in Annamalai University. In the case of Kalyani University, a minimum period of 2 years of service is laid down for enabling an employee to claim full university contribution. So, it is quite clear now, that the question of paying the university's contribution depends on the prescribed period of service to be completed by the incumbent, while the subscriber's contribution will be paid automatically either to the employee or his nominee in the event of former's death, without any difficulty, provided however, that any deductions that might have to be made will be definitely looked into before the subscriber's contribution is paid.

As regards nomination that has to be done by every subscriber, it might be mentioned that practically all the universities have specifically indicated that this will be an essential code to be followed by all subscribers i.e. members of the teaching staff and other employees, who are entitled to C.P.F. benefits. Again, here it may be mentioned that the practice is more or less uniform though there are a few points of difference. In a few universities the nomination clause has not been clearly defined. It has been mentioned in one of the universities regulations that a subscriber 'may' nominate his wife or any of his children to become the legal

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heir of the accumulated amount in his provident fund account in the event of his death, and in the absence of such a nomination, the relevant clause states, that the accumulated amount in the provident fund will become payable to the legal heir or heirs to be determined by a competent civil court. So, barring a few exceptions of this type, it may be mentioned that the clause prescribed by the various universities in this connection is quite straightforward, and makes it compulsory for every subscriber to nominate somebody who should be usually his wife or one of his children, (even adopted child in the case of no natural child).

Payment of Advance. Now, we may take up the question of rules and regulations prescribed by various universities in so far as the payments of advances i.e. loans, from the C.P.F. contribution are concerned. All the universities have specifically indicated that advances from "Provident Funds" can be given to members of teaching staff and other employees who contribute to the provident fund. The conditions under which such advance becomes payable are also more or less uniform and there is not much variation but there is certain amount of difference in the amount of advance that may be paid. The conditions under which advances become payable to a subscriber are generally contingencies arising out of ill-health or other domestic expenses - (ceremonies, which the subscriber may have to perform or for purchase of house or other property and so on). Regarding the amount of advance that can be paid there is some variation in the existing practice. In certain universities advances upto 50% of amount at credit is only admissible; for example, as in Baroda or Punjab University. In certain others, advance upto a maximum of three months pay can be taken under certain circumstances and such advances are always repayable in

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suitable instalments preferably between 12 to 24. In fact, this clause pertaining to the ceiling of advance upto three months' pay exists in a number of universities. There are also universities where in advances upto the entire subscribed amount in the account of the depositor can be paid as in the case of Karnatak University. In addition to the normal provision for payment of advance to a subscriber for meeting certain contingencies like, illness, or payment of dues on account of purchase of property etc. there are certain other provisions as well, in certain universities, for enabling depositors to meet specific commitments like, paying for travel expenses abroad and so on. In a majority of the universities all advances that are paid will have to be repaid in monthly instalments ranging between 12 to 24 as already mentioned. In Visva-Bharati, it may be mentioned, in this connection, that advances upto 12 months' salary is permissible in very special cases and the entire amount will have to be repaid in 48 monthly instalments. Saugar University allows only  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the sum at credit as advance, normally; (in special cases upto 6 times the monthly salary). Generally, when one advance, has been sanctioned a second one cannot be granted unless the instalments for the first are completely over, and it is only in very special cases, that a second advance also can be granted. - All such advances will have to be repaid at a certain rate of interest which, of course, varies from one university to another. The rate of interest varies from 2% to 4% and there is no uniform practice. In Utkal University, it may be mentioned here,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the total amount subscribed may be allowed as advance and such advance will become repayable at a higher rate of interest than that operating on the accounts credited in the name of depositors.

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II. SPECIAL FACILITIES PROVIDED, IN ADDITION TO C.P.F. BENEFITS/PENSION.

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In certain Universities, over and above, the C.P.F. benefits (or the pension schemes) a lump sum amount, usually referred to as "gratuity" is also payable to certain classes of personnel for having rendered meritorious service for a certain minimum period. The existing practice, however, varies widely and in fact it should be mentioned to start with that not all the Universities have such schemes. A brief review of the facilities regarding "gratuity scheme" now being provided in some of the universities like Lucknow, Gujarat, Jabalpur etc., is given below.

A complete list of universities having gratuity scheme may be seen at the end of this note. Regarding special features of this scheme, it should be mentioned, that this facility that is "gratuity" is payable only to persons who have rendered at least ten or twenty years of service and this is confined only to persons who have been drawing comparatively low salaries - "less than Rs. 40/- per month or Rs. 50/- per month at the age of retirement" according to the rules and regulations in some universities, whereas in certain others, this is payable to all, irrespective of the salary, but the "minimum period of service condition" is always there. The picture will become more clear by taking up a few typical examples. In Bombay, for example, gratuity is payable to any person who has rendered service for a minimum period of 10 years. The amount payable as gratuity in this University depends also on the date of appointment of the employee. For example, persons who are recruited in the service of the University quite early and who are being governed by pension rules are eligible to receive as gratuity a lump sum amount equivalent to half month's substantial pay on the date of their retirement for each completed year of service, there being however, a ceiling to this amount, i.e. six months

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substantial pay or Rs.4,000/- whichever is less. Under the new pension rules the amount of gratuity that becomes payable by Bombay University is calculated as under:-

For each completed year of service  $\frac{9}{20}$ th of the substantial pay is payable, and the maximum that can be paid under this is either Rs.8,000/- or 15 months' pay (substantial) whichever is less. For persons who have joined the university after 1.6.1953, the amount of gratuity payable is computed by multiplying half month's salary with the number of completed years of service. (Again there is a ceiling which is Rs.8,000/- or 12 months' pay, whichever is less). In Lucknow University, on the other hand, gratuity is payable only to persons whose salary has been less than Rs.40/- per month and the amount of gratuity that is payable in the event of retirement or death before retirement is computed as under: For persons who have served for five or more years but not  $10 - \frac{2}{3}$  of the monthly pay for each completed year of service. For persons who have completed more than ten years service, one month's pay for each completed year of service. In the case of persons who have put in more than 20 years of service the amount of gratuity that will be paid is worked out as follows: For each completed year of service upto first 20 years one month's salary will be paid and for each of the remaining years,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months' salary is paid. The rules for payment of gratuity in U.P. Agricultural University are more or less similar as in Lucknow. In Gujarat University gratuity is payable to all employees of the University and a special fund known as "gratuity fund", is maintained by the University for the purpose. The rate of payment is as follows: for each completed year of service  $\frac{1}{2}$  month's basic salary is payable. Of course it should be mentioned, that for becoming eligible to this payment, any employee should have put in at least seven years service. For persons who have completed 15 years' service or more, the gratuity amount payable is one month's basic salary for each completed year of service.

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There is, however a ceiling to this, which is Rs.15,000/-. The University of Jadavpur has similar rules as in Gujarat. The minimum service expected by an employee for being eligible to "gratuity payment" is 15 years and the amount payable is computed by multiplying the number of years of completed service with half month's basic pay. In Panjab, the gratuity payment goes under the name of 'Bonus', and the method of paying this bonus is similar as in other universities, i.e. half month's pay for every completed year of service. In a few other universities, the position is slightly different; so far as gratuity payment in S.N.D.T. <sup>Women's University</sup> is concerned, it has been mentioned specifically that this will be paid only under certain circumstance, such as "becoming invalid permanently" or "retiring" or "death while in service", before the provident fund rules were introduced. The maximum amount that is payable is 12 times monthly salary.

Among other special facilities provided in certain Universities, mention may be made of the 'Family Pension Scheme' now operating in Madras. The relevant clause runs as follows:

"In the event of death of a university servant, after retirement, having put in 20 years of qualifying service, a nominee or nominees mentioned in the declaration, would be entitled to a Family Pension not exceeding half of the pension due to him, sanctioned to him, at the time of retirement."

Now a complete list of universities having gratuity scheme with special features wherever they exist may be seen on the last page (i.e. page 17).

Before concluding this paragraph on special facilities provided in the universities, it might be mentioned that in some of them, provision also exists for making payments of insurance premia, on behalf of depositors on policies taken out in the subscribers' name. The rules and regulations

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that have been framed by the different universities in this connection are by and large uniform. Normally, the policy has to be assigned first in the name of the university itself and the subscriber will have to give in writing, stating that the university will be completely responsible for all payments of future premia and that the premia will be paid by monthly deductions from his provident fund account. When the time for claiming the policy's amount comes, the university will take the necessary steps for getting the policy re-assigned in the name of the depositor/subscriber and the entire amount will be made over to the incumbent, subject to any deductions that might have to be made for losses incurred, if any, by the university on his account.



III: SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES AS IN  
CONTRAST WITH GENERAL PRACTICE.

As already indicated in the introduction, the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, is the only **University** where the P.F. rules have not yet been framed. In Mysore, the Pension Scheme has been operating ever since the University started and it was only after 1957 that the Provident Fund Rules have been framed. Detailed particulars regarding these Provident Fund Rules have not yet been furnished by the University so far.

IV. OTHER PARTICULARS. There is nothing very special to indicate now except to state that certain universities have not clearly furnished full details regarding one or two items, like payment of advance, nomination procedure etc. For example, Bihar University has not stated anything about payment of advance. The University of Mysore has yet to send a copy of its P.F. rules to this office. The rules sent by Banaras Hindu University are also not exhaustive and do not cover all the usual points required on the subject.

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Table showing information regarding gratuity scheme now in operation in a few universities: only those which have sent specific particulars on the subject are shown below.

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Gratuity only for employees getting lesser than a certain minimum salary at the time of retirement	Gratuity payable to all employees irrespective of salary drawn.	No gratuity scheme operating.
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1	2	3
1. Lucknow	1. Bombay(only after 10 years service)	1. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
2. U.P. Agricultural University	2. Gujarat(only after 7 years service)	2. Agra
3. Andhra(for all servants in the inferior services)	3. Jadavpur(only after 15 years service)	3. Gorakhpur
4. S.N.D.T. Women's (only on becoming invalid or in the event of death.)	4. Panjab	4. S.V.V. Peeth
5. Poona*(Only after 10 years service)	5. Sri Venkateswara (also invalid gratuity scheme is there)	
6. Banaras Hindu University	6. Madras (only after 5 years service)	
	7. Varanasi	
	8. Baroda(for old employees governed by Baroda State Govt. rules only)	
	9. Visva Bharati.	

\*In Poona, only those whose salary (Basic) at the time of retirement is less than Rs. 250/-P.M. can avail of "gratuity facilities"

The question of Institution of pension-cum-gratuity scheme for the members of the University staff in Delhi University is under consideration.

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APPENDIX II TO

ITEM 28

Rate of subscription prescribed by the Universities for Subscribers and the University's contribution, towards their Provident Fund Account.

Sr. No.	University	Subscriber's Rate of Contribution	University's Contribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	8% (University Employees only)	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
2.	Aligarh	8½%	Equal %
3.	Allahabad	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
4.	Andhra	6¼%	Equal %
5.	Annamalai	6¼%	Equal %
6.	Banaras	8½%	Equal %
7.	Baroda	8½%	Equal %
8.	Bhagalpur	Reply awaited	
9.	Bihar	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> %	Equal %
10.	Bombay	8½%	Equal %
11.	Burdwan	8½%	Equal %
12.	Calcutta	8½%	Equal %
13.	Delhi	8½%	Equal %
14.	Gauhati	8%	Equal %
15.	Gorakhpur	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
16.	Gujarat	8½%	Equal %
17.	Inder Kala Sangeet	Reply Awaited	
18.	Jabalpur	8%	10%
19.	Jadavpur	6¼%	Equal %
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	Reply Awaited	
21.	Karnatak	8½%	Equal %
22.	Kerala	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>14</sub> %	(Point not clear)
23.	Kurukshetra	10%	Equal %

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1	2	3	4
24.	Lucknow	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
25.	Madras	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	
26.	Marathwada	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
27.	Mysore	P.F. rules not received.	
28.	Nagpur	3%	12%
29.	Osmania	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
30.	Panjab	10%	Equal %
31.	Patna	Reply awaited	
32.	Poona	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Equal %
33.	Rajasthan	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
34.	Ranchi	Reply Awaited.	
35.	Roorkee	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	8%
36.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya Peeth	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
37.	Saugar	8%	12%
38.	S.N.D.F. Women's	7%	Equal %
39.	Sri Venkateswara	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
40.	U.P. Agricultural University	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
41.	Utkal	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
42.	Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	No rules framed	
43.	Vikram	8%	Depends on salary but never less than 8%
44.	Visva Bharati	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %
45.	India Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Reply Awaited	
46.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	9 $\frac{3}{8}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
47.	Kalyani	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	Equal %

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 7-2-1962.

Item No.29:- To receive a report of the views of the Universities regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in Colleges and Universities to physically handicapped individuals.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 26th April, 1961 (Item No.5) considered a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in Colleges and Universities to physically handicapped individuals and endorsed the view expressed by the Inter University Board that special consideration should be given to physically handicapped students and resolved that the view of the Inter University Board may be communicated to the Universities for such action as they may consider necessary.

All the Universities were accordingly requested to intimate the facilities that already existed or may hereafter be provided for education of the physically handicapped individuals.

So far, information from 36 Universities has been received and a note indicating the position is enclosed (Appendix I).

The matter is reported to the Commission.

\*Kaushik\*/27-1/62.

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Physically Handicapped Students:  
Suggestions for providing adequate Educational  
Facilities.

In response to this office circular issued to the various Universities on 3rd May, 1961, calling for particulars regarding the existing facilities now being provided by the various universities to physically handicapped students as well as their opinions on the resolution passed by the Inter University Board, information has been received from 36 universities so far. A brief summary of the particulars received from these 36 universities may be seen below. Before proceeding to the details, it might be indicated, to start with, that the University of Allahabad has intimated that it is still considering the issue and is likely to reply in the near future. The 35 Universities which have replied on the subject will now be taken up for a detailed classification according to the opinions furnished and the existing facilities now being provided.

To start with, it might be stated that facilities for physically handicapped students are already being provided in quite a number of universities, though, however, it should be mentioned that the extent of these facilities differs from one place to another. For example, while in certain universities physically handicapped students are already being allowed to appear as private candidates in addition to other usual facilities, like providing for a scribe in the case of blind

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students and so on, there are certain others where provisions have not been made as yet, for allowing physically handicapped candidates to appear as private students, though these can appear for any examination they like (usually non-technical) as regular candidates. The need for improving the existing facilities that are now being provided for physically handicapped students has been recognised by practically all the universities and except for the purely technical universities and one or two others, all the remaining have specifically intimated to the Commissioner their full agreement with the main items of the Inter University Board's Resolution and some of them have gone a step further and have replied/adequate steps will be taken in the near future for getting the relevant rules in the act suitably amended so as to provide more facilities to disabled students, particularly, the blind and the deaf.

Now taking up details, we can divide the various universities under suitable heads depending on the existing facilities that are now being provided. The categories for classification would be as under :-

- a) Purely Technical Universities where the question of providing facilities for physically handicapped students does not arise.
- b) Universities having already some facilities for Physically handicapped students.

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- c) Universities where facilities exist for allowing Physically handicapped students to take up examinations in the Faculty of Arts, as private students, in addition to other usual facilities, like scribes for blind students and so on. .
- d) Universities which have not specifically indicated whether they are in agreement with the entire resolution of the Inter University Board, but which have given assurance that cases of physically handicapped students would be looked into sympathetically.
- e) Universities which are in complete agreement with the recommendations of the Inter University Board.
- f) Universities which have expressed their inability to do anything in the matter at the present moment.
- g) Universities which have simply stated that they had no occasion to help any physically handicapped students to appear for a university examination, so far.
- h) Universities which are taking necessary steps in the near future for helping physically handicapped students in pursuance of this office circular and the resolution of the Inter University Board.

Category (a):

U.P. Agricultural University, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Indian / All these four Universities  
Institute of Science and Roorkee University.  
have specifically intimated the Commission that the question of providing physically handicapped students with facilities for taking up non-technical examinations does not arise at present in view of the courses now being provided in the institutions being technical. Nevertheless, individual cases under special circumstances will be looked into sympathetically.

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Category (b):

Under this category the following six Universities namely: Jammu & Kashmir, Bombay, Lucknow, Jabalpur, Madras and Banaras Hindu University/

∟ In all these six Universities

∟ facilities are already being provided in the case of physically handicapped students, to take up certain non-technical examinations in the faculties of Arts and Commerce, and wherever practicable, suitable scribes or amanuenses will be provided. In particular, in Banaras Hindu University, physically handicapped students can join Fine Arts Faculty or the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya as regular students. They are also being provided with scholarships. In Bombay University, blind students who take up any examination at the university are exempted from admission fee. In all these six universities the question of allowing physically handicapped students to appear as private candidates does not arise on account of the fact that such provisions, do not, as yet, exist in these Universities. Before concluding, it might be mentioned that the university of Jammu & Kashmir (as also certain others like Gujarat, Karnatak and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya-peeth) have indicated specifically that the amanuenses provided for physically handicapped candidates in particular examination, should be usually less qualified than the examination for which his services are being taken on grounds of academic considerations.

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Category (c):

As many as 10 Universities can be included under this category. The Universities are :- Nagpur, S.N.D.T./<sup>Women's</sup>, Panjab, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Kerala Vikram, Gujarat, Sanskrit University, Varanasi and Rajasthan. In all these universities physically handicapped candidates are not only allowed to appear as private candidates but in addition, wherever practicable, facilities of writers/amanuenses are also provided in deserving cases. In Bhagalpur University, financial help is also given to disabled students. In the case of Vikram the entire question is under consideration, but the syndicate has considered favourably the question of allowing deaf candidates to appear privately for all non-technical examinations. The University of Gujarat has also stated that the amanuenses should be academically less qualified than the physically handicapped students.

Category (d):

Under this category mention may be made of the Universities of Baroda and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth. It might be added that no provision exists in these Universities for allowing any private candidates and hence the question of providing such facilities to physically handicapped students does not arise at the moment. But both these universities have replied that under special circumstances individual cases of physically handicapped candidates will be looked into favourably.

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Category (e):

The following eight Universities are in complete agreement with the entire resolution of the Inter University Board. The universities are :- Agra, Karnatak, Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Kurukshetra, Osmania, Maharashtra and Poona. All these Universities have specifically intimated the Commissioner of their complete agreement with the proposals of the Inter University Board in so far as the facilities to be provided to the physically handicapped candidates are concerned and they have, further assured that necessary steps in these directions will be taken in the near future to implement all these recommendations as far as possible.

Category (f):

Under this category may be mentioned the universities of Saugar and Annamalai. The University of Saugar has stated that in view of Section 7 of Saugar University Act, 1946, it would not be possible for the university to extend any facilities to physically handicapped students at present. The University of Annamalai has also regretted its inability to provide any special facility to physically handicapped students.

Category (g):

Under this category, may be mentioned the University of Mysore only which has just stated that it had no occasion so far to render any facilities to physically handicapped students and the question of providing this will be taken up as and when a situation arises in future.

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Category (h):

Three Universities, namely, Sri Venkateswara, Andhra, and Poona are willing to extend facilities to physically handicapped students as far as practicable. The University of Poona, in particular has stated that the existing facilities regarding external examinations will now be available to physically handicapped students as well.

The matter is still under consideration by the remaining universities and in particular, by Allahabad and Utkal Universities, which have specifically replied that a final reply on the subject will follow in due course.

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\*Kaushik\*/27-1/62.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 7-2-62

Item No. 50:- To consider a reference received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding deterioration of Standards in private Agricultural Colleges and the setting up of an Accreditation Body for Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges in order to raise their standards.

\*\*\*

In August, 1960, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sought the opinion of the University Grants Commission on a proposal to set up an Accreditation Body for Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges in the Country in order to raise their standards. It was stated that there had been a considerable fall in standards of teaching in Agriculture in the private Colleges and that it was doubtful whether the Universities were in a position to exercise effective vigilance or control; their inability in this regard resulted in the institutions being poorly housed and equipped with ill-trained and inadequate staff and having a very unfavourable student-teacher ratio. A copy of the proposal for the setting up of an accreditation body along with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Vice-President's letter dated the 6th August, 1960, addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission is enclosed (Appendix I). A copy of Dr. Dèshmukh's reply dated the 15th November, 1960 conveying his views on the above proposal of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also enclosed (Appendix II).

This proposal was also circulated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the State Governments, Universities having Agricultural and Veterinary faculties and the Ministry of Education with a view to ascertaining

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their views thereon after which it was placed for consideration before the Fifth Session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held in September, 1961, and the Council resolved as under :-

"2(ii) Accreditation of Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges.

Keeping in view the scope and functions of the proposed body, the Council recognised that it has to be of a sufficiently high academic level and should command both respect and recognition from all the Institutions over which it has to exercise its authority. It was agreed that Accreditation Body be set up by the Government in order to raise standards in agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary education. It should be a small body of not more than seven members, consisting mostly of persons of eminence in academic fields. It will be preferable to have a Chairman with agriculture bias. The Accreditation body may set up inspection teams for inspection of Colleges for accreditation.

The personnel and terms of reference may be settled by the Government after giving due consideration to the views expressed by the Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research."

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will, it is understood, constitute the proposed Accreditation Body on which a representative of the University Grants Commission would also be nominated.

The matter is reported to the Commission for consideration.

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Appendix I to Item No. 30.

Copy of D.O. No. 2-39/60-Edn.I dated 6-8-1960  
from Shri M.S. Randhawa, D.Sc. F.N.I., I.C.S., Vice-President,  
I.C.A.R. & Additional Secretary to the Government of India,  
Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, Queen  
Victoria Road, New Delhi to Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman,  
University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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I have been deeply concerned for sometime past with the seriously deteriorating standards in some of the private agricultural colleges in some of the states. Recently there has been an appreciable increase in the number of the private agricultural colleges, particularly in U.P. which now has 13 agricultural colleges with half a dozen more expected to be established shortly. While the need for a larger turnover of agricultural graduates is realized by all of us, the present trend towards an unbalanced development of institutions in the private sector calls for some attention. Particularly in granting recognition to the private colleges or in watching their progress, a feeling has grown that the universities are not in a position to exercise effective vigilance or control with the result that institutions poorly housed and equipped, with ill-trained and inadequate staff and very unfavourable student-teacher ratio appear to be increasing in number. Recently a report has come to my notice in which a small college with about 40 students turned out more first divisioners in a single year than 8 Government colleges did in 10 years. Whether this is true or not, some method of accreditation of the colleges by an objective body on a uniform basis is bound to help in toning up our agricultural education system.

Accordingly I had this subject of accreditation of agricultural and veterinary colleges discussed in a recent session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education. That Council recognized the need for accreditation and on the suggestion made by that body, I have had a project (enclosed) made out in my office. Before any further step is taken in this matter, I should be very glad to have your personal views on this project. In case this project has your support, action will be initiated towards this end in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

\*Sahant\*/17-1-62/

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Accreditation of Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges.

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Introduction.

It is the normal practice among the universities in India to arrange for an inspection of a college or institution by a commission or team of academic persons prior to the grant of recognition or affiliation to the University. Many universities also provide for inspections of affiliated colleges and institutions once in every three to five years in order to ensure maintenance of standards.

Basically, these inspections or accreditation processes are designed to secure the necessary information to the Universities to determine if the college or the institution offers an educational programme which meets certain minimum qualifications or standards. Along with this important question of minimum standards, are the equally important problems of advancing education and stimulating the accredited institutions to further improvement.

Importance of accreditation in U.S.A.

In 1955 when the Ford Foundation announced its grant for faculty salaries of 260 million dollars to privately supported liberal arts and science colleges and universities in U.S.A., it stipulated that the institutions must be accredited (W.K. Selden - Bull. of Amer. Associ. of Univ. Professor, Vol. 42; 4, 1956). Accreditation is also an essential requirement for an institution in U.S.A. to become a member of the Association of American Colleges or the American Council on Education. In the federal services of U.S.A. governed by the Civil Service regulations, status is said to depend on whether the individual is a graduate of an accredited or a non-accredited institution. In specialised fields, such as

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dentistry, law, medicine, engineering, veterinary medicine, etc., accreditation is a pre-requisite for obtaining the required licence to practice the profession. These examples show what a positive influence is exerted by the accreditation process followed in that country on the standard of education no less than on the safeguarding of the public interest against inadequately trained or educated persons or practitioners.

Practice in India.

The inspections by commissions or academic teams appointed by the Indian universities have the restricted purpose of satisfying the university on the question of minimum standards. Where the standard varies as between the Universities, these individual university accreditation processes are of no help. In the absence of a national accreditation system, the transfer of students from one university to another is left to the discretion of university authorities and is not regulated by an reliable yardstick. The parents and students are not in a position to identify the sound institutions from the rest, and non-educational pressures on educational institutions are likely to find scope for free play, to such an extent that even institutions of less than that of the minimum standard could co-exist with those of high standard, even among the affiliated colleges of a given university.

Depending upon the type of agency for accreditation the criteria employed may also vary to a considerable extent. The standing or eminence of the inspection commission or team appointed by all our universities is by no means uniform. Among the many factors involved in evaluating an institution (aims and programmes, administration, curriculum, faculty, finances, instruction, library, physical plant, extra-curricular activities, personal

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services, research, self-study, etc.) degree of emphasis may vary from university to university and from one inspecting team to another. The interval between one inspection and the next may also be vastly different and the subsequent inspections may also vary in intensity, duration and character. It is only when a national accreditation agency is set up, would it be possible to have some degree of uniformity in accreditation process and in the extent of benefit to be derived therefrom.

The agricultural and veterinary colleges and institutes in India are established by Central or State Governments, Universities or private bodies and persons. Among the agricultural colleges, 16 are private and 23 are established and maintained by Government. In the State of U.P., however it is reported that out of about 1700 undergraduates in agriculture at present roughly 1600 are in private colleges. Whatever the source of finance or inspiration may be, every college should be eager to avail the assistance of national accrediting as a voluntary upgrading force, and protecting influence for society. Though accrediting provides an external stimulus for self-evaluation, without the full cooperation and collaboration of the faculty and management of each institution, self-evaluation would however be impossible. Proper accreditation will not offer any scope for restriction or diminution in the autonomy enjoyed by the institution or university, for accrediting can be done only with the approval or on a request from each institution, and in the implementation of the recommendations of the accrediting agency, the institutions have full freedom of action.

Scope of Accreditation.

Summing up, the national accrediting agency should have to function on a voluntary basis, to serve a definite need

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in the field of higher education in agriculture and veterinary science in India. It should evolve effective procedures to maintain its operations on an efficient basis for appraisal of the institutions and for their re-valuation at reasonable intervals. Its reports on accreditation should be forwarded to all bodies concerned with higher education in agriculture and veterinary science, so that the enhancement of standards may be effected. While it has to be clearly understood that the recommendations or views of the national accreditation agency are not binding on any institution, body or individual, and the freedom of action of the institutes remains inviolate, the moral force of an objective evaluation by a national agency for promoting satisfactory standards, to correct abuses and defects wherever they exist, cannot be minimized. It is on this principle that the I.C.A.E. also operates. In fact the aim of a national accreditation should be to avert non-academic pressures and thus maintain institutional rights and freedom, while ensuring the preservation of the basic principles of sound education.

Value of Accreditation

For over a half a century, accrediting of colleges and universities has been an integral part of the pattern of higher education in U.S.A. The accrediting system has been responsible for maintenance of high educational standards for helping students and parents to identify good institutions, for resisting the inroads of non-educational pressures on institutions and for stimulating broad than local concern.

The value of such a system under the existing conditions of educational set up in India in agricultural and veterinary sciences, cannot be over-emphasized. During

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the last 10 years of the existence of I.C.A.E., Central assistance to establish and expand agricultural and veterinary colleges in India has been to the extent of over Rs. 4.96 crores as grants and over Rs. 1.83 crores as loans. Under the Third Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 6.5 crores is envisaged towards such assistance, besides Rs. 4.0 crores for agricultural universities. An effective body for making appraisals and re-appraisals at reasonable intervals under a carefully drawn up programme is essential, for making this aid programme effective and useful. With the accelerated programme of expansion in under-graduate and post-graduate education, the nation has to be vigilant on the maintenance of standards, and on the utilisation of its meagre resources, so that the full value of this growing expenditure on agricultural and veterinary education may accrue.

ICAE's  
Recommendations.

It is in this context that the IC AE made its unanimous recommendations in its last session at Bombay for setting up an accreditation agency. The IC AE's recommendations are reproduced below:-

"The Council discussed the various factors involved in the accreditation of agricultural and veterinary colleges and is of the following opinion:

i) "It strongly recommends the setting up of accreditation body one each for agricultural and veterinary colleges in India, as the only means of bringing up and maintaining the standards of education in these subjects at both under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

ii) "These bodies should consist of two non-official representatives, nominated by the IC AE, and one each from Inter-University Board and University Grants Commission.

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The nominees of the IC&E should be experts of high calibre and rich experience in agricultural and veterinary sciences. The Chief of Agricultural Education of the IC&R will be the member-Secretary of the Body.

iii) "These bodies should visit the Agricultural or Veterinary Colleges at least once in three years and submit reports to the I.C.A.E. regarding the standards of educational and the teaching facilities in various Colleges based on the minimum standards recommended by IC&E. These reports should be laid before the IC&E meetings for their consideration.

iv) IC&E will formulate recommendations for removing the defects in the minimum standards in the colleges, based on the report by the Accreditation Body and advise the concerned institution through the State Government or the University to which it is affiliated to improve the standard within a specified period.

v) In case the institution fails to comply with the recommendations, the IC&R should be at liberty to (a) withhold any assistance that is being given to the institution (b) withdraw the membership of the institution in IC&E or any other body of the IC&R and (c) circulate the list of such colleges to the Union and State Public Service Commissions or other Services Selection Boards for information as to the defects of the Institutions."

Scheme to set up a National Accreditation Agency.

It is accordingly suggested that a national accreditation agency be constituted for agricultural and veterinary colleges and also for all institutions in the country which train persons in these subjects leading to the award of a degree or diploma of the rank of B.Sc.(Ag) or B.V.Sc. or above. This accreditation agency may be set up by the IC&R or the Government of India and may be

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designated as the National Commission for Accrediting the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges.

The N.C.A. shall:

Terms of Reference

- (1) Study and investigate the present accrediting practices as are adopted by universities with a view to establish satisfactory standards, procedures and principles of accrediting, so that while promoting proper standards in agricultural and veterinary education, the freedom and integrity of institutions are maintained;
- (2) appoint an accrediting team for each institution, fix accrediting responsibility of each team and the interval for each inspection;
- (3) review the accreditation reports once a year and submit a report to ICARE and through ICARE to the Government of India;
- (4) indicate the lines on which action should be taken by concerned agencies, including private managements, universities, State Governments, ICARE and Government of India, on the basis of the review mentioned above;
- (5) coordinate the activities of the different accrediting teams;
- (6) cooperate with managements, State Governments, universities, Government of India, with respect to matters of interest to agricultural education;
- (7) examine suggestions received, if any, relating to accreditation, and
- (8) study, review and make recommendations with respect to State and federal legislation relating to maintenance and promotion of standards in agricultural and veterinary education.

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the NAC will be comprised of:

Personnel  
of NAC  
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- i) Vice-President, ICAR Chairman
- ii) A representative of U.G.C.
- iii) A representative of Education Ministry.
- iv) One Vice-Chancellor of a University to which is affiliated an agricultural or/and veterinary college.
- v) A representative of the Inter University Board.
- vi) Director, I.A.R.I.
- vii) Director, I.V.R.I.
- viii) One Principal of Agricultural College elected by I.C.A.E.
- ix) One Principal of Veterinary College elected by I.C.A.E.
- x) Chief of Agricultural Education. Secretary.

Accrediting teams

The team to inspect each college shall comprise of 1 to 3 members of the N.A.C., of whom one shall be the Chairman, and 1 or 2 members selected from among distinguished educationists in agricultural and veterinary sciences, as the case may be.

Criteria and Procedures

To promote harmony in both purpose and policy among the universities and the accrediting body, the N.A.C., shall so arrange the inspections to be done so as to leave a margin of not less than 12 months between an inspection done by the University or U.G.C. or other academic bodies and the team deputed by the N.A.C.

The N.A.C., shall ensure that each team observes and adopts the criteria and procedures suggested by it in evaluating an institution. The questionnaire issued to the institution or its faculty or management shall be in conformity with the criteria, procedures, principles and objectives as approved by N.A.C. The report of the Team resulting from the accreditation visit should include comments on the institution's areas

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of strength, on the areas of needing improvement and  
on suggested means of improvement.

Finance

No fee will be charged for accreditation as  
the cost may be met in full by the I.C.A.R., or the  
Government of India.

\*Sahani\* /17-1-62/

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Appendix II. to Item No. 30.

Copy of letter No: F.33-89/60(CUP) dated 15th October, 1960 from Shri C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi to Dr. M.S. Randhawa, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhawan, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi;

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I am sorry I have taken so long to reply to your letter of 6th August, 1960. Part of the delay was due to your office having forgotten to enclose a copy of your project, which we received about a month ago. Thereafter I had the project examined in my office to facilitate my sending you my personal views as desired by you.

I am handicapped to a certain extent by the fact that the University Grants Commission has hardly had anything to do with colleges of agriculture. But in a way the problem you are trying to solve is a facet of a general problem affecting professional colleges.

In the case of Medical and Engineering or Technological Colleges, the heavy initial expenditure prevents a mushroom growth. Moreover, the brightest students in Science compete for admission to these colleges, and standards are threatened only where Governments deliberately water down quality under private influence or in the supposed interests of Scheduled Castes, etc. In the case of Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, on the other hand, the relatively less bright students seek admissions, while there is no All-India body like the All-India Medical Council or the All-India Council for Technical Education generally concerning itself with quantity as well as quality in each category of Education. There would, therefore, seem to be need for some sort of All-India organisation concerned with the standards of Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, especially as for practical reasons the majority of these are outside the scope of operations of the University Grants Commission

Apart from numbers, quality is now a matter of increasing importance in this field of education. With regard to the aims and objects and scope of the body you have suggested, I think that the project is well-conceived. I also believe that my colleagues will welcome it and agree to nominating a representative if and when such a body is constituted.

As for the nomenclature, I would prefer the title All-India accrediting Council for Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges. This will be more in accord with the non-coercive nature of its periodical review and evaluation.

With kind regards,

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

749  
Meeting:

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Dated: 7th February, '62

Item No.31- To consider :

- (a) a suggestion that all University Institutions should set aside a certain percentage of seats for students from other parts of the country;
- (b) another suggestion that the Universities/Colleges should encourage the admission of deserving students from other States by giving scholarships.

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The Commission in their meeting held on 6th September, 1961 (Additional Item No 5) considered a letter received from Dr. A.V.Baliga of Bombay putting forward the proposition that all University Institutions must set aside a certain percentage of seats say 15% to 20% for students coming from other parts of the country and desired to have exact information about the prevailing practice in the Universities.

Information received from 36 Universities in this connection is enclosed (Appendix I). Except in the case of Engineering and Technology and certain other professional courses where there is some % of reservation, out of 36 Universities who have replied so far, about 29 of them do not have any provision for reservation of seats for students coming from outside and admission is generally made by them on merits. Seven Universities have reserved a few seats for outside students.

More cræcently the Ministry of Education has asked all the State Governments and Universities to take steps to implement the recommendations of the National Integration Conference to the effect that in order to promote better understanding and mutual goodwill and a sense of solidarity, University and Colleges in all States should encourage deserving students from other States to study in them and for this purpose special facilities in regard to admission and scholarships might be provided.

The position in regard to admission to Universities is dealt with in the foregoing paragraph. So far as the suggestion regarding scholarships is concerned, the Universities, if they are willing to implement the recommendation, will ask how much financial aid should be expected from the University Grants Commission. It is already clear that the present provision in the III Five Year Plan is so inadequate that no additional liability can be undertaken or assured to the Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Appendix I to Item No. 31.

List of Universities who have not set aside any percentage of seats for students coming from other parts of the country outside the places where the Educational Institutions are located.

1. Aligarh Muslim University      At present there is no system of setting apart a percentage of seats for candidates coming from other parts of the country outside U.P. Admission is made on merits.
2. Annamalai University.      No specific reservation of seats for other states has been made (except for Engineering and Technology) though at the same time admission is not restricted to students of Madras State alone.
3. Allahabad University.      Admissions in the University, are done on the basis of merit.  
  
(Foreign students and candidates from distant States of India may be admitted under special circumstances of each case).
4. Baroda University.      No percentage is fixed but admission is given to students from other States after careful consideration by the Faculty Admission Committees every year. In the Faculty of Medicine seats are allotted according to the formula approved by the State Government; 23% of the total seats in Architecture Degree Course are reserved for students from other States.
5. Bombay University.      No reservation exists for admission to Departments other than Department of Chemical Technology but no restriction as to domicile is placed on applicants for admission to the Departments and selection of candidates is made by the Heads of Departments after considering all the applications.

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6. Banaras Hindu University.

In each college, admission is done through the Admission Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council of the University.

Besides this there is a quota system in college of Technology college of Mining metallurgy and Engineering college. Each State is allotted a certain number of seats and selection is made on merit from amongst the applicants from the particular state within the fixed number. No student is debarred or admitted on the ground that he belongs to a particular State. This system is in practice for the past several years.

7. Burdwan University.

No seats are set apart for students hailing from other parts of the country. Selection of candidates for admission is generally made on basis of merit.

8. Bihar University.

No provision for the reservation of seats for students coming from other parts of the country exists.

9. Calcutta University.

So far as University Colleges of Arts and Commerce are concerned no seats are reserved for students of other states and admission is granted strictly on merit. Students from other Universities are also admitted on the same principle. No discrimination is made in this connection between students of this University and those of other Universities.

As regards University college of Science, students from other parts of the country are admitted if they possess merit in no way inferior to that of local students selected for admission; but this is only possible when the list of Honours Graduate applicants from this University is exhausted.

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In the University college of Technology, under the direction of the U.G.C. 30 percent of the total number of seats are reserved for students from other parts of the country.

10. Delhi University.

The University is open to students from any part of the country and therefore, has not set apart any percentage of seats for candidates coming from other parts of the country except in case of some professional colleges (i.e. Medical and Engineering colleges).

11. Gauhati University.

Seats in the various subjects of the Departments of Science are limited. Students are admitted in Science subjects on consideration of merit.

As regards the Arts subjects, there is no such restriction (sic) for students coming from the other parts of the country.

12. Gujarat University.

No percentage of seats has been fixed as reserved for candidates coming from other parts of the country.

13. Gorakhpur University.

No percentage of seats is reserved for candidates coming from other parts of the country.

14. Indian School of International Studies.

No seats are reserved for students coming from outside Delhi.

15. Jadavpur University.

There are no reserved seats for students of other parts of the country in the Faculties of Arts and Science of the University. There are certain reserved seats for students of other States in the Faculty of Engineering/Technology.

16. Kurukshetra University. No seats have been reserved for candidates coming from other parts of the country.
17. Kalyani University. At present admission in the various faculties of the University is open to all and no seats are reserved specifically for students coming from any parts of the country.
18. Lucknow University. Admissions to the University are open for all students from the U.P. State or anywhere else in India. This policy is also being followed by the Associated colleges of the University.
19. Marathwada University. There is no provision for the reservation of seats for students coming from other parts of the country.
20. Mysore University. The applications from students coming from other universities for admission to Technical and Professional colleges under the jurisdiction of this University are not precluded from consideration but no allocation of seats on geographical basis is made either.
21. Patna University. Admissions to the constituent colleges and Post-graduate Departments of the University are made strictly on the basis of merit "irrespective of setting apart a percentage of seats for candidates coming from other States." But some seats are reserved in colleges and Post-graduate Departments only for the nominees of Jammu & Kashmir Government at their request every year.
22. Poona University. The University has not set apart a percentage of seats for admission of outside candidates.

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23. Rajasthan University.

The University has not reserved any seats for the candidates coming from other parts of the country for admission to its Teaching Departments.

Professional Colleges however have set apart a certain percentage of seats for such candidates.

24. Ranchi University.

There is no reservation of seats for students coming from other parts of the country.

25. Saugar University.

University does not follow the practice of reserving any percentage of seats for candidates coming from other parts of the country. The admission of students to its various courses is made in order of preference based mainly on merit judged by their divisions or marks obtained by them at their previous qualifying examinations.

26. Sri Venkateshwara University.

No reservations are made for students coming from other parts of the country in Institutions managed by the University but candidates from other parts of the country are eligible for admission and are actually being admitted.

27. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

Admissions to the Post-graduate departments of this University and ~~to~~ the under graduate courses in all constituent colleges except Engineering colleges are given purely on the basis of ~~merit of students~~ merit of students irrespective of the fact whether they belong to the State of Gujarat or any State in India.

28. Vikram University.

The University has not laid down any reservation of seats in the University teaching Departments as well as in colleges affiliated to the University for the students coming from other parts of the country.

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29. Visva-Bharati.  
Santiniketan.

There is no practice of reservation of seats for students from other parts of the country for admission to the Institutions under its control.

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List of Universities who have set aside any percentage of seats for students coming from other parts of the country outside the places where the educational Institutions are located.

1. Madras University.

With regard to admission to the Post-graduate courses in Arts, Science and Commerce, the University has decided to allot a certain number of seats to graduates from other Universities and this will be generally restricted to those who have taken a 1st class and such number should be 10% of the number allotted.

30% of seats for B.Sc. (Tech) are reserved for students from outside the State in A.C. College of Technology (Madras).

Admission is also given to the eligible students from outside the State.

The University has also agreed to keep in mind the instructions issued by the University Grants Commission that between 25 and 33% of seats in colleges to be assisted by the Commission should be made available on all India basis.

2. Nagpur University.

Usually students possessing requisite qualifications are admitted on the basis of merit.

In a few colleges, however the reservations of seats is as under:-

- (a) University Deptt. 30%  
of Bio-Chemistry.
- (b) University Deptt. 25%  
of Geology.

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2. Nagpur University. (c) Laxminarayan Institute of Technology. 36 seats  
(Contd)
- (d) College of Agriculture Nagpur. 10% in pre-culture University class.
- (e) College of Agriculture Akola. 10%
- (f) Nagpur Veterinary College. 25%
- (g) Regional College of Engineering Nagpur. 30 % of seats for M.P. & Gujarat.  
20 % of the total seats for other States in India  
50 % of the total seats for Maharashtra.
- (j) Medical College Nagpur. 1 (For Nepalee student under Colombo plan ) Students to be nominated by the Govt. of India.  
1 (for Indian student domiciled abroad )  
1 (for foreign students under Technical co-operation Colombo plan)

3. Osmania University. Admission into colleges of the University are ordinarily restricted to candidates domiciled in Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh and to candidates whose parents are domiciled in Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh. In the Professional Faculties, certain reservation of seats has been made for students

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2. Osmania University.  
(Contd.)

coming from other States which do not have Professional Colleges of their own provided the students are sponsored by the Government of India. In Non-Professional faculties also, the University has reserved a few seats for students coming from outside the Telegana Region of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Panjab University.

The University has taken a decision that no distinction be made between the students of the University and those who come from the other States.

The University has also decided to reserve at least 10% of the seats at the Post-graduate level on merit to students from other States.

5. Roorkee University.

Admissions from foreign countries and States outside Uttar Pradesh to the University are limited to 25% of the total admissions.

6. S.N.D.T. Women's University.

As an experimental measure the University has decided that 10% of the seats of the Post-graduate level be made available on merits to students from other States provided other Universities in the country also agree to do so on a reciprocal basis.

7. U.P. Agricultural University.

25% seats have been reserved in this University for students coming from the other States.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 7th February, 1962.

Item No.32: To consider the draft Annual Report of the  
University Grants Commission for 1960-1961.

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A draft of the Annual Report of the Commission  
for 1960-61 to be prepared in pursuance of Section  
18 of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, is  
placed before the Commission for their approval.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1960 TO MARCH 1961.

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956), we have the honour to present to the Government of India the annual report of the activities of the University Grants Commission for the year April 1960 to March 1961, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The Commission  
- its members.

There have been considerable changes in the membership of the University Grants Commission during the year 1960-61. Shri C.D. Deshmukh who was appointed Chairman of the Commission in August 1956 and continued to be Chairman after it became a statutory body on 5th November 1956 retired on January 14, 1961. He was succeeded by Dr. V.S. Krishna, a member of the Commission and Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University for a number of years. Most unfortunately he died suddenly on February 16, 1961. Dr. D.S. Kothari, Professor of Physics at the University of Delhi and Hon. Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence was appointed Chairman in March 1961.

As reported last year, Shri P.N. Kirpal, Secretary Ministry of Education, Government of India succeeded Shri K.G. Saiyidain as a member of the Commission with effect from 22nd June, 1960. On the appointment of Dr. V.S. Krishna as Chairman, his place as a member of the Commission under Section 5(1)(a) was filled by Shri T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. Shri Pillai has since ceased to be

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a member of the Commission on retirement from Vice-Chancellorship of Annamalai University and in his place Shri D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University has been appointed a member of the Commission from June 21, 1961. Dr. K.S. Krishnan, who was a member of the Commission from June 29, 1957 passed away on June 14, 1961. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Prof. A.R. Wadia as a member of the Commission with effect from July 5, 1961. We would like to place on record our deep sense of loss due to the death of Dr. Krishnan, a most eminent scientist of our country, and Dr. Krishna, a distinguished Vice-Chancellor and educationist.

At the end of 1960-61 the Commission was composed of the following members:-

Dr. D.S. Kothari Chairman.

Dr. N.K. Sidhanta, Member  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Delhi.

Dr. A.C. Joshi " "  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Panjab University.

Shri T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai, " "  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University. " Retired on June 21, 1961.  
Shri D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University has been appointed in his place.

Shri P.N. Kirpal " "  
Secretary, Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Education.

Shri N.N. Wanchoo, " "  
Secretary, Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Finance. " Resigned.  
Shri S. Bhoothalingam,  
Secretary, Ministry of  
Finance has been appointed in his place, w.e.f.  
2nd August, 1961.

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Pt. H.N., Kunzru Member

Dewan Anand Kumar "

Dr. K.S. Krishnan " Y Died on June 14, 1961.  
F.R.S. Y Prof. A.R. Wadia, M.P.  
Y has been appointed in  
Y his place.

We would take this opportunity of placing on record our appreciation of the devoted work done by Shri C.D. Deshmukh as Chairman of the Commission for over four years. In the formative years of the Commission he helped to establish close relations with the universities and put the University Grants Commission effectively on the educational map of India.

Development schemes.

We continued the development programme that we had undertaken at the beginning of the 2nd Plan Period and grants were given for the building of libraries, laboratories, hostels etc., and also to enable the universities and colleges to carry out a large number of minor projects. Our grants were, again, on a "sharing principle", 2/3 for libraries, laboratories and equipment, 1/2 for hostels for men and 3/4 for hostels for women. Fixed grants were given for other purposes. The total amount paid to the universities for development schemes under Humanities during the year under report is as under :-

Central Universities	Rs. 29,53,369.17
State Universities	Rs. 81,62,017.88
Total	Rs. 1,11,15,387.05

For the development of schemes under Science and Technology, grants paid to the universities in 1960-61 have been :

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Central Universities	Rs.	54,42,923.00
State Universities	Rs.	1,65,33,988.00
Total	Rs.	2,19,76,911.00

The total grants paid to the universities for all development schemes under (a) Humanities. (b) Science and Technology during the Second Five Year Plan have been : (a) Humanities - Rs. 3,95,22,916.64. (b) Science and Technology - Rs. 8,33,73,455.00. The broad details are given in appendix I, II & III.

The total grants sanctioned by the Commission during the 2nd Plan period for improvement of higher scientific education and research in the universities amount to Rs. 7,28,12,504.00. Of this Rs. 64,70,125.00 was sanctioned during the year 1960-61.

Purpose	Total for 2nd plan	During 1960-61
Building	Rs. 3,54,30,530.00	Rs. 40,33,500.00
Equipment	Rs. 2,31,75,234.00	Rs. 16,04,000.00
Library Books	Rs. 77,98,100.00	Rs. 5,70,000.00
Staff etc.	Rs. 64,08,640.00	Rs. 2,62,625.00
Total	Rs. 7,28,12,504.00	Rs. 64,70,125.00

Engineering & Technological Education in the Universities.

The need for re-orientation of courses in engineering education both at the under-graduate and at the post-graduate levels is becoming increasingly obvious particularly in view of the rapidly changing pattern of training in Engineering and Technology. It is being recognised more and more that technical training must be based upon a sound knowledge of fundamental sciences and mathematics.

~~Engineering is rapidly demanding not one but three types of Engineers : (a) highly creative composer who can~~



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~~create out of abstract scientific ideas wholly new devices or systems to replace or fill deficiencies in existing engineering products; (b) talented arranger of established knowledge who on the basis of existing products can design and build ingenious, improved systems or devices and (c) expert in assembling and operating complicated machines and engineering works required in increasing numbers to make the new technology work. These new requirements and reorientations have to be kept in view in planning the development and expansion of technical studies in our universities.~~

In the field of engineering and technological education, the Commission has responsibility for university institutions; other institutions are being dealt with directly by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. In matters of development and expansion and opening of new colleges and courses, we act upon the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education and its regional committees. During the 2nd plan period, we rendered assistance for the following purposes:

- (a) Opening of new engineering colleges and polytechnic institutions;
- (b) Opening of new under-graduate courses in the existing colleges;
- (c) Expansion of admission capacity in various colleges;
- (d) Conversion of three-year degree course into four year degree course and conversion of two year diploma course into three year diploma course;

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- (e) Introduction of five year integrated course in Engineering;
- (f) Opening of post-graduate courses;
- (g) Special research schemes to be undertaken in certain fields of Engineering and Technology;
- (h) Scholarships and fellowships for promotion of studies in Engineering subjects at post-graduate level.

The new engineering colleges that were sanctioned to be opened during the 2nd Plan period include the College of Engineering, Burla (Utkal University), College of Engineering, Waltair (Andhra University), and the College of Engineering, Tirupati ((Sri Venkateswara University).

The new engineering courses that were developed with the assistance of the Commission include: (i) Mining Engineering (Osmania University) (ii) Chemical Engineering and Technology (Annamalai, Osmania and Panjab Universities), (iii) Tele-Communication Engineering (Jadavpur, Osmania and Roorkee Universities) (iv) Architecture (Roorkee) (v) High Voltage Engineering (Aligarh, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania, Patna and Sri Venkateswara Universities) and (vi) Pharmacy (Andhra, Banaras, Panjab and Saugar Universities).

The opening of the new engineering colleges at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 59.68 lakhs and at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 14.53 lakhs at the centres mentioned above has provided for a total additional intake of 365 students at the first degree level. The new courses in tele-communication engineering have an intake capacity of 90 students per annum. As a result of the expansion schemes brought into effect in six engineering

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colleges and three polytechnics at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 35.56 lakhs and Rs. 63.51 lakhs recurring, 785 additional seats were created in degree course and 550 in the diploma course. The expansion of training facilities was brought about in universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania and Roorkee. The facilities existing at the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Jadavpur, Mysore and Patna for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering courses were further developed during the 2nd plan period at a total cost of Rs. 70.61 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 11.93 lakhs of recurring.

As the old pattern of the three year engineering degree course at Aligarh and Roorkee did not provide for adequate period of practical training, they were advised to convert it into a four year degree course. Similarly the two year diploma courses were converted into three year courses; we made a grant of Rs. 12.75 lakhs non-recurring towards the additional expenditure involved in this connection. We are also contributing Rs. 8.10 lakhs annually as recurring expenditure.

The re-orientation of higher secondary education and the introduction of the three year degree course in basic science subjects necessitated that a pre-professional course of one year duration be started. At first the course was presented separately by the Science Colleges or the professional colleges themselves. But later on the All India Council for Technical Education recommended that

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this pre-professional year may be integrated with the professional degree course thus bringing about a five year-integrated course. The introduction of such five year integrated courses has been approved in the case of 12 universities, viz.. Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee, Utkal and Sri Venkateswara. The total cost involved in the introduction of the integrated courses is Rs. 26.88 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 9.24 lakhs recurring per annum. Facilities were also made available to Jadavpur University for opening part-time degree courses in engineering for persons holding diploma in Engineering. In order to encourage the engineering students to go on educational tours, we agreed to bear 50% of the cost of such tours.

Post-graduate education in engineering subjects being still in its early stages in this country there exist no strong traditions to influence the future development. The entire pattern of post-graduate studies will, therefore, have to be shaped by the new concepts being formulated at this time. The proper development of post-graduate education will have a great impact on the standards of under-graduate courses also in the long run.

During the 2nd plan period, the Commission, on the advice of the Post-graduate Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education helped the University institutions to open the following post-graduate courses of study in Engineering :-

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- 1) Electrical Machine Design (Roorkee and Banaras)
- 2) Soil Machanics and Foundation Engineering (Roorkee)
- 3) Applied Thermo-Dynamics.
- 4) Public Health Engineering.
- 5) Highway Engineering.
- 6) Photogrammetric Engineering.
- 7) Food Technology.
- 8) Automobile Engineering.
- 9) Radio-Communication Engineering.

The Commission also helped in the establishment of a Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University. The total cost of introducing the new courses is N.R. Rs.33,66,000/- and R. Rs. 23,22,000/-.

The Commission's view has always been that post-graduate education should be developed in the first instance only at certain selected institutions. Before any further expansion of post-graduate facilities is brought about in newer institutions, it is essential that what has already been started must be consolidated and developed on proper lines. The principle is to intensify rather than extensify the facilities. It has also been noticed by the Commission that the facilities now available for post-graduate studies are not being fully utilised and in certain courses a fairly good percentage of seats upto 30 or 40 remain vacant. Such a situation demands a reevaluation of the utility of some of these courses and perhaps some of them need revision to attract students. Otherwise it is both uneconomical and academically unsound to run any course which is not of practical value and does not attract good types/

of students; It may,

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therefore, be wise for the next 5 to 10 years to  
• concentrate the efforts for developing post-graduate facilities only in certain institutions which have ~~the~~ basic facilities and qualified staff. These institutions will later be able to supply a new vigour to other institutions intending to start post-graduate courses.

The Commission is aware that institutions doing post-graduate education must also engage themselves in research because progress of post-graduate education depends on the research work carried out by the staff and research students in each department. With a view to promote research in certain specialised branches, we have sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 2,73,605.00 for various research schemes in number of universities. We have also sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1.3 lakhs for appointing research fellows and for contingent expenditure connected with research. As incentives for students to take to post-graduate studies and research, we have been awarding a number of junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/- per month and a number of senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 400/- per month.

Establishment of units of post-graduate studies in Basic Medical Sciences in the universities.

A brief mention regarding the consideration by the Commission of the question of establishment of units of post-graduate studies in Basic Medical Sciences, comprising all such subjects as Anatomy, Physiology, Biophysics, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacodynamics etc. in certain selected universities has been made in the last report. A comprehensive review of the

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entire problem was since made because of the academic and professional significance of post-graduate training in such subjects to medical education. It is necessary to have a certain number of persons trained at post-graduate level to meet the demands of teaching and research in these subjects. It is also necessary to end the divorce of medical education from the rest of university education. One of the methods by which this can be done is by establishment of basic medical science units in such universities that <sup>have</sup> a medical faculty. The possibility of training non-medical men also in basic medical sciences so as to fit into the schemes of medical education and research in collaboration with their professional counter-parts is under consideration. We have already sanctioned the establishment of one such post-graduate unit at Calcutta University and sanctioned during the year under report a total expenditure of Rs. 25.7 lakhs of which the Commission's share is Rs. 17.13 lakhs. More units may be established in certain other selected university centres during the Third Plan period.

Centenary Grants to universities.

In 1956-57 we had sanctioned a sum of Rupees one crore to each of the three universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which had completed their centenary in the year 1957. The universities are using this grant on the construction of buildings for post-graduate teaching and research and in creating endowments for professorships. Actual payments are

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made according to the progress of expenditure on the construction of centenary buildings. So far Rs. 1,48,47,000/- have been paid to these universities.

Gandhi Bhavans.

We considered the proposal from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans with the object of promoting the study of Mahatma Gandhiji's ideals and his way of life in all universities. It was agreed that definite proposals might be made by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to the universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission and on the understanding that the Commission would make a matching grant not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- in each case. It was decided that in the first phase Gandhi Bhavans may be constructed in the following nine universities :-

1. Allahabad.
2. Andhra
3. Delhi
4. Karnatak
5. Kerala
6. Mysore
7. Nagpur
8. Panjab,
9. Rajasthan.

Preservation & utilization of manuscripts.

The report of the Manuscript Committee set up by us to recommend measures for the collection, preservation and utilization of manuscripts is being implemented in some selected universities in the first instance. The total approved cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.53 lakhs per annum recurring and Rs. 6.83 lakhs non-recurring. Steps are being taken to enable the universities to have the necessary equipment and trained personnel.



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The University  
Film Council.

The University Film Council sponsored by the Commission made fair progress during the year. A sum of Rs. 60,000/- was granted in the year 1960-61 to sixteen universities towards their local expenditure and their contributions to the Children's Film Society, which has been looking after the University Film Clubs and meeting their technical requirements. The University Film Council was registered on 13th October, 1960 under the Societies' Registration Act XXI of 1860 with fourteen members in the governing body of the Council on which the University Grants Commission is represented. At the request of the University Film Council, we have extended the benefit of the scheme to all the universities. No part of the Commission's assistance, however, is to be used for the production of films.

University  
Printing Press

As mentioned last year, we have instituted a scheme to help the universities to have printing presses of their own for facilitating the publication of learned books and journals. The universities that already had printing presses are being helped to improve them. We have agreed to make a grant of Rs. 1,81,000.00 to each university for this purpose. Of this Rs. 1,21,000.00 is meant for machinery and equipment and Rs. 60,000.00 for new construction or addition to buildings. A sum of Rs. 80,000.00 (NR) was paid for the purpose in 1960-61.

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Special Publication schemes.

The three special publication schemes of the universities of Annamalai, Baroda and Kerala which had received token grants amounting to Rs. 80,000.00 since 1955-56 were examined by expert committees during the year and it was proposed that instead of paying token grants for this a proportion of their actual recurring cost might be met by the Commission. We have agreed to pay 66 2/3% while universities are to bear 33 1/3% of the total expenditure except in the case of Kerala University where expenditure on salaries of staff is to be shared on a 50% basis. The approved cost of variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana (Annamalai University) is Rs. 2,26,000.00; that of the Critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana (Baroda University) is Rs. 6,82,150; and that of Malayalam Lexicon (Kerala University) is Rs. 14,40,000. The first two projects are expected to be completed in 1966-67 and the third in 1965-66.

The <sup>total of</sup> grants paid for these purposes to the three universities <sup>in 1960-61</sup> was Rs. 40,000.00. Altogether a sum of Rs. 2,55,000/- has been paid during the Second Five Year Plan towards the implementation of the schemes.

The project of the University of Madras for the publication of Etymological English-Tamil Dictionary at an estimated cost of Rs. 61,300/- is in progress. We have agreed to meet half the cost. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- (R) was paid to the University on this account during the year.

Doctorate Theses and works by teachers.

Our schemes of helping the universities towards the publication of (a) doctorate theses of high standard and (b) learned work by the university

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teachers were continued on a sharing basis of 50:50. The amount paid to four universities in 1960-61 on this account was Rs. 11,756.47.

Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures.

To commemorate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore, we offered assistance to the universities to establish either Tagore Chairs or to institute Tagore Lectures. The cost of endowing a chair is approximately Rs. 4 lakhs and lectureship about Rs. 25,000/-. It is proposed that the Universities themselves will bear 25% of the cost, and that the rest will be met by the Commission. Eighteen universities will participate in this scheme.

Tagore Paintings .

In addition a set of Tagore paintings in collogtype purchased from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at Rs. 1,750/- per set has been presented to each university.

Archaeology & Museology.

The schemes for the establishment and development of courses in (a) ancient history and archaeology and (b) museology initiated in the year 1958-59 have made further progress. Six universities viz., Allahabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras, Patna and Poona are implementing the scheme for archaeology. A sum of Rs.4,22,227.00 was paid to the universities towards the implementation of the scheme in 1960-61. The universities of Baroda and Calcutta are providing training facilities in museology. The amount paid towards the development of museology during the year to Baroda University was Rs. 27,900.00.

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Promotion of  
Buddhist stu-  
dies.

The department of Buddhist studies established in the University of Delhi appears to be doing well. The university has now proposed setting up a post-graduate department in Buddhist studies. We helped the universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi to purchase a set of 150 volumes of the Peking edition of Tibetan Tripitakas. A sum of £ 1,890 (Rs. 25,300/- approximately) was paid to each of these three universities to get the complete set of 150 volumes from Tokyo. We have also accepted the request of the Visva-bharati for the purchase of the complete set of the Peking edition of the "Tibetan Bka Gyar and Bstan Gyar" at a cost of ₹ 5,250 (Rs. 26,425/-) and agreed to assist the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya for the restoration of Tibetan and Chinese books at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- was paid for the latter scheme in 1960-61.

Scheme for the  
development of  
linguistics.

The scheme for the development of linguistics which emanated out of the conference of Vice-Chancellors and linguists held in January 1958 has made further progress. Following the recommendations of a blue print committee for phased linguistic development in the universities, we have appointed an expert committee of five members with Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterjee as Chairman to advise the Commission on the best manner in which the study of linguistics can be developed in our universities. One of the measures recommended by the blue print committee was the organisation of annual summer schools and autumn seminars to enable the scholars in

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this field to meet together for exchange of ideas and for training of personnel. The University of Poona organised the first summer school in the year 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 23,940/- was paid to the university on this account. The University of Agra organised the autumn seminar in linguistics at a cost of Rs. 9,767/-.

The University of Poona, has been the first to organise linguistic study on scientific lines. The scheme of the university for the establishment of a department of linguistics at the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona was approved in 1960-61. We paid to the university a sum of Rs. 1,41,000/- in 1960-61 towards the scheme. The total of grants paid during the Second plan period for projects relating to teaching and research in linguistics was Rs. 1,64,940./-

Teaching of non-regional languages.

Our scheme of introducing the teaching of South Indian languages in North Indian Universities has made some progress. Aligarh University has arrangements for Telugu and Malayalam; Banaras Hindu University for Tamil and Telugu; Delhi University for Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam and Allahabad for Tamil and Telugu. Besides these, the University of Delhi has made provision for the teaching of Gujarati and Marathi with funds received from the former Government of Bombay. The assistance is being continued by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

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Prizes for study of non-regional languages.

We introduced a scheme of prizes to university students to promote the study of languages of regions other than their own. Two prizes, one of the value of Rs. 500/- and the other of Rs. 250/- were proposed to be awarded on the results of a competitive examination to be held each year at each of the Indian universities.

In addition to the cash prize, each student who secures a prize is enabled to travel for one month in the area of the language for which he secured the prize. Three universities viz., Madras, Nagpur and Poona took advantage of the scheme.

Three-Year Degree Course.

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission and with the concurrence of the Ministry of Education, we agreed to take over the entire responsibility for the implementation of the three year degree course scheme in all Indian Universities from the financial year 1960-61. The change-over to the 3 yr. pattern is being carried out in most universities.

The Universities of Uttar Pradesh and the University of Bombay have not introduced the scheme. They propose to carry out experiments in a different system of re-organisation of the university course. The U.P. Government's proposal is to have a three year degree course after a 12 year School-cum-Intermediate course and the University of Bombay proposes to have a three year Honours course after the Intermediate.

As a result of discussions between the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, the following decisions have been taken regarding the three year degree course scheme:-

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1. The ceiling of recurring grant for each type of college as recommended by the three-year degree course Estimates Committee, may be kept intact but its scope, apart from meeting the recurring costs on account of employment of new teachers, may be enlarged to cover the deficits, if any, incurred by colleges as a result of introduction of the three year degree course scheme e.g., on account of reduction in the number of students, even if additional teachers have not been employed.
2. New colleges, which were in the process of being established at the time of the introduction of the three year degree course scheme by a university may be fitted into the system as envisaged by the Estimates Committee and given Central assistance on the same basis as for the conversion or upgrading of existing colleges to the new pattern. New colleges which were set up, or are in the process of being established or may be set up in future, after the effective decision of a university to introduce the three year degree course scheme may also be assisted in a suitable manner.

Following the introduction of the three year degree course in colleges, we have agreed to consider granting assistance to Government colleges also for their developmental needs such as improvement of libraries and laboratories, provision of hostels and other student amenities, etc., on the same basis as to private colleges. As in the cases of non-Govt. colleges, grants to Govt. colleges which had hitherto been the concern of the Central Government are now given through the universities to which they are affiliated.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the three year degree course scheme was implemented in 668 colleges affiliated to 25 universities, In addition, the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda and Visva-bharati which do not have affiliated

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colleges also implemented the scheme. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,98,43,764.50 were paid to 29 universities on this account during the Second Plan period.

Aid to Colleges.

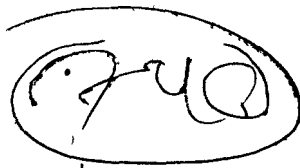
We have continued our scheme of special grants to colleges which had completed one hundred years of existence. A sum of Rs. 3,90,000/- was paid under the scheme during the year. Thirtyone colleges received grants during the second Five Year Plan under this scheme (Appendix IV)

Measures for the promotion of General Education.

As mentioned in our previous report, the Commission has been giving considerable thought to the promotion of General Education in the universities. Before giving assistance to the Universities towards the scheme, it was felt essential that suitable reading material should be prepared and all the aspects of the scheme looked into. The Aligarh Muslim University undertook the task of preparing reading material for which grants amounting to Rs. 95,000/- (R) and Rs. 10,000 (NR) were sanctioned to the university during the period under review against the total approved cost of Rs. 1,80,300.00.

While considering requests for financial assistance received from some universities towards introduction of general education courses, it was felt necessary that some principles for assessing additional staff requirements etc., should be laid down in such cases. Accordingly the Commission appointed a Committee in 1958 to consider the ways in which general education courses could be introduced in the universities and also to recommend the pattern of assistance that may be made available towards this scheme.





We generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee and for providing the necessary advice and help in the implementation of the scheme, a Standing Advisory Committee was constituted in March 1961. Applications for assistance under this scheme will be considered on the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee.

The Ford Foundation has made available to the Commission the services of Professor Hans Simons, formerly President, New School for Social Research, New York as Consultant on General Education.

Reform of Examination.

As far back as 1955 the Commission had drawn the attention of the universities to the desirability of reducing the burden of the final examination, distributing the work of the students uniformly throughout the course, instituting tutorial work and trying out experiments of using objective tests and improving examinations. The Muslim University, Aligarh and the University of Baroda had been requested to carry out a study of the question of improving the system of examinations and to prepare a pilot project. We also appointed a Committee consisting of 9 educationists who had experience of the examination system in India and abroad to study the problem and to make recommendations for the improvement of the system of evaluation in the universities. This Committee made an interim report which was considered by us. The Committee's final report containing some suggestions made by us has now been completed.

Symposia, Summer  
Schools, Refre-  
sher courses etc.

During the Second Five Year Plan period we extended financial assistance to a number of universities and colleges for organising symposia, summer schools and refresher courses and also for holding annual sessions of scientific and other learned societies. Symposia on selected topics such as "Raman and Infra-red Spectroscopy" and "Recent Biochemical Approaches to Study of Plant Metabolism" were organised for the benefit of research workers in those fields. A number of seminars were organised by the universities on subjects like: (i) Nuclear Reactions and Reactors; (ii) Modern Development of Plant Physiology; (iii) Theoretical Physics; (iv) Earthquake Engineering and (v) Photogrammetry. A few summer schools and refresher courses were organised in Mathematics and History of science in order to re-orientate the college and university teachers to modern syllabuses and better methods of teaching. We have also assisted universities for holding under their auspices annual sessions of learned societies, such as the Indian Science Congress, Indian Academy of Sciences, the First All India Congress of Zoology and the Indian Mathematical Society.

Review Com-  
mittees.

Reference was made in our earlier reports to the appointment of Review Committees in various Science subjects to enquire into the standards of Science education and research in our universities. These Committees have been investigating the state of

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development attained in various fields of study particularly at the post-graduate stage and also a quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the research work in progress in different branches of each discipline. The Committees have examined the syllabuses currently followed in our universities at both the under-graduate and post-graduate levels of instruction and have suggested improvement and modernisation by bringing in some of the recent advances in each subjects. Suggestions have also been made regarding special facilities needed for improvement of research in certain subjects and encouragement of intensified research in advanced centres and for better coordination of research activities between universities and national research laboratories and other centres of research. The review committees in Botany, Biochemistry, and Mathematics have submitted their reports and recommendations of these committees are under examination and are likely to be implemented soon. We have already referred to the report submitted by the Expert Committee in Geology and Applied Geology and to the fact that some of its recommendations were being put into effect. The services of a foreign expert in Applied Geology have become available under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme and he is expected to visit India in the second half of 1961-62 and help in organisation of courses and research in Geology in certain selected university centres. The reports of other review committees are expected to be ready during the course

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of next year.

Review Committees have also been appointed in several Arts subjects as English, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Education, Library Science and Social Work. Some of these Committees have completed a survey of the existing facilities and standards of teaching and research in the universities and are expected to visit a few centres to acquaint themselves with the problems relating to proper organisation of teaching and research in different subjects. They are expected to finalize their reports during the next year.

#### Buildings.

For the construction of buildings for libraries, laboratories and lecture rooms, we paid Rs.87,09,870.00 to the universities on this account during the year. The total grants paid to the universities during the Second Five Year Plan for these purposes was Rs. 3,16,72,792.00. Our limited assistance to affiliated colleges for similar purpose was continued. Grants amounting to Rs. 21,28,758.00 were paid to colleges for the improvement of their libraries and laboratories and for other purposes in 1960-61.

#### Books.

A sum of Rs. 30,05,950.00 was paid for library books and journals in 1960-61. During the entire Second Five Year Plan a total sum of Rs. 1,24,83,260.00 was paid to the universities for purchase of books and journals.

We have also laid down the qualifications to be required for library staff and revised their scales so as to attract well qualified men to this branch of science and to improve library service generally.

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Staff clubs and Guest houses.

Among building schemes, mention may also be made of the financial assistance that is being given to the universities for the construction of staff clubs and guest houses. These have been long felt needs; the absence of guest houses in the smaller towns where adequate hotel accommodation also is not available has been a serious inconvenience. We have been able to offer only very limited assistance towards the project; the ceiling of grants as have been fixed for staff clubs is Rs. 75,000/-; and for guest houses is Rs. 1,00,000.00 and for a combined staff club-cum-guest house, it is Rs. 1,50,000.00. But we hope that even with this limited assistance Universities will be able to provide some amenities for their staff and for their visitors. The usual basis of financial aid at 100% for Central Universities and 66 2/3% for State Universities is being followed for the construction of these buildings. A total sum of Rs. 15,000.00 was paid to the Aligarh University during the year on this account.

Building Sub-Committee.

The small 'Building Sub-Committee' set up by us in 1958-59 in collaboration with the Committee on plan projects of the Planning Commission, after preparing its report on 'Hostels' has now worked out norms and standards for college buildings in Delhi and also for staff quarters in the universities. The Sub-Committee is now engaged on the question of formulating similar norms and standards for libraries and laboratories.

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Facilities for Students.

Throughout this plan period, we laid some emphasis on the construction of hostels for students. The life of a college or university campus is affected very significantly by the facilities available to students for their life and work. A great majority of our students who are living in their own homes or in privately hired accommodation have very little privacy and convenience for quiet study. A table appended to this report will show the extent of hostel accommodation at present available. (Appendix V) We are disappointed to find that in spite of a very considerable increase in actual hostel accommodation, the proportion of students living in the hostels in 1960-61 was actually a little less than the proportion in the earlier part of the plan period. This is partly due to the great increase in the student body and partly to the fact that as new hostels are built, some of the old crowded and unsatisfactory hostels are either put out of use or have fewer persons residing there. It may however, be mentioned that with the increasing provision of non-resident students' centres, some improvement in the position of students staying in private lodgings has taken place. As stated earlier we have had "standards" laid down for hostels and though these "standards" are somewhat austere, they have made possible the building of more hostels with the money available. We would like to continue to make grants to universities and colleges for more hostels but with the great variety of demands on our limited resources, we may be unable to accelerate the pace of construction of more hostels.

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Non-Resident  
Student's  
Centres.

In 1957-58, we decided to give financial assistance to the universities for the establishment of the Non-Resident Students' Centres, providing facilities of Common Room, indoor games, reading room, library, cafeteria and bath rooms etc., for the students not residing in the university campus. We also approved the payment of grants upto a limit of Rs. 70,000.00 against the estimated average cost of Rupees one lakh for the centre. In the first instance the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Osmania, Panjab and Patna were selected for the implementation of the scheme.

In 1958-59 the scheme was extended to the affiliated and constituent colleges of the universities as the majority of the student population in many universities belonged to the colleges. The Commission's assistance for the non-resident students' centres in the colleges was limited to Rs. 35,000/- against an estimated average cost of Rs. 50,000/- for each centre.

The scheme received good response from the universities and colleges. The Universities of (1) Andhra (2) Annamalai, (3) Baroda, (4) Jabalpur, (5) Madras, (6) Nagpur, (7) Poona, (8) Rajasthan, (9) Saugar, (10) Sri Venkateswara and (11) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth were further approved for the establishment of the non-resident Students' centres, during 1960-61. During the Second Five Year Plan period grants amounting to Rs. 2,65,000/- were sanctioned to the universities for the implementation of the scheme.

During the last five years, schemes of 210 affi-

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liated and constituent colleges were approved and grants amounting to Rs. 21,25,000/- were sanctioned to these colleges.

Health Centres.

The Commission at its meeting held on 20th March 1957 accepted a scheme for the establishment of Health Centres at university campuses. The scheme was conceived as a health check-up centre with a limited provision for hospitalization for minor illness. The assistance of the Commission for the universities with 5,000 students was fixed at Rs. 50,000/- (NR) and Rs. 1,00,000/- (R) for universities having a larger number of students.

During the Second Plan period, grants amounting to Rs. 5,58,683.00 were sanctioned for the establishment of new centres and development of the existing Health Centres in 25 universities.

Students' Homes.

In 1957 we accepted a proposal of Calcutta University for the construction of two Students' Homes, for providing facilities of two large common rooms, one reading room, five large study rooms, one hall for indoor games, cafeteria, kitchen and pantry and blocks of bath rooms and water closets for a unit of 2000 students to be registered in each of the homes. The plinth area to be provided to each student was fixed at 7.5 sq.ft. We also decided to give assistance towards this scheme on a fixed basis of Rs.2.5 lakhs against an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The balance of Rupees one lakh is to be met by the University/State Government.

In March 1958, the University of Calcutta was



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requested to submit plans and estimates for the construction of the two buildings required for the students' homes. The university informed the Commission in March 1960 that the State Government had agreed to meet the matching grant of Rs. 2 lakhs required for the purpose. The university also requested the Commission to approve its proposal regarding the purchase of a building to house one of the two students' homes. We are awaiting further details of the proposal from the university.

#### Hobby Workshops.

The idea of Hobby Workshops which was first put to the universities in 1957 has continued to be popular. Proposals from sixty colleges for hobby workshops were approved and grants amounting to Rs. 2,58,500/- were sanctioned for implementation of the scheme during the year.

#### Students' Aid Fund.

Similarly the plan of Students' Aid Funds has been taken up by a large number of universities and colleges. During 1959-60, 130 institutions received grants for this purpose. In 1960-61 as nearly as 642 institutions received such grants. Over 8 lakhs of rupees were contributed by us towards these funds. This means that at least an equal amount was raised by the universities and the colleges mainly from the students to assist the needy students.

#### Psychological Counselling.

In October 1958, the M.S. University of Baroda forwarded to us a proposal for starting a psychological counselling centre for the students of the university.

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At this time we were considerably concerned with the problem of indiscipline among university students. It was hoped that the scheme of psychological counselling, if implemented, might throw some light on the psychological bases of indiscipline and also illumine the findings of the Committee set up by the Commission to investigate the problem of indiscipline among university students. We accepted the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda to set up a psychological counselling centre as an experimental measure during the 2nd plan period in the first instance.

Post-graduate and research scholarships (Science & Humanities)

In 1957-58, we had instituted one hundred post-graduate research scholarships of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m. to enable talented students to continue their post-graduate research work in science subjects. In 1960-61, 93 scholarships were awarded and a sum of Rs. 2,49,762/- was paid.

In 1958-59, we approved the institution of 100 post-graduate merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- p.m. each to enable the deserving students to continue their post-graduate academic work in any science subject. This scheme was implemented in 1960-61. As the number of well qualified candidates was quite large, we created another 50 scholarships for the year 1960-61. Altogether 150 post-graduate scholarships were thus awarded in science subjects during 1960-61. These scholarships were distributed among 25 universities and covered seven subjects. An amount of Rs. 27,929.00 was sanctioned during 1960-61 for the purpose.

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The scholarships are tenable for a period of two years but the research scholarships are extended to the third year in very special cases on the recommendation of universities.

We instituted in 1956-57 eighty post-graduate and fifty research scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150/- respectively to enable the deserving and talented students to continue their post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The value of the research scholarships was raised from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- each per month with effect from 1st April 1959, so as to put them on par with those awarded in Science subjects.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India that the schemes relating to the award of scholarships from all sources be dealt with by the Ministry of Education, the Commission decided, during the year under report to transfer the schemes of scholarships to the Ministry of Education in the Third Plan period i.e., with effect from April, 1961.

#### Fellowships.

We had reported earlier that we had instituted seventy Post-Doctoral Fellowships of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. and forty Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. for Science, Engineering and Technological subjects. This scheme was implemented during the year 1959-60. These fellowships are intended to attract qualified and promising young scientists of outstanding ability with aptitude for teaching and research and to afford opportunities to Senior Scientists, Engineers and Technologists for continuing study

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and research. We paid nearly Rs. 69,000/- in the form of fellowships in the year under report to 38 candidates.

We also instituted this year thirty Research fellowships in Engineering and Technological subjects of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. Nineteen candidates were awarded fellowships and an amount of a little over Rs. 44,000/- was paid. Each of these fellowships carries in addition to the monthly fellowship a grant of Rs. 1,000/- per annum as contingent expenditure.

Industrial  
Estates.

with a view to (a) encourage university and college students to consider the avenues of employment other than "white collar" jobs at the end of their higher education and fit them for skilled work; (b) increasing the number of skilled workers so greatly needed by the nation to meet the growing demands of its expanding industries and (c) to provide a means of "earning while learning" at least a part of the funds needed by the more needy students, we in co-operation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been considering for some time the feasibility of establishing "industrial estates" attached to universities having four or five units of small industries selected with reference to the conditions of each university. We have now agreed as an experimental measure to establish five such estates in the neighbourhood of the universities of Allahabad, Baroda, Jadavpur, Osmania and Rajasthan.

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Teachers.

Reference has frequently been made to the problem of finding a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers in our universities and colleges. This is a complex problem. There is first of all the question of sufficiency of numbers of persons with the highest qualifications offering themselves for the teaching profession. This depends to some extent on the number of persons whom our universities can train and for whom post-graduate and research facilities can be provided. Another aspect of the problem is the conditions of service in our universities and colleges. We have said that at the present time it is difficult for us to secure really attractive conditions of service for our university teachers. We are glad to report, however, that we have taken a step forward as far as Central Universities are concerned. We have introduced the following new scales of pay for teachers in Central Universities to come into effect from the 1st of April, 1961.

Professor	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Reader	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800.

Since the University Grants Commission does not give grants to the State Universities for their normal maintenance, it is only possible for us to offer assistance to the universities to raise the salaries of their Professors, Readers and Lecturers as a development measure during the Plan period. Thereafter such increased salaries have to be borne entirely by the

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universities themselves and by the State Governments which are responsible for their maintenance. We have offered to assist the State Universities towards a revision of their salary scales to the same level as now proposed for the Central Universities during the Third Plan period. As we did in the Second Plan period when the first revision of salary scales was proposed by us, we have now offered to bear 80% of the difference between the new scales and the revised scales of the Second plan period. We hope that some at least of the State Universities will be able to take advantage of this offer, though we have to make it a condition that an assurance must be given to us that the new scales will be maintained by the Universities after our assistance is withdrawn.

In the case of the affiliated colleges the assistance of the Commission towards the revision of pay scales during the Second plan period was available for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the scheme in any particular case. We regret to say that the limited resources placed at our disposal make it impossible for us either to continue their assistance for a further five year period or to assist the colleges for a further upward revision of their scales of pay. We have however, agreed to assist colleges which did not revise their scales of pay during the Second plan period, to do so now, if they desire it and we have also agreed in any particular case where the need is greater to continue this assistance for one more year beyond the initial five years.

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In consultation with the All India Council for Technical Education, we also revised the salary scales of teachers in Engineering and Technological institutions as under :

	Class A (Post-graduate Institutions)	Class B (Institutions teaching upto 1st degree)
Director/Principal	Rs. 2000-2500 (in exceptional cases an additional pay of Rs. 500/- may be allowed)	Rs. 1300-1800
Professor	Rs. 1600-1800	---
Professor (Ordinary scale)	Rs. 1000-1500	Rs. 1000-1500
Asst. Professor	Rs. 600-1150	Rs. 600-1150.
Lecturers	Rs. 350-850 with a starting salary of Rs. 410/- p.m.	Rs. 350-850 with a starting salary of Rs. 410/- p.m.

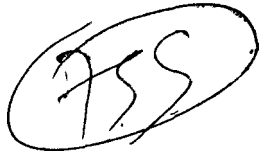
Scales for staff in Polytechnic

Designation of post	Salary scale.
Principal	Rs. 800-1250
Head of the Department (Lecturer-in-Charge)	Rs. 600-1000
Workshop Superintendent	Rs. 350-850
Lecturer	Rs. 350-850
Senior Instructor	Rs. 260-500
Junior Instructor	Rs. 160-300.

The revised scales came into effect from 1-4-60. The details of the grants paid to the universities and colleges under our scheme of salary revision of teachers are given in Appendix VI & VII.

Apart from salaries one of the factors that might make

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the teaching profession attractive is the living conditions available to them in their places of work. There is an acute shortage of adequate housing in India, both in the large cities and in the smaller towns where many new colleges have sprung up in recent years. Many of our teachers have very inadequate residential facilities. Rents are high and the conveniences and comforts available in most of the houses that teachers can afford to rent are of a low order. Few of our teachers have private libraries of their own and very few have much privacy in their homes. We had, therefore, thought that as soon as circumstances permitted, it would be desirable for universities and colleges to enter on a programme of building residential houses for their teaching staff. We have drawn up certain scales of accommodation for different categories of teachers keeping in mind both the optimum conveniences that teachers might have and the financial limitations under which our universities and colleges have to function at the present time. We had hoped to offer substantial assistance to the universities and colleges during the Third Plan period for the construction of houses. We regret to say, however, that it does not now seem likely that we shall be able to make anything more than a marginal contribution towards this particular need as there are other clamant needs which will have to have priority in the disbursement of the 37 crores of rupees which are expected to be allocated to the Commission in the Third Plan period.

To the extent to which the availability of teachers depends on the number of post-graduate students



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that can be trained in our universities, we are seeking to increase intake capacity at the post-graduate level. We hope that during the Third Plan period the supply of suitably qualified persons both in the universities and colleges and in the higher secondary institutions will be improved.

Extension work by teachers.

The scheme of extension work by university teachers has been working well in some universities. The object of the scheme is to establish some contact between the general public and the university teachers. Extramural lectures on certain topical subjects are delivered by the teachers so that the general public may have some idea of the developments in the world around. In 1960-61 we paid as a contribution a sum of Rs. 55,450/- for this purpose. The total amount paid so far on the scheme during the Second Plan period has been Rs. 1,32,017/-

Travel grants to teachers.

In 1958-59, we had agreed to pay grant-in aid to Science teachers for visiting research and training centres in India to get 'in-service' training for the improvement of teaching and research methods. In 1960 we extended these awards to University teachers in the Humanities and the Social Sciences also.

We have now modified the scheme somewhat. Instead of selecting persons for the award of the grants, we propose to give fixed sum to each university to be used according to its needs.

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Establishment of  
University Extension  
Libraries.

Mention has also been made in our earlier reports of the establishment of an extension library centre at Madurai under the auspices of the Madras University and another, at Ludhiana ~~under the~~ auspices of the Panjab University. During the year under report yet another centre was established at Udaipur under the auspices of the Rajasthan University. These centres were brought into existence as a joint effort of the India Wheat Loan Programme and the University Grants Commission. Funds amounting to \$ 2,00,000 were provided from the Wheat Loan Funds and we agreed to find an additional sum of Rs. 8.17 lakhs for these 3 centres for providing suitable physical facilities, purchase of books and appointment of necessary staff. Librarians from these extensions library centres were also sent to the U.S.A. for advanced training under the India Wheat Loan Programme. All the three centres are now functioning satisfactorily.

India Wheat Loan  
Educational Exchange  
Programme.

The India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme came to an end with the allocation of the fifth and final year's funds during the year under report. As in the previous years, the funds made available to the Commission under the programme have been distributed to the universities for purchase of scientific equipment for specific research projects, purchase of books and journals and exchange of personnel. As the allocation during the year was to be the final one the funds were used for furtherance and successful completion of the important development projects already initiated rather than for new projects.

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A sum of \$ 1,75,000 was used for purchase of equipment and \$ 1,48,500 for the purchase of books.

The exchange of personnel component of the programme during the year was of special significance in that, in addition to providing opportunities to several Indian Scientists and Librarians to go to the U.S. A., it was possible to invite to India 6 American specialists in Mathematics, Botany, Bio-Chemistry, Chemistry, Applied Geology and Geo-physics and History of Science, with wide experience of teaching and research and curriculum evaluation. These scientists spent periods ranging from 3 to 6 months in India, visited selected Indian Universities and were helpful in the work of the review committees for curriculum improvement and in suggesting steps to be taken for development and expansion of facilities in the concerned fields.

Six Indian University Librarians were sent to the U.S. A. under the scheme for study and observation of American University Libraries, thus bringing the total number of librarians sent under this programme during the past 4 years to 34. We should like to express our appreciation of the valuable contribution made by India Wheat Loan Programme during the five years of its operation. This programme enabled 16 universities to obtain special research equipment at a total cost of \$ 11,14,000; 23 universities to set up instrumentation workshops at a total cost of \$ 2,55,000 and 33 universities to enrich their

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libraries with books and periodicals in humanities, science and technological subjects at a cost of \$ 9,83,000. The special equipment procured under the programme included such important items as a "48" Telescope for the Astronomical Observatory at Osmania university, equipment for Microwave and Radio-Frequency laboratory, Electron resonance Spectrometer at Aligarh Muslim University, equipment for establishing Structural Dynamics laboratory at Roorkee University, Physiological equipment for Temperature control led growth chambers and Oceanographic equipment. The equipment procured for educational testing and evaluation located at Delhi at a cost of \$ 27,000 will be helpful in setting up a central unit in order to serve the needs of the universities engaged in such study. As already stated funds were also utilized for setting up 3 extension library centres at Madurai (Madras University) Ludhiana (Panjab University) and Udaipur (Rajasthan University).

Foreign Aid Programmes.

We collaborated with the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) in various other foreign aid programmes. Proposals were invited from the universities and after their scrutiny by expert committees appointed for this purpose, Commission's recommendations were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance, both for selection of university teachers for training abroad in certain specialized subjects and for obtaining services of foreign experts for our universities. During the Second Five Year Plan period, five teachers from the universities

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were selected for training abroad in different subjects under Point Four Programme, Colombo Plan, United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation Programme and Indo-French Technical Cooperation Programme.

The programme in respect of training abroad for university teachers has been implemented fairly satisfactorily. But it has not been possible to obtain the services of foreign experts.

United States Programme of Agricultural Research under P.L. 480 Funds.

During the past two years we also collaborated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the implementation of agricultural research programme under the U.S.P.L. 480 Programme. Proposals relating to research in various branches of agricultural sciences and agricultural marketing and utilization were invited from the Indian Universities. After processing the applications, the Commission's recommendations were conveyed to the Committee, appointed by the Government of India for this purpose. The Commission is represented on this Committee. The Universities were requested to formulate only such proposals as were likely to be of mutual interest to the United States and India for promoting better agricultural practices. It may be added that while the professional agricultural colleges generally take up projects of an applied nature, the universities invariably attach greater importance to problems which are fundamental and basic to agricultural sciences and send up their proposals on such topics.

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During the past two years the Commission received from University institutions nearly 80 proposals relating to various aspects of agricultural research and they were forwarded to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture for further processing. While we are happy to note that quite a number of proposals recommended by the Commission have been favourably received and accepted by both the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington and some of the schemes have already been brought into operation it nevertheless needs to be mentioned that in order to keep the interest of the universities alive, the whole process of screening and selection of projects ought to be done more speedily. It is understood that uptill now a total of 12 proposals have been approved and are being implemented and nearly 16 proposals have been accepted in principle and are being revised to meet certain requirements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We hope that this programme will help promote in our universities active research related to agriculture.

Foreign Exchange  
and Import Licen-  
ces.

We have already reported the various steps taken by the Commission to help the universities to obtain necessary foreign exchange for importing scientific equipment, books, journals and other material required for teaching and research in our universities and colleges. For the period 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1961, the Government of India made a total foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 172 lakhs to the Commission for

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use of the universities and their colleges. This foreign exchange was allotted to different universities and their affiliated colleges on a planned basis keeping in view the development programmes undertaken by them with funds provided by the Commission and their immediate needs. In this way a total foreign exchange of Rs. 149 lakhs was released during the period 1.1.1959 to 31.3.1961 for the import of scientific equipment and library books and journals by the universities and their colleges. It is now possible for the educational institutions to import scientific equipment from certain East European countries on Rupee payment basis. The local manufacturers are also stepping up their production of scientific equipment. It is, therefore, expected that during the Third Plan Period the position of supply of scientific instruments will improve to a certain extent. However, our universities for some years to come will have to depend on supplies of scientific equipment from U.S.A., U.K., and other Western European countries. For this purpose the Commission will need some foreign exchange and it is hoped that the Government of India will provide it during the Third Plan period as they have done during the Second Plan period.

Medium of Instruction.

One of the important problems concerning the universities is that of the medium of instruction. This problem has been before the universities and the country from the time of independence and has been discussed in various places and at various levels.

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The actual situation with regard to the medium of instruction has been undergoing change during the last 10 or 15 years, and various steps have been taken to use the regional languages or Hindi wholly or partially as the medium of teaching and examination at the under-graduate level. The time and attention given to English in the schools has been reduced; This has had its effect upon university education. As stated by us in some of our earlier reports, Committees appointed by us to study the question had indicated that it was necessary to take steps to secure an adequate proficiency in the English language at the university stage, and it was also necessary, if a university proposed to change the medium to ensure that the transition did not affect general academic standards and that the transition was carefully prepared for by translating an adequate number of books into the Indian language concerned and by encouraging original writing in that language. It was also desirable to ensure that the process of change did not cause serious inconvenience to students and teachers. We appointed a Working Group to go into the question of the steps to be taken towards a change of medium. This group under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University after a full discussion of the subject made a report which has been circulated to the universities. The report has stressed the need for improvement in the standard of English in colleges even when the medium of instruction is changed to one of the Indian languages

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and it has suggested that for technical subjects at least it might be advantageous to retain English as a medium for some time to come. The Group has also suggested that equality of opportunity being one of the most important considerations for the All India Competitive examinations, English should continue to be the medium for these examinations or all the languages of India and English should be permitted to be used as media. The report also draws attention to the importance of Inter-University communication all over the country and has suggested that for some time to come at least such communication should be through English.

We are awaiting the reaction of the universities to the report, and it may be necessary at a later date to arrange for a thorough discussion of this question at a Conference of Vice-Chancellors. As we have stated before, the linguistic medium in our universities should be considered primarily as an academic question and not as a political question.

Closely related to the question of the language of education in the universities is the question of what has come to be referred to as the "Emotional Integration" of the country. As we reported earlier, the Commission organised a seminar on this subject and proposals made by the seminar have been circulated to the universities. The report of the seminar was published during the year under review. We are glad to find that the importance of this subject has now been generally recognised and there have been recently further discussions of this question. We have already

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taken various steps that directly or indirectly help to create sense of a common university community throughout the country, and we have made grants to universities to enable them to study certain social tensions in their region which might have an effect on the integration of the whole community.

Expansion.

There has been a steady increase in the number of university students in India throughout the last quinquennium and the year under report. The total enrolment in the universities and colleges (including intermediate colleges) and institutions deemed to be universities, which numbered 46 (44 plus 2) in the year 1960-61 was 999, 934. This represents an increase of more than 2 lakhs during the five years.

The Universities are continually faced with the problem of providing at once for rapid increase in numbers and raising of standards. Our assistance had also to be for both these purposes as may be seen for some of the figures that are given elsewhere in this report.

The following table indicates the extent of expansion that has taken place in these five years in various faculties of the universities.

Faculty 1	1956-57		1960-61		Index 6
	Enrolment 2	% 3	Enrolment 4	% 5	
Arts	3,95,672	51.4	4,48,971	44.9	113
Science	2,10,039	27.3	2,99,980	30.0	143
Commerce	66,674	8.7	1,01,993	10.2	153
Engineering & Technology	21,237	2.8	35,998	3.6	169

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Medicine	23,431	3.0	26,998	2.7	115
Vet. Science	3,572	0.5	5,000	.5	140
Education	13,000	1.7	14,999	1.5	115
Law	20,707	2.7	22,998	2.3	111
Agriculture	10,389	1.4	12,099	1.3	125
Others	4,747	0.5	29,998	3.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,69,468</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,99,934</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>130</b>

In this connection it is of interest to note that there has been a steady increase in the enrolment of women in our universities. This is indicated by the following figures:-

	1956-57	1960-61	Index
Total enrolment	7,69,468	9,99,934	130
Men	6,62,677	8,26,945	125
Women	1,06,791	1,72,989	162

It may be mentioned that an increase in number has taken place also at the post-graduate and research level. In 1956-57, the number of students enrolled in the post-graduate classes and doing research was about 36,000. In 1960-61, the number of such students had risen to 63,000. It is of particular interest to note that the enrolment for science courses in our universities has risen from nearly 2.1 lakhs in 1956-57 to nearly 3 lakhs - an increase of 43% during the period of five years. This number represents roughly 30% of all enrolment in our universities. With the increase

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in the number of universities from 31 to 44 during this Plan period, there has been a corresponding increase in <sup>the</sup> number of science departments teaching at post-graduate level. The comparative figures at the beginning and at the end of the 2nd Plan period are as follows: Physics: 56-71, Chemistry: 60-83, Botany: 52-64, Zoology: 49-62, Mathematics: 75-90, Geology: 25-32, Geography: 14-20, Anthropology: 17-21, Statistics: 12-16, Marine Biology and Oceanography: 3-5. Two new departments each in Astronomy and Astrophysics and Geophysics were also opened during the Second Plan period. The growth in the number of students in the post-graduate science departments of the Universities was as follows :

	1956-57	1960-61
Physics	1340	2270
Chemistry	1700	2870
Mathematics	2300	3950
Botany	800	1400
Zoology	725	1250
Geology & Geophysics	510	900
Statistics	500	840
Anthropology	92	157
Geography	65	120
Others	135	200

The enrolment in basic science subjects at different levels of university education and the output of B.Sc.'s, M.Sc.'s and Ph.D.'s have shown a steady rise in keeping with the over all increase

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in the numbers of students at the universities, though there have been fluctuations in the rate of increase in different subjects. It is needless to point out that the number and quality of "Masters" turned out by our universities is a significant index of the strength and capacity of the teaching arrangements obtaining in a university or a college. Production of good quality M.Sc.'s and Ph.D's can be secured only if capable graduates having a definite aptitude for advanced work are admitted to such courses, and such students are given the best instruction possible. We have, therefore, sought to give special attention to the expansion and improvement of post-graduate facilities in science.

The general question of the growth of number in our universities has been discussed by us in our earlier reports. We have said that while an increase in numbers is inevitable in relation both to the growing population and to the increase in numbers of school leavers, it is necessary in the interest of standards and because of limitations in our resources, to ensure that students admitted to our universities have the necessary aptitude and capacity for intellectual pursuits at a fairly high level.

Before passing from this subject of enrolment in our universities, it would be of interest to make a comparison of the enrolment pattern in some of the other advanced countries of the world. We have added an appendix to this report which in a tabular form gives the figures of a few selected countries.

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Discipline

In our last report reference was made to the problem of "indiscipline" among some of our students. A Committee appointed by the Commission examined this problem and suggested certain steps for the improvement of conditions in our colleges and universities that might influence standards of behaviour in these institutions. At the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasla during the year, this question was further discussed and it was generally agreed that improvement of academic facilities and living conditions in the universities and colleges would help to bring about a change in the situation in the country. We are glad to note that there has, in fact, been a general improvement in the situation in the country, and that organisations of students themselves are conscious of the need to take stock of the situation and to take more responsible view of education and conduct in the national context.

Funds of the Commission.

The amount placed at our disposal for the period of the Second Five Year Plan was originally Rs. 27.00 crores. This was later reduced to Rs. 19 crores. With the transfer of responsibility to the Commission for the payment of grants to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with effect from 1959-60, the allocation for the Second Five Year Plan was raised to Rs. 19.27 crores. The actual expenditure incurred by us for the period covered by Second Five Year Plan i.e., from 1956-57 to 1960-61 has been as under :

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1956-57	Rs. 2.143 crores
1957-58	Rs. 1.794 "
1958-59	Rs. 4.396 "
1959-60	Rs. 5.440 "
1960-61	Rs. 5.506 "
<hr/>	
Total	Rs. 19.279 "
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The above figures do not include the expenditure incurred by us on account of the Central Government's share of grants paid to the universities for the Three Year Degree Course which amounted to Rs. 1,18,55,541.00 of the loans sanctioned and paid by the Ministry of Education to Universities on our recommendation. A statement showing the broad details of expenditure under different heads during the entire Plan period is given in Appendix IX.

Third Plan  
Allocation.

Our allocation during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 37 crores for expenditure under all heads, inclusive of the three year degree course. As the principle of sharing of expenditure with State Universities often delayed the implementation of the schemes and was sometimes difficult to operate, it is proposed that during the Third Five Year Plan, the Commission may meet cent percent expenditure for the development schemes of all universities, Central and State. During the last year and in the current year, a series of meetings were arranged among the University Grants Commission and representatives of the State Governments and of the State Universities to find out how to implement the

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development schemes of a reasonable size, keeping in view the allocations available at the disposal of the Commission for the purpose during the Third Plan.

Office Accommodation.

As the work of the University Grants Commission has been expanding, more staff has necessarily to be appointed to deal with the increasing volume. But we are experiencing acute difficulty on the question of accommodation. During the year under report, the Commission's offices have been distributed in three buildings viz., the major portion of the top floor of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a part of the building of All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and a few rooms in the newly constructed Rail Bhavan at Rafi Marg. In order to enable the Commission to function efficiently as a self-contained unit in one building, the Government of India has been good enough to place at our disposal two adjacent plots of land measuring 1.176 acres at Rouse Avenue on the West of Mathura Road. A six storeyed building at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.27 lakhs is under construction. Shri C.D. Deshmukh laid the corner stone of the building on 14th January, 1961. Besides accommodating the entire office of the Commission, there will be some additional space in the building which will be shared with certain organisations, e.g., the Inter University Board etc. which also are badly in need of shelter. It is expected that the building may be ready for occupation towards the beginning of the year 1962.

Before we conclude we should like to record our thanks to the members of various faculties of universities and all other learned institutions who have actively cooperated with us as members of the Committees for assessing the needs of universities and in giving their valuable advice in all technical matters whenever necessary.

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APPENDIX - I

University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

Statement showing the grants paid to the universities  
in 1960-61 and in the II<sup>nd</sup> Five Year Plan for  
Development Schemes (Humanities).

S.No. University	1960-61	Total grant paid in II Five Year Plan.
<u>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</u>		
1. Aligarh	8,29,550	27,29,203.94
2. Banaras	13,99,669.17	23,58,646.65
plus	1,30,000	plus 5,05,000
3. Delhi	5,94,150	34,92,547.85
		plus 1,28,000
4. Visva-Bharati	----	14,59,025.95
	28,23,369.17	1,00,39,424.39
plus	1,30,000	plus 6,33,000
<u>STATE UNIVERSITIES</u>		
1. Agra	1,79,147	8,08.094
2. Allahabad	1,89,583.60	3,83,983.60
3. Andhra	7,49,009.80	15,01,859.80
4. Annamalai	1,34,200	9,39,350
5. Baroda	5,03,952	23,78,609
6. Bihar	17,400	1,13,600
7. Bhagalpur	5,000	5,000
8. Bombay	1,80,200	6,08,335.46
9. Calcutta	1,79,077.70	11,29,430.70
10. Gorakhpur	1,02,000	1,52,000
11. Gauhati	2,50,596.70	24,07,794.70
12. Gujarat	1,37,642.60	8,16,857.60
13. Jammu & Kashmir	66,600	3,39,300

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1.	2.	3.	4.
14.	Jabalpur	10,550.80	60,550.80
15.	Jadavpur	77,300	4,86,140
16.	Karnatak	4,29,796.60	15,02,474.54
17.	Kerala	1,83,333	7,85,033
18.	Lucknow	80,642.60	5,69,197.60
19.	Madras	1,42,731.10	6,27,101.10
20.	Mysore	1,02,300	1,80,100
21.	Marathwada	56,500	1,06,500
22.	Nagpur	1,32,204.90	-----
23.	Osmania	5,15,000	8,19,211
24.	Panjab	15,58,747.40	31,40,297.40
25.	Poona	4,60,256.31	16,23,656.31
26.	Patna	-----	2,00,300
27.	Rajasthan	96,199.07	13,27,243.44
28.	Roorkee	1,00,000	3,95,000
29.	Sanskrit Varanasi	50,000	50,000
30.	Saugar	1,44,826.20	1,37,926.20
31.	S.N.D.T.	-----	10,12,322.50
32.	Utkal	1,12,991	10,63,191
33.	Venkateswara	4,30,000	9,17,900
34.	S.V. Vidyapeeth	7,84,229.50	11,11,129.50
35.	Vikram	-----	51,000
		81,62,017.88	2,88,50,492.25

Total of Central &  
State Universities.

:- 3,95,22,916.64nP

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Statement of grants paid to the universities for develop-  
ment of Engineering and Technological education during  
II Five Year Plan period and during 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of University.	Total for II Plan period.		1960-61	
		N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES.</u>					
1.	Aligarh	20,52,000	7,38,703	3,11,500	--
2.	Banaras	31,29,250	4,87,899	6,09,600	79,780
3.	Delhi	35,000	86,610	--	--
4.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	23,79,396	12,69,899	11,95,000	3,24,799
		75,95,646	25,83,111	21,16,100	4,04,579
<u>STATE UNIVERSITIES.</u>					
5.	Andhra	22,45,998	6,80,924	5,45,000	1,20,045
6.	Annamalai	4,41,996	5,93,013	75,000	1,60,192
7.	Baroda	25,55,662	8,52,978	4,03,000	1,64,520
8.	Bombay	16,42,676.	10,30,274	5,14,676	3,11,194
9.	Calcutta	13,37,732	10,35,746	2,00,999	1,59,746
10.	Madras	5,07,433	4,51,118	--	70,847
11.	Jadavpur	28,68,000	36,19,134	2,65,000	8,33,939
12.	Mysore	11,65,333	2,21,659	6,05,000	1,00,000
13.	Nagpur	3,000	2,773	3,000	2,773
14.	Osmania	24,60,665	6,69,461	6,66,933	2,11,518
15.	Panjab	12,64,333	1,09,542	1,12,000	51,849
16.	Patna	7,25,000	1,38,361	1,00,000	45,000
17.	Roorkee	35,15,942	17,51,636	3,28,100	6,97,158
18.	Saugar	1,60,406	21,740	--	15,334
19.	Utkal	17,08,727	2,38,317	--	4,615
20.	Sri Venkateswara	80,000	--	30,000	--
		2,26,82,873	1,14,16,676	38,48,708	29,48,730
	Grand Total	3,02,78,519	1,39,99,787	59,64,808	33,53,309

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University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

APPENDIX-III

Statement of grants paid to the Universities for Development  
of Higher Scientific Education and Research during Second  
Five Year Plan Period & during the year 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Grants paid during 1956-61		Grants paid during 1960-61	
		NR	R	NR	R
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Aligarh	23,55,096.00	4,64,551.00	3,64,320.00	1,21,808.00
2.	Banaras	33,18,000.00	2,51,138.00	13,97,206.68	1,04,476.00
3.	Delhi	22,59,729.00	3,65,361.00	6,43,563.63	1,33,052.00
		79,32,825.00	10,81,050.00	24,05,990.31	3,59,336.00
4.	Agra	1,10,000.00	----	----	----
5.	Allahabad	9,57,315.00	45,224.00	3,14,374.00	18,303.00
6.	Andhra	13,32,633.00	81,896.00	2,30,000.00	35,971.00
7.	Annamalai	11,23,667.00	54,519.74	81,000.00	5,298.00
8.	Baroda	11,87,266.00	79,925.00	2,81,860.45	31,271.00
9.	Bihar	5,31,667.00	4,853.00	----	----
10.	Calcutta	15,93,331.00	18,884.00	2,43,333.00	4,936.76
11.	Bombay	3,02,037.86	----	2,59,386.00	----
12.	Gauhati	18,62,666.00	26,024.00	2,21,666.00	11,258.00
13.	Gorakhpur	6,90,000.00	----	2,60,500.00	----
14.	Gujarat	4,60,000.00	51,820.00	85,000.00	51,820.00
15.	Jabalpur	40,000.00	----	40,000.00	----
16.	Jadavpur	9,85,677.90	10,260.00	5,01,333.00	7,505.00
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,43,133.00	18,355.00	2,00,000.00	15,000.00
18.	Karnatak	14,53,334.00	46,332.00	4,03,667.00	3,355.42
19.	Kerala	6,21,936.00	9,975.00	----	----
20.	Lucknow	7,63,366.00	16,602.00	1,62,667.00	----
21.	Madras	8,56,000.00	2,19,000.00	1,98,333.00	96,860.00
22.	Marathwada	80,000.00	----	40,000.00	----
23.	Mysore	3,23,332.00	14,125.00	1,73,332.00	14,125.00
24.	Nagpur	1,83,725.00	20,683.00	----	5,630.73

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
25.	Osmania	12,41,162.00	48,464.00	5,62,021.00	25,350.00
26.	Panjab	44,70,002.00	1,51,227.00	16,41,212.00	1,00,080.00
27.	Patna	6,82,333.00	23,003.00	2,40,000.00	9,677.00
28.	Poona	17,12,957.00	52,610.00	5,48,130.00	51,233.88
29.	Rajasthan	6,09,667.00	11,476.00	5,21,667.00	----
30.	Ranchi	9,00,000.00	7,837.00	----	-----
31.	Roorkee	6,28,750.00	5,630.00	5,98,750.00	5,630.00
32.	Saugar	7,67,000.00	66,134.00	80,001.00	31,668.05
33.	Utkal	2,42,258.00	45,782.00	20,592.00	21,466.00
34.	S.V.V. Pæeth	4,60,333.00	60,441.00	3,05,000.00	29,506.00
35.	Sri Venkateswara	21,15,000.00	----	2,35,000.00	-----
36.	Vikram	2,25,000.00	----	2,25,000.00	-----
		2,99,35,548.76	11,91,725.74	86,75,824.45	5,75,944.84
Central Universities.		79,32,825.00	10,81,050.00	24,05,090.31	3,59,336.00
State Universities.		2,99,35,548.76	11,91,725.74	86,75,824.45	5,75,944.84
Grand Total		3,78,68,373.76	22,72,775.74	1,10,80,914.76	9,35,280.84

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University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

APPENDIX- IV.

Appendix to aid to hundred years old colleges.

1. Wilson College, Bombay	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2. St. John's College, Agra.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3. Agra College, Agra.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4. Bereilly College, Bareilly.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5. Scottish Church College, Calcutta.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6. Serampore College, Serampore.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
7. Krishnath College, Berahampore.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
8. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
9. Malabar Christian College, Malabar.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
10. Khallikote College, Berhampore.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11. Salem Municipal College, Salem.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
12. Hislop College, Nagpur.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
13. C.M.S. College, Kottayam.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
14. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
15. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
16. Madras Christian College, Tambaram.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
17. American College, Madhurai.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
18. Madura College, Madurai.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
19. Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
20. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
21. St. John's College, Palayamkottai.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
22. Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
23. Andhra Christian College, Guntur.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
24. Maharaja's College, Vizianagram,	Rs. 30,000/-
25. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
26. Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Rs. 50,000/-
27. Scott. Christian College, Nagercoil.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
28. Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	Rs. 20,000/-
29. M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	Rs. 25,000/-
30. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Rs. 95,000/-
31. Government College, Ajmer.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 28,20,000/-.</u>

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APPENDIX-V

University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION  
1960-61 Statistics.

Table showing the number of students residing in the  
Halls of Residence of Universities & Colleges  
in 1960-61.

S.No.	University	Enrolment	No. Residing in Hostels.*	% Residence
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agra	47,520	6,700	14.1
2.	Aligarh	4,717	2,641	56.0
3.	Allahabad	9,375	2,316	24.7
4.	Andhra	27,989	6,969	24.9
5.	Annamalai	3,556	2,137	60.1
6.	Banaras	9,945	3,670	36.9
7.	Baroda	8,232	1,399	17.0
8.	Burdwan	16,689	2,236	13.4
9.	Bihar	21,318	3,773	17.7
10.	Bombay	49,033	3,825	7.8
11.	Bhagalpur	16,428	1,019	6.2
12.	Calcutta	1,10,612	8,185	7.4
13.	Delhi	20,570	2,201	10.7
14.	Gauhati	25,600	3,994	15.6
15.	Gorakhpur	11,955	1,136	9.5
16.	Gujarat	33,641	4,743	14.1
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,774	948	9.7
18.	Jabalpur	9,626	2,339	24.3
19.	Jadavpur	2,789	499	17.9
20.	Karnatak.	12,642	2,503	19.8
21.	Kerala	41,677	11,378	27.3
22.	Kurukshetra	96	85	88.9
23.	Lucknow	14,166	3,017	21.3

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
24.	Madras	52,527	21,641	41.2
25.	Mysore	35,121	4,039	11.5
26.	Marathwada	4,496	656	14.6
27.	Nagpur	23,340	3,268	14.0
28.	Osmania	19,550	1,603	8.2
29.	Patna	27,323	3,639	13.5
30.	Poona	27,879	5,269	18.9
31.	Panjab	62,663	11,593	18.5
32.	Rajasthan	28,346	4,677	16.5
33.	Roorkee	1,636	1,554	95.0
34.	Ranchi	13,096	2,672	20.4
35.	Saugar	13,803	2,609	18.9
36.	S.N.D.T. Women's	2,699	186	6.9
37.	Sri Venkateswara	8,740	2,910	33.3
38.	S.V.V. Peeth	3,821	2,228	58.3
39.	Sanskrit University	1,044	220	21.1
40.	Utkal	15,091	4,346	28.8
41.	Vikram	20,272	2,210	10.9
42.	Visva Bharati	537	307	57.2
Total		8,69,934	1,53,390	17.6

\* Refers to Attached and Approved Hostels only.

\*Nayyar\*



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
16. Nagpur		15,210.06	13,059.52	15,196.16	31,603.67	20,939.53
17. Osmania		-----	56,247.04	78,209.75	71,534.81	74,277.16
18. Poona		-----	-----	61,478.79	84,123.40	53,820.57
19. Rajasthan		615.00	80.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
20. S.N.D.T. Women's.		-----	-----	26,152.00	13,508.00	-----
21. Utkal		-----	-----	61,368.00	2,304.00	12,085.00
22. Sri Venkateswara		-----	-----	-----	20,000.00	15,378.35
23. Panjab		-----	-----	20,000.00	-----	-----
24. Saugar		-----	-----	-----	-----	100.00
25. S.V.V. Peeth.		-----	-----	-----	-----	50,000.00
Total		6,687.92	5,95,554.99	10,34,929.20	11,02,358.47	25,02,061.67

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\*Nayyar\*

University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

APPENDIX- VI

Statement showing the grants paid to the Universities towards the revision of salary scales of University teachers during the 2nd Plan period.

S.No. Name of University.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. Agra	----	----	----	----	----
2. Andhra	18,112.50	1,24,532.87	2,94,732.00	2,44,912.00	2,00,009.01
3. Annamalai	----	1,92,711.81	2,43,059.49	3,65,600.60	4,61,475.64
4. Bombay	----	----	----	----	----
5. Baroda	----	----	89,600.00	50,000.00	1,91,220.42
6. Bihar	----	6,820.00	7,000.00	----	----
7. Calcutta	----	59,785.87	45,000.00	47,547.22	1,05,431.32
8. Gauhati	----	420.00	4,130.00	----	17,666.70
9. Gujarat	3,127.37	1,398.53	2,627.11	2,346.31	2,120.00
10. Jadavpur	----	6,379.35	8,991.84	65,955.44	1,18,566.57
11. Jammu & Kashmir	----	----	----	----	2,095.61
12. Karnatak	9,639.37	----	43,292.41	38,000.00	51,000.00
13. Kerala	----	1,11,000.00	----	----	60,234.80
14. Madras	24,983.62	23,000.00	33,558.65	64,443.02	65,160.99
15. Mysore	----	----	----	----	10,00,000.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
17.	Panjab	----	2,57,991.35	2,01,436.11	1,92,855.20
18.	Poona	----	1,90,887.40	1,33,595.24	2,32,366.72
19.	Rajasthan	----	----	27,297.95	10,757.18
20.	S.N.D.T. Women's	----	11,030.20	21,770.00	33,001.32
21.	Saugar	----	6,146.80	27,870.00	12,030.29
22.	S.V.V. Peeth	----	----	9,359.49	11,688.82
23.	Sri Venkateswara	----	----	----	1,79,693.24
24.	Utkal	----	----	----	1,22,825.78
Total		1,25,000.00	17,00,259.25	53,78,289.06	45,52,668.40



\*Nayyar\*

University Grants Commission  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

APPENDIX- VII

Statement showing the grants paid to the Universities for revision of salary  
scales of teachers in affiliated and constituent colleges during the Second Plan.

S.No.	Name of University	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Agra	---	---	178.63	---
2.	Andhra	---	1,50,769.70	1,12,780.25	3,02,909.22
3.	Bombay	1,25,000.00	39,000.00	1,91,304.13	2,76,901.04
4.	Burdwan	---	---	---	1,70,000.00
5.	Calcutta	---	6,88,000.00	25,05,321.00	13,56,521.47
6.	Gauhati	---	---	1,99,301.42	---
7.	Gujarat	---	---	---	22,098.06
8.	Gorakhpur	---	---	---	8,277.12
9.	Jabalpore	---	---	---	39,328.75
10.	Karnatak	---	3,027.75	46,196.50	1,11,716.82
11.	Kerala	---	47,619.50	10,18,416.76	6,02,941.79
12.	Madras	---	1,92,356.91	4,65,638.44	3,97,272.89
13.	Marathwada	---	---	---	6,333.98
14.	Mysore	---	76,700.00	1,34,323.14	2,66,356.25
15.	Nagpur	---	30,700.00	31,500.00	89,678.98
16.	Osmania	---	6,029.64	42,000.00	1,07,113.48

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TABLE V

ENROLMENT TRENDS IN THE UNIVERSITIES  
 CERTAIN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: 1958 DATA.  
 (All percentages are with regard to the total no. of  
 students (1st column))

S. Countries No.	Total No. of Students	Year	Humanities	% Edu.	% Fine Arts.	% Law	% Soc. Sc.	% N.Sc.	% Eng.	% Med.	% Ag.	% Others									
1. Canada	92560	1958	33396	36.1	7701	8.3	920	0.9	2714	2.9	8720	9.4	12071	13.0	14826	16.0	8944	9.6	2738	2.9	530
2. U.S.A.	3236414	1958	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	287164	8.1	.	.	.	.	.
3. Japan	636232	1958	95659	15.0	69681	10.9	10079	15.8	65019	10.2	218214	34.2	26475	4.2	83584	13.1	38225	6.0	27893	4.4	1403
4. Philippines.	249573	1957	569	.2	37672	15.1	2905	1.2	12320	4.9	119910	48.0	1487	.6	38414	15.4	24940	9.9	10372	4.2	984
5. France	226173	1958	57263	25.3	1367	0.6	4144	1.8	34229	15.1	3010	1.3	61725	27.3	15755	6.9	41182	18.2	2210	1.0	5288
6. Germany	164015	1958	37692	23.0	463	0.3	5346	3.2	18996	11.6	20101	12.2	23310	14.2	30923	18.8	23797	14.5	3322	2.0	65
7. Italy	163945	1958	28215	17.2	.	.	.	.	33027	20.1	34848	21.2	18238	11.2	20197	12.8	22354	13.7	2826	1.7	4240
8. U.K.	111457	1958	34221	30.7	2230	2.0	225	0.2	4042	3.6	6524	5.8	24185	21.7	10739	9.6	17374	15.6	2378	2.1	9
9. Australia	72564	1958	12709	17.5	14745	20.3	2770	3.8	2163	2.9	5728	7.9	6805	9.4	9365	12.9	15962	21.9	2317	3.2	.
10. U.S.S.R.	2260400	1959	.	.	733000	32.4	18500	0.8	154400	6.8	145700	6.4	.	.	765000	33.8	184500	8.2	259200	11.5	.
11. Newzealand	16333	1958	4249	26.0	3910	23.9	628	3.8	933	5.7	1942	11.9	1650	10.1	991	6.0	1094	6.7	817	5.0	119
12. Spain	111192	1958	6207	5.6	591	0.5	38829	34.9	16936	15.2	5104	4.6	9757	8.8	6834	6.1	24798	22.3	2136	1.9	.
13. Czec.	75306	1958	1235	1.6	18767	24.9	1032	1.4	1795	2.4	7612	10.1	1622	2.1	27758	36.8	8744	11.7	6741	8.9	.
14. Czechoslovakia	37323	1958	14935	15.3	9006	9.2	4358	4.5	12890	13.0	18123	18.6	4398	4.5	15328	15.7	11396	11.7	7089	7.3	.
15. India	832450	1957	432104	51.8	19044	2.3	3292	0.4	22695	2.7	63358	7.6	218418	26.2	28240	3.4	84471	4.1	9596	1.2	2132
16. Pakistan	8374	1958	975	11.6	178	2.1	187	2.2	1279	15.3	2228	26.6	1014	12.1	786	9.4	1308	15.6	419	5.0	.
17. Argentina	155631	1957	6225	4.0	6225	4.0	7782	5.0	42020	27.0	26457	17.0	6225	4.0	14007	9.0	3577	28.0	3113	2.0	.
18. Egypt	96785	1958	23807	24.6	8430	8.7	1875	1.9	14469	14.9	20383	21.0	3602	3.7	8369	8.6	9234	9.5	6616	6.8	.

Source:- "Basic facts & figures 1960" UNESCO publication.

University Grants Commission

Statement of grants paid under plan project (from the year 1956/57 to 1960/61) excluding the Central Government share of grants paid for Three Year Degree Course.

Budgets Heads of Expenditure.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
Total Plan Expenditure	2,14,34,730.48					2,14,34,730.48
A. Grants to Central and State Universities and to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges.		1,21,73,548.80	1,42,91,145.56	1,98,08,301.20	2,43,17,792.33	7,05,90,787.89
B. Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education & Research.		24,50,495.37	67,49,783.43	1,26,11,024.25	1,22,78,498.82	3,40,89,801.87
C. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering & Technology.		33,13,493.21	1,14,68,107.85	1,09,30,373.29	96,98,412.24	3,54,10,386.59
E. Special Grants to Universities & Colleges.			47,71,408.00	92,37,482.00	72,37,236.00	2,12,46,126.00
F. Misc. Expenditure incurred by U.G.C. for (Seminars) Honorarium Conferences and Exhibitions etc. etc.			49,031.15	1,331.15	12,934.76	63,297.06
G. Grants to Universities for Three Year Degree Courses (U.G.C.'s share)			66,34,098.00	18,11,401.00	15,62,241.00	1,00,07,740.00
Total	2,14,34,730.48	1,79,37,537.38	4,39,63,573.99	5,43,99,912.89	5,51,07,115.15	19,28,42,869.89

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
7th February 1962.

Item No. 33. Regularisation of journeys by staff car from or to residences of the officers of University Grants Commission prior to 4.12.1958.

Para 25 of the Inspection Report on the accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1957-58 reads as under:-

Para 25. LOG BOOK

(1) The Commission framed its staff car rules at its meeting held on 3rd and 4th December 1958. Before they were framed the staff car rules of the Government of India were stated to have been adopted by the Commission. Under the Government of India Rules, journeys from or to residence of the officers were non-duty journeys for which recovery @ Annas 6 per mile was to be made. It is, therefore, requested that the recovery in respect of journeys listed in Appendix 'K' of the report may be made now and credit shown to next audit.

(2) Our reply to the above para was given as under:-

" There being no staff car rules of the University Grants Commission we were generally following the Government of India rules with a few modifications to suit our requirements. As would be clear from the staff car rules subsequently passed by the Commission in their meeting on 3rd and 4th December 1958, the types of journeys detailed as in Appendix 'K' were covered and considered justified and normal for efficient and smooth working. In practice the action of the University Grants Commission amounts to the recognition of a practice as equitable from a date earlier than in the Government of India. It should be equity that matters and not merely the date. As such the question of recovery does not arise and the objection may be withdrawn."

(3) With reference to the above reply by University Grants Commission the A.G.C.R., has now commented as under:-

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" The revised rules of the staff car do not regularise the cases prior to 4.12.1958. Since all the journeys mentioned in Appendix 'F' of the Report pertain to the report prior to that date, special orders of the Commission may be obtained to regularise these journeys"

(4) As stated above in our comments to the original para of the Inspection Report, the action of the University Grants Commission in treating journeys from or to the residence of the officers on duty was equitable as this rule was subsequently incorporated in the Government of India Rules though from a later date and also in University Grants Commission Staff Car Rules approved by the Commission in their meeting held on 3rd and 4th December, 1958. However, as required by the A.G.C.R., this is reported to the Commission for their post facto approval to regularise the journeys in question more than 3 years ago.



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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 62

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Addl. Item No. i. To consider ~~the~~ proposal of the Rajasthan University for construction of additional hostels.

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During the Second Plan period the Commission had agreed to the construction of the following hostels for the Rajasthan University at Jaipur for Post-graduate students:

- (1) Men's hostel for 100 students. - Estimated cost Rs. 5,74,200
- (2) Two Women's hostels for 62 students each - Estimated cost Rs. 5,08,400

These hostels are under construction and are expected to be ready soon. In addition the University propose to undertake the construction of a hostel for 60 students at Jaipur which had earlier been sanctioned for construction at Jodhpur for Post-graduate students in Botany and Zoology as these Laboratories are now proposed to be constructed at Jaipur and not Jodhpur.

The University now propose to construct four additional hostels for men at Jaipur for Post-graduate students. Each hostel would provide for 60 seats. Each hostel is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The proposal of the University is placed before the Commission. If the proposal of the University is approved the grant payable on 50:50 basis will be taken into account while determining the total allocation that may be made for this University during the Third Plan period.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting:

Dated 7th February, 1962.

Addl. Item No.2: To reconsider the question of the scale of pay of ~~the~~ five Demonstrators of the College of Medical Sciences who are permanent Lecturers in the Ayurvedic College at Banaras Hindu University.

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(Appendix I )

The Commission in their meeting held on 6th December 1961 (vide Note of which copy is enclosed) regretted their inability to accede to the suggestion of the Banaras Hindu University that a permanent lecturer in the Ayurvedic College, now appointed as a demonstrator and not adequately qualified to be a Lecturer in the College of Medical Sciences should be placed in the new scale of pay of Lecturers i.e. Rs.400-800.

The Banaras Hindu University have again represented that, though in our letter of 15.9.61 we stated that these Lecturers of the Ayurvedic College who will be absorbed as Demonstrators in the College of Medical Sciences will carry their old scale of pay (Rs.250-600), as we said in our letter of 27.9.61 that the scale of pay of all the Lecturers have been revised with effect from 1.4.61 to Rs.400-800, "these 5 teachers of the Ayurvedic College who are to be transferred as Demonstrators in the College of Medical Sciences are now already working in the pay scale Rs.400-800 with effect from 1.4.61. They have not been transferred as yet and have not joined the College of Medical Sciences. They will now be joining it and in accordance with your earlier letter they will be carrying their old scale with them viz Rs.400-800 and not Rs.250-600". The case is for consideration again.

As the Ayurvedic College is being closed the salary of these five teachers who possess a M.B.B.S. Degree and

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have been working in the Ayurvedic College for a fairly long time will have to be terminated. These teachers can, however, be absorbed only as Demonstrators in the new College of Medical Sciences and the University has suggested that they may be permitted to carry their permanent scale of pay in the new posts so as to avoid any loss to them. The matter is placed before the Commission. In case it is decided to accept the suggestion of the Banaras Hindu University it is presumed, that these five teachers shall not be entitled to any N.P. Allowance even if it is decided to give such an allowance to the teachers of the College of Medical Sciences.

(76)

Note placed before the  
University Grants Commission  
in their meeting dated 6/7.12.61  
(Item 11)

Appendix I  
to Addl.  
Item No. 2

Item 11: To consider the question of the scale of pay of the Demonstrator of the College of Medical Sciences, BHU who was earlier permanent Lecturer in the Ayurvedic College at Banaras Hindu University.

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On the creation of the College of Medical Sciences in Banaras Hindu University five former teachers of the Ayurvedic College who possessed an M.B.B.S. degree and who had been placed in the old Lecturer's scale of Rs.250-600 were appointed as Demonstrators in the new college of Medical Sciences in the University. The scale of pay for Demonstrators in the College of Medical Sciences is Rs.300-25-350, but these five teachers were allowed to retain their former scale of pay. Since then, however, the scale of pay of all Lecturers in the University has been revised from Rs.250-600 to 400-800. The university has now represented that these five former Lecturers of the Ayurvedic College who are now Demonstrators in the College of Medical Sciences should be placed in the scale of Rs.400-800, although they are Demonstrators and do not have the Master's degree which is the minimum qualification for a Lecturer. When the University Grants Commission agreed to put Lecturers in the Ayurvedic College on the same scale of pay as Lecturers in other Departments, it was not the intention of the University Grants Commission that this should apply to persons who would not qualify to be Lecturers under the minimum qualifications laid down by the All India Medical Council for appointment of various categories of teachers in Medical Colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated 7th February, 1962.

Addl. Item No. 3. Request from Visva-Bharati for grants for organising a full-fledged Science Faculty teaching up to Honours level in major science subjects.

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In July, 1961 the Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati, intimated that with effect from 1961-62 the University proposes to introduce a degree course in science subjects with honours in Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry as subsidiary subjects and asked for N.R. grants amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs for construction of five laboratories, furniture and fittings, gas plant, apparatus and chemicals and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 63,646/- for staff and maintenance.

In reply the University was requested to indicate the basis on which figures relating to laboratory floor space and cost of equipment had been worked out. This information is still awaited. In December, 1961 the University Registrar renewed the request for grants and informed that the University had started the B.Sc. Honours course in the current session with the intention of organising a full-fledged science faculty teaching up to Honours level in all major science subjects.

It may be mentioned that the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission in 1956 had recommended that the University should give first priority to schemes for carrying out the ideas of the founder and suggested that every attempt should be made in the first instance to consolidate the progress made so far rather than proceed with an ambitious scheme for development of modern higher sciences in the University. The Committee had also expressed the view that the University would be better advised to concentrate on a few subjects of Humanities connected with the traditional Indian background and link up studies of Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian

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Eastern Asian civilisations and culture as well as western culture.

The fact-finding Committee, which was appointed by the Commission in 1958 to examine certain additional proposals from the University for its development under the Second Five Year Plan, discussed this question further with the Vice-Chancellor. He agreed that the University should continue to encourage in a distinctive way studies in Humanities with stress on eastern and western cultural values. But in this connection he thought that it would be desirable to introduce a course in general science up to the bachelor's degree standard which could be linked up with general education. He was quite sure that there would be no conflict between the development of Humanities and General Science at the University and that in fact the two together would contribute to a sounder system of education than is possible at present. This view was accepted by the fact-finding Committee which recommended grants for constructions of laboratories and appointment of additional staff for establishing a general science course. The report of this Committee was accepted by the Commission at their meeting in April, 1958. But it appears that instead of introducing a course in General Science, as approved by the Commission, the University has introduced three-Year and two-Year B.Sc. courses in Mathematics with Physics and Chemistry as subsidiary subjects.

The proposal of the University for starting a full-fledged Science Faculty teaching up to the Honours level in major science subjects is placed before the Commission for consideration.