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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 29th meeting of the University Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 26th of April, 1961. The following were present:-

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

The following officers were also present:

1. Shri N.N.Iengar	Assistant Secretary
2. Dr. B.D.Laroya	Development Officer
3. Dr. P.J.Philip	Development Officer
4. Shri R.K.Chhabra	Admn. Officer

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 20th March, 1961.

The minutes of the 28th meeting of the Commission held on the 20th of March, 1961, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

The Commission confirmed the action taken on various items as given in Appendix I to these minutes.

With regard to item 2(27), the Commission was of the view that any departure from the rules in the fixation of pay of teachers should be made only in very exceptional cases, and after a full examination of the relevant factors.

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 20th March, 1961.

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

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Item 4: To consider a proposal regarding the evaluation of Hindi Text-Books in the Universities.

It was observed that during the period of transition (which was likely to be spread over several years) for the medium of instruction at the University stage to shift from English to Hindi and the other regional languages, it would be of the utmost importance to ensure that the books (in Hindi and the regional languages) are of an adequate standard. This may require some evaluation, beyond what is normally done by a University, of books prescribed for study in different subjects. It was agreed that this matter needed further examination and should be considered again by the Commission at a later date. (In the meantime the views of the Universities may also be obtained).

Item 5: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in colleges and universities to physically handicapped individuals.

The Commission 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 I.U.B. may be communicated to the universities for such action as they may consider necessary.

Item 6: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendation made by the Inter-University Board for increasing the existing facilities for the education of women in the country.

The Commission agreed with the Inter-University Board that at the university stage more encouragement should be given to qualified women students to pursue university education and that the number of free studentships in colleges and universities be increased to 25% of the total enrolment of women.

The Commission decided also that the number of tuition free places for men in colleges may be raised to 20% of the total enrolment of men. In communicating this proposal to the universities it was desired that the universities should be informed that the award of free studentships should be based both on need and merit. It was agreed that the percentage of free studentships be raised to the above figures, that is upto 25% for women and 20% for men, in the case of the Central Universities and the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University.

Item 7: To consider a proposal for appointment of retired Professors of distinction as emeritus Professors at the universities.

The Commission was of the view that the title of "Professor Emeritus" was a distinction that may be conferred on a distinguished Professor on retirement; it was not a post to which a Professor was to be appointed. It was felt that in the case of specially qualified teachers some provision may be made to enable them to continue their research work after reaching the age of superannuation. It was suggested that a scheme for teachers somewhat on the lines of the C.S.I.R. scheme for retired scientists may be prepared for consideration of the Commission.

Item 8: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education asking for the advice of the Commission with regard to the establishment of a new (Punjabi) University in Punjab.

The Commission resolved that the report of the "Punjabi University Commission 1961" be examined by a Committee consisting of Dewan Anand Kumar and Shri Prem Kirpal, and their views placed before the Commission at a subsequent meeting.

Item 9: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the acceptance by certain universities and colleges of donations or capitation fees from students as a condition of admission.

The Commission disapproved the practice pre-

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vailing at present in some institutions of accepting a capitation fee or donation in some form from a prospective student as a condition of admission. It was desired that the views of the Commission be brought to the notice of those concerned in order to put a stop to the above practice.

Item 10: To consider a proposal of the Ministry of Education that Bachelor of Physical Education Degree holders (from M.L.B. College of Physical Education) be exempted from possessing a basic university degree for the purpose of salary revision.

The Commission agreed that the present practice of recognizing a post-graduate diploma or degree in Physical Education after a first degree in Arts or Science as the minimum qualification required for entitlement for a teacher of physical education to be put on the same scale of pay as other teachers in colleges be confirmed. The Commission however, did not agree with the proposal that persons who had received a Bachelor's Degree in Physical Education from the Vikram University and did not have a degree in Arts or Science should be treated as equivalent (for purposes of salary scales) to persons with a postgraduate diploma or degree in physical education following a first degree in Arts or Science. The Commission however, thought that the special problem of graduates of the M.L.B. College could be solved by prescribing a special scale of pay, somewhat lower than the lecturers' scale.

Item 11: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for declaring Indian School of International Studies as an institution of higher education to be deemed to be a university for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act.

It was agreed that the Chairman may informally discuss the proposal with persons concerned and bring up the matter to the Commission at a later meeting.

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Item 12: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs regarding the minimum age for admission to the 5-year integrated course in Engineering and to determine the crucial date for admission.

The Commission agreed that the critical date for purposes of age limit for admission to the five-year integrated course in Engineering should be the 15th of September. It was agreed that this date may also apply for admission to the first year of the three-year degree course.

Item 13: To further consider the question of entrance tests for admission to university classes.

It was agreed that this matter be referred to the Examination Committee appointed by the Commission.

Item 14: To consider the procedure for paying grants to Government Colleges under the 3-year degree course scheme.

The Commission agreed that payments towards three-year degree course grants to Government colleges also should be through the universities concerned. It was for the universities in consultation with the State Governments concerned to determine the procedure to be adopted in each case.

Item 15: To consider the question of giving assistance to colleges in centrally administered areas and N.H.T.A. for introducing the three-year degree course.

The Commission agreed that three-year degree course grants may be given to the 12 colleges in the centrally administered areas on a hundred per cent basis by the Commission, and desired that the necessary funds be placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India.

Item 16: To consider certain recommendations received from the All India Council for Secondary Education with regard to measures proposed to be taken for strengthening Science teaching at the Secondary stage with special reference to the supply of Science teachers.

The Commission generally agreed with the proposals of the All India Council for Secondary Education for the inservice training of teachers in the Higher Secondary schools through Summer courses etc. With regard to the

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proposal that some seats in the M.Sc. classes should be reserved for teachers, the Commission thought that this was likely to lead to difficulties and was perhaps not even desirable. The attention of the A.I.C.S.E. may be drawn to the practice adopted by the Madras University for providing special post-graduate courses in Arts and Science subjects for teachers in Higher Secondary Schools. Further, such courses specially adapted to the needs of school teaching are likely to be more profitable to teachers than the normal M.Sc. courses.

Item 17: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding grants to Banaras Hindu University for raising the standard of instruction at the College of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

Non-recurring (For equipment)	Rs. 4,11,000
Recurring (For additional staff)	Rs. 58,000 p.a.

Item 18: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of certain amenities to the students of Technical Institutions.

The Commission accepted the proposal, except about auditorium, of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding amenities to be provided in technical institutions, and desired that similar amenities may be provided in all colleges. The Commission thought that the need for an auditorium falls in a different category and should be separately examined.

Item 19: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding grants to Annamalai University for providing additional instructional facilities in the College of Engineering.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for providing additional instructional facilities in the College of Engineering, Annamalai University and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:-

	<u>Approved Expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share 50%</u>
Non-recurring	13,45,805	6,72,902
Recurring (p.a.)	1,00,000	50,000

It was observed that the recommendations made by the A.I.C.T.E. for the development of Engineering & Technology should be, in general, scrutinised by the Office of the Commission to ensure that these were in conformity with the other recommendations and standards laid down by the Commission having a bearing on Engineering and Technology.

Item 20: To consider the recommendations of the Fellowship Selection Committee appointed by the Commission (1961-62).

The Commission desired that a note be prepared for consideration at the next meeting giving details of the various kinds of fellowships (and research scholarships) at present available in the universities and the extent to which these fellowships were actually utilized by the Universities.

Item 21: To consider a request of the Banaras Hindu University for payment of grant to write off accumulated deficits as recommended by the Reviewing Committee for fixing the block grant for the II plan period.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Finance Secretary, and agreed that about 50% of the estimated deficit i.e. Rs. 7 lakhs be paid to Banaras Hindu University and the balance be paid after the Reviewing Committee had looked into the matter and determined the actual amount of the deficit under reference.

Item 22: To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the requirements of Delhi University for administrative offices.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the extension of office

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accommodation of Delhi University to the extent of 7500 sft. carpet area.

Item 23: To consider a reference from the Delhi University regarding certain points raised in connection with the revision of scales of pay of the teachers.

The Commission considered the points raised by the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University regarding the fixation of pay of teachers and decided as follows (That should also apply, mutatis mutandis, to the other Central Universities):-

- i) The efficiency bar in the scale of pay of Lecturers be removed;
- ii) The new scales of pay should come into operation on the 1st April '61 as already decided, and teachers should be first fixed in the new scales on the basis already communicated to the University; but the teachers be allowed to retain their present dates of increment;
- iii) To deal with the special problem of fixation of pay of Professors ^{in Delhi University,} a grant of Rs. 15,000/- be given to the Delhi University during the current year to enable the University to fix individual salaries in a satisfactory manner after taking into account the professional status and length of service etc. of the Professors concerned, and the consequential increase in the expenditure of the university be taken into account in fixing the block grant. The Commission desired to be informed of the manner in which the Professor's salaries are fixed by the University.

The Commission thought that in some cases it may be desirable to provide in the

Universities and colleges a grade e.g. instructor, or research assistant, below that of a lecturer on a somewhat lower scale of pay than that now prescribed for lecturers. The Commission desired to have this suggestion examined and placed before it at a later meeting. The Commission thought that the period of probation for Lecturers may be three years during which time, however, they would be entitled to earn normal increments.

In the case of Visva-Bharati the Commission desired that the question of scales of pay to be paid to teachers in that university should be examined and determined by the Reviewing Committee.

Item 24: To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for the establishment of a Printing Press in the University.

This was withdrawn.

Item 25: To consider proposals received from the Delhi University for starting new courses in the Constituent colleges of the Delhi University during 1961-62.

The Commission approved the starting of the new courses in the Constituent colleges of Delhi University during 1961-62 as per appendix III subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down by the Delhi University. It was agreed that the salaries of teachers appointed for these courses would be taken into account in determining the maintenance grants payable to these colleges, provided the total number of teachers in the college concerned did not exceed the limit laid down on the basis of the accepted teacher-pupil ratio. Grants towards non-recurring expenditure will be paid on 50% basis. With regard to the non-recurring grants to be paid to the Dayal Singh College, S.D.College and the S.G.T.B. College for starting B.Sc. courses in Group A., a point was raised that these colleges may also be assisted on par with other colleges in the campus who undertook teaching of B.Sc. classes. The Chairman was requested

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to look into the matter and to sanction grants as may be considered appropriate. It was also agreed that the affiliated colleges who attain the status of the Constituent College with the starting of Honours courses for the first time in those colleges; it should be ensured that they fulfil the necessary conditions of endowment, etc. laid down by the University for constituent colleges.

Item 26: To receive the report of the panel on University buildings regarding norms and standards for Guest House in the Universities.

The Commission approved the recommendations of the panel on University buildings regarding norms and standards for the construction of Guest Houses, Staff Clubs and Staff Club-cum-Guest Houses. It was suggested that normally the ceiling already approved by the Commission for assistance to the Universities for the construction of such buildings should not be exceeded.

Item 27: To consider the proposals received from the University of Burdwan for the development of postgraduate teaching and research in the University.

The Commission accepted in principle the request of the Burdwan University to assist them for the construction of the Arts Block, Science Block, Library Building, Hostels and Staff Quarters, and authorized the Chairman to appoint a Visiting Committee to determine the actual needs of the university and to sanction such grants as may be necessary.

Item 28: To consider further the proposal of the Lucknow University for the construction of a building for accommodating its post-graduate department in Law.

The Commission accepted the revised proposal of the Lucknow University for the construction of the Law Faculty building with a plinth area of 19,200 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,07,200/-. It was also agreed that

the Lucknow University may be paid a grant upto 10% of the above for furniture for the proposed building. The grant may be paid to Lucknow University as and when necessary.

Item 29: To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for financial assistance towards the construction of a building to house (a) postgraduate departments in Humanities and (b) the Faculty of Law.

The Commission considered the proposals of the Rajasthan University for assistance towards the construction of buildings to house the Postgraduate Departments in Humanities and the Faculty of Law, and authorized the Chairman to appoint a Visiting Committee with Dr. A.C.Joshi and such other members as may be considered necessary to visit the University and look into the needs of the university regarding these two proposals.

Item 30: To consider the request of Visva-Bharati for the construction of an International House.

The Commission noted that it had previously sanctioned a proposal for the construction of an International House for the Visva-Bharati at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and that now the estimated expenditure for the building was to be about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Commission felt that the estimates were on the high side and desired that the proposal may be further examined.

Item 31: To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance towards inviting Prof. Emerian of the University of California U.S.A. as a Visiting Professor in Linguistics.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance towards inviting Prof. Emerian of the University of California and sanctioned the payment of the following grants to Annamalai University for the same:-

1. Remuneration to be paid to the Visiting Professor @ Rs. 2000 p.m.
2. Cost of first class return passage or two economy return air passages.

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Item 32: To consider the question of revision of salary scales of College teachers of State Universities in the Third Five Year Plan.

The consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 33: To consider the general question of giving financial assistance to affiliated colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 34: To consider the general policy and to lay down working principles for giving grants-in-aid to affiliated colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in basic Sciences during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The consideration of the general policy of giving grants to affiliated colleges for development of postgraduate teaching in basic Sciences during Third Five Year Plan was postponed to the next meeting. The Chairman was authorised to sanction grants to Madurai College, Madurai for assistance for such schemes as have already been assessed by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A.

Item 35: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to make recommendations in regard to the reform of the Examination System in Indian Universities.

The consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 36: To consider a draft calendar of dates for the meetings of the Commission during the rest of the year 1961.

The Commission approved the following calendar for the meetings of the Commission to be held during the rest of the year 1961:

5th & 6th July	Delhi
2nd & 3rd August	Bangalore
6th & 7th September	Delhi
4th & 5th October	Tirupati
1st & 2nd November	Delhi
6th & 7th December	Calcutta

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Addl. Item 1: To consider the proposal of the Government of Madras regarding the financial assistance towards revision of salary scales of teachers in Non-Government Colleges.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Government of Madras regarding financial assistance towards the revision of salary scales of teachers in Non-Government affiliated colleges and agreed to assist such colleges for the revision of the proposed scales of pay as these scales were about the same as the pay scales approved by the U.G.C. under the Second Five Year Plan. The two scales are:-

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay recommended by U.G.C.</u>	<u>Madras State Scales.</u>
Principal	600-40-800	600-30-900 450-25-800
Heads of Departments or Professors.	400-25-700 (Only where there are 3 lecturers under him)	(Only in Presidency College and other Post-Graduate Colleges).
Senior Lecturers (Corresponding to Lecturers in Government Colleges.	300-25-600	350-25-650
Lecturers (corresponding to Assistant Lecturers in Government Colleges.	200-15-320-20-500	225-10-275-15-425
Tutors and Demonstrators.	150-200	145-5-180-10-250

Addl. Item 2: To consider a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding financial assistance towards revision of salaries of teachers in non-Government colleges and Government Colleges.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding financial assistance towards the revision of scales of pay of teachers of Non-Government and Government colleges, and agreed (in accordance with Commission's resolution on addl. item 7 dated 20.3.1961) to contribute during the Third Five Year Plan 50% of the increased cost of salaries on the basis of the existing U.G.C. scales in respect of the private aided colleges. The question of similar assistance to Government colleges which had salary scales substantively

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higher than those prevailing in Non-Government Colleges needed further examination and should be taken up later.

Addl. Item 3: To consider the proposal of the University of Saugar to hold the Summer School of Linguistics in 1961.

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The Commission considered the proposal of the University of Saugar to hold Summer School of Linguistics in 1961 and agreed that the Saugor University may be assisted to hold this Summer School with assistance from the U.G.C. on broadly the same basis as is being done by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. and the C.S.I.R. for similar Summer Schools.

Addl. Item 4: To receive the action taken by the Chairman regarding scales of pay of the Medical College of Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Chairman reported that he has authorized the Banaras Hindu University pending the fixation of the scales of pay of teachers of Medical College to advertise the posts on the same scale (and no non-practising allowance) as now prescribed for the Faculty of Science.

Addl. Item 5: To receive the reference received from the Delhi University regarding the starting of the Sri Venkateswara College t New Delhi.

The Commission noted that they had earlier agreed to the starting of a new college named Sri Venkateswara College in Delhi provided the College fulfilled all the conditions laid down by the University for affiliation and by the U.G.C. for giving maintenance grants. The Delhi University had reported that in view of the statutory status of the T.Devasthanam Trust who are sponsoring the establishment of the new college, it may be necessary to permit certain variations in the usual conditions laid down. It was also noted that the University had been requested to indicate specifically in detail the rules as well as the conditions from which the College would require exemption and the alternative

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that the university would suggest in lieu thereof.

The Chairman was authorised to consider and approve such variations as may be considered necessary.

Addl. Item 6: To receive the proposal regarding the provision for 20% senior lecturers in the Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi Universities.

The Commission noted that it had earlier agreed that upto 20% of the present lecturers posts in the Delhi University (and now also in Aligarh and Banaras Universities) be placed in the Readers' grade and designated as posts of senior lecturers. It was felt that in view of the revision of scales of pay now done, and to help the University to attract and retain really first-rate teachers, it would be best to treat the above scheme as equivalent to converting 20% of the existing lecturers posts into additional readerships. The University could fill (some or all) these readerships by promotion from lecturers but through the same selection committee as is normally appointed for recruitment of a Reader and subject to fulfilment of conditions normally laid down for the post of a Reader. In this connection it was agreed that conditions prescribed for placing the Lecturers of the Constituent colleges in the selection grade should also be reviewed similarly from the point of view of qualifications to be prescribed and the manner of selection.

Addl. Item 7: To receive a reference from the Banaras Hindu University regarding the creation of two supernumerary posts at the University.

The Commission agreed to the creation of two temporary supernumerary posts as detailed below in the Banaras Hindu University for a period of one year, in the first instance:-

1. One Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology in the Grade of Rs. 1000-50-1750;
2. One Lecturer in Chemistry for the Central Hindu College, Kamachha, in the grade of Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800.

Addl. Item 8: To receive a reference from the Visva-Bharati University for increasing the grant for Tagore Centenary Celebrations

The Commission agreed that the grant to be paid to Visva-Bharati University for Centenary Celebrations may be increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 la'hs.

Addl. Item 9: To consider the question of payment of contributions to the universities by the Commission for becoming foundation members of the India International Centre.

The Commission agreed that it may continue to assist the universities towards the payment of contribution by the Commission to become foundation members of the India International Centre upto 9th March, 1963.

Addl. Item 10: To receive a report of the expenditure incurred in sending the late Dr. Krishna's luggage to Waltair.

The Commission approved the following expenditure incurred in connection with the transportation of the luggage of the late Dr. V.S.Krishna, and also the travelling of the officer who accompanied the luggage

Freight and contingent charges.	Rs. 230.90
Travelling	Rs. 344.82

Addl. Item 11: To receive the report regarding the decision taken by the Chairman for arrangements for coordination of research in cosmic rays.

The Commission noted that the Chairman has informed the Ministry of Education that the U.G.C. have no objection to the allocation of the subject of "Peaceful Uses of the Outer Space" to the Department of Atomic Energy for purposes of coordination as described in the Office Memorandum No. 31/18/59-ER dated 14th March 1961 of Ministry of Education.

Addl. Item 12: Visit of Secretary to the U.S.A.

The Chairman reported that Shri Samuel Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission had been invited to visit the U.S.A. in the spring of 1962 for a period of about

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ten weeks as a Visiting Lecturer in connection with the Arts Programme of the Association of American Colleges

It was agreed that Shri Mathai may be permitted to accept the invitation and be given leave for the purpose as may be necessary in accordance with the rules.

Sd/- Samuel Mathai
Secretary

Sd/- D.S.Kothari
Chairman

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APPENDIX-I

(to U.G.C minutes dt 26-4-61)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

26th April, 1961.

To receive a report on action taken on certain matters.

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1. DISCONTINUATION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANT.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 9th/10th February, 1959 decided to place a sum of Rs. 10,000/- per annum at the disposal of the Chairman for making grants to needy students in Universities and colleges. During the past two years (1959-60 and 1960-61); actual expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 995/- and Rs. 2,950/- respectively. Since the Commission have introduced a more liberal "Students' Aid Fund" Scheme in Universities and colleges to assist the poor students, the Chairman has decided to drop the scheme for paying grants to poor students out of his discretionary funds. The matter is reported to the Commission.

2. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT TO DR. SUBODH MITRA.

The University of Calcutta requested the Commission to pay a grant on 50:50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Dr. Subodh Mitra, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to enable him to attend the Third World Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology being arranged by the International Federation of Gynaecology in Vienna during September, 1961. Dr. Mitra would represent the Calcutta University at this Congress and also address them on

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"Mitra technique for cancer of cervix-uteri with five year evaluation of results."

2. The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant to the Calcutta University not exceeding Rs. 2,785/- or 50% of the actual travel expenses whichever is less provided that the other 50% of the cost of travel is met by the Calcutta University themselves.

(3) RECONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION - INCLUSION OF CHAIRMAN, UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION AS ITS MEMBER.

The Commission in their meeting dated 31-12-1960 (Additional item No. 8) desired that in view of the importance of the area of education with which the Commission had to deal, both the Chairman and Secretary, University Grants Commission should be Ex-officio members of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The views of the Commission were communicated to the Ministry of Education for taking necessary action in the matter and the Ministry of Education have informed that "the views of the Commission have been considered carefully but it is not considered desirable to have the Chairman as well as the Secretary of the Commission as Ex-officio members of the Board. Secretary of the Commission will always be there to assist the Chairman, if necessary".

The matter is reported to the Commission.

(4) INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - ADDITIONS TO HOSTEL BLOCK.

In the Commission's meeting held on 9th February, 1961, it was reported (item 3/2) that the Secretary, University Grants Commission has approved the construction of the Hostel Building of the Indraprastha College for Women at a cost of Rs. 1,02,360/- and sanctioned payment of a grant not exceeding

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Rs. 76,770/- on 75:25 basis. Subsequently the college authorities pointed out that the plinth area of the building as worked out by C.P.W.D. was not correct. The plinth area was rechecked and it was observed that actual plinth area should be 5240 sq.ft. and 4125 sq.ft. against 5139 sq.ft. and 3875 sq.ft. worked out by C.P.W.D. for the ground floor and first floor respectively. The cost has therefore correspondingly increased and the revised cost of Rs.1,05,669/- has been approved. A grant of Rs. 79,251/- on 75:25 basis will now be admissible to the College.

5. INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - CONVERSION FROM D.C. TO A.C. CURRENT.

The Principal, Indraprastha College for Women approached for approval of the expenditure of Rs. 23,515/- for conversion of the electricity supply and connections from D.C. to A.C. as the Delhi Electricity authorities were pressing hard for the change. The proposal of the College has been accepted and they will be paid a grant on 50% of the net total expenditure not exceeding Rs. 23,515/-.

6. ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE - ALTERATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

On receipt of a request from the Principal, St. Stephens' College for making some alterations in the administrative part of the College Building at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,456/- payment of grant not exceeding Rs.2,228/- or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less has been sanctioned.

7. ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE - INSTALLATION OF FANS IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

The Principal, St. Stephens' College approached for approval to incur an expenditure of Rs. 4,559.20 for the

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installation of electric fans in the college hall. The proposal of the College has been accepted and payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 2,279.60 say Rs. 2,280/- on 50:50 basis has been sanctioned.

(8) BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - CENTENARY GRANT OF RS. 1 CRORE - UTILISATION OF.

It was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on the 9th February, 1961 that the proposal of the Bombay University that the entire amount of Rs. 1 crore allotted to them under the Centenary programme may be utilised for schemes involving non-recurring expenditure including the acquisition of the land for the new campus had been accepted.

Originally the University had decided to utilise Rs. 62,50,000/- for non-recurring item and Rs. 37,50,000/- for an endowment fund. Accordingly the endowment fund of Rs. 37,50,000/- as originally proposed is not now to be created. The Bombay University has intimated that they have completed the construction work of a sports pavilion in the Marine Lines which provides facilities for playing grounds, running tracks and gymnasium in the open. Provision has also been made for indoor badminton courts, other indoor games, and canteen. The University had originally proposed to meet the expenditure from a grant payable to them by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As subsequently this programme was changed, the expenditure is to be debited to the Centenary grant. The plans have been approved.

As the Endowment fund is not to be maintained the University have been advised to dispose of these investments in consultation with the appropriate authorities without incurring any loss and use this amount for non-recurring

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approved items including the acquisition of the new campus. The University have been further sanctioned a grant of Rs. ten lakhs towards these items thus bringing the total payment made to the University to Rs. 55,75,000/- against the total grant of Rs. one crore payable to them.

9) The Chairman has extended the term of appointment of Shri P.R. Bennett as Accounts Officer, University Grants Commission with effect from 5th June, 1961. Since he will be attaining the age of 60 years on 5th June, 1962, this will be his last extension and he will retire from service in the University Grants Commission on 4th June, 1962 (A.N.).

10) In the preliminary estimates for the electrical installation for the proposed University Grants Commission Office building there was a provision of Rs. 4,023/- for telephone cables. As it was felt that facilities should be available for cables for direct telephones as well as P.B.X. exchange, the C.P.W.D. had sent a revised estimate for Rs. 12,500/- which has been approved. It may be possible to meet the additional expenditure out of possible savings from other heads.

11) Selection of 4 candidates for the award of Post-graduate Merit Scholarship in Science against the vacancies caused by the non acceptance of the award by four candidates.

The Commission awarded 150 Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- p.m. in Science during 1960-61. Four candidates declined the Commission's award. These 4 vacancies thus caused have been filled in as follows:-

Name of the Scholar selected.	Subject of study.	Name of the University.
1. Miss Janak Juneja.	Mathematics.	Delhi University.



Name of the Scholar selected.	Subject of study.	Name of the University.
2. Miss T.S. Meera.	Zoology.	Mysore University.
3. Miss Sarita Ahuja.	Mathematics.	Delhi University.
4. Sri K.Mohanchandram	Mathematics.	Kerala University.

12. Approval for the audit of the Student Aid Fund accounts by Departmental auditors in case of all Colleges of Andhra State.

In pursuance of the decision (of the Andhra State Government to the effect that accounts relating to the Students' Aid Fund in all the Colleges of the State (Government and aided) be audited by the Departmental auditors attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, it was agreed that the Commission may not insist on accounts of the Students' Aid Fund being audited by Chartered Accountants.

13. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre Gauhati University.

The Gauhati University submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students' Centre in accordance with the specifications of the Commission for such Centres in the Universities, and requested the Commission for the payment of a grant of Rs. 70,000/- towards their project. The total cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000/- and the University has agreed to bear the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. The scheme has been accepted in principle.

About 920 non-resident students are expected to be benefitted by the Centre.

14. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre - Bihar University.

Bihar University forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students' Centre with a plinth

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area of 9,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.95,000/-. The University has agreed to meet the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. About 3,000 students are expected to be benefitted by this Centre. This proposal has been approved in principle.

15. Approval of travel grants to the following science personnel.

Name.	Purpose.	Centre of Visit.	Expenditure approved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>ALIGARH.</u>			
1. Dr. Athar H. Siddiqi, Lecturer in Zoology.	Collection of Parasites of marine fishes at mandapam camp.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Station Mandapa ^M Camp.	Rs. 757.76
<u>BANARAS.</u>			
2. Dr. V.Kaul Lecturer Department of Botany.	General work in tropical Ecology and study of literature.	Central Botanical Laboratory Allahabad.	385.00
<u>BIHAR.</u>			
3. Shri R.K. Prasad, Lecturer in Chemistry.	For further Research in Physical Chemistry - Oxidation of Organic substance.	Ranchi College, Ranchi.	480.48
4. Shri S.N. Prasad, Lecturer in Chemistry.	-do-	-do-	480.48
5. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Lecturer in Physics.	Experimental studies in Nuclear reactions.	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.	493.70
<u>GAUHATI.</u>			
6. Shri H.D. Bhargava, Lecturer in Chemistry.	For further research on the analytical aspects of the co-ordination of Vanadium under Dr. R.G. Paul.	Chemistry Department, Panjab University.	632.70

(Contd..8.)

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

KARNATAK.

7. Dr. K.S. Math, Lecturer in Physical Chemistry. To study experimental techniques with X-Ray spectrograph. X-Ray Department Indian Association for the cultivation of Science Jadavpur. 635.08

MADRAS.

8. Dr.S.V.Anantha-Krishnan, Prof. of Chemistry, Madras Christian College, Tambaram. Experimental and theoretical studies on electrode processes. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi. 342.68

POONA.

9. Miss Ghaisas Kamal Ram Chandra, Lecturer in Geology, N. Wadia College, Poona. Study of microfossils. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun. 589.56

RAJASTHAN.

10. Dr. Ishwar Prasad, Lecturer in Zoology. Comparison of mammal specimens of the Rajasthan desert with the type collections at Z.S.I., Calcutta. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. 528.36

S.V.VIDYAPEETH.

11. Dr.A.R. Patel, Head of the Physics Department. Training in X-Ray analysis of Crystals. Physics Department, Banaras University. 410.00

(Contd....9.).

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16. Calcutta University - Department of Applied Chemistry.

For the improvement of instructional facilities in existing courses and conversion of the two years course into a Three-year Course in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, the Commission sanctioned in July, 1957 construction of (a) buildings over an area of 17,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 3,40,000/- and (b) a C.I. shed over an area of 2,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000/-. Against this sanction, the University submitted in December, 1958, plans and estimates for construction of a plinth area of 16,997 sq.ft. and the same were approved by the Commission.

The construction referred to above, which is an extension of the present three-storey building of the Department of Applied Chemistry is nearing completion. With this extension covering a plinth area of 16,997 sq.ft. a part of the top floor remains uncovered and the University requested permission to construct an additional plinth area of 2,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/-. This additional area is needed for the additional staff which has been sanctioned. Besides, it would be more economical and more convenient to complete the construction work at this stage than at a later period when all new preparations would have to be made for this small work.

In view of the circumstances stated above, the proposal of the University to construct an additional plinth area of 2,000 sq.ft. in the building of the Department of Applied Chemistry at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/- (U.G.C's share being Rs. 20,000/-) has been approved.

(Contd.....19.).

17. Annamalai University - Department of Engineering.

In 1958, the Commission approved plans and estimates for smithy and Foundry sheds for the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, covering a plinth area of 1,600 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,500/-. The University was asked to invite open competitive tenders for the work. Accordingly, competitive tenders were called for by the University and the lowest tender for Rs. 27,334.58 was accepted by the University. The P.W.D. Certificate furnished by the University however, indicated that the prevalent tender abatement in respect of similar type of works in the area was 8 to 10 per cent less than the estimated amount. The high cost of tender accepted as against the estimates certified by the Local P.W.D. was explained by the University as being due to lack of good reliable contractors in the locality. The University has therefore to depend on contractors from Madras whose tendered rates for works in a place like Annamalainagar, which is about 150 miles away, are invariably higher than the local rates. It was also stated by the University that the P.W.D. Certificate given in November, 1958 presumably referred to work done by the Department prior to March 1958 and so might not hold good for tenders invited in August, 1958.

In view of the circumstances stated above and considering the fact that meanwhile the building had already been completed including electrical services at a cost of Rs. 24,730.39 N.P., the cost of construction was approved and sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs. 1,486.93 being 2/3rd of the excess expenditure of Rs. 2,230.39 to the Annamalai University for the construction of Smithy and Foundry Sheds for its Department of Engineering.

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18. Construction of Women's hostel - Patna University.

The Patna University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a 3rd storey for the existing Krishnaghat Lady Hostel for accommodating 44 women students at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,250/-. The cost has been subsequently worked out to Rs. 1,17,718/-.

It has been observed that the University has provided living area of 4,136 sq.ft. for 44 students whereas according to the specifications of the University Grants Commission, it works out to 3,360 sq.ft. The Commission has decided that if a University cannot reduce the area on the basis of approved specifications, only a proportionate grant should be given to it. As the Commission contributes 75% of the cost of hostel building for girls, the grant payable to the University on this account works out to Rs. 71,700/- i.e.

$$\frac{3360}{4136} \times 117700 \times \frac{75}{100}$$

The Patna University has been asked to proceed with the implementation of the scheme in case the proposal is acceptable to the University.

19. Construction of a Students' Hostel of S.N.D.T. Women's University at Bombay.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the S.N.D.T. Women's University vide Resolution 3(37) dated 14th/15th April, 1959, for the construction of a students' hostel at Bombay at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000/- against which the share of the Commission was Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

Though the sanction was conveyed to University on 18th April, 1959, the University did not take any active steps to implement the scheme. In accordance with the

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Commission's resolution No. 5 dated 4-10-1957 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, the scheme has been cancelled and the University informed that the question of receiving the scheme may be considered by the Commission on a special request to this effect being received with detailed plans and estimates in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Commission.

20. Visva-Bharati -- Sewerage schemes.

The Commission had approved the Sewage scheme of the Visva-Bharati University, in principle, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The University recently submitted a rough estimate of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 20,56,000/-. In view of the enhanced estimate for the project the University has been requested to get the scheme examined by the Public Health Engineering Department of the West Bengal Government and submit its report to the Commission for consideration.

The Chairman sanctioned a special grant of Rs.2,500/- to the Visva-Bharati University for execution of necessary survey work in this connection.

21. Varanasya Sanskrit University and Mysore University - Utilization of book grant towards the purchase of furniture.

The University Grants Commission 1960-61, sanctioned the following grants to the Varanasya Sanskrit University, Varanasi and Mysore University towards the purchase of books (Humanities):-

- (i) Varanasya Sanskrit University. Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
- (ii) Mysore University. Rs. 40,000 (NR)

(Contd...13.).

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The above Universities requested for permission to utilise a portion of the grant towards provision of furniture for storing the books.

The Commission has been allowing the Universities to utilize 5% of book grants for the purchase of furniture.

The Varanasya Sanskrit University and Mysore University have been accordingly permitted to use 5% of the sanctioned book grants (Humanities) for necessary furniture.

22. Osmania University - Change in designation of the Professor in the Education Department.

The Commission at its meeting held on 9th September, 1960 (Item 1) approved the post of one Professor for Advanced Educational Psychology for the development of the Post-graduate department of Education of the Osmania University.

The Osmania University requested that the designation of the post of Professor approved by the Commission may be changed to that of Professor of Education as they have already a Professor of Advanced Educational Psychology in the University.

The request of the University was acceded to.

23. Saugar University - appointment of temporary lecturers in the Departments of Economics and Political Science.

Pending the appointments of Senior Assistant Professors in the Departments of Economics and Political Science approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 26th and 27th September, 1958 (Item 17), Saugar University appointed the following Assistant Professors in the Departments on a temporary basis to cope with the increased teaching work:-

(Contd...14.)

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- (i) Shri R.N. Mukerjee, @ Rs.250/- p.m.
Assistant Professor, from 25-11-1959 to 30-4-'60.
in Economics.
- (ii) Dr. B.P. Pande, @ Rs.250/- p.m. from 20-8-'59
Assistant Professor to 30-4-'60.
in Political
Science.

The above arrangement was approved as a special case, to cope with the increased teaching work.

24. Karnatak University - appointment of a Reader in Economics Department having less teaching experience.

The University Grants Commission has laid down that a person to be appointed as a University Reader should have the following qualifications:-

- (i) A first or second class Master's degree of an Indian University or an equivalent qualification of a foreign University in the subject concerned.
- (ii) Either a research degree of a Doctorate Standard or published work of a high standard.
- (iii) About five years' experience of teaching experience at a University or a College & some experience of guiding research.

The Karnatak University appointed Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa as a Reader in Economics. Dr. Nanjundappa's qualification and teaching experience are as under:-

Qualifications: B.A.(Hons) M.A. in Economics
First in Class I, Ph.D.

Teaching Two years.
experience.

Dr. Nanjundappa also has worked as a Research Scholar for two and half years at Mysore University.

(Contd...15.).

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In view of the above qualifications of Dr. Nanjundappa, his appointment as a Reader in Economics at the Karnatak University was approved.

25. St. Philomina's College, Mysore wrongly fixed the pay of the following teachers at Rs. 310/- with effect from 1-4-1957 (as against Rs. 250/- admissible as per U.G.C. rules relating to salary of Heads of Language Departments) after giving them weightage for their entire past services as Heads of Departments and disbursed arrears to them on this basis.

1. Shri G.M. Chakravarty. ... Sanskrit
2. Shri K.S. Krishna Moorthy ... Kannada.
3. Shri N.A. Khadir. ... Urdu.
4. Shri M.K. Raja Gopal. ... Hindi.

The college was informed about the correct fixation and the teachers were asked to refund the excess amounts paid to them by the College.

On receiving a representation from the teachers that refund of the amounts would cause them severe hardship, the Commission on humanitarian grounds agreed to waive the recovery of 50% of the excess payment made to these teachers (resolution 3 dated 9th/10th September, 1960). Mysore University again made a special request that the Commission reconsider the matter and re-fix the pay of the teachers concerned as proposed by St. Philomina's College.

The Chairman (late Dr. V.S. Krishna) accepted the recommendation of the University and agreed to re-fix the pay of the above teachers at Rs. 310/- with effect from 1-4-1957 after taking into account the total services put in by them as Heads of Departments.

26. The request of Shri G. Varadachari, Principal, Thiagarajar College, Madurai, to condone the break of 15 days in his continuous service as Principal, and to refix his pay at Rs. 680/- with effect from 15-7-1959 was agreed to, on condition, however, that Shri Varadachari would refund an amount of Rs. 25/- received by him as the Commission's share, while he was the Principal of the National College, Tiruchirappalli

27. Andhra Christian College wrongly fixed the salary of the Principal, Dr. T.S. Paulus at Rs. 800/- with effect from 1-4-1957 after taking into account the length of service rendered by him in the Professors' scale (as against Rs. 720/- admissible under our rules) and has been paying him on the basis of the above fixation. Dr. Paulus requested the Commission to refix his pay at Rs. 800/- on 1-4-1957.

The Chairman (Late Dr. V.S. Krishna) on humanitarian grounds agreed to the request made by Dr. T.S. Paulus keeping in view his academic qualifications and the long years of service put in by him in that college.

28. The Commission at their meeting held on September, 10/11, 1960 decided to relax the general rules for fixation of pay of highly qualified superannuated Government Servants re-employed in Colleges/Universities after examining each case on its merits. It was decided to relax the rules in the case of the following teachers in view of their high academic qualifications and long years of teaching experience as per statements attached:-

1. Dr. A.P. Mathew. Mar Ivanics College, Trivandrum (Kerala University).
2. Sri B.L. Alimchandani. W.C. College, Bombay.
3. Sri J.C. Bahl. Siddarth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

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4. Sri J.N. Dharap. Kirti College, Bombay
Bombay. University.
5. Dr. K.K. Pillai Professor of Indian History
of Archaeology, Madras
University.

(P.T.O.).

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C O P Y

D.E. Society's
Kirti College, Cadel Road,
Dadar, Bombay-23.

No.1875 of 1960.

Date 9th November, 1960.

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
NEW DELHI.

SUBJECT: REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF TEACHERS IN
CONSTITUENT COLLEGES UNDER THE SECOND FIVE
YEAR PLAN.

Sir,

I have to state that Professor J.N. Dharap a retired Government servant who was employed in this college was given the benefit of the revised scales along with others under instruction of the University. His pay was fixed at Rs. 370/- on 1-4-1957 and the difference between the old scale and new scale was calculated on the basis of that pay on 1-4-1957 and was paid the difference - half by the College and half from the grants received from the University Grants Commission. The total difference paid to Professor Dharap is as under:-

	<u>Total difference.</u>	<u>U.G.C.Share</u>
1957-58	312.50	156.25
1958-59	392.50	196.25
1959-60	159.66	79.83
	-----	-----
	864.66	432.33
	-----	-----

When the University Grants Commission auditors checked the statements they observed that Prof. Dharap's pay at the time he retired from Government service was Rs. 600/- and he is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 256/- his pay according

(Contd..2.).

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to Government rules should have been fixed in such a way that pay fixed plus the amount of pension should not have exceeded the amount of pay he was getting at the time of retirement. They therefore fixed his pay at Rs. 344/- p.m. on 1-4-1957. This fixation has adversely affected Prof. J.N. Dharap and I request that the condition of fixing his pay so as not to exceed it than the last drawn in his case may kindly be relaxed and the recovery of the amount paid to him may please be waived.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Principal.

No.1876/60

Forwarded with compliments through the Registrar,
University of Bombay, BOMBAY-1.

Sahani
13-4-61.

(3)

From

Dr. A.P. Mathew, M.A., Ph.D., F.Z.S.I.,
Additional Professor of Zoology,
Mar Ivanios College,
Trivandrum.

To

The Principal,
Mar Ivanios College,
Trivandrum-4.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the latest communication from the Secretary, University Grants Commission, on the subject of Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan, forwarded to you by the Registrar, University of Kerala (vide his letter No. PI.B.5 4420/58 dated 11th August, 1960) I beg to submit the following for consideration and recommendation to the University.

I retired from the University College, Trivandrum in March 1958. Then I was receiving by way of salary and allowances Rs. 625/- p.m. On retirement the pension sanctioned is Rs. 253.85 plus T.I. Rs. 9.00 = 262.85. On June 10th, 1958 I joined the staff of the Mar Ivanios College as Additional Professor of Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300/- p.m. In 1959 this was raised to Rs. 350/- p.m. as the final pension that was sanctioned for me was much less than what was expected. This year I am continuing on the same salary viz. Rs. 350/- p.m.

When the University Grants Commission scale were implemented I was already receiving Rs. 300/- which was the initial salary on the University Grants Commission Scale viz. 300-25-600, and so I was not recommended for any arrears.

In 1959 when my pay was raised to Rs. 350/- p.m., it was almost the only amount I could claim as a retired Government Servant (salary last received - pension sanctioned) and so far that year also no arrears were claimed for me.

(Contd...2.).

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In view of the relaxation recommended by the University Grants Commission as in their letter above referred to, I request that my claims for fixing a salary for me in the University Grants Commission scale and allowing the yearly increments be considered and necessary recommendations sent up.

The University Grants Commission letter above referred to, allows a relaxation on the rules of salary when re-employed, in case of highly qualified Government servants. My qualifications and record of service may kindly be forwarded to the University Grants Commission for consideration.

- 1) I took the Honours Degree in Zoology from the Presidency College, Madras in 1925 securing the 1st rank in the University and receiving the Kaithness Prize in Zoology.
- 2) Later I took the Ph.D. Degree by research and was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society of India.
- 3) In 1959 I was awarded the Sir Dorab Tara Gold Medal for the "important contributions to Zoology" which I had made. A copy of the citation is attached herewith.
- 4) Since graduation I was teaching in Colleges teaching up to the graduate or post-graduate level up to date i.e. for a period of 35 years.
- 5) During this period, in addition to regular teaching, I have been engaged in research work contributing considerably to the advance of Zoological Knowledge. About 20 papers embodying

(Contd..3.).

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the results of original Research work have been published. Even as early as 1937 my contributions to Indian Zoology have been appreciated and referred to in the publications "The Progress of Science in India during the past twenty-five years" and "An outline of the Field Sciences of India" published by the Indian Science Congress Association 1937.

- 6) In 1956 the University of Kerala published my work on the Embryology of Heterometrus which has been regarded as an outstanding contribution in the field of Embryology and appreciated in India and abroad. A copy of a review of this is enclosed.
- 7) As an aid to study, a Text-Book for the Pre-University students has been prepared and published. This too has been highly appreciated and one of the Reviews of this also is enclosed.
- 8) I have been registered as No.G. 49528 under Science (4) in the National Register of Scientific Personnel. With these facts you can persuade the University Grants Commission that there is one who is highly qualified and deserves encouragement.

Thanking you very much,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(A.P. Mathew).

Trivandrum

----8--1960.

Sahani
13-4-61.

(40)

C O P Y

Copy of the letter No. 14/9-60/LG. 2715 dated 29th November, 1960 from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi regarding revision of salary scales of University Teachers under the Second Five Year Plan.

* * *

I am to refer to your letter No.F.1-80/55(H), dated the 14th July, 1960, regarding the fixation of salary of a retired Government servant employed as teacher in the University. Dr. K.K. Pillai, M.A., L.T., D. Litt., D.Phil. (Oxon), who was working as Professor in the Presidency College, Madras, a Government institution, applied for the post of Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, which was advertised by the University in 1954. According to the Statutes of the University, a selection committee was constituted to report on the applications received for the post, which recommended from among the applicants that Dr. K.K. Pillai be appointed to the post. He was accordingly appointed by the University as Professor of Indian History and Archaeology from 11-9-1954.

At the time of his appointment as Professor, Dr. Pillai had put in a good part of his service in Government Colleges, which service could not count for pension, if he had then to cease permanently his connection with the Government. He therefore, offered to continue as Professor of the University with a lien on his appointment under the Government, paying himself the pensionary contribution and leave allowance till such time as he would be able to earn a pension from the Government. The Syndicate which considered this question granted his request. He retired from Government service on the 3rd April, 1960. With effect from this date he is continuing as permanent Professor of the University, as under the Statutes of the University he is permitted to be a teacher till he attains the age of 60.

The circular of the University Grants Commission would appear to suggest that superannuated Government servants re-employed in the University are to be fixed in accordance with Government rules taking in view the salaries last drawn by them and the pension payable to them. The above rule will not strictly apply in case of Dr. Pillai, as he was recruited through a selection committee as being the best among the applicants, some years before he became superannuated and was, at his request, permitted to hold a lien on the Government post and to pay from his own resources the pensionary contribution and leave allowance, so that the advantage that would normally accrue to him by way of pension for the long service he had put in under the Government may not be lost to him.

In the special circumstances, I am writing to request that the Commission may be pleased to relax the rule with regard to the fixation of the salary of Dr. Pillai in view of his high qualification and the other facts mentioned above. I shall be glad to have an early reply.

Sahani
13-4-61.

(41)

C O P Y

1. Name: Jagdish Chandra Bahl.
2. Birth date: 29-12-1899.
3. Academic qualifications:
 - i) B.A. (Punjab) II Class with Economics as Special Subject.
 - ii) B. Com. (Bombay) II Class with Advanced Banking as Special Subject.
 - iii) M. Com. (Bombay) with thesis and the following papers:
 - a) Organisation of Industries.
 - b) Organized Markets.
 - c) Corporation Finance.
 - d) Agricultural Economics.
4. Posts held before retirement:
 - a) Professor of Commerce, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
 - b) Assistant Inspector of Commercial Schools, Bombay State.
5. Teaching Experience: - (a) Post-matric Teaching.

Head Instructor at a Government School of Commerce, wherein addition to management of the institute, taught the following subjects:

 - i) English including Business Correspondence.
 - ii) Commercial Geography.
 - iii) Indian Banking.
 - iv) Methods and Machinery of Business.

b) Under-Graduate Teaching:

Taught the following subjects to all classes upto the Degree classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce:

 - i) Commerce.
 - ii) Commercial Geography.
 - iii) Salesmanship and Publicity.
 - iv) Business Organisation.

c) Post-Graduate Teaching:

Recognised Post-graduate University Teacher, for papers and research. Lecturing to M.Com. Classes on Organised Markets.
6. Research Guidance:

Guided theses on the following subjects for the M.Com. Degree examination of the Bombay University.

(Contd..2.).

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- 1) Cottage Industries in the Bombay State.
- 2) War-time Development of Indian Industries.
- 3) Textile Industry during World War II.
- 4) Marketing of Bullion in India.
- 5) Agricultural Credit in Bombay State.

7. Administrative experience:

Worked as Assistant Inspector of Commercial Schools, Bombay State, in which capacity performed the following duties:

- i) Attending to office correspondence.
- ii) Inspecting Commercial Schools in the State.
- iii) Submitting reports etc.

8. Research work and publications:

Have published the following standard works:

- i) The Oil Seed Trade of India.
- ii) Elements of Commerce and Business methods.
- iii) Modern Business Correspondence.
- iv) Secretarial Practice in India.
- v) The World: A Study in Natural Regions.
- vi) Essentials of Business Organisation.

9. Present position:

Principal and Professor of Commerce, Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

10. Position at the different Universities:

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY:

- a) Member, Academic Council.
- b) Member, University Senate.
- c) Dean, Faculty of Commerce (Twice).
- d) Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce.
- e) Chairman, Committee of Post-graduate Teachers (Twice).

POONA UNIVERSITY:

Member, Board of Studies in Commerce.

BARODA UNIVERSITY:

Expert Member, Board of Studies in Commerce.

Sahani
13-4461.

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C O P Y

Name: R.L. Alimchandani, M.Sc., B.E.S. Class I (Retd.).

Academic

- Qualifications:
- i) M.Sc. 1920, University of Bombay by research in Organic Chemistry.
 - ii) Post-Graduate Teachers since 1930.
 - iii) Recognised as a Post-Graduate Teacher in Organic Chemistry by Papers, University of Bombay, since 1952.

Publications. 18 papers in well-recognised Journals of Chemistry:

3 in the Journal of the Chemical Society, London, 1920, 1921, 1924;

12 in the Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1934 (2 papers), 1936, 1940, 1941 (2 papers) 1949 (3 papers).

3 in the Journal of the University of Bombay.

Experience.

- i) As Lecturer and Professor of Chemistry for over 40 years in Colleges (Government and Private) affiliated to the University of Bombay;
- ii) During the above-mentioned period worked as the Head of the Chemistry Department for nearly 35 years;
- iii) Examiner in Chemistry for I.Sc., B.Sc., and M.Sc., Examinations, Universities of Bombay (30 years) Gujarat and Karnatak (one and two years respectively).

Fellowship membership etc.

- a) Foundation Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society since 1924;
- b) Fellow of the University of Bombay (1943 to 1948).
- c) Member of the Board of Studies in Chemistry and of the Faculty of Science, University of Bombay.
- d) Chairman, Committee of Post-Graduate Teachers of Organic Chemistry, University of Bombay for the last 3 years.

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APPENDIX-II
(to U.G.C. minutes of 26-4-61)
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

To receive a statement of grant paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 20th March, 1961.

S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for the Three-Year Degree Classes and General Education Courses.	Rs. 1,04,000
2.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for equipment, Library books and furniture for providing facilities for the training of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools in connection with the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course.	Rs. 20,000
3.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI.</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for the Three-Year Degree Course.	Rs. 35,000
4.	<u>UTKAL.</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for implementing the Three-Year Degree Course in the Colléges affiliated to the University.	Rs. 20,000
5.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR.</u>	Appointment of additional staff to supply information to the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 800
6.	<u>VIKRAM.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,900
7.	<u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 12,195.45 N.P.

(Contd...2.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI.</u>	Appointment of additional staff to supply information to the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 9,000/-
9.	<u>DELHI COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 20,000/-
10.	<u>HANS RAJ COLLEGE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 10,000/-
11.	<u>HINDU COLLEGE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 25,000/-
12.	<u>INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE.</u>	-do- 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 13,000/-
13.	<u>KIRORI MAL COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 20,000/-
14.	<u>LADY IRWIN COLLEGE.</u>	a) Towards construction of M.Sc. Nutrition block. b) Towards construction of library building. c) Purchase of furniture for library. d) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60. e) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 42,000/- Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 4,956.47 NP. Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 4,000/-
15.	<u>LADY SHRI RAM COLLEGE.</u>	Purchase of furniture.	Rs. 1,554/-
16.	<u>RAMJAS COLLEGE.</u>	a) Sinking of tubewell. b) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 3,000/- Rs. 20,000/-
17.	<u>S.G.T.B. KHALSA COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 25,000/-
18.	<u>SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 20,000/-

(Contd....3.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	<u>ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE.</u>	a) 'On account' grant for construction of Science Block.	Rs. 20,000/-
		b) Purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	Rs. 15,000/-
		c) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 10,000/-
		d) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 3,000/-
20.	<u>INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.</u>	a) Arrears of grant for 1959-60 for Chairs of International relations and Common Wealth History and Institutions.	Rs. 399.65
		b) Field work study.	Rs. 800/-
		c) Research School on Nepal Studies.	Rs. 1,905.62
		d) Maintenance grant for 1958-59 (In lieu of expenditure incurred out of General Purposes Fund during the previous years).	Rs. 1,627/-
21.	<u>SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 6,000/-
22.	<u>JANKI DEVI MAHAVIDYALAYA.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 15,000/-
23.	<u>PRAMILA COLLEGE.</u>	Towards the acquisition of land for the College.	Rs. 32,000/-
24.	<u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.</u>	a) Towards purchase of a Willy's Jeep for the use of proctorial staff of the University.	Rs. 22,000/-
		b) Conversion of loan of Rs. 99,800/- paid by the Government of India for the construction of Students' Hostel into out-right grant.	Rs. 99,800/- (Payment has been made by adjustment).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, MUZZAFARNAGAR (AGRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	HINDU COLLEGE, MORADABAD (AGRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 4,000/- (2nd instalment).
31.	ST. JOSEPH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GUNTUR (ANDHRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of furniture for the students' living rooms in the hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 3,220/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost or Rs. 2,415/- whichever is less.	Rs. 2,415/- (1st and the last instalment).
32.	BALURGHAT COLLEGE, BALURGHAT (CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment).
33.	SHRI CHAITANYA COLLEGE, HABRA (CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment).
34.	SIBSAGAR COLLEGE, JOYSAGAR (GAUHATI UNIVERSITY).	Construction of women's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 1,06,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost or Rs. 79,500/- whichever is less.	-
35.	H.S.K.COLLEGE, DIBRUGARH (GAUHATI UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (2nd instalment).
36.	UDAI PRATAP COLLEGE, VARANASI (GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of laboratory furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (1st instalment).
37.	BESHUP CHULAPARAMBIL MEMORIAL COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM (KERALA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
38.	<u>SHREE NARAYANA COLLEGE, QUILON (KERALA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).
39.	<u>MALABAR CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CALICUT (KERALA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of a library building (Already reported).	Rs. 6,333/- (Last instalment).
40.	<u>LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW (LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of a library building. Total approved expenditure Rs.1,17,700/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost or Rs. 78,467/- whichever is less.	Rs. 15,000/- (1st instalment).
41.	<u>S.I.E.T.WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MADRAS (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books and furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 8,000/- (3rd instalment).
42.	<u>NIRMALA COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,500/- (1st instalment).
43.	<u>SHRI RENUKACHARYA COLLEGE, BANGALORE (MYSORE UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of library building (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment).
44.	<u>DAYANAND COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR (POONA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 9,935/- (Final instalment).
45.	<u>WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI (POONA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of the Dining Hall (Already reported).	Rs. 9,000/- (1st instalment).
46.	<u>SOHAN LAL TRAINING COLLEGE, AMBALA (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).

(Contd...7.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	VAISH COLLEGE, ROHTAK (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).	1. Purchase of library books (Already reported). 2. Purchase of library furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (2nd instalment). Rs. 2,000/- (1st instalment)
48.	MONTGOMERY GURU NANAK BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY):	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (2nd instalment)
49.	D.A.V. COLLEGE, AMRITSAR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 7,000/- (3rd instalment)
50.	VISHVESHWARANAND VEDIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HOSHIARPUR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books. Total approved cost Rs. 30,000/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost or Rs. 20,000/- whichever is less.	Rs. 10,000/- (1st instalment)
51.	SETH G.B.PODAR COLLEGE, NAWALGARH (RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY).	1. Purchase of library books and furniture (Already reported). 2. Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (Last instalment). Rs. 1,266/- (Last instalment).
52.	SHREE NILKANTHESWAR COLLEGE, KHANDWA (SAUGAR UNIVERSITY).	Construction of men's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 1,80,977/-. Commission's share 50% of the actual cost or Rs. 90,488/- whichever is less.	-
53.	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, TUTICORIN (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (Last instalment).

(Contd....8.).



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54.	<u>NALLAMUTHU GOUNDER MAHA- LINGAM COLLEGE, POLLACHI (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 4,425/- (Last instalment).
55.	<u>MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 9,000/- (Ist instalment).

I. Post-graduate Research Scholarships
(Science).

Towards the payment of Post-Graduate Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m. in Science for the following Universities during 1960-61.

...

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

...

S.No.	Name of the University.	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
56.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	1960-61	578/57	

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1960-61.

57.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	1960-61	1,756/77	
58.	<u>BANARAS.</u>	-do-	2,800	
59.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	-do-	1,380	
60.	<u>GORAKHPUR.</u>	-do-	5,480	
61.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	-do-	2,800	
62.	<u>LUCKNOW.</u>	-do-	7,000	

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63.	<u>SAUGOR.</u>	1960-61	593.55	
64.	<u>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.</u>	-do-	5,600.00	
65.	<u>ALLAHABAD.</u>	-do-	6,400.00	Could not be paid due to lack of funds.
66.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	2,021.43	-do-
67.	<u>BARODA.</u>	-do-	1,400.00	-do-
68.	<u>DELHI.</u>	-do-	4,200.00	-do-
69.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	-do-	5,999.98	-do-

II. Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships awarded during 1960-61 (Science) of the value of Rs. 100/- p.m.

70.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	1960-61	1,853.33	
71.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA.</u>	-do-	833.87	
72.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	5,716.13	Could not be paid due to lack of funds.
73.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	-do-	816.13	-do-
74.	<u>RAJASTHAN.</u>	-do-	867.74	-do-

III. Post-Graduate and Research Scholarships (Humanities).

S.No.	Name of the University.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

UNIVERSITIES.

A. Scholarships awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1960-61.

75.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Rs.200/-	Not paid during 1960-61 for want of funds.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.	<u>ALLAHABAD.</u>	Rs. 221.43 N.P.	Not paid during 1960-61 for want of funds.
	B. Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed in 1960-61.		
77.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Rs. 200.00	-do-
78.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	Rs. 567.74	-do-
	C. Scholarships awarded during 1960-61.		
79.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	Rs.4,158.28 *	*(Rs.1,000 paid by adjustment. Balance not paid for want of funds.)
80.	<u>DELHI.</u>	Rs.4,416.77	Not paid for want of funds.
81.	<u>KERALA.</u>	Rs.3,083.87	Not paid for want of funds.

Establishment of Hobby Workshops in Universities and Colleges.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
82.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	Ist instalment grant for the purchase of equipment. Approved cost Rs. 26,359/-. University Grants Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-.	Rs. 20,000/-(NR)
83.	<u>ROORKEE.</u>	Final instalment grant for the construction of building. Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-. University Grants Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-. Building completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,037/-(NR) Rs.18,000/- (NR) already paid.	Rs. 6,037/-(NR)

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COLLEGES.

Name.	Approved cost.	U.G.C's share.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
84. J.V.JAIN COLLEGE, S.HARANPUR (AGRA).	26,010.18	20,000.00	3rd instalment 2,000/- (NR) (Rs. 8,000/- (NR) already paid).
85. L.S.COLLEGE, MUZAFFARPUR (BIHAR).	23,190.00	18,190.00	5,000/- (NR)
86. S.P.M.RAJPUT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, JAMMU (JAMMU AND KASHMIR).	35,025.00	20,000.00	5,000/- (NR)
87. CHHATTISGARH COLLEGE, RAIPUR (SAUGAR).	29,118.50	20,000.00	5,000.00 (NR)
88. VITHALBHAI PATEL MAHA-VIDYALAYA, VALLABH VIDYANAGAR (S.V. VIDYA-PEETH).	26,010.18	20,000	2nd Instalment 9,000.00 (NR) (Rs. 5,000/- (NR) already paid).

STUDENTS' AID FUND.

A. UNIVERSITIES.

89. BOMBAY.	.....	5,191.40
90. KARNATAK.	.....	2,346.00
91. PATNA.	10,000.00
92. UTKAL.	8,752.00

B. COLLEGES.

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

93. AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.	2,000.00
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94. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

94. C.M.P. COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD. 2,000.00

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

95. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
BAPTALA. ... 854.00

96. GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE,
GUNTUR. ... 1,642.00

97. S.R.R. & C.V.R.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
VIJAYAWADA. ... 2,000.00

98. S.S. & N. COLLEGE,
NARASARA OPEET ... 1,944.00

99. A.M.A.L. COLLEGE,
ANAKAPALLE. ... 391.00

100. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN, GUNTUR. ... 1,024.00

101. C.S.R. SARMA COLLEGE,
ONGOLE. ... 849.00

102. A.N.R. COLLEGE,
GUDIVADA. ... 695.00

103. SIR C.R.R. COLLEGE,
ELURU. ... 2,000.00

104. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE,
SRIK KULAM ... 688.00

105. P.R. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
KAKINADA. ... 2,000.00

106. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE,
RAJAMUNDRY. ... 2,000.00

107. A.C. COLLEGE, GUNTUR. ... 2,000.00

108. MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE,
VIZIANAGRAM. ... 2,000.00

BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

109. G.D. COLLEGE,
BEGUSARAI. ... 1,365.00

110. MARWARI COLLEGE,
DARBHANGA. ... 473.00

111. R.P.S. COLLEGE,
JAINTPUR. ... 752.00

(Contd.....13.).

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BIHAR UNIVERSITY (CONTD.).

112.	<u>JAGDAM COLLEGE,</u> <u>CHAPRA.</u>	...	2,000.00
113.	<u>RAJNARAIN COLLEGE,</u> <u>HAJIPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
114.	<u>S.R.K.G. COLLEGE,</u> <u>SITAMARHI.</u>	...	2,000.00
115.	<u>JAMSHEDPUR CO-OPERATIVE</u> <u>COLLEGE, JAMSHEDPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00

BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY.

116.	<u>S.P. COLLEGE,</u> <u>DUMKA.</u>	...	1,256.00
117.	<u>S.K.R. COLLEGE,</u> <u>BARABIGHA.</u>	...	1,218.00
118.	<u>KOSHI COLLEGE,</u> <u>KHAGARIA.</u>	...	2,000.00
119.	<u>DEOGHAR COLLEGE,</u> <u>DEOGHAR.</u>	...	1,266.00
120.	<u>MURARKA COLLEGE,</u> <u>SULTAN GANJ.</u>	...	1,823.00
121.	<u>R.D. & D.S. COLLEGE,,</u> <u>MONGHYR.</u>	...	2,000.00
122.	<u>K.K.M. COLLEGE,</u> <u>JAMSHI.</u>	...	842.00
123.	<u>PURNEA COLLEGE,</u> <u>PURNEA.</u>	...	1,668.00
124.	<u>R.S. COLLEGE,</u> <u>TARAPUR.</u>	...	198.00
125.	<u>G.L. MEHTA COLLEGE,</u> <u>BANAMANKHI.</u>	...	588.00
126.	<u>T.N.B. COLLEGE,</u> <u>BHAGALPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
127.	<u>J.R.S. MAHAVIDYALAYA,</u> <u>JAMALPUR.</u>	...	970.00
128.	<u>BIHAR AGRICULTURAL</u> <u>COLLEGE, SABOUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
129.	<u>PT. BALI RAM SHARMA</u> <u>COLLEGE, P.O. BANKE.</u>	...	1,420.00

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BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY (CONTD)

130.	<u>J.P. COLLEGE, NARAYANPUR.</u>	...	1,498.00
131.	<u>GODDA COLLEGE, GODDA.</u>	...	263.00
132.	<u>B.R.M. MAHAVIDYALAYA, MONGHYR.</u>	...	117.00
133.	<u>M.R.WARI COLLEGE, BHAGALPUR.</u>	...	1,527.00
134.	<u>SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BOMBAY.</u>	...	2,000.00
135.	<u>SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS.</u>	...	1,303.00
136.	<u>PARLE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, PARLE.</u>	...	2,000.00
137.	<u>S.I.E.S. COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	1,570.00
138.	<u>BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	237.00
139.	<u>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	1,237.00
140.	<u>SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW, BOMBAY.</u>	...	655.00
141.	<u>ST. XAVIERS INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	244.00
142.	<u>C.E.M. DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	242.00
143.	<u>SETH G.S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	675.00
144.	<u>SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	151.00
145.	<u>RUPAREL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	2,000.00

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

146.	<u>SILIGURI COLLEGE, SILIGURI.</u>	...	1,774.00
147.	<u>MAHARAJ MANINDRA CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
148.	<u>CHARU CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,837.00
149.	<u>SETH ANAND RAM JAIPURIA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
150.	<u>SAROJINI NAIDU COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
151.	<u>GURUDAS COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,078.00
152.	<u>SRIPAT SINGH COLLEGE, JIAGANJ.</u>	...	423.00
153.	<u>BERHAMPORE GIRLS COLLEGE, BERHAMPORE.</u>	...	845.00
154.	<u>PRABHAT KUMAR COLLEGE, CONTAI.</u>	...	1,224.00
155.	<u>VICTORIA INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,610.00
156.	<u>RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
157.	<u>KANDI RAJ COLLEGE, KANDI, MURSHIDABAD.</u>	...	443.00
158.	<u>RAM KRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA, KAILASHAHAR, TRIPURA.</u>	...	594.00
159.	<u>BANKIM SARDAR COLLEGE, TANGARKHALI.</u>	...	269.00
160.	<u>JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE, JHARGRAM.</u>	...	720.00
161.	<u>SHRI CHAITANYA COLLEGE, HABRA (24 PARGANAS).</u>	...	911.00
162.	<u>SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	160.00
163.	<u>BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, BELGACHIA, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	468.00
164.	<u>SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	729.00

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(1)	(2)	(3)
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GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.

165.	<u>ST. EDMUNDS COLLEGE, GAUHATI.</u>	... 1,684.00
166.	<u>PRAGJYOTISH COLLEGE, GAUHATI.</u>	... 1,040.00
167.	<u>KARIM GANJ COLLEGE, KARIMGANJ.</u>	... 78.00

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

168.	<u>UDAI PRATAP COLLEGE, VARANASI.</u>	... 1,208.00
169.	<u>R.S.K.D. DEGREE COLLEGE, JAUNPUR.</u>	... 246.00
170.	<u>T.D. COLLEGE, JAUNPUR.</u>	... 105.43

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

171.	<u>SAMALDAS COLLEGE AND SIR P.P. INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BHAVANAGAR.</u>	... 1,359.00
172.	<u>SARVA JANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT.</u>	... 365.00
173.	<u>N.K.M. SCIENCE AND ARTS COLLEGE, BULSAR.</u>	... 1,266.00
174.	<u>M.S. BHAGAT AND C.S. SONAWALA LAW COLLEGE, NADIAD.</u>	... 152.00
175.	<u>ARTS COLLEGE, DABHOI.</u>	... 504.00
176.	<u>SRI O.H. NAZAR AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SURAT.</u>	... 145.00
177.	<u>M.T.V. COLLEGE, SURAT.</u>	... 1,690.00
178.	<u>H.L. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	... 1,202.00
179.	<u>S.B. GARDE COLLEGE, NAVASARI.</u>	... 1,403.00
180.	<u>A.G. TEACHER'S COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	... 145.00

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GUJRAT UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

181.	<u>D.G. MAHAVIDYALAYA, ALIAPADA.</u>	93.00
182.	<u>ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	1,409.00
183.	<u>B.D. INSTITUTE OF LEARNING AND RESEARCH, AHMEDABAD.</u>	146.00
184.	<u>D.K.V. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, JAMNAGAR.</u>	1,283.00
185.	<u>M.P. SHAH COLLEGE, SURENDRANAGAR.</u>	531.00
186.	<u>DHARMENDRA SINGHI COLLEGE, RAJKOT.</u>	2,000.00
187.	<u>L.D. COLLEGE OF ENGINEER- ING, AHMEDABAD.</u>	1,666.00
188.	<u>R.R. LALAN COLLEGE, BHUJ.</u>	343.00
189.	<u>PRAKASH ARTS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	185.00
190.	<u>R.G. TEACHER'S COLLEGE, PORBANDAR.</u>	103.00

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

191.	<u>R.P.D. COLLEGE, BELGAUM.</u>	1,230.00
192.	<u>B.V.B. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, HUBLI.</u>	310.00
193.	<u>KARNATAK ARTS COLLEGE, DHARWAR.</u>	472.00
194.	<u>KARNATAK SCIENCE COLLEGE, DHARWAR.</u>	669.00
195.	<u>R.L. LAW COLLEGE, BELGAUM.</u>	242.00
196.	<u>KADASEDDHESWAR ARTS COLLEGE, HUBLI.</u>	599.00

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...: 18 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
197.	MAR ATHAUSTUS COLLEGE, <u>KOTHAMANGALAM.</u>	417.00
198.	ENGINEERING COLLEGE, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	802.00
199.	N.S.S. COLLEGE, <u>PANDALAM.</u>	100.00
200.	SACRED HEART COLLEGE, <u>THEVERA.</u>	1,123.00
201.	N.S.S. HINDU COLLEGE, <u>CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	1,910.00
202.	FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEGE, <u>QUILON.</u>	2,000.00
203.	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	1,329.00
204.	MEDICAL COLLEGE, <u>CALICUT.</u>	235.00
205.	MALABAR CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, <u>CALICUT.</u>	690.00
206.	N.S.S. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	498.00
207.	COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	1,379.00
208.	LAW COLLEGE, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	388.00
209.	M.G. COLLEGE, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	857.00
210.	SANSKRIT COLLEGE, <u>TRIVANDRUM.</u>	82.00
211.	ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, <u>TRICHUR.</u>	2,000.00
212.	ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE <u>DAVAGIRI, CALICUT.</u>	659.00
213.	ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, <u>ALLEPPEY.</u>	334.00
214.	CATHOLICATE COLLEGE, <u>PATHNAMTHITTA.</u>	771.00

(Contd...19.)

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...: 19 :...

(1) (2) (3)

KERALA UNIVERSITY, (CONTD.).

215.	<u>GURVA YOORAPPAN COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE.</u>	...	600.00
216.	<u>ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	443.00
217.	<u>VETERINARY COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	380.00
218.	<u>S.V. COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	...	1,295.00
219.	<u>S.D. COLLEGE, ALLEPPEY.</u>	...	1,182.00
220.	<u>GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	120.00
221.	<u>S.N. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, QUILON.</u>	...	1,232.00
222.	<u>N.S.S. TRAINING COLLEGE CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	...	150.00
223.	<u>C.M.S. COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM.</u>	...	1,935.00
224.	<u>GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLECHERRY.</u>	...	1,540.00
225.	<u>AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, VELLAYANI NEEMAM.</u>	...	216.00
226.	<u>ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, PALAI.</u>	...	100.00

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

227.	<u>D.A.V. DEGREE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	274.00
228.	<u>VIDYANT HINDU COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	1,871.00
229.	<u>MAHILA VIDYALAYA, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	1,318.00
230.	<u>SHIA COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	610.00
231.	<u>KANYA KUBJ COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	2,000.00

(Contd.....20.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)
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LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (CONTD.).

232.	<u>KHULI, KHULJI GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	200.00
233.	<u>JUBILEE GIRLS COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	832.00

MADRAS UNIVERSITY:

234.	<u>ST. JOHNS' COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTA.</u>	2,000.00
235.	<u>CHRISTOPHERS COLLEGE, MADRAS.</u>	127.00
236.	<u>MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, MADRAS.</u>	646.00

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

237.	<u>MAHARANI'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MYSORE.</u>	2,000.00
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MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY.

238.	<u>DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, AURANGABAD.</u>	1,404.00
239.	<u>PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, NANDED.</u>	2,000.00

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

240.	<u>COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, PATNA.</u>	1,860.00
241.	<u>GAYA COLLEGE, GAYA.</u>	2,000.00
242.	<u>BINDHESWAR COLLEGE, DINAPUR.</u>	1,492.00
243.	<u>GAUTAM BUDHA MAHILA COLLEGE, GAYA.</u>	576.00
244.	<u>ANJABIT SINGH COLLEGE, BIKRAM GUNJ.</u>	591.00

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(1)	(2)	(3)
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PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

245.	<u>THAPAR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PATIALA.</u>	... 488.00
246.	<u>GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, SIMLA.</u>	... 336.57
247.	<u>TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF TEXTILES, BHIWANI.</u>	... 326.00
248.	<u>DIARY SCIENCE COLLEGE, KARNAL.</u>	... 559.14
249.	<u>GOVERNMENT RAMBIR COLLEGE, SANGRUR.</u>	... 589.00
250.	<u>VALLABH MAHAVIDYALAYA, MANDI.</u>	... 384.00
251.	<u>GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, FARIDKOT.</u>	... 44.00
252.	<u>SRI GURU RAM RAI DEGREE COLLEGE, NAHAN.</u>	... 1,320.00
253.	<u>CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.</u>	... 267.00
254.	<u>GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TANDI URMUR.</u>	... 577.00
255.	<u>GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.</u>	... 2,000.00
256.	<u>KHALSA TRAINING COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.</u>	... 232.00
257.	<u>GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AMRITSAR.</u>	... 584.00
258.	<u>S.D. COLLEGE, AMBALA CANTT.</u>	... 1,896.00
259.	<u>GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, NARNALUL.</u>	... 837.00
260.	<u>KHALSA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LUDHIANA.</u>	... 1,568.00
261.	<u>RANDHIR COLLEGE, KAPURTHALLA.</u>	... 618.00

(Contd....22.).

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...: 23 :...

(1) (2) (3)

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY (CONTD.).

278.	S.D. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BELWAR.	...	1,064.00
279.	RAJASTHAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.	...	770.00
280.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TONK.	...	285.00
281.	M.B.M. ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JODHPUR.	...	693.00
282.	SETH MOTILAL COLLEGE, JHUNJHNU.	...	1,809.00

RANCHI UNIVERSITY:

283.	G.D.A. COLLEGE, DA LTONGUNJ, BIHAR.	...	1,710.00
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SAUGAR UNIVERSITY:

284.	LAHIRI COLLEGE, CHIRIMIRI.	...	257.00
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SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.

285.	B.T. COLLEGE, MADANAPALLE.	...	470.00
286.	OSMANIA COLLEGE, KURNOOL.	...	2,000.00
287.	S.P. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TIRUPATI.	...	328.00
288.	V.R. COLLEGE, NELLORE.	...	2,000.00
289.	KAVALI COLLEGE, KAVALI.	...	2,000.00
290.	SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TIRUPATI.	...	566.00

VIKRAM UNIVERSITY.

291.	MAHARANI LAXMIBAI COLLEGE, GWALIOR.	...	2,000.00
292.	VIKRAMADITYA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RAJGARH, BEAORA (M.P.).	...	169.00

(Contd...24.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>VIKRAM UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)</u>		
293.	<u>P.M.B. GUJARATI COLLEGE, INDORE.</u>	2,000.00
294.	<u>INDORE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, INDORE.</u>	2,000.00
295.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, DEWAS.</u>	161.00
296.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KHARGONE.</u>	138.00
297.	<u>MADHAV ENGINEERING COLLEGE, GWALIOR.</u>	349.00
298.	<u>GOVERNMENT HAMIDIA COLLEGE, BHOPAL.</u>	1,394.00
299.	<u>KAMLA RAJA GIRLS COLLEGE, GWALIOR.</u>	2,000.00
300.	<u>HOLKAR COLLEGE, INDORE.</u>	2,000.00
301.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BHIND.</u>	1,340.00
302.	<u>GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, INDORE.</u>	551.00
303.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, GUNA (M.P.).</u>	1,625.00
304.	<u>M.L.B. GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, BHOPAL.</u>	823.45
305.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RAMPURA.</u>	51.00
306.	<u>P.G.B.T. COLLEGE, UJJAIN.</u>	106.00
307.	<u>S.S.L. JAIN COLLEGE, VIDISHA.</u>	128.00
308.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RATLAM.</u>	520.00
309.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANDLAUR.</u>	421.00
310.	<u>GOVERNMENT ANAND DEGREE COLLEGE, DHAR.</u>	215.00

(Contd.....25.)

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(1) (2) (3)

VIKRAM UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

311.	<u>P.G. DEGREE COLLEGE, MORENA.</u>	...	207.00
312.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MHOW.</u>	...	382.00
313.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BARWANI.</u>	...	536.95
314.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NEEMUCH.</u>	...	728.00

Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre.

Name of the University/ College	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount paid.
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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

315.	<u>Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.</u>	51,100	35,000	5,000 IIIrd instalment Rs.15,000 already paid.
316.	<u>GOBARDANGA HINDU COLLEGE, 24 PARGANAS.</u>	51,451	35,000	10,000 IInd instalment Rs.10,000 already paid.

KERALA UNIVERSITY.

317.	<u>SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEWARA.</u>	57,000	35,000	20,000 IInd instalment Rs.10,000 already paid.
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

318.	<u>NATIONAL COLLEGE, TIRUCHRAPPALLY.</u>	52,500	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment Rs. 20,000/- already paid.
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PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

319.	<u>DEV SAMAJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN FEROZEPUR CITY.</u>	50,000	35,000	12,500 IInd instalment Rs. 12,500/- already paid.
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(Contd...26.)

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Rs.

320. BARODA. i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals. (All Science Departments). This is a fresh grant. 20,000/-

ii) For the purchase of Library books and Journals for the Bio-Chemistry Department being the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 15,000/- sanctioned for this purpose. 5,000/-

321. GAUHATI. i) For the purchase of Library books and Journals. (All Science Departments). This is a fresh grant. 40,000/-

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the various Science Departments as indicated below:- 1,29,666/-

Physics. ...Rs.20,000

Chemistry...Rs.20,000

Botany. ...Rs.30,000

Geology. ...Rs.11,666

Anthropology.Rs.25,000

Mathematics and Statistics... Rs.10,000

Geography ... Rs. 3,000

Workshop .. Rs.10,000

Rs. 1,29,666

This is the fourth and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,22,666/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

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

GAUHATI (CONTD.)

iii) 'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 11,258/-

322. GORAKHPUR.

For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science Departments as indicated below:- Rs.1,85,500/-

Physics. Rs.26,666

Chemistry. Rs.36,667

Special Chemicals. Rs.16,666

Mathematics. Rs. 3,334

Botany. Rs.38,166

Zoology. Rs.37,333

Workshop. Rs.26,668

1,85,500

This is the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,90,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

323. NAGPUR.

Towards the award of studentships of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. during 1960-61 to Post-graduate Students - Applied Geology Department.

Rs. 6,508.05
N.P.

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...: 28 :...

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

324. KARNATAK. For the purchase of scientific equipment for following Science Departments:-

Name of the Department.	Amount.	
	Rs.	
1. Chemistry	30,000	
2. Physics.	10,000	
3. Geology.	<u>20,000</u>	Rs. 60,000/-

Fresh grants.

325. POONA. "On account" grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments. Out of the grant of Rs. 52,609.73 NP., a sum of Rs. 1,375.85 N.P. was paid by adjustment out of the grant of Rs. 3,000/- paid during 1958-59 for participation in India -58 Exhibition. Rs. 52,609.73

326. PANJAB. i) For laboratory services, fittings and furniture for buildings of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geography and Geology, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 4,28,531/- approved for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 3,00,000/-

ii) For the construction of Laboratory buildings for the Departments, as detailed below, against the grants approved during the Second Five Year Plan:-

Name of the Department.	Amount	
	Rs.	
1. Physics.	80,000	
2. Chemistry.	80,000	
3. Mathematics.	<u>10,000</u>	Rs. 1,70,000/-

(Contd...29.)

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

327. RAJASTHAN

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshops, as detailed below:-

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
	Rs.

1. Jaipur Centre..	20,000	
2. Jodhpur Centre.	<u>10,000</u>	Rs. 30,000/-

This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.46,666/- approved for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

328. SAUGAR.

i) 'On account' grant towards the salary of a Reader in Organic Chemistry.

Rs. 4,731.55
N.P.

ii) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff in the Department of Anthropology.

Rs. 3,266.50
N.P.

329. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below, against the grants approved during the Second Five Year Plan:-

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
	Rs.

1. Physics.	20,000
2. Chemistry.	40,000
3. Botany.	<u>30,000</u>

Rs. 90,000/-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330.	<u>AGRA COLLEGE,</u> <u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of final instalment 'on account' grant towards non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of facilities for Post-graduate Courses in Physics and Botany and fresh grants for furniture etc. i) Building. ... ii) Equipment. *iii) Library. iv) Furniture & services. * Fresh sanction made to College by U.G.C.	Rs. 10,034/- Rs. 24,316/- 2,200/- <u>Rs. 34,500</u> Rs. 71,050/-
331.	<u>ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,</u> <u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of further instalment 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-Graduate Courses in Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics. Building.	Rs. 10,000/-
332.	<u>D.A.V. COLLEGE,</u> <u>KANPUR.</u>	Payment of final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs. 6,670/- (Rounded) sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of Library Books for development of Post-graduate Studies in Physics. <u>Recurring</u> (For 1959-60 excluding staff salaries). (For 1960-61 excluding staff salaries).	Rs. 2,670/- Rs. 3,492.80 Rs. 3,000/- <hr/> 9,162.80
333.	<u>MADURA COLLEGE,</u> <u>MADURAI.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs. 43,300/- sanctioned by the Min. of Education and scientific Research for the purchase of equipments for development of facilities for Post-graduate courses in Physics & Mathematics.	Rs. 8,900/-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
334.	<u>MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology & Mathematics. 1) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	32,200/- 56,778/- <u>1,436/-</u> <u>90,414/-</u>
335.	<u>BHAWAN'S COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs.5,200/- sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of equipments for the development of Post-graduate studies in Botany.	Rs. 3,400/-
336.	<u>B.R.COLLEGE, AGRA.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate courses in Chemistry, Zoology & Botany. 1) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	4,000/- 6,000/- <u>10,000/-</u> <u>20,000/-</u>
337.	<u>UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALWAYS.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics. 1)Equipment. ii)Library. iii)Furniture.	13,900/- 1,962 /- 978/- <u>16,840/-</u>
338.	<u>VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, MYLAPORE, MADRAS.</u>	First instalment of 'on account' grant of the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the development of Post-graduate studies in Chemistry. i)Building ii)Equipment. iii)Apparatus. iv)Library.	25,000/- 20,000/- 15,000/- 5,000/- <u>65,000/-</u>

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
339.	<u>VITHALBHAI PATEL MAHAVIDYALAYA, VIA ANAND.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	5,800/- 10,700/- <u>1,600</u> 18,100/-
340.	<u>PACHAIYA-PPA'S COLLEGE, MADRAS.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate courses in Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics. i) Equipment. ii) Library.	16,200/- <u>8,300</u> 24,500
341.	<u>FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs. 6,700/- sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of Library Books for the development of Post-graduate studies in Geology.	Rs. 1,400/-
342.	<u>ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRA-PALLI.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Min. of Education for the Development of Post-Graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Mathematics. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	3,380/- 34,166/- <u>5,322/-</u> 42,868/-
343.	<u>MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the Development of Post-graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Plant-Morphology. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	17,350/- 10,130/- 16,700/- <u>44,180/-</u> (...33...).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
344.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	Towards the payment of recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the A.C. College of Technology under the All India Council For Technical Education scheme and the conversion scheme during 1960-61. Payment made by adjustment.	Rs. 45,833.00
345.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Towards the first instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.1.44,000/- approved for the introduction of a five year integrated course in Engineering.	Rs. 75,000.00
346.	<u>BANARAS.</u>	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the improvement of instructional facilities in the existing courses in Engineering at the College of Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 11,211.40
347.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	i) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Business Management Course during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 30,000/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 12,849.00
		ii) Towards the 5th instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs. 5,61,100/- approved for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology. First four instalments amounting to Rs. 4,88,780/- were released during 1957-58 to 1960-61.	Rs. 60,000.00

(Contd...34.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
348.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	i) Towards the recurring grant for two Research Assistantships and contingencies for the research scheme in Applied Chemistry during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 7,300/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 1,800.00
		ii) Towards the first instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.9,100/- approved for the research scheme in Applied Chemistry.	Rs. 5,000.00
		iii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Advanced Course in Electronics during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs.30,666/- approved under the scheme.	Rs. 22,753.00
349.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	i) Special non-recurring grant for the purchase of furniture under the expansion scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs. 25,000.00
		ii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the expansion scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 3,12,500/- approved under the scheme.	Rs.1,00,000.00
350.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	i) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the expansion of the College of Engg., Hyderabad, during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 5.12 lakhs p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs.1,35,000.00

(Contd...35.)

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

OSMANIA (CONTD.).

	ii)	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the general development scheme of the College of Engineering, Hyderabad for 1959-60 and 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 17,200/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 17,983.80
351.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the development scheme of the Department of Chemical Technology during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 2,43,000/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 43,665.48
352.	<u>ROORKEE.</u>	i) 'On account' recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the scheme of expansion of training facilities in degree courses in Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.6.22 lakhs p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs.1,97,000.00
	ii)	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the general development scheme of Under-graduate and Diploma Courses during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.20,000/-p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs. 17,100.00
	iii)	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Photogrammetric Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.75,500/-p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 35,488.00

(Contd.....34.).

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

ROORKEE (CONTD.)

- iv) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Highway Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.18,066/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 13,770.00
- v) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the degree course in Architecture during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.93,500/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 14,310.00
- vi) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Public Health Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.20,050/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 13,778.00
- vii) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Applied Thermo-dynamics during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.23,013/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 14,328.00
- viii) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 28,386/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 21,803.00
- ix) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.21,333/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 16,025.00

(Contd...37.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
353.	<u>KERALA.</u>	Towards establishment of Tagore Chair under the Tagore Centenary Scheme.	Rs. 3,00,000/-
354.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	IIIrd instalment of grant towards scheme of "Publications of English - Tamil Dictionary under the auspices of University. Approved cost Rs. 99,900/-(R). Grant paid so far Rs. 27,500/-.	Rs. 3,300/-(R)
355.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Towards holding of 23rd session of Indian History Congress and Seminar on Indian History in December, 1960.	Rs. 5,000/-(NR)
356.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	Vth instalment of grant towards construction of University Library Annexe building in 1960-61. Approved cost Rs. 6,22,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,14,667/-. Grants paid so far Rs. 3,40,000/-.	Rs. 50,000/-(NR)
357.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	'On account' grant towards salaries of staff of the scheme for Devanagari Transcription of South Indian Mss at V.V.R. Institute, Hoshiarpur.	Rs. 2,485/-(R)
358.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	VII instalment for construction of men's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 7,37,000/- (subject to revision). (Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 3,68,500/-(NR). Amount previously paid Rs. 3,65,000/-).	Rs. 1,00,000/-(NR)
359.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards the Project for preparing Reading Material for 1960-61 in addition to the grant of Rs. 50,000/-(R) already paid. Approved cost Rs. 1,05,300/-(R).	Rs. 43,000/-(R)

(Contd..38.).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
360.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR.</u>	1st instalment of grant towards purchase of furniture for the Arts Building. Approved cost Rs. 35,000/-. Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.23,333/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
361.	<u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff of K.M.Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.	Rs. 17,000/-(R)
362.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 26,000/-(R)
363.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards staff of departments of Economics and Political Science.	Rs. 1,700/-(R)
364.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	1st instalment of grant for purchase of books (Humanities). Total approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 1,00,000/-(NR).	Rs. 23,687.81
365.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	'On account' grant for furniture for departments (Humanities). Total approved cost Rs.28,968.29. Share of Commission @ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.19,312.19.	Rs. 19,312.19 (NR)
366.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 57,000/-(R)

(Contd.....39.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
367.	<u>BARODA.</u>	Ist instalment of grant towards purchase of machinery for Printing Press. Total approved cost Rs.1,19,350/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 79,566/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/-(NR)
368.	<u>KERALA.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.	Rs. 2,296.33
369.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,765.15
370.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	-do-	Rs. 31,571.24
371.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	Rs.1,18,132.21
372.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 28,867.50
373.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 13,562.07
374.	<u>S.V.V.PEETH.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,080.00
375.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	-do-	Rs.3,26,034.59
376.	<u>MARATHWADA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 870.91
377.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,637.50
378.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 4,500.00
379.	<u>DELHI.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of University teachers.	Rs. 1,154.85
380.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 100.00
381.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	-do-	Rs.3,42,338.26
382.	<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 40.00
383.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 2,307.46
384.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	Rs. 20,584.32
385.	<u>UTKAL.</u>	-do-	Rs. 3,048.00
386.	<u>KERALA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 3,455.04
387.	<u>BARODA.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of Technical teachers.	Rs. 32,605.95
388.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 8,674.57
389.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	Rs. 4,438.00
390.	<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 420.00

Sahani
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APPENDIX III to U.G.C.
Minutes dated 26th April '61.

Sl.No.	Name of the College.	Courses proposed to be started with effect from July, 1961.	Financial implications approved by University Grants Commission.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Kirori Mal College.	(Hons) in Urdu.	(a) Appointment of one full time lecturer in Urdu in July, 1961. (b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 1,000/- for the purchase of books for Urdu during the year 1961-62 and Rs. 500/- in each of three subsequent academic years.
2.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	M.A. (Maths.).	(a) Appointment of one full time lecturer in Mathematics in place of existing part-time lecturer from the beginning of the academic year 1961-62. (b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 4,000/- spread over two academic years for the purchase of books. This will be in addition to the normal annual grant.
3.	Delhi College.	M.Com.	(a) Appointment of one additional whole time lecturer from the beginning of academic year 1961-62 in addition to the present four whole-time and one part-time lecturers.

(Contd...2.).

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	Delhi College (Contd.).		(b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 3,000/- spread over two years for purchase of books. This will be in addition to normal annual grants.
4.	P.G.D.A.V. College.	B.A. (Hons) in Economics.	(a) Appointment of one whole-time lecturer in Economics from the beginning of academic year 1961-62. (b) Provision of Rs. 2,000/- for the purchase of books during 1961-62.
5.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.	B.A. (Pass) in Commerce.	(a) Appointment of one whole-time lecturer in Commerce from beginning of academic year 1961-62 and another from 1962-63. (b) Provision of Rs. 3,000/- for the purchase of books during 1961-62 and Rs. 1,000/- during 1962-63. This course is to start in the new building. (c) There will be one section in the B.A.(Pass) classes (1st year/2nd year/3rd year); each section is to have not more than 30 students.

(Contd...3.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Sanatan Dharma
College (Contd.)

(2) Books Rs. 3,000/- 1961-62,
Rs. 2,000/- each in 1962-63
and 1963-64.

(b) Economics. (1) One lecturer from 1961-62,
and another from 1962-63.

(2) Books Rs. 2,000/- in 1961-62,
Rs. 1,000/- each in 1962-63
and 1963-64.

(c) Mathe
matics. (1) One part-time lecturer from
1961-62.

(2) Books Rs.1,000/- in each of
the three years, i.e. 1961-62,
1962-63 and 1963-64.

8. Dyal Singh College.

(Hons.) in History, Mathematics,
and Geography for Prep. Classes.

Financial implications not yet received.

B.A. (Pass) Course in Geography.

(a) One lecturer in the first year from April 1961
and one lecturer each during the academic
years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(Contd...5.).

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Dyal Singh College
(Contd.).

(b) One attendant for cartographic laboratory.

(c) Provision to be made for a sum of Rs. 15,000/- for cartographic equipment and Rs. 5,000/- for special furniture for laboratory during the year 1961-62. In addition Rs. 2,500/- p.a. (recurring) to be provided for the purpose.

(d) Rs. 3,000/- for books during 1961-62 and Rs. 2,000/- each year during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

9. Indraprastha College.

B.A. (Hons) in
Psychology.

(started in 1960-61
but financial implications
to take effect from
1961-62).

(a) Rs. 14,000/- for the purchase of psychological instruments and apparatus spread over 2 years.

(b) Rs. 2,000/- for preliminary accessories.

(c) Rs. 2,000/- for the furnishing of the Laboratory.

(d) One lecturer from 1961-62.

(Contd.....6.).

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10. All Colleges.

South Indian languages in
Delhi Colleges.

(i.e. Telugu, Tamil,
Malayalam & Kannada.).

(a) Four lecturers to be appointed by the University, one in each language for teaching B.A. (Pass) and subsidiary students of the colleges in the campus.

(b) In the case of colleges located outside the campus, the colleges may have part-time teachers in these languages. The lecturers be paid either on monthly basis or on the basis of certain remuneration per lecture as may be convenient.

11. St. Stephen's College

B.A. (Hons.) in Hindi

One lecturer in the first year 1961-62 and another from 1962-63. Books Rs.2,000/- during 1961-62 and Rs.1,000/- during 1962-63.

Ado 8190

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting:
Date: 26th April, 1961.
Time: 10.00 A.M.
Place: University Grants Commission
C.S.I.R. building.

AGENDA

1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 20th March, 1961. P 1-64
2. To receive a report on action taken on certain matters. P 65-90
3. To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 20th March 1961. P. 91-129
4. To consider a proposal regarding the evaluation of Hindi Text-books in the Universities. P. 130-133
5. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in colleges and Universities to physically handicapped individuals. P 134-136
6. To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendation made by the Inter-University Board for increasing the existing facilities for the education of women in the country. P 137-138
7. To consider a proposal for appointment of retired Professors of distinction as emeritus Professors at the Universities. P. 139-141
8. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education asking for the advice of the Commission with regard to the establishment of a new (Punjabi) University in Punjab. P. 142
9. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the acceptance by certain universities and colleges of donations or capitation fees from students as a condition of admission. P. 143
10. To consider a proposal of the Ministry of Education that Bachelor of Physical Education Degree holders (from M.L.B. College of Physical Education) be exempted from possessing a basic University Degree for the purpose of salary revision. P. 144
11. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for declaring I.S.I.S. as an institution of higher education to be deemed to be a University for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act. P 145-146
12. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs regarding the minimum age for admission to the 5 year Integrated Course in Engineering and to determine the crucial date for admission. P. 147
13. To further consider the question of entrance tests for admission to University classes. P. 148-162
14. To consider the procedure for paying grants to Government Colleges under the 3-year degree course scheme. P 163-169

Contd.....

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15. To consider the question of giving assistance to Colleges in centrally administered areas and N.H.T.A for introducing the three-year degree course. P. 170
16. To consider certain recommendations received from the All India Council for Secondary Education with regard to measures proposed to be taken for strengthening Science teaching at the Secondary stage with special reference to the supply of Science teachers. P 171-175
17. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding grants to Banaras Hindu University for raising the standard of instruction at the College of Mining and Metallurgy. P. 176-185
18. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding provision of certain amenities to the Students of Technical Institutions. P. 186-191
19. To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding grants to Annamalai University for providing additional instructional facilities in the College of Engineering. P. 192-193
20. To consider the recommendations of the Fellowship Selection Committee appointed by the Commission (1961-62). P 194-195
21. To consider a request of the Banaras Hindu University for payment of grant to write off accumulated deficits as recommended by the Reviewing Committee for fixing the block grant for the II Plan Period. P. 196-199
22. To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the requirements of Delhi University for administrative offices. P. 200-217
23. To consider reference from the Delhi University regarding certain points raised in connection with the revision of scales of pay of the teachers. P. 218-221
24. To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for the establishment of a Printing Press in the University.
25. To consider proposals received from the Delhi University for starting new courses in the constituent colleges of the Delhi University during 1961-62. P. 222-229
26. To receive the report of the panel on University buildings regarding norms and standards for Guest House in the Universities. P. 230-232
27. To consider the proposals received from the University of Burdwan for the development of post-graduate teaching and research in the University. P. 233-235
28. To consider further the proposal of the Lucknow University for the construction of a building for accommodating its post-graduate Department in Law. P. 236-246
29. To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for financial assistance towards the construction of a building to house (a) post-graduate Departments in Humanities and (b) the Faculty of Law. P. 247-251
30. To consider the request of Visva-Bharati for the construction of an International House. P. 252-253

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31. To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance towards inviting Prof. Emerian of the University of California- U.S.A. as a visiting Professor in Linguistics. **P.254-262**
32. To consider the question of revision of salary scales of University and College teachers of State Universities in the Third Five Year Plan.
33. To consider the general question of giving financial assistance to affiliated colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period.
34. To consider the general policy and to lay down working principles for giving grants-in-aid to affiliated Colleges for the development of Post-Graduate studies in basic Sciences during the Third Five Year Plan period.
35. To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to make recommendations in regard to the reform of the Examination System in Indian Universities.
36. To consider a draft calendar of dates for the meetings of the Commission during the rest of the year 1961.
37. To fix the date and place of the next meeting.
38. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

8 (23)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 28th meeting of the University
Grants Commission held in New Delhi on the 20th of March, 1961.

The following were present:

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

The following officers were also present:

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

At the beginning of the meeting, the Chairman expressed on behalf of the Commission the deep sense of loss of the Commission at the sudden passing away of the late Chairman, Dr. V.S. Krishna. It was agreed that the condolences of the Commission be suitably conveyed to Mrs. V.S. Krishna.

Prof. D.S. Kothari, who had been appointed Chairman in succession to Dr. V.S. Krishna, was presiding over the meeting of the Commission for the first time, and on behalf of the Commission Prof. N.K. Sidhanta welcomed him as Chairman of the Commission. Prof. Kothari thanked Prof. Sidhanta and the Commission for the kind words of welcome.

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 9th February, 1961.

The minutes of the 27th meeting of the Commission held on the 9th of February 1961, already circulated, were confirmed.

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In connection with Item 2 (report on action taken - Appendix I) of the minutes some members referred to the question of the fixation of salary scales of the staff in the Medical College of the Banaras Hindu University. It was pointed out that instead of treating, as it were, the scales of the Azad Medical College at Delhi as the "standard" and requiring the Banaras Hindu University scales to conform to them, it would be more appropriate to fix explicitly the Banaras Hindu University scales after taking into account the scales in the Azad Medical College and the Lucknow University Medical College, etc. The Commission agreed with this view and decided that the matter be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting.

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

The Commission confirmed the action taken on the items as given in Appendix I to these minutes.

Item 3: To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 9th February, 1961.

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

Item 4: To consider the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University that the work of Professors appointed with assistance from the University Grants Commission should be 'supervised'.

The Commission was of the view that the suggestion regarding supervision of work of Professors appointed with the assistance of the University Grants Commission was impracticable and academically undesirable.

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Bogum Patani

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Item 5: To consider the proposal received from the Inter-University Board of India regarding the setting up of an Accrediting Committee for Universities.

The Commission was of the view that in the context of the organization of university education in India and the setting up of the University Grants Commission, the appointment of a special accrediting committee was neither necessary nor practicable. It was noted that in appointing committees in connection with any enquiry into standards of teaching in universities, it would be desirable to consult the Inter-University Board.

Item 6: To consider a reference from Sri Venkateswara University regarding the jurisdiction of the new Agriculture University set up in Andhra Pradesh.

The Commission noted that the Inter-University Board had examined this proposal and had expressed the view that 'the best method of improving agricultural education in the Universities is to strengthen the agricultural colleges and the faculties of Agriculture in the respective Universities rather than the creation of Universities in single professional discipline . The Commission agreed with the view of the Inter-University Board, and was of the opinion that the establishment of a narrowly specialising Agricultural University was not desirable generally.

Item 7: To consider an Office Memorandum received from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture regarding the establishment of Agricultural Universities at Rajendranagar (Andhra Pradesh) and Udaipur (Rajasthan) and the setting up of a committee to advise the Ministry in regard to the establishment of such universities.

See item 6 above.

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Item 8: To receive a report on the present position of the proposal to establish Industrial Estates in the Universities.

The Commission accepted the revised scheme relating to the proposal to establish Industrial Estates in the Universities, and desired that universities themselves should be in charge of these Estates.

With regard to the question of working capital, the Commission decided that normally it should be provided by the universities. If a university had any special difficulty in making such a provision, the case would be examined on its merits. It was suggested that it would be useful to include in the scheme the manufacture of simple types of scientific apparatus required for use in schools and colleges.

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

It was agreed that this proposal be considered after the views of the other universities on the report of the Working Group on the medium of instruction were received.

During the course of discussion Shri Kirpal drew the attention of the Commission to an earlier minute (meeting dated 30/31-12-1960) which could give the impression that the entire responsibility for assisting the universities for translation, preparation of text books, etc., in connection with the change of medium of instruction would be that of the Ministry of Education. He pointed out that in this important matter both the Ministry and the University Grants Commission were directly concerned and the relevant work would have to be organized jointly. The Commission agreed with this view, and noted to undertake this responsibility — the Commission expect additional funds to be placed at their disposal.

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Item 10: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce Education as a subject of study in the group of optional subjects for B.A. (Pass Course).

There was a general discussion on the relative advantages and disadvantages of introducing Education as an optional subject at the first degree stage instead of being only a professional subject as at present. It was also suggested that in addition to a certain minimum number of compulsory/optional subjects required for the Degree examination, Education may be introduced as an additional subject for such students (Pass or Honours) who desired to offer it. It was decided that the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University (who had heard the discussion) be requested to reconsider the proposal in the light of the discussion.


Item 11: To receive the report of the Panel of University Buildings regarding the norms and standards to be prescribed for college buildings in Delhi.

The recommendations of the Panel on University Buildings regarding the norms and standards for college buildings in Delhi were accepted. These were to be treated not as rigid specifications but as only indicative of the dimensions on the basis on which grants may be paid normally to the colleges.

Item 12: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for establishment of a new Co-educational College in New Delhi.

The Commission agreed to the proposal for a new college being started by the Daulat Ram Public Trust Education Society provided that all the preliminary conditions laid down for the affiliation of colleges were fulfilled.

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Item 13: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the establishment of a Tagore Chair in the University.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the establishment of a Tagore Chair, and agreed to pay a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for this purpose.

Item 14: To receive the report of the Visiting Committee regarding the establishment of a college of Medical Sciences at the Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the establishment of a College of Medical Sciences at Banaras Hindu University and sanctioned the following grants:-

Non-recurring:

a) College Buildings	...	Rs. 44,00,000
b) Laboratory, Benches and furniture.	...	Rs. 8,00,000
c) Staff quarters.	...	Rs. 20,00,000
d) Hostels.	...	Rs. 16,00,000
e) Equipment.	...	Rs. 27,00,000
f) Books and Journals.	...	Rs. 3,00,000

		Rs.1,18,00,000

Recurring:

Ultimate expenditure ... Rs. 5,00,000 per annum. of the College.

(Recurring expenditure does not include the expenditure likely to be incurred on the pay of the staff, both teaching and non-teaching).

The Commission desired that the U.P. Government be urged to complete the construction of the Hospital for the college speedily. There was some discussion about the inclusion of Ayurvedic studies in the Medical course. The Commission felt that some further clarification on this point was necessary, and desired that the Chairman may discuss this with the members of the Visiting Committee.

The Commission also desired that as funds had not been specifically provided in the budget of the University

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Grants Commission for the establishment of this college, the Government of India be approached to provide some additional funds.

Item 15: To consider the scheme of Lucknow University for construction of a building to accommodate post-graduate teaching and research in Law.

The consideration of this item was postponed pending the receipt of some further details regarding the Law courses at Lucknow University.

Item 16: To consider the request of Allahabad University for financial assistance towards completion of the Sarojini Naidu Hostel.

The Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,27,600/- towards the cost of construction of an additional wing of Sarojini Naidu Hostel building at Allahabad University.

Item 17: To consider the scheme of Punjab University for construction of more hostels in the University Campus at Chandigarh.

The Commission approved the construction of two more hostels for 300 men students and 200 women students at Punjab University at an estimated cost of Rs.12,00,000/- and Rs.8,00,000/- respectively. If these hostels were to be constructed on the basis of specifications which were not in accordance with the specifications approved by the Commission, only proportionate grant would be paid by the Commission for this purpose.

Item 18: To consider the request of the Andhra University for construction of staff quarters on the basis of specifications earlier approved by the Commission.

The Commission agreed that the staff quarters at Andhra University to be now built for staff other than for the Engineering College may be on the basis of specifications earlier approved by the Commission for this purpose. The Commission also agreed that in working out the grant to be

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paid for staff quarters an allowance of upto 5 per cent over the actual cost of construction be permitted for external services.

Item 19: To consider the question of giving financial assistance to affiliated colleges for the development of post-graduate studies under the 3rd Five Year Plan.

The Commission agreed that where post-graduate teaching and research work are done in the colleges as an organic part of the universities, development grants be paid on the same basis as to the university departments. With regard to assistance for post-graduate work done in other individual colleges it was desired that the matter be brought up for discussion again in relation to the general question of giving grants to affiliated colleges.

Item 20: To consider the replies received from the S.N.D.T. Women's University in respect of the report of the second Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine its development.

The Commission was of the view that the replies given by the S.N.D.T. Women's University on the report of the Visiting Committee were not wholly satisfactory and desired that a committee consisting of Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Dr. A.C. Joshi and Prof. V.K.N. Menon may visit the University to discuss this and allied matters with them.

Item 21: To consider the proposal for appointing a Scrutiny Committee to examine the question of co-ordination of facilities for teaching and research at the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva-vidyalaya and the Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission reiterated their earlier decision that a Scrutiny Committee be appointed and authorised the Chairman to appoint the Committee.

(Contd...9.)

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Item 22: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the scheme of development of the Department of Rural Studies and Co-operation in Andhra University.

The Commission noted that the Visiting Committee had suggested certain changes in the proposal of the university. The Commission accepted the modifications made by the Committee and desired that the university be requested to reconsider the proposal in the light of the views expressed by the Visiting Committee.

Item 23: To consider the question of revising the rules and regulations pertaining to the scheme of travel grants to teachers in the Humanities and Social Sciences for further studies and research.

The Commission thought that instead of the University Grants Commission making the selections, it would be a better arrangement to give a grant to each university desiring to send any of its teachers on such visits, leaving the universities free to utilize the grant according to their needs. The Commission desired that a scheme be worked out along these lines and placed before it at its next meeting.

Item 24: To consider a request from the Vikram University for permission to provide the plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. sanctioned by the Commission for its Geology Department in a building already constructed by Madhya Pradesh Government for the Government Hamidia College, Bhopal.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Vikram University that a portion of the building already constructed by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the Government Hamidia College, Bhopal, providing a plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. be treated as the building of the university for its Geology Department and that a grant be paid towards it, subject to exact calculations.

(Contd....10.)

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Item 25: To consider the question of the adoption of the metric system in engineering and technological institutions and the gradual introduction of the metric system in transactions between the U.G.C. and Universities and their affiliated colleges.

This was noted.

Item 26: To consider certain recommendations received from the All India Council for Secondary Education with regard to measures proposed to be taken for strengthening science teaching at the secondary stage with special reference to the supply of science teachers.

This item was postponed as it was desired to take it up when Shri Kirpal was present (Shri Kirpal had to leave the meeting a little earlier due to an unavoidable engagement).

Item 27: To fix the place and date of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission be held in New Delhi on the 26th of April, 1961.

Addl. Item 1: To consider the question of obtaining Oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India and declaration about plural marriages from the employees of the University Grants Commission.

It was agreed that officers of the University Grants Commission should take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India and sign the declaration about plural marriages.

Addl. Item 2: To adopt the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding revised rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) allowance and also the payment of leave salary in advance.

The Commission agreed that the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding revised rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance and also the payment of leave salary in advance be made applicable to the staff of the University Grants Commission.

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Addl. Item 3: To consider the revised scale for stenographers.

The Commission agreed to revise the pay scale of stenographers from Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 to Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425-EB-15-530 and to retain the pay scale of Personal Assistants as Rs. 320-15-530.

Addl. Item 4: To sanction expenditure incurred in connection with the preservation and transportation to Bezwada of the body of the late Dr. V.S. Krishna (Ex.Chairman who died in New Delhi on 16-2-1961).

The Commission approved the expenditure of Rs.7,701.50 N.P. incurred in connection with the death of Dr. V.S. Krishna. The Commission also desired that any future expenses in connection with disposal of his belongings, etc., in Delhi be also met and reported to the Commission.

Addl. Item 5: To receive a report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of Evening Colleges.

The Commission agreed with the Committee that in view of the fact that the Ministry of Education had already taken steps to implement the proposal of setting up of Evening Colleges, the continuation of the University Grants Commission committee to consider the question of Evening Colleges was now not necessary.

Addl. Item 6: To consider a proposal from the Visva-Bharati University for additional staff for improving the Campus of Santiniketan.

The Commission noted that additional staff proposed for the improvement of the campus of Santiniketan would cost approximately Rs. 70,000/- per annum and agreed that a recurring grant of Rs. 70,000/- and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 30,000/- be paid to Visva-Bharati towards the appointment of additional

(Contd.....12.).

staff and for purchase of material needed for the improvement of the campus, etc. The basis on which these figures were arrived at be communicated to the University, but the university be left free to make adjustments within this amount in order to ensure the best utilization of the funds. The expenditure on the recurring side will be provided in the Block Grant for the quinquennium 1961-62 whereas the expenditure for non-recurring will be met out of the Plan provision.

Addl. Item 7: To consider the question of revision of scales of pay of the University teachers and teachers in the affiliated and constituent colleges of State Universities.

The Commission decided -

(i) that university appointed teachers in the State Universities, if desired by the university concerned, be also placed in the new scales of pay proposed for the central universities from 1st April 1961, and that 80 per cent of the difference between the pay scales as last revised and the new scales be paid to the universities upto the end of the Third Plan period. (Note: This assistance would cease at the end of the Third Plan period irrespective of the dates of revision in any particular case); the new scales of pay are :-

Professor	...	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Reader	...	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer	...	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800

ii) that in the case of the affiliated colleges, assistance towards the revision of pay scales as already proposed by the Commission in the Second Five Year Plan be given only for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the scheme in any particular case; but that if colleges now desire to come into the revised scales they may be allowed to do so provided that the Commission's

(Contd....13.).

assistance will be available only for five years.

The Commission desired that the cost of revising the pay scales in the affiliated colleges to the same extent as the new scales now implemented in the Delhi colleges be worked out and placed before the Commission at its next meeting.

Addl. Item 8: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose of recommending candidates for the award of Senior and Junior Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 300/- p.m. respectively for the year 1961-62.

The Commission approved the award of the Fellowships as proposed by the Selection Committee.

Addl. Item 9: Visit of Chairman to U.S.A./U.K.

The Chairman recorded that some time ago he had received an invitation from the M.I.T. (Boston) U.S.A. to participate in the centennial meeting to be held in April 1961 (He had accepted the invitation with the approval of the Prime Minister). He added that on his return journey he will be spending 4 - 5 days in the U.K. on University Grants Commission work. The period of absence from headquarters would be about three weeks. His travel expenses from India to the U.S.A. will be met by the M.I.T. and the expenses for the stay in the U.K. will be met by the Commission at the usual rates as intimated by the Ministry of Education. The Commission noted and approved.

Sd/-
(Samuel Mathai)
Secretary.

Sd/-
(D. S. Kothari)
Chairman.
28-3-61.

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APPENDIX - I

(65 min. minutes dt. 20-3-1966)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

20th March 1966

2. TO RECEIVE A REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON CERTAIN MATTERS.

(1) Introduction of General Education Courses

1. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th & 31st December, 1960 (Res. No. 28) considered the report of the Expert Committee on General Education and generally accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee and desired that for providing necessary advice and help in regard to the implementation of the scheme, an Advisory Committee may be constituted.

2. The Chairman has appointed the following persons as members of the Committee:-

- 1) Shri S. Govindarajulu (Chairman) Vice.Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University.
- ii) Shri G.D. Parikh, Rector, Bombay University.
- iii) Prof. P. Maheshwari, Delhi University.
- iv) Prof. Sachidananda Moorthy, Andhra University, .
- v) Prof. Hans Simons Consultant to University Grants Commission, on General Education.
- vi) Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission (Member Secretary)

(2) Delhi University - Further Development of the Department of Buddhist Studies.

1. The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 4(26) dated 8th/9th February, 1958, while approving the proposals of the Delhi University for the development of a Department of Buddhist Studies under the Second Five Year Plan, sanctioned the creation of two posts of Research Fellows & Rs.200/- p.m. in the Department. These posts have since been filled up by the University.

2. The Delhi University submitted a proposal in January, 1961 for the creation of an additional fellowship for a period

of 3 months only @ Rs.200/- p.m. and requested the Commission to approve the appointment of Shri Bak-Kun-Bae, a Korean monk-scholar, for teaching of Chinese Buddhist Texts and Korean Language in the Department of Buddhist Studies.

3. The proposal of the University was agreed to as the University stated that the expenditure of Rs. 600/- will be met out of savings under the allotment of Research Fellowships in 1960-61 due to late appointment of Research Fellows.

(3) Establishment of Tagore Chairs in the Universities to commemorate the birth Centenary of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

1. The action taken by the Chairman regarding establishment of Tagore Chairs and institution of Tagore Lectures in the Universities was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960 (Res. No.2(57) (Appendix I)

2. The Chairman has so far approved the scheme for the establishment of Tagore Chairs in the following Universities, as these Universities have deposited a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- towards the creation of an endowment fund of Rs.4,00,000/- with financial assistance of Rs.3,00,000/- from the Commission.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Baroda. | 5. Kerala |
| 2. Calcutta | 6. Bombay. |
| 3. Panjab. | 7. Saugor. |
| 4. Madras. | |

3. The Chairman has also approved institution of Tagore Lectures in the following Universities, on their agreeing to raise a sum of Rs. 6,250/- as their share of expenditure and open a separate account in the State Bank of India to create a fixed deposit of Rs. 25,000/- with financial assistance of Rs. 18,750/- from the Commission.

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- 1. Rajasthan
- 2. Marathwada
- 3. Poona.
- 4. Gujarat.
- 5. Annamalai
- 6. Allahabad.
- 7. Osmania.

(4) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Construction of Library building.

The scheme of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, for the construction of a building ^{for} accommodating its Library, has been approved, in principle, at an estimated cost of Rs.16,77,600/- including provision of furniture subject to the approval of plans and estimates by the Central Public Works Department, facilities now available in the Institute for this purpose being inadequate.

(5) Calcutta University - Library building.

The University Grants Commission Vide Res. No. 2(38) of 9th/10th September, 1960 approved the revised scheme of Calcutta University for the construction of a Library building at an total cost of Rs. 27,40,000/- on the usual sharing basis, excluding professional charges.

2. On the University approaching the Commission for inclusion of professional charges amounting to Rs. 1,23,300/- @ 4 1/2% of the cost of Rs.27,40,000/- in addition to the approved expenditure the Chairman agreed to revising the total cost of the scheme to Rs.28,63,300/- including professional charges.

(6) Banaras Hindu University - Construction of a Guest House.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No.16 of 9.9.1960 accepted the proposal for giving financial assistance to Universities for the construction of staff club-cum-guest houses. The scheme of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of a Guest house at an estimated cost of

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Rs. 1,37,400/- has been accepted, in principle, subject to the approval of the plans and estimates by the Central Public Works Department.

(7) Delhi University - S.R.C. Report - Establishment of faculties for the study of South Indian Languages and Culture in the North Indian Universities.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No. 45 of 8th/9th July, 1958 accepted the scheme of Delhi University for the teaching of South Indian Languages as detailed below:-

Staff.	Readers	- 2 in Philology & South Indian History & Culture.
	Lecturers	- 4 in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada & Malayalam.
	Library Assistants	- 2
	Purchase of Books.	Rs. 30,000 (R) Rs. 20,000 (NR) <hr/> Rs. 50,000

2. The University subsequently requested the approval of the following items of equipment for the implementation of the scheme .

a) Tape Recorder	(1)	Rs. 1800/-
b) Kynograph	(2)	Rs. 1900/-
c) Record Player.	(1)	Rs. 200/-
		<hr/> Rs. 3000/-

This additional expenditure of Rs. 3,000/- was approved.

(8) Banaras Hindu University - Construction of Students Hostel for Engineering Students.

1. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs had approved, in principle, a scheme of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of hostels for Engineering Students on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, and agreed to pay a loan for the purpose, .

2. The scheme was later transferred to the University Grants Commission as the Central Universities had no

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provision for repayment of loans and the Commission had agreed to paying grants to them for the construction of hostels.

3. The proposal for the construction of a hostel for 220 students of the Engineering College at an estimated cost of Rs.8,01,100/- was accordingly approved.

(9) Gauhati University - Construction of Hostels.

1. The Commission (vide Res. No. 3(26) ^{dated 29/30-6-1960} approved in principle the construction of six Assam type hostels to accommodate 312 students at a cost of Rs. 5.94 lakhs in addition to five hostels already constructed with the Commission's assistance.

2. The University later abandoned the idea of having Assam Type hostels and sent a proposal for the construction of four R.C.C. type hostels for 400 students, viz. three hostels for men students at a cost of Rs. 10,78 lakhs and one hostel for women students at a cost of Rs.3.86 lakhs.

3. In view of the urgency of these hostels for the efficient functioning of the ^{University} the request was acceded to, on the usual sharing basis of 50% for Mens' hostels and 75% for Women hostel.

(10) Sri Venkateswara University - Provision of two blocks for kitchen and dining halls and furniture in the four hostels of the University.

The University Grants Commission vide Res. No.3(27) of 9th/10th February, 1959 accepted the scheme of Sri Venkateswara University for the construction of four hostels for 400 men students at an estimated cost of Rs, 10,48,000/-

2. The University approached the Commission for the construction of two blocks for kitchen and dining hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,64,000/- and for the purchase of articles of furniture for the hostels at an estimated cost of Rs.58,660/-

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3. 3. The request of the University was agreed to as the hostels are nearing completion.

(11) Mysore University - Furniture for the departments of Economics, Politics, Sociology, Mathematic and Statistics to be accommodated in the Jayalakshmi Mansion.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 9th & 10th February 1959 approved the scheme of the Mysore University for the construction of an Arts Block with a plinth area of 77,820 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.11,67,300 (NR) to accommodate 12 departments (Humanities).

2. The University later decided to accommodate the following four departments permanently in the Jayalakshmi Mansion:

- (i) Economics.
- (ii) Politics
- (iii) Sociology.
- (iv) Mathematics & Statistics.

3. The details regarding the cost of the building to be constructed and the cost which has been excluded in respect of the above departments are as under:-

(i) Total approved cost for the Arts Block.	Rs. 11,67,300 (NR)
(ii) Estimated Cost in respect of the department of Economics, Politics, Sociology & Mathematics & Statistics.	Rs. 3,90,000 (NR)
Balance	Rs. 7,77,300 (NR)

The University requested that a grant of Rs.1,00,000 (NR) may be given by the Commission for furniture for the Arts Departments viz Economics Psychology Politics Science, Kannada, Education, Sanskrit History and Indology accommodated in the Jayalakshmi mansion pending the construction of new Arts building.

4. A sum of Rs.39,000 (NR) has been approved on the

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usual sharing basis for the purchase of furniture for the departments of Economics, Politics, Sociology and Mathematics and Statistics accommodated permanently in Jayalakshmi mansion representing 10% of the cost of Rs.3,90,000 (NR) mentioned above in paragraph 3(II) The share of the Commission of the expenditure at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % will be Rs.26,000 (NR).

(12) Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvidyalaya - Purchase of books for Tibetan & Chinese Studies.

The visiting Committee which examined the development Schemes of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya on 18th/19th December, 1959 recommended a sum of Rs.1,00,000 (NR) for the purchase of books and manuscripts on a non-sharing basis for payment to the Sanskrit University under the 2nd Five Year Plan.

The Chairman approved the recommendations of the visiting Committee and sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,00,000 (NR) for payment to the Sanskrit University for books under the II Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.50,000/- has so far been paid to the University.

(13) Report of the Linguistics Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 29th/30th June 1960, (Item 37) decided that a Committee consisting of five members be appointed by the Commission to advise on matter such as conducting Schools & Seminars, Co-ordinating and directing pan Indian research, formulating advice to Universities on conducting summer Schools and Autumn Seminars, suggesting placement of research scholars, serving as liaison between Indian & foreign Universities and as an expert body generally co-opting members from sponsoring Universities to frame courses selecting faculty members constituting local Committees.

2. The Chairman appointed the following Committee for this purpose and generally advising the Commission on problems relating to the development of Linguistics Studies in Indian Universities.

- (i) Prof. S.K. Chatterji (Chairman.)
- (ii) Prof. T.P. Venakshi Sundaram.
Annamalai University.
- (iii) Prof. Babu Ram Saxena,
Saugor University.
- (iv) Prof. S.M. Katre,
Poona University.
- (v) Prof. S. Mathai University Grants Commission.
- (vi) An Officer of the University Grants Commission
(Secretary)

The meeting of the Committee was held on 11th November, 1960. The report of the Committee is attached (annexure II) Necessary action on various recommendations of the Committee is being taken.

(14) Ranchi University - Approval of the Department of Politics.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 14th/15th April 1958 (Item 3(b)) approved the appointment of Dr. E. Asirvatham as a Professor in the department of Political Science of the Bihar University (at Ranchi College Ranchi).

Consequent on the creation of a new University at Ranchi the Bihar University transferred the Scheme to this University. At the request of Ranchi University a sum of Rs. 5,600 (R) has been sanctioned to the University in 1960-61 towards the professorship in Political Science.

(15) Saugar University - Revision of Cost of the Arts Block building.

The University Grants Commission approved the detailed estimates for the Arts building of Saugar University at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,17,414/- (NR) at 50 : 50% basis to accommodate post-graduate and under-graduate teaching.

The Saugar University however accepted the tenders which exceeded the approved estimates of Rs. 9,17,414/- by 1,16,607 (NR) for the construction of building.

After careful examination the Chairman approved the provisions of the additional cost of Rs.1,16,607 (NR)

The approved revised cost of the Arts building including the additional cost will thus be as follows:-

(i) Cost already approved.	...	Rs. 9,17,414 (NR)
(ii) Additional Cost approved.	...	Rs. 1,16,607 (NR)
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>Rs.10,34,021 (NR)</u>

Share of the Commission at 50%. Rs. 5,17,010 (NR)

(16) Delhi University - Expenditure on the implementation of Schemes sanctioned under the 2nd Five-Year Plan - Payment of a grant for.

In March, 1959 the Delhi University /fixing the block grant of the University for the represented that at the time of/quinquennium 1956-61 expenditure on the implementation of the following schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission during the 2nd Five Year Plan period could not be anticipated and as such it was not included in the Block grant:-

(i) Sanction of Interim Relief of D.A. of Rs.5/- with effect from 1.7.1957.

(ii) House Rent and city compensatory Allowances to persons drawing above Rs.250/- p.m. sanctioned with effect from. 1.4.58.

(iii) Some Additional posts (Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, Stenographers etc.).

(iv) Evening classes for non-collegiate

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Women students.

(v) Increased Provident Fund contribution as a result of the rate being revised to 8 1/3% from 6 1/4% with effect from 1.4.1958.

(vi) Revision of pay scale of clerks from Rs. 55-130 to 60-130 with effect from 1.8.1956.

In addition to the above the University stated that they had to meet the following expenditure for implementing certain development schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 viz:

"A"	(i) Advertisements for filling up plan posts.	86,392.03
	(ii) T.A. to members of the selection Committees for recruitment to these Plan posts.	22,548.81
	(iii) Furniture & equipment for staff newly recruited.	5,080.00
		<hr/> 1,14,020.84

The University's request was that either the Block grant fixed for the years 1956-61 be enhanced or a special grant be given to them to meet the above expenditure as they were not in a position to meet them from their Block Grant.

This was considered by the Chairman, University Grants Commission. He did not agree to the proposal of the University for the enhancement of the Block grant fixed for the years 1956-61. In order, however, to enable the University to tide over its difficulties, the Chairman, in consultation with Shri N.N.Wanchoo agreed to assist the University by a special grant to meet the expenditure incurred

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on advertisements, T.A. to members of the Selection Committees and purchase of furniture and equipment in connection with the appointment of Staff sanctioned by the Commission under the 2nd Five-Year Plan vide 'A' above. Accordingly, an 'ad-hoc' grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been sanctioned subject to adjustment later in the light of the accounts as audited.

(17) Aligarh Muslim University - Purchase of a Bus for the Women's College.

The Aligarh Muslim University submitted a proposal for the purchase of a Diesel Bus for the Women's College of the University and requested for the payment of a Non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,700/- for the purpose. The proposal had the approval of the Finance Committee of the University. The Chairman, University Grants Commission approved the above proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University subject to the condition that the maintenance and running expenditure as well as depreciation charges would be met out of the income accruing on the running of the Bus and that the University and the University Grants Commission would not be liable to bear in any recurring expenditure and sanctioned the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,700/-.

(18) Amendment to Staff Car Rules.

The staff car rules based on the Government of India rules were approved by the Commission in their meeting held on 11th/12th February, 1960. In accordance with subsequent amendments by the Government in their staff car rules, the staff car rules, the/ staff

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car rules of the University Grants Commission, have also been amended as under:-

1. Note No. I/^{to}Rule No. 25 may be substituted by the following:- "On a working day, if overtime duty is performed in two or more spells, the total duration of all such spells of over-time duty shall first be computed and the maximum and minimum over time allowance then worked out on the basis of that total in accordance with (a) On Sundays & (b) closed holidays, the maximum and minimum over time allowance for the purpose of (b) (i) & (b) (ii) will be based respectively on (i) the total duration of all the spells of overtime duty put in between 9.00 A.M. & 7 P.M., & outside those hours.

2. The following is inserted as note (V) to Rule 10.

"In the case of a journey performed by a member of the personal staff i.e. P S/P.A's of the Chairman/Secretary in a staff car from their residence ^{to the residence} of Chairman/Secretary and back, the journey will be treated as official only if it is undertaken in the staff car under the instructions of Chairman/Secretary & an entry to this effect is made in the log book".

3. The words and figure as "Co.II and Col.7" occurring in the sub-para 2 of University Grants Commission staff car rule No.19 may be read as "Col.6" & "Col.8" respectively.

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4. Log book form and Summary form to be revised to correspond to the Government of India amendments with effect from 1.1.1961.

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Expenditure incurred on the occasion of the corner stone laying ceremony of the University Grants Commission building.

As decided by the Commission in its emergent meeting held on 25th November, 1960, the corner stone of the University Grants Commission building was laid by Dr.C.D.Deshmukh on 14th January, 1961 and an expenditure of Rs.1,650/- was incurred on account of the printing of invitation Cards, cost of corner stone, purchase of a Silver Trowel, Refereshment to guests and other connected arrangements for the function:

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(20) Selection of 5 more Candidates for the Award of Post-Graduate merit scholarships in science against existing vacancies.

Against the existing 100 Post-Graduate merit scholarships and 50 newly created scholarships (vide item 17 of the Commission's meeting held on December, 31, 1960) the Commission approved the award of 147 scholarships to the candidates recommended by the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose. Against the three existing vacancies the following candidates have been selected for the award

Name of the scholar.	Subject; research.	Name of the University.
1. Pritam Singh Grover.	Physics.	Delhi University
2. Sri Tilak Raj Gulati.	Physics.	- do -
3. Sri V.Kumaraswamy.	Organic Chemistry.	Madras University.

(21) Award of Science Fellowship

The application of Dr. Suniramal Chanda for the award of a Senior Research Fellowship (Science) in Botany for the year 1960-61 was received and scrutinized by the two experts of the Botany Committee.

Dr. A.G. Joshi and Dr. H.K. Baruah.

As both the experts on the Selection Committee agreed to award the Senior Fellowship to Dr. Chanda, the recommendation of the Committee was accepted and Dr. Chanda was awarded a Senior Fellowship of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. plus a contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- per annum. The fellowship will be tenable at the Panjab University upto 31.3.1961 in the first instance.

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(22) Lucknow University - the Department of Bio-chemistry.

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, the Commission at its meeting held on 4th December, 1957, approved the construction of a building for the Department of Bio-chemistry, Lucknow University, covering floor area of 6,800 sq. ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.1,10,000/- (Commission's 2/3rd share being Rs.73,333/-). In addition to above, the Commission also approved an expenditure of Rs.40,000/- (Commission's 2/3rd share being Rs.26,667/-) for construction of a special type structure and air-conditioning of animal house for the department.

In October, 1960, the Lucknow University submitted plans and estimates for the construction of the building, the plans showed a plinth area of 7,200 sq. ft. (400 sq. ft. more than sanctioned earlier) estimated cost was Rs. 1,30,000/-. As the rates charged were certified by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, U.P., and as the estimated cost of Rs.1,30,000/- was within the total approved expenditure of Rs.1,50,000/- sanction was accorded for building an additional plinth area of 400 sq. ft.

(23) Saugar University - Department of Pharmacy

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission at its meeting held on 30th November, 1956, approved an expenditure of Rs.2,00,000/- (Commission's share being Rs.1,33,333/-) for construction of a building for the Department of Pharmacy, Saugar University, with a carpet area of 12,800 sq. ft. (plinth area being 17,000 sq. ft.). Against this sanction, the University submitted plans and estimates for the first phase of construction with a carpet area of 8,176 sq. ft. at an

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estimated cost of Rs. 2,14,000/-. These plans and estimates were approved and the Commission sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.9,333/- being 2/3rd of the excess expenditure of rs. 14,000/-.

While submitting the plans and estimates for the first phase of construction, the University had informed the Commission that it would submit plans and estimates for the balance area at a later stage. Accordingly, in August, 1960, the University submitted plans and estimates for the balance carpet area of 3,034 sq. ft. These plans and estimates were approved and a grant of Rs.28,541/- (being 2/3rd of the estimated expenditure of Rs.42,811/-) for the construction of the second phase of the building for the Pharmacy Department of the Saugar University was sanctioned.

(24) Saugar University - Furniture for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology.

Plans and estimates for construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, Saugar University, covering plinth area of 39,814.134 sq. ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.6,56,209/- (Commission's 2/3rd share being Rs.4,37,473/-) as detailed below, were approved in February, 1960:-

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Total approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u>
1. Physics.	2,28,470	1,52,313
2. Chemistry.	2,64,171	1,76,114
3. Zoology.	1,63,568	1,09,046
TOTAL	<u>6,56,209</u>	<u>4,37,473</u>

(Contd.....)

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Since no furniture grants were sanctioned for these departments, the University sought Commission's approval for an additional expenditure of Rs.1,35,709.74 NP. for providing furniture and fittings in the new buildings. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-15% of the cost of the building, an expenditure of Rs.82,026/- for purchase of furniture was approved and a grant of Rs.54,684/- as detailed below, being 2/3rd of the approved cost, was sanctioned to the Saugar University for this purpose:-

<u>Name of the Department.</u>	<u>Total approved Expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share.</u>
1. Physics.	28,559	19,039
2. Chemistry.	33,021	22,014
3. Zoology.	20,446	13,631
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	82,026	54,684
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(25) Osmania University - Additional grant for the building of the Geology Department.

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th December, 1957, approved the construction of building for the Department of Geology, Osmania University, covering a floor area of 10,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.2,00,000/- including services and furniture. In June, 1959, the University submitted plans and estimates for the construction of the said building covering a plinth area of 8,865 sq. ft. at a total cost of Rs.1,50,000/- and the same were approved by the Commission in October, 1959.

In July, 1960, the Osmania University wrote to say that the Geology Department was in need of an additional

(Contd.....)

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plinth area of 4,173.50 sq. ft. for housing Museum, Microscope Laboratory and Chemical Laboratory. The estimated cost of this additional plinth area was Rs.75,000/-. Against this additional expenditure, the University was prepared to divert Rs.30,000/- from the amount of Rs,50,000/- approved for furniture and services for the Geology buildings. Thus the net additional expenditure was estimated to be Rs.45,000/-. Accordingly sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs.30,000/- (being 2/3rd of the approved additional expenditure of Rs.45,000/-) to the University of Osmania towards the cost of an additional plinth area of 4,173.50 sq.ft. for building for the Geology department.

(26) Aligarh Muslim University - Construction of additional rooms for the Department of Botany.

To meet the growing needs of the Mycology Section of the Department of Botany the Aligarh Muslim University requested Commission's approval for construction of two laboratory rooms and a store room. As the need for additional accommodation for this Department was a genuine one, construction of two additional laboratories and a store room with a total plinth area of 932 sq. ft. was approved and a grant of Rs.15,900/- was sanctioned for this purpose.

(27) Saugar University - Furniture for the Department of Anthropology.

Plans and estimates for construction of a building for the Department of Anthropology, Saugar University, covering a plinth area of 5,915 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs,1,23,200/- (Commission's 2/3rd share being Rs.82,133/-) were approved in October, 1959. Since no grant for furniture was sanctioned, the University sought the Commission's approval for an expenditure of Rs.26,192/- for providing furniture and fittings.

(Contd....)

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in the new building. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-15% of the cost of building, an expenditure of Rs.15,000/- for purchase of furniture was approved and a grant of Rs.10,000/- being 2/3rd of the approved cost, was sanctioned to Saugar University for this purpose.

(28) Extension of the Scheme of Hobby Workshop to Government Colleges.

The Commission at its meeting held on 11th/12th February, 1961 vide 35 + 52 decided that Government Colleges may be treated at par with non-Government Colleges for financial Assistance from the Commission. In pursuance of that decision, the scheme of the establishment of Hobby Workshop was extended to Government Colleges.

(29) Award of Post-Graduate and Research Scholarship (Humanities) for the year 1960-61.

The Commission has awarded two more Post-Graduate Scholarships (Humanities) @ Rs.100/- per month to the following Scholars against the vacancies caused by non-acceptance of the University Grants Commission Scholarships by two scholars.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scholar.</u>	<u>Subject of Post-Graduate.</u>	<u>Name of the University.</u>
1	Shri Ashok Kumar Bajpai.	English.	Delhi University.
2.	Shri Ambaji Rao	Commerce	Osmania University.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Appendix I to Item No.2(3)

Meeting: 20th March, 1961.

Extract from the proceedings of the University Grants Commission meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960.

* * *

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

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

2. The Kerala University which was not one of the fifteen Universities selected for this purpose, desired to set up a Tagore Chair and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. As it was deemed desirable that the Southern most University in India be selected for the institution of such a Professorship, the Chairman approved the proposal of the University and agreed to pay a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs as Commission's contribution

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towards an endowment of Rs. 4 lakhs for the establishment of a Tagore Chair.

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

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

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Meeting: 20th March, 1961.

THE REPORT OF THE LINGUISTICS COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Linguistics Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for advising the Commission on the problems relating to the development of Linguistics Studies in Indian Universities was held at the office of the Commission on the 11th November, 1960.

The following were present:-

- (1) Prof. S.K. Chatterji. Chairman.
- (2) Prof. T.P. Meenakshi Sundaram, Annamalai University.
- (3) Prof. Bahu Ram Sexana, Saugar University.
- (4) Prof. S.M. Katre, Poona University.
- (5) Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission.
- (6) Dr. S. Bhattacharya, University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee proceeded to discuss the proposals for the development of Linguistics in Indian Universities on the basis of a note setting-forth the purpose of the University Grants Commission for the appointment of the Committee. The Chairman invited suggestions from the members on the note that had been circulated to them.

3. The Committee accepted, in general, the groupings of Universities as mentioned in paragraph 15(c) sub-paragraph 1(c) of the note. In this connection, the Committee agreed that

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that a centre for the study of Linguistics may be developed in the area covered by the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, as mentioned in zone 'c' in paragraph 15 of the note, preferably at the University of Saugar. The question of selecting other Universities in these and other areas may be taken up later.

4. The Committee welcomed the proposal of the University Grants Commission in sub-paragraph 2(i) of paragraph 15 of the note for strengthening the staff of the Departments of Linguistics in the Universities of Calcutta, Poona, Agra and Annamalai by adding two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics of Linguistic Geography.

5. As regards the Survey Project in Linguistics mentioned in sub-paragraph 2(iii) of paragraph 15 of the note, the Committee recommended that proposals from Universities in this regard may be considered by the University Grants Commission as a normal activity of the language departments and grants made on the merits of each case on a non-sharing basis, if necessary. The Committee fully agreed with the Commission's view that selection of Universities on a zonal basis and setting up of survey units should be done by the University Grants Commission and not by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. If, however for coordinating purposes, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs set up any coordinatin-gunits or Committee in different regions, Universities in their areas should be associated

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with them in an advisory capacity.

6. The Committee was of the view that the time was not ripe for any review of syllabus in ^{linguistics provided by the Universities, as in} other subjects, for which Review Committees have been appointed. This could be done at a later stage in the implementation of the scheme of developing the study of Linguistics. While syllabuses are formulated, the University Grants Commission will however have to satisfy itself that they are of international standards in the subject.

7, The Committee considered a note regarding the request of the Saugar University for holding a Summer School of Linguistics in 1961 and commended the scheme to the University Grants Commission.

The Committee was further of the opinion that the University Grants Commission may consider with sympathy any proposal coming from any University for the holding of the autumn seminar on Linguistics in 1960.

8. The Committee recommended that the report of the Blue Print Committee on the Development of Linguistics Studies in Indian Universities may be circulated among all Universities in India.

9. The Chairman of the Committee suggested that henceforth the word 'Linguistics' may be replaced by the word 'Linguisticians' in reference to the Linguistics scholars and experts.

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This would be on the model of the term "Mathematicians"
The Committee noted the suggestion and agreed that in
future the word 'Linguisticists' may be used in
respect of scholars and experts in linguistics.

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APPENDIX - II
(to U.G.C. minutes dt. 20.3.1961)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

16th March 1961

To receive a statement of grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 9th February, 1961.

S.No.	Name of College/ University.	Purpose	Amount paid.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur (Agra University.)	Purchase of library books. Approved cost Rs. 24,000/- Commission's share Rs. 16,000/- or 2/3rd of the actual cost.	-
2.	J.V.Jain Degree College Saharanpur (Agra University).	Extension and improvement of library facilities (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
3.	D.A.V.college Dehradun (Agra University)	1. Extension & improvement of library facilities (Already reported) 2. Construction of girls' hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment) Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment).
4.	Parahsani College Aligarh (Agra University).	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 2,000/- (last instalment)
5.	M.K.P.College Dehradun (Agra University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 3,000/- (1st instalment)
6.	Ganjdundwara college, Ganjdundwara. (Agra University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/- (3rd instalment)
7.	S.R.K.Degree college Firozabad (Agra University).	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 1,500/- (1st instalment)
8.	M.M.H.college Ghaziabad (Agra University)	Construction of Men's hostel Approved cost Rs.2,46,991/- Commission's share Rs.1,23,500/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less.	
9.	Andhra Loyala College, Vijayawada (Andhra University)	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 40,000/- (1st instalment)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
10.	Udai Pratap college, Varansi (Banaras Hindu University)	Extension of library and laboratory facilities (Already reported)	Rs. 11,000/- (2nd instalment)
11.	Jaihind college & Basant Sing Institute of Science, Bombay (Bombay University).	Purchase of library furniture & books. (Already reported)	Rs. 2,000/- (Final instalment)
12.	Manimala Girl's college, Asansol (Burdwan University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
13.	Midnapur Women's college, Midnapur (Calcutta University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 50,000/- (2nd instalment)
14.	Midnapur college Midnapur. (Calcutta University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
15.	Ananda chandra College, Paiguri (Calcutta University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment)
16.	Banwari Lal Chakraborty College, Asansol. (Burdwan University)	-do-	Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment)
17.	Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur (Burdwan University)	-do-	Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
18.	Vijoy Narayan Maha Vidyalaya Itachuna (Calcutta University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 20,000/- (2nd instalment)
19.	Ram Krishna Mission Vidya Mandir Belur Math Calcutta University)	-do-	Rs. 60,000/- (1st instalment)
20.	Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong (Gauhati University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 2,000/- (1st instalment)
21.	B. Barooah college, Gauhati (Gauhati University)	Construction of men's hostel Approved cost Rs. 3,67,000/- Commission's share Rs. 1,25,000/- or 50% the actual cost which ever is less.	Rs. 40,000/- (1st instalment)
22.	M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur (Gorakhpur University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 1,500/- (1st instalment)
23.	Pala bhai Damodar das College, Ahmedabad. (Gujrat University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 1,000/- (Last instalment)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
34.	Shri Pushpam College, Poondi (Madras University)	Purchase of library books & furniture (already reported)	Rs. 3,000/- (2nd instalment)
35.	St. John's college Palayam Kottai (Madras University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	1. Rs. 15,000/- (1st instalment) 2. Rs. 15,000/- (2nd instalment)
36.	St. Xavier's college Palayam Kottai (Madras University)	Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment)
37.	People's college, Nanded (Marathwada University)	Construction of Women's hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,36,800/- Commission's share Rs. 1,02,600/- or 75 % of the actual cost whichever is less.	Rs. 15,000/- (1st instalment)
38.	B.M. College of Commerce Poona (Poona University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 22,000/- (2nd instalment)
39.	Willingdon college, Sangli (Poona University)	Construction of library building (Already reported)	Rs. 17,000/- (2nd instalment)
40.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara (Poona University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)
41.	Dev Samaj college for Women, Ferozepore (Panjab University)	1. Construction of women's hostel (already reported.) 2. Extension of library building. (Already reported)	Rs. 10,475/- (last instalment) Rs. 1,266/- (last instalment)
42.	Arya College Ludhiana, Panjab University.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and library furniture (already reported)	Rs. 5,749/- (last instalment)
43.	Dev Samaj college for Girls Ambala City. (Panjab University)	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported.)	Rs. 10,000/- (3rd instalment)
44.	M.R. college, Fazilka Panjab University.	Construction of Boys' hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 8,000/- (2nd instalment)
45.	Khalsa Basic Training college for women Sidhwan Khurd. Panjab University.	Construction of Women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 15,000/- (3rd instalment)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
46.	Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonepat(Panjab University)	Construction of Men's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 25,000/- (3rd instalment)
47.	Khalsa college for women, Sidhwan Khurd (Panjab University)	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported)	Rs. 10,000/-. (3rd Instalment)
48.	S.A.Jain college, Ambala City (Panjab University)	Construction of Warden's quarters Approved cost Rs. 16,000/- Commission's share Rs. 8000/- or 50% of the actual cost which ever is less.	Rs. 3,000/-. (1st instalment)
49.	Shramjivi college, (Night Degree College) Udaipur. (Rajasthan University)	Purchase of library books (Already reported)	Rs. 1,000/-. (last instalment)
50.	Gauhati University.	Grants to Universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 10,000/-.
51.	Utkal University.	-do-	Rs. 3,332/-.
52.	Karanatak University.	Appointment of additio- nal staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission.	Rs. 4,000/-.
53.	Osmania University.	-do-	Rs. 2,000/-.
54.	Gauhati University.	-do-	Rs. 3,500/-.
55.	Nagpur University.	-do-	Rs. 5,521.15nP.
56.	Marathwada University.	-do-	Rs. 4,000/-
57.	Sri Venkateswara University.	-do-	Rs. 2,967/-.
58.	Mysore University.	-do-	Rs. 6,000/-.
59.	Madras University.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 750/-.
60.	Poona University.	-do-	Rs. 1,538.78NP.
61.	The Principal, American college, Madurai.	Discretionary grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri K.Srinivasan.	Rs. 400/-
62.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Towards payment of 1st instalment of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 23,250/- sanctioned for the construction of additional accommodation required. for the N.C.C. Company at the University.	Rs. 8,000/-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
63.	Visva-Bharti University.	To meet the deficit on account of repayment to Central Government of the loans of Rs. 2,00,000/- and Rs.1,50,000/- for the construction of staff. Quarters during the year 1959-60.	Rs. 10,960.74
64.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	'On account' grant towards maintenance of E.M.E. Unit of the N.C.C. at the Institute for the year 1960-61.	20,000.00
65.	Rajasthan University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhavan (1st instalment)	Rs. 20,000/-
66.	Delhi University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhavan (2nd instalment)	Rs. 15,000/-
67.	Delhi College.	'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61.	Rs. 50,000/-.
68.	Hans Raj College.	a) Final instalment for the construction of college buildings. b) Second instalment for the purchase of laboratory equipment.	Rs. 15,968/-. Rs. 10,000/-.
69.	Ramjas college.	IIIrd instalment for the construction of Science Block.	Rs. 40,000/-.
70.	Pramila college.	'On account' maintenance grant for 1960-61	Rs. 45,000/-.
71.	Indian School of International Studies.	Chairs of International relations with special reference to Central Asia and Common Wealth History/Institutions. and	Rs. 13,934.76.

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S.No.	Name of University College.	Total approved Cost.	Share of U.G.C.	Amount paid
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Bihar University.</u>				
72.	G.L.A. College Daltongunj.	44,675	35,000	5,000 III Instalment.
73.	M.D.D.M College, Muzaffarpur.	34,736	34,736	5,000 I Instalment.
<u>Bombay University.</u>				
74.	Ruparel College Bombay.	56,421.37 nP.	35,000	5,000 I Instalment.
<u>Gujarat University.</u>				
75.	Sree Swami Narayan Arts and Science College	47,771	35,000	20,000 II Instalment.
76.	K.P. College of Commerce	73,000	35,000	15,000 II Instalment.
77.	Sacred Heart College Thevara	57,000	35,000	20,000 II Instalment.
<u>Madras University.</u>				
78.	P.S.G. College Peelammadoo	50,000	35,000	5,000 II Instalment.
79.	P. S. G. College of Technology.	41,00,000	35,000	5,000 II Instalment.
80.	Raja Serfoji College, Tayore.	53,200	35,000	10,000 Final Instalment.
81.	Sir Joseph 's College Tiruchirappally.	46,000	35,000	5,000 II Instalment.
82.	St. Mary's College, Tulicorin	53,500	35,000	5,000 II Instalment.
83.	Sri Puspan . College, Poondi.	50,000	35,000	20,000 II & III Instalment.
<u>Poona University.</u>				
84.	M.E.S. College Poona	50,010	35,000	10,000 III Instalment.
85.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	38,852	35,000	10,000 II Instalment.
86.	S.G.M. College Kharad	42,635	35,000	5,000 (II.Instt)

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1.	2	3	4	5
	Training			
87.	Rangarhia / College, Phagwara.	28,700	28,700	5,000 III Instalment.
88.	National College-Sirsa.	39,543	35,000	10,000 (II Instt).
89.	R.K. Arya College	52,728	35,000	5,000 I Instalment.
<u>Rajasthan University.</u>				
90.	Seth Motilal College Jhunjhunu	52,020	35,000	5,000 III Instalment.
91.	Layola College Madras.	51,000	35,000	10,000 I Instalment.
<u>Kerala University.</u>				
92.	B.C.M. College for Women Kottayam.	56,900	35,000	15,000 II Instalment.
93.	Christ College Inngalakuda.	50,000	35,000	5000 II Instalment.

II ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBIES WORKSHIPS

UNIVERSITIES

94.	<u>Aligarh</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the salary of staff and other recurring expenses for the implementation of the Hobby Workshop scheme during 1959-60 and 1960-61 (Approved expenditure Rs.5,000/- per annum U.G.C's share Rs.5,000/- Per annum)	5338.80 (R)
95.	<u>Baroda</u>	a) 1st instalment grant for the purchase of equipment (Approved cost Rs.24,800/- (NR))	5,000.00 (NR)
		b) On account recurring grant towards the salary of staff during 1960-61 (Approved expenditure Rs.4,900/- per annum U.G.C's share Rs.4,900 per annum)	700 (R)

1	2	3	4
96.	<u>Roorkee</u>	2nd instalment grant for the construction of Hobby workshop building (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/- U.G.C's share Rs. 25,000 Rs. 8,000/- already paid.	Rs. 10,000 (NR)
97.	<u>Visva-Bharati</u>	3rd instalment grant for the construction of Hobby workshop building (Approved cost Rs. 25,830.50 U.G.C's share Rs. 25,000/- Rs. 8,000/- already paid)	Rs. 5,000 (NR)

(ii) Colleges Total Cost. U.G.C's share Amount sanctioned

ANDHRA

98.	<u>Sri C.R.R. College</u> Eluru	25,700.00	20,000.00	5,000.00
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GORAKHPUR

99.	<u>T.D. College</u> Jaunpur	56,974.00	20,000.00	5,000.00
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Kerala

100.	<u>Christ College</u> Irinjaladada.	31,200.00	20,000.00	5,000.00 II Instalment (Rs. 5,000/- already paid)
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PANJAB

101.	<u>D.M. College</u> Moga.	26,686.00	20,000.00	5,000.00 IIInd Instalment (Rs. 5,000/- already paid)
102.	<u>D.A.V. College</u> Jullundur,	42,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00

III Award of Travel Grants to Science personnel for Visiting Research and Training Centre in India.

S.No. Name of the University. Programme of work. Centre of Visit Amount sanctioned

1 2 3 4 5

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

103	Dr. B.B.L Samra Asstt. Professor Department of Chemistry Allahabad University.	Radio Chemical technique with particular reference to its application in Chemical kinetics.	Atomic Energy Establishment Bombay.	573.64.
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BANARAS UNIVERSITY

104.	Shri Devendra Prasad Dubey Lecturer in Physics College of Science Banaras Hindu University.	For further research in Nuclear Physics.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay.	585.90
105.	Shri Prem Nath Tiwari Lecture in Physics Banaras Hindu University	To learn the technique of Particle accelerator	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics Calcutta.	503.78
106	Sh. Ram Nohar Singh, Lecture in Physics College of Science Banaras Hindu University	Radio propagation and Radio Astronomy	N.P.L. New Delhi.	560.00

DELHI UNIVERSITY

107	Dr. (Miss) M. Chaudhry, Reader Department of Zoology Delhi University	To study air bladder & Kidney of marine fishes	Central Marine Fisheries Research station Mandapam.	610.20
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY

108.	Dr. Abdul Rasheed Reader in Geology Madras University.	Preparation of synonymics by referring to the literature and comparison of specimens kept in the museum.	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.	400.00
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SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

109.	Shri S.K. Babu Assistant Professor Department of Applied Geology, Saugar University	To learn the technique of Ore-microscopy	Madras University	411.42
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VENKATESWAR UNIVERSITY

110	Dr. M. Seshapathi Rao Naidu Lecturer Deptt. of Chemistry Sri Venkateswara University.	Synthesis and Physico-chemical study of organic compounds using infrared and dipole moments.	Annamalai University.	470.00
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IV STUDENTS' AID FUND

A. UNIVERSITIES.

111.	Baroda.	8,756/-
112	Bihar	6,000/-
113	Gorakhpur.	8,288/-
114	Lucknow.	13,000/-
115	Osmania.	9,574/-
116.	Poona	838/-
117.	Punjab.	10,000/-
118.	Roorkee.	10,000/-
119.	Saugar.	2,058/75.
120.	Sri Venkateswara.	5,838/63.

B. COLLEGES

BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

121	Samastipur College, Samastipur.	2,000/-
122	C.M. College, Darbhanga.	2,000/-
123	Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya Makhubani.	1,197/-
124.	M.J.K. College, Bettiah.	2,000/-
125.	D.A.V. College, Siwan.	1,990/-
126.	Rajindra College, Chapra.	2,000/-
127.	Marwari College, Bhagalpur	473/-
128	M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzzaffarpur.	652/-
129	Gopeswar College, Hathwa.	297/-
130.	R.D.S. College, Muzzaffarpur.	1,500/-
131	Munshi Singh College, Motihari.	2,000/-
132	Millat College, Lahiri Sarai.	264/-

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

133	Government Law College, Bombay.	1,399/-
134.	Elphinstone College.	997/-

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GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

135	J & J College of Science Nadiad.	2,000/-
136	Ja-yandrapuri Arts & Science College, Broach.	538/-
137	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	220/-
138	City Law College, Ahmedabad.	452/-

JABALPUR UNIVERSITY.

139	Shyam Sundar Agarwal College Sihora.	693/-
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

140	Lady Doak College, Madurai	1,552/-
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MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY.

141	J.E.S. Arts & S.B.L Commerce College, Jalna.	158/-
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MYSORE UNIVERSITY

142	Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	562/07 1,933/-
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RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.

143	B.J.S.R. Jain College, Bikaner.	600/-
144	Birla College of Engg. Pilani.	1,728
145	Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sardarshahr, Rajasthan.	742/-

RANCHI UNIVERSITY.

146	Tata College, Chaibasa.	2,000/-
147	Bihar Instt. of Tech. Sindri.	2,000/-
148	Giridh College, Giridh.	408/-
149	St. Columbus College, Jhumri Tilaiya.	1,362/-
150	R.S.P. College, Jharia.	1,884/-
151	Ranchi Agriculture College, Kanke.	1,190/-

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S.N.D.T. UNIVERSITY.

152.	Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	546/-
153.	S.L.U. College for Women, Ahmedabad.	443/-
154.	S.N.D.T. College for Women, Bombay.	1,500/-

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

155	Narsimhapur Degree College, Narsimhapur.	463/-
156 .	Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajandgaon.	1,694/-
157	Government Degree College, Raigarh.	275/-
158	Government Arts and Science College, Durg.	246/-

(POST-GRADUATE & RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS (HUMANITIES))

S.No.	Name of the University.	Nature of Scholarship.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
159	Aligarh.	Research.	Rs. 593.55	
160.	Allahabad.	Research.	Rs.1,800.00	
161	Allahabad.	Post-Graduate.	Rs.3,600.00	
162	Andhra.	Post-graduate	Rs. 900.00	
163	Andhra.	Research.	Rs.3,400.00	
164.	Bihar.	Post-graduate	Rs.2,000.00	
165.	Calcutta.	-do-	Rs.1,000.00	
166.	Delhi.	-do-	Rs.7,664.49	
167.	Gorakhpur.	-do-	Rs. 851.61	
168.	Jabalpur.	-do-	Rs.3,600.00	(Rs.112.90 adjusted).

(Contd.....14).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
169.	Karnatak.	Post-graduate	Rs. 953.33	
170.	Kerala.	-do-	Rs. 2,445.16	
171.	Madras.	Research.	Rs. 2,283.87	
172.	Mysore.	-do-	Rs. 3,129.03	
173.	Nagpur.	Post-graduate	Rs. 936.66	
174.	Osmania.	-do-	Rs. 1,641.93	
175.	Osmania.	Research.	Rs. 1,187.20	
176.	Poona.	Post-graduate	Rs. 2,700.00	
177.	Panjab.	-do-	Rs. 1,000.00	(Rs. 600/- adjusted).
178.	Rajasthan.	-do-	Rs. 1,761.30	
179.	Sri Venkateswara.	Research.	Rs. 3,500.00	

POST-GRADUATE MERIT SCHOLARSHIP (SCIENCE) @ Rs. 100 P.M.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
180.	Aligarh.	1960-61	812.90
181.	Annamalai.	-do-	2,664.51
182.	Bombay.	-do-	1,840.00
183.	Jadavpur.	-do-	3,900.00
184.	Lucknow.	-do-	832.26
185.	Madras.	-do-	9,009.35
186.	Marathwada.	-do-	854.84
187.	Poona.	-do-	2,700.00
188.	Saugar.	-do-	900.00
<u>POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP (SCIENCE)</u>			
189.	Annamalai.	1960-61	1,406.46
190.	Aligarh.	-do-	2,800.00
191.	Bombay.	-do-	1,735.48
192.	Madras.	-do-	2,800.00
193.	Poona.	-fo-	4,200.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

2001-02

- 194. Aligarh Muslim University
Ist instalment towards construction and improvement of Roads, (Approved cost of Rs. 4,93,160/-) Rs. 20,000/- (NR)
- 195. - do -
Ist instalment towards completion of New Dining Hall and construction of attached Kitchen and pantry, - Sultan Hall (approved cost Rs. 72,356/-) Rs. 20,000/- (NR)
- 196. Banaras Hindu University
2nd instalment towards construction of two store sheds for storing furniture (approved cost Rs. 50,000/- previously paid Rs. 15,000/-) Rs. 30,000/- (R & NR)
- 197. Delhi University
Towards Development of the newly created Department of Psychology. (Rs. 3,200/- (R) and Rs. 15,000/- (NR)) Rs. 18,200/- (R & NR)
- 198. - do -
Towards salaries of staff of the faculty of social sciences for 1960-61. Rs. 1,12,500/- (R)
- 199. - do -
Towards salaries of staff for Diploma course in Library Science. Rs. 6,000/- (R)
- 200. Poona University.
Towards institution of Tagore Lectures under the Tagore Centenary Scheme. (Rs. 6250/- has been deposited by the University in fixed deposit) Rs. 18,750/- (NR)
- 201. Punjab University.
Towards establishment of Tagore Chair under the Tagore Centenary Scheme (Rs. 1,00,000/- has been deposited by the University in fixed deposit) Rs. 3,00,000/- (NR)
- 202. Saugar University.
- do - Rs. 3,00,000/- (NR)

(Contd. 1/2)

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203. Osmania Uni-
versity.

IV instalment towards
the construction of
university library
building. (Approved
cost Rs. 12,99,000/-
Commission's share
Rs. 8,66,000/- grant
paid/Rs. 3,50,000/-)

Rs. 1,00,000/-
(NR)

/previously

204. Baroda Uni-
versity

2nd instalment towards
publication of valmiki
Ramayana. (Approved
cost Rs. 6,82,150/-
Commission share Rs. 4,54,766.66nP.
Grants paid previously
Rs. 55,000/-

Rs. 15,000/-
(NR)

/a critical edition of

205. Poona Uni-
versity

9th instalment towards
university library
building and 6th instalment
towards purchase of
furniture (Rs. 7,000/-
for building and
Rs. 3,000/- for furniture).
(Approved cost for
building Rs. 5,75,000/- and
for furniture Rs. 1,10,000/-
Commission's share
Rs. 3,83,000/- & 73,333/-
respectively. Grant
paid previously Rs. 3,60,000/-)

Rs. 10,000/-
(NR)

206. Patna Uni-
versity

Ist instalment towards
construction of University
library building (Approved
cost Rs. 8,17,200/-
Commission's share
Rs. 5,44,800/-)

Rs. 1,25,000/-
(NR)

207. Annamalai
University

Ist instalment towards
publication of a variorum
edition of Kamba
Ramayana (Approved
cost Rs. 3,39,000/-
Commission's share at
66 2/3 % Rs. 2,26,000/-)

Rs. 50,000/-
(NR)

208. Panjab
University

4th instalment towards
construction of Uni-
versity library bui-
lding. (Approved cost
Commission's share
grant paid previously
Rs. 8,25,000/-)

Rs. 30,000/-
(NR)

(Contd..)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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209	Baroda.	Towards T.A. and halting allowances etc. to delegates, who participated in the Library Workshop at Baroda.	Rs. 1,635.07 NP(R)
210	Baroda.	Final instalment towards construction of building of the Faculty of Commerce, Economics and Politics. (Approved cost Rs.2,60,000/- Commission's share Rs.1,73,334/- at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. Grant previously paid Rs. 1,65,000/-).	Rs. 8,334.00 (NR)
211	Baroda.	Final instalment towards construction of building of the Faculty of Social Works. (Approved cost Rs. 3,50,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 2,33,333/- Grant previously paid Rs. 2,07,000/-).	Rs. 9,201.07 NP (NR)
212	Baroda.	IIInd instalment towards construction of an additional wing to the Social Sciences Block for the Department of Sociology. (Approved cost Rs. 1,50,000/- Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.1,00,000/- Grant previously paid Rs. 50,000/-).	Rs.30,000.00 (NR)
213	Gauhati.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals (H) in 1960-61,	Rs.50,000.00 (NR)
214	Lucknow.	-do-	Rs.50,000.00 (NR)
215	Saugar.	-do-	Rs.50,000.00 (NR)
216	Mysore.	-do-	Rs.40,000.00 (NR)
217	Jammu and Kashmir.	Ist instalment for construction of Men's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs.2,42,000/- U.G.C. share @ 50% Rs.1,21,000/-).	Rs.50,000.00 (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
218.	Calcutta.	Ist instalment for construction of Men's Hostel - masonry work. (Approved cost of masonry work Rs.2,70,090.79 NP). Commission's share @ 50% Rs. 1,35,045.39 N.P.).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
219.	Utkal.	Ist instalment for construction of Men's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs. 10,57,135/- . Commission's share @ 50% Rs. 5,28,567.50 N.P.).	Rs.1,00,000/- (NR)
220.	Delhi.	IIInd instalment of grant towards the salaries of staff for the teaching of South Indian Languages and Culture.	Rs. 38,000/- (R)
221.	Ranchi.	Towards development of department of Political Science for 1960-61.	Rs. 5,600/- (R)
222.	Poona.	Towards development of four Research Sections of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.	Rs. 21,500/- (R)
223.	Poona.	Towards development of School of Foreign languages.	Rs. 9,800/- (R)
224.	Poona.	Ist instalment towards purchase of books for department of Hindi. (Approved cost Rs.6,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 4,000/- (NR).	Rs. 2,000/- (NR)
225.	Poona.	III Instalment towards scheme of Dilect study of Marathi. (Approved cost Rs. 30,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs.20,000/- (NR). Grant paid previously Rs.7,900/- (NR).	Rs. 6,500/- (NR)

(Contd..49.).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
226.	Patna.	Ist instalment towards the purchase of books for Law Department. (Approved cost Rs. 50,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 33,333/- (NR).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
227.	Patna.	Ist instalment towards construction of building for Law Department. (Approved cost Rs.1,64,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 1,09,300/- (NR).	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
228.	S.N.D.T. Women's University.	IIIrd instalment towards the construction of New University Building. (Approved cost Rs. 17,62,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 4,00,000/- (NR).	Rs. 2,00,000/- (NR)
229.	Sri Venkateswara.	IIInd instalment towards purchase of equipment for department of Psychology. (Approved cost Rs. 30,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 20,000/- (NR). Grant paid previously Rs. 11,000/- (NR).	Rs. 8,000/- (NR)
230.	Osmania.	Ist instalment towards purchase of furniture for Law College building (LL.M. portion). (Approved cost Rs.25,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 16,666/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/- (NR).
231.	M.S. University of Baroda.	5th instalment towards construction of building for department of Archaeology and Ancient History. (Approved cost and Commission's share Rs. 2,50,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 2,32,000/- (NR)	Rs. 10,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
232.	Mysore.	IInd instalment towards purchase of books for development of Departments of Humanities. (Approved cost Rs. 2,26,500/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 1,51,000/- (NR). Grant already paid Rs. 20,000/- (NR).	Rs. 50,000/- (NR)
233.	Mysore.	Towards salaries of Research Fellows approved in Department (Humanities) under the IInd Five Year Plan.	Rs. 24,700/- (R)
234.	Lucknow.	Ist instalment towards scheme of Renovation of Nerendra Deva Hall. (Approved cost Rs.14,932/- (NR). Commission's share 50% Rs. 7,466/- (NR).	Rs. 3,700/- (NR)
235.	Lucknow.	IInd instalment towards construction of building for Faculty of Commerce. (Approved cost Rs.1,00,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 66,666/- (NR). Grant paid previously Rs.30,000/- (NR).	Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
236.	Panjab.	Final instalment towards purchase of equipment for Psychology Department. (Approved cost Rs.40,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 26,667/--(NR). Grant paid previously Rs. 24,400/- (NR).	Rs. 2,267/--(NR)
237.	Panjab.	IInd instalment towards construction of building for psychology Department. (Approved cost Rs. 2,55,000/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 1,70,000/- (NR). Grant paid previously Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/- NR)

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251. Saugar. For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the third and last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 33,333/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 26,666/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Rs. 6,667

252. Sardar Vallabhbai Widyapeeth. (i) For the construction of Science Block, being the first instalment against the total grant of Rs. 4,31,203/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

Rs. 1,00,000

(ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments, being the Third and last instalment against the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 45,000/- were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Rs. 55,000

253. Roorkee. For the construction of buildings for the Departments of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics - being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs. 5,30,000/- sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

Rs. 3,80,000

254. Wilson College, Bombay. Final instalments paid as 'on account' grant out of following non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for development of faculties



1.	2.	3.	4.
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Wilson College, Bombay (Contd.). for Post-graduate Courses in Biochemistry, and Zoology.

i)	Building ..Rs.53,300	Rs.	5,085
ii)	Equipment ..Rs.23,000	Rs.	1,600
iii)	Library ..Rs.10,000	Rs.	1,350

256. Loyola College, Madras. Final instalments paid as 'on account' grant out of the following non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for development of facilities for Post-graduate courses in Chemistry and Mathematics.

i)	Buildings. ..Rs.54,700	Rs.	1,500
ii)	Library ..Rs.10,000	Rs.	1,370

257. S.B.Garda College and B.P.Barua Science Institute, Navasari. Last instalment paid as 'on account' grant out of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for purchase of Equipment for development of facilities for Post-graduate Courses in Microbiology.

		Rs.	16,000
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258. Aligarh. Towards the purchase of equipment and Library books for the normal development of the Polytechnic being the third and final instalment of the total approved grant of Rs. 2,50,000/-

		Rs.	68,000
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259. Annamalai. i) Towards the maintenance of the College of Engineering for 1960-61 under the All India Council for Technical Education scheme being the ceiling recurring grant approved.

		Rs.	1,28,000
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ii) Towards the balance of recurring grant for 1959-60 for the College of Engineering under the A.I.C.T.E. Scheme.

		Rs.	4,013
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1.	2.	3.	4.
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Annamalai (Contd.)	iii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemical Engineering being the first instalment out of the total approved grant of Rs. 91,000/-.		Rs. 25,000/-
260. Banaras.	Towards Junior Fellowships of Rs. 250/- p.m. for the students pursuing the Post-graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design for 1960-61.		Rs. 23,410.48 N.P.
261. Bombay.	Towards the purchase of equipment for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the additional grant. This raises the total grant approved for purchase of equipment to Rs. 44,675.73 N.P.		Rs. 4,675.73 N.P.
262. Roorkee.	i) Towards payment of student-ships of Rs. 150/- p.m. to 50% of the total number of students admitted to approved Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology during 1959-60.		Rs. 15,000/-
	ii) Towards the payment of Junior Fellowships of Rs. 250/- p.m. for students in the approved Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology during 1960-61.		Rs. 1,30,000/-
263. Sri Venkateswara.	Towards the first instalment out of the building grant of Rs. 19,30,000/- approved for the College of Engineering, Tirupati.		Rs. 30,000/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

26th April, 1961.

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

* * *

1. DISCONTINUATION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANT.

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 9th/10th February, 1959 decided to place a sum of Rs. 10,000/- per annum at the disposal of the Chairman for making grants to needy students in Universities and colleges. During the past two years (1959-60 and 1960-61); actual expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 995/- and Rs. 2,950/- respectively. Since the Commission have introduced a more liberal "Students' Aid Fund" Scheme in Universities and colleges to assist the poor students, the Chairman has decided to drop the scheme for paying grants to poor students out of his discretionary funds. The matter is reported to the Commission.

2. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY - TRAVEL GRANT TO DR. SUBODH MITRA.

The University of Calcutta requested the Commission to pay a grant on 50:50 basis to meet the travel expenses of Dr. Subodh Mitra, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to enable him to attend the Third World Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology being arranged by the International Federation of Gynaecology in Vienna during September, 1961. Dr. Mitra would represent the Calcutta University at this Congress and also address them on

(Contd...2.).

"Mitra technique for cancer of cervix-uteri with five year evaluation of results."

2. The Chairman has agreed to the payment of a grant to the Calcutta University not exceeding Rs. 2,785/- or 50% of the actual travel expenses whichever is less provided that the other 50% of the cost of travel is met by the Calcutta University themselves.

(3) RECONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION - INCLUSION OF CHAIRMAN, UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION AS ITS MEMBER.

The Commission in their meeting dated 31-12-1960 (Additional item No. 8) desired that in view of the importance of the area of education with which the Commission had to deal, both the Chairman and Secretary, University Grants Commission should be Ex-officio members of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The views of the Commission were communicated to the Ministry of Education for taking necessary action in the matter and the Ministry of Education have informed that "the views of the Commission have been considered carefully but it is not considered desirable to have the Chairman as well as the Secretary of the Commission as Ex-officio members of the Board. Secretary of the Commission will always be there to assist the Chairman, if necessary".

The matter is reported to the Commission.

(4) INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - ADDITIONS TO HOSTEL BLOCK.

In the Commission's meeting held on 9th February, 1961, it was reported (item 3/2) that the Secretary, University Grants Commission has approved the construction of the Hostel Building of the Indraprastha College for Women at a cost of Rs. 1,02,360/- and sanctioned payment of a grant not exceeding

(Contd...3.).

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Rs. 76,770/- on 75:25 basis. Subsequently the college authorities pointed out that the plinth area of the building as worked out by C.P.W.D. was not correct. The plinth area was rechecked and it was observed that actual plinth area should be 5240 sq.ft. and 4125 sq.ft. against 5139 sq.ft. and 3875 sq.ft. worked out by C.P.W.D. for the ground floor and first floor respectively. The cost has therefore correspondingly increased and the revised cost of Rs.1,05,669/- has been approved. A grant of Rs. 79,251/- on 75:25 basis will now be admissible to the College.

5. INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - CONVERSION FROM D.C. TO A.C. CURRENT.

The Principal, Indraprastha College for Women approached for approval of the expenditure of Rs. 23,515/- for conversion of the electricity supply and connections from D.C. to A.C. as the Delhi Electricity authorities were pressing hard for the change. The proposal of the College has been accepted and they will be paid a grant on 50% of the net total expenditure not exceeding Rs. 23,515/-.

6. ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE - ALTERATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

On receipt of a request from the Principal, St. Stephens' College for making some alterations in the administrative part of the College Building at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,456/- payment of grant not exceeding Rs.2,228/- or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less has been sanctioned.

7. ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE - INSTALLATION OF FANS IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

The Principal, St. Stephens' College approached for approval to incur an expenditure of Rs. 4,559.20 for the

(Contd...4.)

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installation of electric fans in the college hall. The proposal of the College has been accepted and payment of grant not exceeding Rs. 2,279.60 say Rs. 2,280/- on 50:50 basis has been sanctioned.

(8) BOMBAY UNIVERSITY - CENTENARY GRANT OF RS. 1 CRORE - UTILISATION OF.

It was reported to the Commission in their meeting held on the 9th February, 1961 that the proposal of the Bombay University that the entire amount of Rs. 1 crore allotted to them under the Centenary programme may be utilised for schemes involving non-recurring expenditure including the acquisition of the land for the new campus had been accepted.

Originally the University had decided to utilise Rs. 62,50,000/- for non-recurring item and Rs. 37,50,000/- for an endowment fund. Accordingly the endowment fund of Rs. 37,50,000/- as originally proposed is not now to be created. The Bombay University has intimated that they have completed the construction work of a sports pavilion in the Marine Lines which provides facilities for playing grounds, running tracks and gymnasium in the open. Provision has also been made for indoor badminton courts, other indoor games, and canteen. The University had originally proposed to meet the expenditure from a grant payable to them by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As subsequently this programme was changed, the expenditure is to be debited to the Centenary grant. The plans have been approved.

As the Endowment fund is not to be maintained the University have been advised to dispose of these investments in consultation with the appropriate authorities without incurring any loss and use this amount for non-recurring

(Contd.....5.).

(161) ...: 5 :...

approved items including the acquisition of the new campus. The University have been further sanctioned a grant of Rs. ten lakhs towards these items thus bringing the total payment made to the University to Rs. 55,75,000/- against the total grant of Rs. one crore payable to them.

9) The Chairman has extended the term of appointment of Shri P.R. Bennett as Accounts Officer, University Grants Commission with effect from 5th June, 1961. Since he will be attaining the age of 60 years on 5th June, 1962, this will be his last extension and he will retire from service in the University Grants Commission on 4th June, 1962 (A.N.).

10) In the preliminary estimates for the electrical installation for the proposed University Grants Commission Office building there was a provision of Rs. 4,023/- for telephone cables. As it was felt that facilities should be available for cables for direct telephones as well as P.B.X. exchange, the C.P.W.D. had sent a revised estimate for Rs. 12,500/- which has been approved. It may be possible to meet the additional expenditure out of possible savings from other heads.

11) Selection of 4 candidates for the award of Post-graduate Merit Scholarship in Science against the vacancies caused by the non acceptance of the award by four candidates.

The Commission awarded 150 Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- p.m. in Science during 1960-61. Four candidates declined the Commission's award. These 4 vacancies thus caused have been filled in as follows:-

Name of the Scholar selected.	Subject of study.	Name of the University.
1. Miss Janak Juneja.	Mathematics.	Delhi University.

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Name of the Scholar selected.	Subject of study.	Name of the University.
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|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 2. Miss T.S. Meera. | Zoology. | Mysore University. |
| 3. Miss Sarita Ahuja. | Mathematics. | Delhi University. |
| 4. Sri K.Mohanchandram | Mathematics. | Kerala University. |

12. Approval for the audit of the Student Aid Fund accounts by Departmental auditors in case of all Colleges of Andhra State.

In pursuance of the decision (of the Andhra State Government to the effect that accounts relating to the Students' Aid Fund in all the Colleges of the State (Government and aided) be audited by the Departmental auditors attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, it was agreed that the Commission may not insist on accounts of the Students' Aid Fund being audited by Chartered Accountants.

13. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre Gauhati University.

The Gauhati University submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students' Centre in accordance with the specifications of the Commission for such Centres in the Universities, and requested the Commission for the payment of a grant of Rs. 70,000/- towards their project. The total cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000/- and the University has agreed to bear the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. The scheme has been accepted in principle.

About 920 non-resident students are expected to be benefitted by the Centre.

14. Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre - Bihar University.

Bihar University forwarded a proposal for the establishment of a Non-Resident Students' Centre with a plinth

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area of 9,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.95,000/-. The University has agreed to meet the expenditure over and above the Commission's share of Rs. 70,000/-. About 3,000 students are expected to be benefitted by this Centre. This proposal has been approved in principle.

15. Approval of travel grants to the following science personnel.

Name.	Purpose.	Centre of Visit.	Expenditure approved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>ALIGARH.</u>			
1. Dr. Athar H. Siddiqi, Lecturer in Zoology.	Collection of Parasites of marine fishes at mandapam camp.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Station Mandapa ^m Camp.	Rs. 757.76
<u>BANARAS.</u>			
2. Dr. V.Kaul Lecturer Department of Botany.	General work in tropical Ecology and study of literature.	Central Botanical Laboratory Allahabad.	385.00
<u>BIHAR.</u>			
3. Shri R.K. Prasad, Lecturer in Chemistry.	For further Research in Physical Chemistry - Oxidation of Organic substance.	Ranchi College, Ranchi.	480.48
4. Shri S.N. Prasad, Lecturer in Chemistry.	-do-	-do-	480.48
5. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Lecturer in Physics.	Experimental studies in Nuclear reactions.	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.	493.70
<u>GAUHATI.</u>			
6. Shri H.D. Bhargava, Lecturer in Chemistry.	For further research on the analytical aspects of the co-ordination of Vanadium under Dr. R.C. Paul.	Chemistry Department, Panjab University.	632.70

(Contd..8.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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KARNATAK.

7. Dr. K.S. Math, Lecturer in Physical Chemistry.	To study experimental techniques with X-Ray spectrograph.	X-Ray Department Indian Association for the cultivation of Science Jadavpur.	635.08
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MADRAS.

8. Dr.S.V.Anantha- Krishnan, Prof. of Chemistry, Madras Christian Colloge, Tambaram.	Experimental and theori- tical studies on electrode processes.	Central Electro- Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.	342.68
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POONA.

9. Miss Ghaisas Kamal Ram Chandra, Lecturer in Geology, N. Wadia College, Poona.	Study of microfossils.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun.	589.56
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RAJASTHAN.

10. Dr. Ishwar Prasad, Lecturer in Zoology.	Comparison of mammal specimens of the Rajasthan desert with the type collections at Z.S.I., Calcutta.	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.	528.36
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S.V.VIDYAPEETH.

11. Dr.A.R. Patel, Head of the Physics Department.	Training in X-Ray analysis of Crystals.	Physics Department, Banaras University.	410.00
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(Contd....9.).

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16. Calcutta University - Department of Applied Chemistry.

For the improvement of instructional facilities in existing courses and conversion of the two years course into a Three-year Course in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, the Commission sanctioned in July, 1957 construction of (a) buildings over an area of 17,000 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 3,40,000/- and (b) a C.I. shed over an area of 2,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000/-. Against this sanction, the University submitted in December, 1958, plans and estimates for construction of a plinth area of 16,997 sq.ft. and the same were approved by the Commission.

The construction referred to above, which is an extension of the present three-storey building of the Department of Applied Chemistry is nearing completion. With this extension covering a plinth area of 16,997 sq.ft. a part of the top floor remains uncovered and the University requested permission to construct an additional plinth area of 2,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/-. This additional area is needed for the additional staff which has been sanctioned. Besides, it would be more economical and more convenient to complete the construction work at this stage than at a later period when all new preparations would have to be made for this small work.

In view of the circumstances stated above, the proposal of the University to construct an additional plinth area of 2,000 sq.ft. in the building of the Department of Applied Chemistry at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/- (U.G.C's share being Rs. 20,000/-) has been approved.

(Contd.....19.).

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18. Construction of Women's hostel - Patna University.

The Patna University approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a 3rd storey for the existing Krishnaghat Lady Hostel for accommodating 44 women students at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,250/-. The cost has been subsequently worked out to Rs. 1,17,718/-.

It has been observed that the University has provided living area of 4,136 sq.ft. for 44 students whereas according to the specifications of the University Grants Commission, it works out to 3,360 sq.ft. The Commission has decided that if a University cannot reduce the area on the basis of approved specifications, only a proportionate grant should be given to it. As the Commission contributes 75% of the cost of hostel building for girls, the grant payable to the University on this account works out to Rs. 71,700/- i.e.

$$\frac{3360}{4136} \times 117700 \times \frac{75}{100}$$

The Patna University has been asked to proceed with the implementation of the scheme in case the proposal is acceptable to the University.

19. Construction of a Students' Hostel of S.N.D.T. Women's University at Bombay.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the S.N.D.T. Women's University vide Resolution 3(37) dated 14th/15th April, 1959, for the construction of a students' hostel at Bombay at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000/- against which the share of the Commission was Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

Though the sanction was conveyed to University on 18th April, 1959, the University did not take any active steps to implement the scheme. In accordance with the

(Contd.....12.).

Commission's resolution No. 5 dated 4-10-1957 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, the scheme has been cancelled and the University informed that the question of receiving the scheme may be considered by the Commission on a special request to this effect being received with detailed plans and estimates in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Commission.

20. Visva-Bharati -- Sewerage schemes.

The Commission had approved the Sewage scheme of the Visva-Bharati University, in principle, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The University recently submitted a rough estimate of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 20,56,000/-. In view of the enhanced estimate for the project the University has been requested to get the scheme examined by the Public Health Engineering Department of the West Bengal Government and submit its report to the Commission for consideration.

The Chairman sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,500/- to the Visva-Bharati University for execution of necessary survey work in this connection.

21. Varanasya Sanskrit University and Mysore University -- Utilization of book grant towards the purchase of furniture.

The University Grants Commission 1960-61, sanctioned the following grants to the Varanasya Sanskrit University, Varanasi and Mysore University towards the purchase of books (Humanities):-

- (i) Varanasya Sanskrit University. Rs. 1,00,000 (NR)
- (ii) Mysore University. Rs. 40,000 (NR)

(Contd...13.).

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The above Universities requested for permission to utilise a portion of the grant towards provision of furniture for storing the books.

The Commission has been allowing the Universities to utilize 5% of book grants for the purchase of furniture.

The Varanasiya Sanskrit University and Mysore University have been accordingly permitted to use 5% of the sanctioned book grants (Humanities) for necessary furniture.

22. Osmania University - Change in designation of the Professor in the Education Department.

The Commission at its meeting held on 9th September, 1960 (Item 1) approved the post of one Professor for Advanced Educational Psychology for the development of the Post-graduate department of Education of the Osmania University,

The Osmania University requested that the designation of the post of Professor approved by the Commission may be changed to that of Professor of Education as they have already a Professor of Advanced Educational Psychology in the University.

The request of the University was acceded to.

23. Saugar University - appointment of temporary lecturers in the Departments of Economics and Political Science.

Pending the appointments of Senior Assistant Professors in the Departments of Economics and Political Science approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 26th and 27th September, 1958 (Item 17), Saugar University appointed the following Assistant Professors in the Departments on a temporary basis to cope with the increased teaching work:-

(Contd...14.).

- (i) Shri R.N. Mukerjee, @ Rs. 250/- p.m. from 25-11-1959 to 30-4-'60.
Assistant Professor, in Economics.
- (ii) Dr. B.P. Pande, @ Rs. 250/- p.m. from 20-8-'59 to 30-4-'60.
Assistant Professor in Political Science.

The above arrangement was approved as a special case, to cope with the increased teaching work.

24. Karnatak University - appointment of a Reader in Economics Department having less teaching experience.

The University Grants Commission has laid down that a person to be appointed as a University Reader should have the following qualifications:-

- (i) A first or second class Master's degree of an Indian University or an equivalent qualification of a foreign University in the subject concerned.
- (ii) Either a research degree of a Doctorate Standard or published work of a high standard.
- (iii) About five years' experience of teaching experience at a University or a College & some experience of guiding research.

The Karnatak University appointed Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa as a Reader in Economics. Dr. Nanjundappa's qualification and teaching experience are as under:-

Qualifications: B.A.(Hons) M.A. in Economics
First in Class I, Ph.D.

Teaching experience. Two years.

Dr. Nanjundappa also has worked as a Research Scholar for two and half years at Mysore University.

(Contd...15.).

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In view of the above qualifications of Dr. Nanjundappa, his appointment as a Reader in Economics at the Karnatak University was approved.

25. St. Philomina's College, Mysore wrongly fixed the pay of the following teachers at Rs. 310/- with effect from 1-4-1957 (as against Rs. 250/- admissible as per U.G.C. rules relating to salary of Heads of Language Departments) after giving them weightage for their entire past services as Heads of Departments and disbursed arrears to them on this basis.

1. Shri G.M. Chakravarty. ... Sanskrit
2. Shri K.S. Krishna Moorthy ... Kannada.
3. Shri N.A. Khadir. ... Urdu.
4. Shri M.K. Raja Gopal. ... Hindi.

The college was informed about the correct fixation and the teachers were asked to refund the excess amounts paid to them by the College.

On receiving a representation from the teachers that refund of the amounts would cause them severe hardship, the Commission on humanitarian grounds agreed to waive the recovery of 50% of the excess payment made to these teachers (resolution 3 dated 9th/10th September, 1960). Mysore University again made a special request that the Commission reconsider the matter and re-fix the pay of the teachers concerned as proposed by St. Philomina's College.

The Chairman (late Dr. V.S. Krishna) accepted the recommendation of the University and agreed to re-fix the pay of the above teachers at Rs. 310/- with effect from 1-4-1957 after taking into account the total services put in by them as Heads of Departments.

(Contd...16.).

26. The request of Shri G. Varadachari, Principal, Thiagarajar College, Madurai, to condone the break of 15 days in his continuous service as Principal, and to re-fix his pay at Rs. 680/- with effect from 15-7-1959 was agreed to, on condition, however, that Shri Varadachari would refund an amount of Rs. 25/- received by him as the Commission's share, while he was the Principal of the National College, Tiruchirappalli.

27. Andhra Christian College wrongly fixed the salary of the Principal, Dr. T.S. Paulus at Rs. 800/- with effect from 1-4-1957 after taking into account the length of service rendered by him in the Professors' scale (as against Rs. 720/- admissible under our rules) and has been paying him on the basis of the above fixation. Dr. Paulus requested the Commission to re-fix his pay at Rs. 800/- on 1-4-1957.

The Chairman (Late Dr. V.S. Krishna) on humanitarian grounds agreed to the request made by Dr. T.S. Paulus keeping in view his academic qualifications and the long years of service put in by him in that college.

28. The Commission at their meeting held on September, 10/11, 1960 decided to relax the general rules for fixation of pay of highly qualified superannuated Government Servants re-employed in Colleges/Universities after examining each case on its merits. It was decided to relax the rules in the case of the following teachers in view of their high academic qualifications and long years of teaching experience as per statements attached:-

1. Dr. A.P. Mathew. Mar Ivanics College, Trivandrum (Kerala University).
2. Sri R.L. Alimchandani. K.C. College, Bombay. Bombay
3. Sri J.C. Bahl. Siddarth College of University.
Commerce and
Economics, Bombay.

(17)

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- 4. Sri J.N. Dharap. Kirti College, Bombay
Bombay. University.
- 5. Dr. K.K. Pillai Professor of Indian History
of Archaeology, Madras
University.

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C O P Y

D.E. Society's
Kirti College, Cadel Road,
Dadar, Bombay-28.

No.1875 of 1960.

Date 9th November, 1960.

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
NEW DELHI.

SUBJECT: REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF TEACHERS IN
CONSTITUENT COLLEGES UNDER THE SECOND FIVE
YEAR PLAN.

Sir,

I have to state that Professor J.N. Dharap a retired Government servant who was employed in this college was given the benefit of the revised scales along with others under instruction of the University. His pay was fixed at Rs. 370/- on 1-4-1957 and the difference between the old scale and new scale was calculated on the basis of that pay on 1-4-1957 and was paid the difference - half by the College and half from the grants received from the University Grants Commission. The total difference paid to Professor Dharap is as under:-

	<u>Total difference.</u>	<u>U.G.C.Share</u>
1957-58	312.50	156.25
1958-59	392.50	196.25
1959-60	159.66	79.83
	-----	-----
	864.66	432.33
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When the University Grants Commission auditors checked the statements they observed that Prof. Dharap's pay at the time he retired from Government service was Rs. 600/- and he is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 256/- his pay according

(Contd..2.).

to Government rules should have been fixed in such a way that pay fixed plus the amount of pension should not have exceeded the amount of pay he was getting at the time of retirement. They therefore fixed his pay at Rs. 344/- p.m. on 1-4-1957. This fixation has adversely affected Prof. J.N. Dharap and I request that the condition of fixing his pay so as not to exceed it than the last drawn in his case may kindly be relaxed and the recovery of the amount paid to him may please be waived.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Principal.

No.1876/60

Forwarded with compliments through the Registrar,
University of Bombay, BOMBAY-1.

Sahani
13-4-61.

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From

Dr. A.P. Mathew, M.A., Ph.D., F.Z.S.I.,
Additional Professor of Zoology,
Mar Ivanios College,
Trivandrum.

To

The Principal,
Mar Ivanios College,
Trivandrum-4.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the latest communication from the Secretary, University Grants Commission, on the subject of Revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan, forwarded to you by the Registrar, University of Kerala (vide his letter No. PI.B.5 4420/58 dated 11th August, 1960) I beg to submit the following for consideration and recommendation to the University.

I retired from the University College, Trivandrum in March 1958. Then I was receiving by way of salary and allowances Rs. 625/- p.m. On retirement the pension sanctioned is Rs. 253.85 plus T.I. Rs. 9.00 = 262.85. On June 10th, 1958 I joined the staff of the Mar Ivanios College as Additional Professor of Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300/- p.m. In 1959 this was raised to Rs. 350/- p.m. as the final pension that was sanctioned for me was much less than what was expected. This year I am continuing on the same salary viz. Rs. 350/- p.m.

When the University Grants Commission scale were implemented I was already receiving Rs. 300/- which was the initial salary on the University Grants Commission Scale viz. 300-25-600, and so I was not recommended for any arrears.

In 1959 when my pay was raised to Rs. 350/- p.m., it was almost the only amount I could claim as a retired Government Servant (salary last received - pension sanctioned) and so far that year also no arrears were claimed for me.

(Contd...2.).

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In view of the relaxation recommended by the University Grants Commission as in their letter above referred to, I request that my claims for fixing a salary for me in the University Grants Commission scale and allowing the yearly increments be considered and necessary recommendations sent up.

The University Grants Commission letter above referred to, allows a relaxation on the rules of salary when re-employed, in case of highly qualified Government servants. My qualifications and record of service may kindly be forwarded to the University Grants Commission for consideration.

- 1) I took the Honours Degree in Zoology from the Presidency College, Madras in 1925 securing the 1st rank in the University and receiving the Kaithness Prize in Zoology.
- 2) Later I took the Ph.D. Degree by research and was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society of India.
- 3) In 1959 I was awarded the Sir Dorab Tara Gold Medal for the "important contributions to Zoology" which I had made. A copy of the citation is attached herewith.
- 4) Since graduation I was teaching in Colleges teaching up to the graduate or post-graduate level up to date i.e. for a period of 35 years.
- 5) During this period, in addition to regular teaching, I have been engaged in research work contributing considerably to the advance of Zoological Knowledge. About 20 papers embodying

(Contd..3.).

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the results of original Research work have been published. Even as early as 1937 my contributions to Indian Zoology have been appreciated and referred to in the publications "The Progress of Science in India during the past twenty-five years" and "An outline of the Field Sciences of India" published by the Indian Science Congress Association 1937.

- 6) In 1956 the University of Kerala published my work on the Embryology of Heterometrus which has been regarded as an outstanding contribution in the field of Embryology and appreciated in India and abroad. A copy of a review of this is enclosed.
- 7) As an aid to study, a Text-Book for the Pre-University students has been prepared and published. This too has been highly appreciated and one of the Reviews of this also is enclosed.
- 8) I have been registered as No.G. 49528 under Science (4) in the National Register of Scientific Personnel. With these facts you can persuade the University Grants Commission that there is one who is highly qualified and deserves encouragement.

Thanking you very much,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(A.P. Mathew).

Trivandrum

-----8--1960.

Sahani
13-4-61.

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C O P Y

Copy of the letter No. 14/9-60/AG. 2715 dated 29th November, 1960 from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Now Delhi regarding revision of salary scales of University Teachers under the Second Five Year Plan.

* * *

I am to refer to your letter No.F.1-80/55(H), dated the 14th July, 1960, regarding the fixation of salary of a retired Government servant employed as teacher in the University. Dr. K.K. Pillai, M.A., L.T., D. Litt., D.Phil. (Oxon), who was working as Professor in the Presidency College, Madras, a Government institution, applied for the post of Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, which was advertised by the University in 1954. According to the Statutes of the University, a selection committee was constituted to report on the applications received for the post, which recommended from among the applicants that Dr. K.K. Pillai be appointed to the post. He was accordingly appointed by the University as Professor of Indian History and Archaeology from 11-9-1954.

At the time of his appointment as Professor, Dr. Pillai had put in a good part of his service in Government Colleges, which service could not count for pension, if he had then to cease permanently his connection with the Government. He therefore, offered to continue as Professor of the University with a lien on his appointment under the Government, paying himself the pensionary contribution and leave allowance till such time as he would be able to earn a pension from the Government. The Syndicate which considered this question granted his request. He retired from Government service on the 3rd April, 1960. With effect from this date he is continuing as permanent Professor of the University, as under the Statutes of the University he is permitted to be a teacher till he attains the age of 60.

The circular of the University Grants Commission would appear to suggest that superannuated Government servants re-employed in the University are to be fixed in accordance with Government rules taking in view the salaries last drawn by them and the pension payable to them. The above rule will not strictly apply in case of Dr. Pillai, as he was recruited through a selection committee as being the best among the applicants, some years before he became superannuated and was, at his request, permitted to hold a lien on the Government post and to pay from his own resources the pensionary contribution and leave allowance, so that the advantage that would normally accrue to him by way of pension for the long service he had put in under the Government may not be lost to him.

In the special circumstances, I am writing to request that the Commission may be pleased to relax the rule with regard to the fixation of the salary of Dr. Pillai in view of his high qualification and the other facts mentioned above. I shall be glad to have an early reply.

Sehani
13-4-61.

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C O P Y

1. Name: Jagdish Chandra Bahl.
2. Birth date: 29-12-1899.
3. Academic qualifications:
 - i) B.A. (Punjab) II Class with Economics as Special Subject.
 - ii) B. Com. (Bombay) II Class with Advanced Banking as Special Subject.
 - iii) M. Com. (Bombay) with thesis and the following papers:
 - a) Organisation of Industries.
 - b) Organized Markets.
 - c) Corporation Finance.
 - d) Agricultural Economics.
4. Posts held before retirement:
 - a) Professor of Commerce, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
 - b) Assistant Inspector of Commercial Schools, Bombay State.
5. Teaching Experience: (a) Post-matric Teaching.

Head Instructor at a Government School of Commerce, wherein addition to management of the institute, taught the following subjects:

 - i) English including Business Correspondence.
 - ii) Commercial Geography.
 - iii) Indian Banking.
 - iv) Methods and Machinery of Business.

b) Under-Graduate Teaching:

Taught the following subjects to all classes upto the Degree classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce:

 - i) Commerce.
 - ii) Commercial Geography.
 - iii) Salesmanship and Publicity.
 - iv) Business Organisation.

c) Post-Graduate Teaching:

Recognised Post-graduate University Teacher, for papers and research. Lecturing to M.Com. Classes on Organised Markets.
6. Research Guidance:

Guided theses on the following subjects for the M.Com. Degree examination of the Bombay University.

(Contd..2.).

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- 1) Cottage Industries in the Bombay State.
- 2) War-time Development of Indian Industries.
- 3) Textile Industry during World War II.
- 4) Marketing of Bullion in India.
- 5) Agricultural Credit in Bombay State.

7. Administrative experience:

Worked as Assistant Inspector of Commercial Schools, Bombay State, in which capacity performed the following duties:

- i) Attending to office correspondence.
- ii) Inspecting Commercial Schools in the State.
- iii) Submitting reports etc.

8. Research work and publications:

Have published the following standard works:

- i) The Oil Seed Trade of India.
- ii) Elements of Commerce and Business methods.
- iii) Modern Business Correspondence.
- iv) Secretarial Practice in India.
- v) The World: A Study in Natural Regions.
- vi) Essentials of Business Organisation.

9. Present position:

Principal and Professor of Commerce, Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

10. Position at the different Universities:

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY:

- a) Member, Academic Council.
- b) Member, University Senate.
- c) Dean, Faculty of Commerce (Twice).
- d) Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce.
- e) Chairman, Committee of Post-graduate Teachers (Twice).

POONA UNIVERSITY: Member, Board of Studies in Commerce.

BARODA UNIVERSITY: Expert Member, Board of Studies in Commerce.

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C O P Y

Name: R.L. Alimchandani, M.Sc., B.E.S. Class I (Retd.).

Academic

- Qualifications:
- i) M.Sc. 1920, University of Bombay by research in Organic Chemistry.
 - ii) Post-Graduate Teachers since 1930.
 - iii) Recognised as a Post-Graduate Teacher in Organic Chemistry by Papers, University of Bombay, since 1952.

Publications. 18 papers in well-recognised Journals of Chemistry:

3 in the Journal of the Chemical Society, London, 1920, 1921, 1924;

12 in the Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1934 (2 papers), 1936, 1940, 1941 (2 papers) 1949 (3 papers).

3 in the Journal of the University of Bombay.

Experience.

- i) As Lecturer and Professor of Chemistry for over 40 years in Colleges (Government and Private) affiliated to the University of Bombay;
- ii) During the above-mentioned period worked as the Head of the Chemistry Department for nearly 35 years;
- iii) Examiner in Chemistry for I.Sc., B.Sc., and M.Sc., Examinations, Universities of Bombay (30 years) Gujarat and Karnatak (one and two years respectively).

Fellowship Membership etc.

- a) Foundation Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society since 1924;
- b) Fellow of the University of Bombay (1943 to 1948).
- c) Member of the Board of Studies in Chemistry and of the Faculty of Science, University of Bombay.
- d) Chairman, Committee of Post-Graduate Teachers of Organic Chemistry, University of Bombay for the last 3 years.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

26th April, 1961.

Item No. 3: To receive a statement of grant paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 20th March, 1961.

S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for the Three-Year Degree Classes and General Education Courses.	Rs.1,04,000
2.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for equipment, Library books and furniture for providing facilities for the training of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools in connection with the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course.	Rs. 20,000
3.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI.</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for the Three-Year Degree Course.	Rs. 35,000
4.	<u>UTKAL.</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for implementing the Three-Year Degree Course in the Colleges affiliated to the University.	Rs. 20,000
5.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR.</u>	Appointment of additional staff to supply information to the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 800
6.	<u>VIKRAM.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,900
7.	<u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 12,195.45 N.F.

(Contd...2.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	<u>VISVA-BHARATI.</u>	Appointment of additional staff to supply information to the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 9,000/-
9.	<u>DELHI COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 20,000/-
10.	<u>HANS RAJ COLLEGE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 10,000/-
11.	<u>HINDU COLLEGE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 25,000/-
12.	<u>INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE.</u>	-do- 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 13,000/-
13.	<u>KIRORI MAL COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 20,000/-
14.	<u>LADY IRWIN COLLEGE.</u>	a) Towards construction of M.Sc. Nutrition block. b) Towards construction of library building. c) Purchase of furniture for library. d) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60. e) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 42,000/- Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 4,956.47 NP. Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 4,000/-
15.	<u>LADY SHRI RAM COLLEGE.</u>	Purchase of furniture.	Rs. 1,554/-
16.	<u>RAMJAS COLLEGE.</u>	a) Sinking of tubewell. b) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 3,000/- Rs. 20,000/-
17.	<u>S.G.T.B. KHALSA COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 25,000/-
18.	<u>SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 20,000/-

(Contd....3.).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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19. <u>ST. STEPHENS' COLLEGE.</u>	a) 'On account' grant for construction of Science Block.	Rs. 20,000/-
	b) Purchase of equipment for B.Sc.	Rs. 15,000/-
	c) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 10,000/-
	d) 'On account' maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 3,000/-
20. <u>INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.</u>	a) Arrears of grant for 1959-60 for Chairs of International relations and Common Wealth History and Institutions.	Rs. 399.65
	b) Field work study.	Rs. 800/-
	c) Research School on Nepal Studies.	Rs. 1,905.62
	d) Maintenance grant for 1958-59 (In lieu of expenditure incurred out of General Purposes Fund during the previous years).	Rs. 1,627/-
21. <u>SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 6,000/-
22. <u>JANKI DEVI MAHAVIDYALAYA.</u>	'On account' maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 15,000/-
23. <u>PRAMILA COLLEGE.</u>	Towards the acquisition of land for the College.	Rs. 32,000/-
24. <u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.</u>	a) Towards purchase of a Willy's Jeep for the use of proctorial staff of the University.	Rs. 22,000/-
	b) Conversion of loan of Rs.99,800/- paid by the Government of India for the construction of Students' Hostel into out-right grant.	Rs. 99,800/- (Payment has been made by adjustment).

(Contd...4.).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25.	<u>DELHI.</u>	a) On account' maintenance grant for 1960-61 for Post-Graduate Evening College.	Rs. 50,000/-
		b) 'Ad-hoc' grant towards the expenditure incurred by the University on Advertisements, T.A. to members of Solocation Committees and Purchase of furniture and equipment in connection with the appointment of staff sanctioned by the Commission under the IInd Five Year Plan.	Rs.1,00,000/-
		c) 'On account' grant for meeting the expenditure on the salary of staff of the Health Centre during 1960-61.	Rs. 17,000/-
		d) Repayment of instalment of Government loan of Rs. 11 lakhs for the construction of Staff Quarters for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 26,000/- (Rs.25,116.58 by cash payment and Rs.883.42 N.P. by adjustment).
26.	<u>FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER, CP.W.D., NEW DELHI.</u>	Departmental charges @ 1/2% for the scrutiny of plans and estimates submitted by the University Grants Commission for various schemes of the Delhi University and the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University.	Rs. 9,491.93 N.P. (Under plan provision).
27.	<u>BALWANT RAJPUT COLLEGE, AGRA (AGRA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of a library building (Already reported).	Rs. 20,000/- (1st instalment).
28.	<u>D.A.V. COLLEGE, MUZZAFARNAGAR (AGRA UNIVERSITY).</u>	1) Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).
		2) Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, MUZZAFARNAGAR (AGRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).
30.	HINDU COLLEGE, MORADABAD (AGRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 4,000/- (2nd instalment).
31.	ST. JOSEPH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GUNTUR (ANDHRA UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of furniture for the students' living rooms in the hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 3,220/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost or Rs. 2,415/- whichever is less.	Rs. 2,415/- (1st and the last instalment).
32.	BALURGHAT COLLEGE, BALURGHAT (CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/- (2nd instalment).
33.	SHRI CHAITANYA COLLEGE, HABRA (CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment).
34.	SIBSAGAR COLLEGE, JOYSAGAR (GAUHATI UNIVERSITY).	Construction of women's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 1,06,000/-. Commission's share 75% of the actual cost or Rs. 79,500/- whichever is less.	-
35.	H.S.K.COLLEGE, DIBRUGARH (GAUHATI UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (2nd instalment).
36.	UDAI PRATAP COLLEGE, VARANASI (GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY).	Purchase of laboratory furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (1st instalment).
37.	BISHOP CHULAPARAMBIL MEMORIAL COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM (KERALA UNIVERSITY).	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 40,000/- (3rd instalment).

(Contd...6.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
38.	<u>SHREE NARAYANA COLLEGE, QUILON (KERALA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).
39.	<u>MALABAR CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CALICUT (KERALA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of a library building (Already reported).	Rs. 6,333/- (Last instalment).
40.	<u>LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW (LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of a library building. Total approved expenditure Rs.1,17,700/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost or Rs. 78,467/- whichever is less.	Rs. 15,000/- (1st instalment).
41.	<u>S.I.E.T.WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MADRAS (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books and furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 8,000/- (3rd instalment).
42.	<u>NIRMALA COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 3,500/- (1st instalment).
43.	<u>SHRI RENUKACHARYA COLLEGE, BANGALORE (MYSORE UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of library building (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/- (2nd instalment).
44.	<u>DAYANAND COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR (POONA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of women's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 9,935/- (Final instalment).
45.	<u>WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI (POONA UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of the Dining Hall (Already reported).	Rs. 9,000/- (1st instalment).
46.	<u>SOHAN LAL TRAINING COLLEGE, AMBALA (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (3rd instalment).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	<u>VAISH COLLEGE, ROHTAK (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	1. Purchase of library books (Already reported). 2. Purchase of library furniture (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/- (2nd instalment). Rs. 2,000/- (1st instalment)
48.	<u>MONTGOMERY GURU NANAK BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (2nd instalment)
49.	<u>D.A.V. COLLEGE, AMRITSAR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 7,000/- (3rd instalment)
50.	<u>VISHVESHWARANAND VEDIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HOSHIARPUR (PANJAB UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books. Total approved cost Rs. 30,000/-. Commission's share 2/3rd of the actual cost or Rs. 20,000/- whichever is less.	Rs. 10,000/- (1st instalment)
51.	<u>SETH G.B.PODAR COLLEGE, NAWALGARH (RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY).</u>	1. Purchase of library books and furniture (Already reported). 2. Purchase of laboratory equipment (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (Last instalment). Rs. 1,266/- (Last instalment).
52.	<u>SHREE NILKANTHESWAR COLLEGE, KHANDWA (SAUGAR UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of men's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 1,80,977/-. Commission's share 50% of the actual cost or Rs. 90,488/- whichever is less.	-
53.	<u>ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, TUTICORIN (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/- (Last instalment).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54.	<u>NALLAMUTHU GOUNDER MAHALINGAM COLLEGE, POLLACHI (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Construction of men's hostel (Already reported).	Rs. 4,425/- (Last instalment).
55.	<u>MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM (MADRAS UNIVERSITY).</u>	Purchase of library books (Already reported).	Rs. 9,000/- (Ist instalment).

I. Post-graduate Research Scholarships (Science).

Towards the payment of Post-Graduate Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200/- p.m. in Science for the following Universities during 1960-61.

...

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

...

S.No.	Name of the University.	Period for which grant is sanctioned.	Amount.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
56.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	1960-61	578/57	

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1960-61.

57.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	1960-61	1,756/77	
58.	<u>BANARAS.</u>	-do-	2,800	
59.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	-do-	1,380	
60.	<u>GORAKHPUR.</u>	-do-	5,480	
61.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	-do-	2,800	
62.	<u>LUCKNOW.</u>	-do-	7,000	

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63.	<u>SAUGOR.</u>	1960-61	593.55	
64.	<u>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.</u>	-do-	5,600.00	
65.	<u>ALLAHABAD.</u>	-do-	6,400 .00	Could not be paid due to lack of funds.
66.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	2,021.43	-do-
67.	<u>BARODA.</u>	-do-	1,400.00	-do-
68.	<u>DELHI.</u>	-do-	4,200.00	-do-
69.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	-do-	5,999.98	-do-

II. Post-Graduate Merit Scholarships awarded during 1960-61 (Science) of the value of Rs. 100/- p.m.

70.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	1960-61	1,853.33	
71.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA.</u>	-do-	833.87	
72.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	5,716.13	Could not be paid due to lack of funds.
73.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	-do-	816.13	-do-
74.	<u>RAJASTHAN.</u>	-do-	867.74	-do-

III. Post-Graduate and Research Scholarships (Humanities).

S.No.	Name of the University.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

UNIVERSITIES.

A. Scholarships awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1960-61.

75.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Rs. 200/-	Not paid during 1960-61 for want of funds.
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(Contd...10.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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76. ALLAHABAD. Rs. 221.43 N.P. Not paid during 1960-61 for want of funds.

B. Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and renewed in 1960-61.

77. ANDHRA Rs. 200.00 -do-

78. BOMBAY Rs. 567.74 -do-

C. Scholarships awarded during 1960-61.

79. ANNAMALAI. Rs.4,158.28 * *(Rs.1,000 paid by adjustment. Balance not paid for want of fund .

80. DELHI. Rs.4,416.77 Not paid for want of funds.

81. KERALA. Rs.3,083.87 Not paid for want of funds.

Establishment of Hobby Workshops in Universities and Colleges.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

82. NAGPUR. Ist instalment grant for the purchase of equipment. Approved cost Rs. 26,359/-. University Grants Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-. Rs. 20,000/-(NR)

83. ROORKEE. Final instalment grant for the construction of building. Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-. University Grants Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-. Building completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,037/-(NR) Rs.18,000/- (NR) already paid. Rs. 6,037/-(NR)

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COLLEGES.

Name.	Approved cost.	U.G.C's share.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
84. J.V.JAIN COLLEGE, SAHARANPUR (AGRA).	26,010.18	20,000.00	3rd instalment 2,000/- (NR) (Rs. 8,000/- (NR) already paid).
85. L.S.COLLEGE, MUZAFFARPUR (BIHAR).	23,190.00	18,190.00	5,000/- (NR)
86. S.P.M.RAJPUT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, JAMMU (JAMMU AND KASHMIR).	35,025.00	20,000.00	5,000/- (NR)
87. CHHATTISGARH COLLEGE, RAIPUR (SAUGAR).	29,118.50	20,000.00	5,000.00 (NR)
88. VITHALBHAI PATEL MAHA-VIDYALAYA, VALLABH VIDYANAGAR (S.V. VIDYA-PEETH).	26,010.18	20,000	2nd Instalment 9,000.00 (NR) (Rs. 5,000/- (NR) already paid).

STUDENTS' AID FUND.

A. UNIVERSITIES.

89. BOMBAY.	.....	5,191.40
90. KARNATAK.	.....	2,346.00
91. PATNA.	10,000.00
92. UTKAL.	8,752.00

B. COLLEGES.

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

93. AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.	2,000.00
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ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

94. G.M.P. COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD. 2,000.00

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

95. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
BAPTALA. ... 854.00

96. GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE,
GUNTUR. ... 1,642.00

97. S.R.R. & C.V.R.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
VIJAYAWADA. ... 2,000.00

98. S.S. & N. COLLEGE,
NARASARA OPET ... 1,944.00

99. A.M.A.L. COLLEGE,
ANAKAPALLE. ... 391.00

100. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN, GUNTUR. ... 1,024.00

101. C.S.R. SARMA COLLEGE,
ONGOLE. ... 849.00

102. A.N.R. COLLEGE,
GUDIVADA. ... 695.00

103. SIR C.R.R. COLLEGE,
ELURU. ... 2,000.00

104. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE,
SRIKAKULAM ... 688.00

105. P.R. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
KAKINDA. ... 2,000.00

106. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE,
RAJAMUNDRY. ... 2,000.00

107. A.C. COLLEGE, GUNTUR. ... 2,000.00

108. MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE,
VIZIANAGRAM. ... 2,000.00

BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

109. G.D. COLLEGE,
BEGUSARAI. ... 1,365.00

110. MARWARI COLLEGE,
DARBHANGA. ... 473.00

111. R.P.S. COLLEGE,
JAINTPUR. ... 752.00

(Contd.....13.)

BIHAR UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

112.	<u>JAGDAM COLLEGE, CHAPRA.</u>	...	2,000.00
113.	<u>RAJNARAIN COLLEGE, HAJIPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
114.	<u>S.R.K.G. COLLEGE, SITAMARHI.</u>	...	2,000.00
115.	<u>JAMSHEDPUR CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, JAMSHEDPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00

BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY.

116.	<u>S.P. COLLEGE, DUMKA.</u>	...	1,256.00
117.	<u>S.K.R. COLLEGE, BARABIGHA.</u>	...	1,218.00
118.	<u>KOSHI COLLEGE, KHAGARIA.</u>	...	2,000.00
119.	<u>DEOGHAR COLLEGE, DEOGHAR.</u>	...	1,266.00
120.	<u>MURARKA COLLEGE, SULTAN GANJ.</u>	...	1,823.00
121.	<u>R.D. & D.S. COLLEGE,, MONGHYR.</u>	...	2,000.00
122.	<u>K.K.M. COLLEGE, JAFI.</u>	...	842.00
123.	<u>PURNEA COLLEGE, PURNEA.</u>	...	1,668.00
124.	<u>R.S. COLLEGE, TARAPUR.</u>	...	198.00
125.	<u>G.L. MEHTA COLLEGE, BANAMANAKHI.</u>	...	588.00
126.	<u>T.N.B. COLLEGE, BHAGALPUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
127.	<u>J.R.S. MAHAVIDYALAYA, JAMALPUR.</u>	...	970.00
128.	<u>BIHAR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, SABOUR.</u>	...	2,000.00
129.	<u>PT. BALI RAM SHARMA COLLEGE, P.O. BANKE.</u>	...	1,420.00

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BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY (CONTD)

130.	J.P. COLLEGE, <u>NIPAYANPUR.</u>	...	1,498.00
131.	GODDA COLLEGE, <u>GODDA.</u>	...	263.00
132.	B.R.M. MAHAVIDYALAYA, <u>MONGHYR.</u>	...	117.00
133.	MARWARI COLLEGE, <u>BHAGALPUR.</u>	...	1,527.00
134.	SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR <u>WOMEN, BOMBAY.</u>	...	2,000.00
135.	SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF <u>COMMERCE & ECONOMICS.</u>	...	1,303.00
136.	PARLE COLLEGE OF ARTS <u>AND SCIENCE, PARLE.</u>	...	2,000.00
137.	S.I.E.S. COLLEGE OF <u>ARTS AND SCIENCE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	1,570.00
138.	BOMBAY VETERINARY <u>COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	237.00
139.	GOVERNMENT MEDICAL <u>COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	1,237.00
140.	SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF <u>LAW, BOMBAY.</u>	...	655.00
141.	ST. XAVIERS INSTITUTE, <u>BOMBAY.</u>	...	244.00
142.	C.E.M. DENTAL COLLEGE, <u>BOMBAY.</u>	...	242.00
143.	SETH G.S. MEDICAL <u>COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	675.00
144.	SECONDARY TRAINING <u>COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	...	151.00
145.	RUPAREL COLLEGE, <u>BOMBAY.</u>	...	2,000.00

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

146.	<u>SILIGURI COLLEGE, SILIGURI.</u>	...	1,774.00
147.	<u>MAHARAJ MANINDRA CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
148.	<u>CH. RU CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,837.00
149.	<u>SETH ANAND RAM JAIPURIA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
150.	<u>SAROJINI NAIDU COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
151.	<u>GURUDAS COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,078.00
152.	<u>SRIPAT SINGH COLLEGE, JHAGANJ.</u>	...	423.00
153.	<u>BERHAMPORE GIRLS COLLEGE, BERHAMPORE.</u>	...	845.00
154.	<u>PRABHAT KUMAR COLLEGE, CONTAI.</u>	...	1,224.00
155.	<u>VICTORIA INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	1,610.00
156.	<u>RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	2,000.00
157.	<u>KANDI RAJ COLLEGE, KANAI, MURSHIDABAD.</u>	...	443.00
158.	<u>RAM KRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA, KAILASHAHAR, TRIPURA.</u>	...	594.00
159.	<u>BANKIM SARDAR COLLEGE, TANGARKHALI.</u>	...	269.00
160.	<u>JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE, JHARGRAM.</u>	...	720.00
161.	<u>SHRI CHAITANYA COLLEGE, HABRA (24 PARGANAS).</u>	...	911.00
162.	<u>SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	160.00
163.	<u>BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, BELGACHIA, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	468.00
164.	<u>SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.</u>	...	729.00

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GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.

165.	<u>ST. EDMUNDS COLLEGE, GAUHATI.</u>	1,684.00
166.	<u>PRAGJYOTISH COLLEGE, GAUHATI.</u>	1,040.00
167.	<u>KARIM GANJ COLLEGE, KARIMGANJ.</u>	78.00

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

168.	<u>UDAI PIVAT P COLLEGE, VARANASI.</u>	1,208.00
169.	<u>R.S.K.D. DEGREE COLLEGE, JAUNPUR.</u>	246.00
170.	<u>T.D. COLLEGE, JAUNPUR.</u>	105.43

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

171.	<u>SAMALDAS COLLEGE AND SIR P.P. INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BHAVANAGAR.</u>	1,359.00
172.	<u>SARVA JANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT.</u>	365.00
173.	<u>N.K.M. SCIENCE AND ARTS COLLEGE, BULSAR.</u>	1,266.00
174.	<u>M.S. BHAGAT AND C.S. SONAWALA LAW COLLEGE, NADIAD.</u>	152.00
175.	<u>ARTS COLLEGE, DABHOI.</u>	504.00
176.	<u>SRI O.H. NAZAR AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SURAT.</u>	145.00
177.	<u>M.T.V. COLLEGE, SURAT.</u>	1,690.00
178.	<u>H.L. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	1,202.00
179.	<u>S.B. GARDE COLLEGE, NAVASARI.</u>	1,403.00
180.	<u>A.G. TEACHER'S COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.</u>	145.00

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GUJRAT UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

181.	D.G. MAHAVIDYALAYA, <u>ALIAPADA.</u>	...	93.00
182.	ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE, <u>AHMEDABAD.</u>	...	1,409.00
183.	B.D. INSTITUTE OF LEARNING AND RESEARCH, <u>AHMEDABAD.</u>	...	146.00
184.	D.K.V. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, <u>JAMNAGAR.</u>	...	1,283.00
185.	M.P. SHAH COLLEGE, <u>SUREDRANAGAR.</u>	...	531.00
186.	DHARMENDRA SINGHI COLLEGE, <u>RAJKOT.</u>	...	2,000.00
187.	L.D. COLLEGE OF ENGINEER- ING, <u>AHMEDABAD.</u>	...	1,666.00
188.	R.R. LALLAN COLLEGE, <u>BHUJ.</u>	...	343.00
189.	PRAKASH ARTS COLLEGE, <u>AHMEDABAD.</u>	...	185.00
190.	R.G. TEACHER'S COLLEGE, <u>PORBANDAR.</u>	...	103.00

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

191.	R.P.D. COLLEGE, <u>BELGAUM.</u>	...	1,230.00
192.	B.V.B. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, <u>HUBLI.</u>	...	310.00
193.	KARNATAK ARTS COLLEGE, <u>DHARWAR.</u>	...	472.00
194.	KARNATAK SCIENCE COLLEGE, <u>DHARWAR.</u>	...	669.00
195.	R.L. LAW COLLEGE, <u>BELGAUM.</u>	...	242.00
196.	KADASEDDHESWAR ARTS COLLEGE, <u>HUBLI.</u>	...	599.00

(Contd.....18.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
197.	<u>MAR ATHAUSTUS COLLEGE, KOTHAMANGALAM.</u>	417.00
198.	<u>ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	802.00
199.	<u>N.S.S. COLLEGE, PANDILAM.</u>	100.00
200.	<u>SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVERA.</u>	1,123.00
201.	<u>N.S.S. HINDU COLLEGE,, CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	1,910.00
202.	<u>FATIMA MATA NATIONAL COLLEGE, QUILON.</u>	2,000.00
203.	<u>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	1,329.00
204.	<u>MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALICUT.</u>	235.00
205.	<u>MALABAR CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CALICUT.</u>	690.00
206.	<u>N.S.S. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	498.00
207.	<u>COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	1,379.00
208.	<u>LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	388.00
209.	<u>M.G. COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	857.00
210.	<u>SANSKRIT COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.</u>	82.00
211.	<u>ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	2,000.00
212.	<u>ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE DAVAGIRI, CALICUT.</u>	659.00
213.	<u>ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ALLEPPEY.</u>	334.00
214.	<u>CATHOLICATE COLLEGE, PATHNAMTHITTA.</u>	771.00

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KERALA UNIVERSITY (CONTD.).

215.	<u>GURVA YOORAPPAN COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE.</u>	...	600.00
216.	<u>ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	443.00
217.	<u>VETERINARY COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	380.00
218.	<u>S.V. COLLEGE, CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	...	1,295.00
219.	<u>S.D. COLLEGE, ALLEPPEY.</u>	...	1,182.00
220.	<u>GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, TRICHUR.</u>	...	120.00
221.	<u>S.N. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, QUILON.</u>	...	1,232.00
222.	<u>N.S.S. TRAINING COLLEGE CHANGANACHERRY.</u>	...	150.00
223.	<u>C.M.S. COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM.</u>	...	1,935.00
224.	<u>GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLECHERRY.</u>	...	1,540.00
225.	<u>AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, VELLAYANI NEEMAM.</u>	...	216.00
226.	<u>ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, PALAI.</u>	...	100.00

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

227.	<u>D.R.V. DEGREE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	274.00
228.	<u>VIDYANT HINDU COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	1,871.00
229.	<u>MAHILA VIDYALAYA, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	1,318.00
230.	<u>SHIA COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	610.00
231.	<u>KANYA KUBJ COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	...	2,000.00

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LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

232.	<u>KIULI KHUIJ GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	200.00
233.	<u>JUBILEE GIRLS COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.</u>	832.00

MADRAS UNIVERSITY:

234.	<u>ST. JOHNS' COLLEGE, PALAYANKOTA.</u>	2,000.00
235.	<u>CHRISTOPHERS COLLEGE, MADRAS.</u>	127.00
236.	<u>MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, MADRAS.</u>	646.00

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

237.	<u>MAHARANI'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MYSORE.</u>	2,000.00
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MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY.

238.	<u>DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, AURANGABAD.</u>	1,404.00
239.	<u>PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, NANDED.</u>	2,000.00

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

240.	<u>COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, PATNA.</u>	1,860.00
241.	<u>GAYA COLLEGE, GAYA.</u>	2,000.00
242.	<u>BINDHESWAR COLLEGE, DINAPUR.</u>	1,492.00
243.	<u>GAUTAM BUDHA MAHILA COLLEGE, GAYA.</u>	576.00
244.	<u>ANJABIT SINGH COLLEGE, BIKRAM GUNJ.</u>	591.00

(Contd...21.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>PANJAB UNIVERSITY.</u>		
245.	THAPAR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PATIALA.	488.00
246.	GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, SIMLA.	336.57
247.	TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF TEXTILES, BHIWANI.	326.00
248.	DIARY SCIENCE COLLEGE, KARNAL.	559.14
249.	GOVERNMENT RAMBIR COLLEGE, SANGRUR.	589.00
250.	VALLABH MAHAVIDYALAYA, MANDI.	384.00
251.	GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, FARIDKOT.	44.00
252.	SRI GURU RAM RAI DEGREE COLLEGE, NAHAN.	1,320.00
253.	CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.	267.00
254.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TANDI URMUR.	577.00
255.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.	2,000.00
256.	KHALSA TRAINING COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.	232.00
257.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AMRITSAR.	584.00
258.	S.D. COLLEGE, AMBALA CANTT.	1,896.00
259.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, NARNAUL.	837.00
260.	KHALSA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LUDHIANA.	1,568.00
261.	RANDBHIR COLLEGE, KAPURTHALLA.	618.00

(Contd....22.).

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RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY (CONT.).

278.	S.D. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BELWAR	...	1,054.00
279.	RAJASTHAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.	...	770.00
280.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TONK.	...	285.00
281.	M.B.M. ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JODHPUR.	...	693.00
282.	SETH MOTILAL COLLEGE, JHUNJHNU.	...	1,809.00

RANCHI UNIVERSITY.

283.	G.L.A. COLLEGE, DA LTONGUNJ, BIHAR.	...	1,710.00
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SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

284.	LAHRI COLLEGE, CHIRIMIRI.	...	257.00
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SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.

285.	B.T. COLLEGE, MADANAPALLE.	...	470.00
286.	OSMANIA COLLEGE, KURNOOL.	...	2,000.00
287.	S.P. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TIRUPATI.	...	328.00
288.	V.R. COLLEGE, NELLORE.	...	2,000.00
289.	KAVALI COLLEGE, KAVALI.	...	2,000.00
290.	SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TIRUPATI.	...	566.00

VIKRAM UNIVERSITY.

291.	MAHARANI LAXMIBAI COLLEGE, GWALIOR.	...	2,000.00
292.	VIKRAMADITYA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RAJGAH, BEAORA (M.P.).	...	169.00

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VIKRAM UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

293.	P.M.B. GUJARATI COLLEGE, INDORE.	2,000.00
294.	INDORE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, INDORE.	2,000.00
295.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, DEWAS.	161.00
296.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KHARGONE.	138.00
297.	MADHAV ENGINEERING COLLEGE, GWALIOR.	349.00
298.	GOVERNMENT HAMIDIA COLLEGE, BHOPAL.	1,394.00
299.	KAMLA RAJA GIRLS COLLEGE, GWALIOR.	2,000.00
300.	HOLKAR COLLEGE, INDORE.	2,000.00
301.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BHIND.	2,340.00
302.	GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, INDORE.	551.00
303.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, GUNA (M.P.).	1,625.00
304.	M.L.B. GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE, BHOPAL.	823.45
305.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RAMPUR.	51.00
306.	P.G.B.T. COLLEGE, UJJAIN.	106.00
307.	S.S.L. JAIN COLLEGE, VIDISHA.	128.00
308.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, RATLAM.	520.00
309.	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANDSAUR.	421.00
310.	GOVERNMENT ANAND DEGREE COLLEGE, DHAR.	215.00

(Contd....25.)

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VIKRAM UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

311.	<u>P.G. DEGREE COLLEGE, MORENA.</u>	...	207.00
312.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MHOW.</u>	...	382.00
313.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BARWANI.</u>	...	536.95
314.	<u>GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NEEMUCH.</u>	...	728.00

Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre.

Name of the University/ College.	Total approved cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	Amount paid.
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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

315.	<u>Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.</u>	51,100	35,000	5,000 IIIrd instalment Rs.15,000 already paid.
316.	<u>GOBARDANGA HINDU COLLEGE, 24 PARGANAS.</u>	51,451	35,000	10,000 IInd instalment Rs.10,000 already paid.

KERALA UNIVERSITY.

317.	<u>SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEWARA.</u>	57,000	35,000	20,000 IInd instalment Rs.10,000 already paid.
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

318.	<u>NATIONAL COLLEGE, TIRUCHRAPPALLY.</u>	52,500	35,000	10,000 IIIrd instalment Rs. 20,000/- already paid.
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PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

319.	<u>DEV SAMAJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN FEROZEPUR CITY.</u>	50,000	35,000	12,500 IInd instalment Rs. 12,500/- already paid.
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(Contd...26.)

Sahani

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Rs.

320. BARODA. i) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals. (All Science Departments). This is a fresh grant. 20,000/-

ii) For the purchase of Library books and Journals for the Bio-Chemistry Department being the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 15,000/- sanctioned for this purpose. 5,000/-

321. GAUHATI. i) For the purchase of Library books and Journals. (All Science Departments). This is a fresh grant. 40,000/-

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the various Science Departments as indicated below:- 1,29,666/-

- Physics. ...Rs.20,000
 - Chemistry ...Rs.20,000
 - Botany. ...Rs.30,000
 - Geology. ...Rs.11,666
 - Intrhropology.Rs.25,000
 - Mathematics and Statistics... Rs.10,000
 - Geography ... Rs. 3,000
 - Workshop .. Rs.10,000
- Rs. 1,29,666

This is the fourth and final instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,22,666/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

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

		iii) 'On account' recurring grant for 1960-61 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments during the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 11,258/-
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322. GORAKHPUR.

		For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various Science Departments as indicated below:-	Rs.1,85,500/-
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Physics. Rs.26,666

Chemistry. Rs.36,667

Special Chemicals. Rs.16,666

Mathe- matics. Rs. 3,334

Botany. Rs.38,166

Zoology. Rs.37,333

Workshop. Rs.26,668

1,85,500

This is the 2nd and final instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,90,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

323. NAGPUR.

		Towards the award of studentships of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. during 1960-61 to Post-graduate Students - Applied Geology Department.	Rs. 6,508.05
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N.P.

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

327. RAJASTHAN

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Central Workshops, as detailed below:-

Name of the Department. Amount.
Rs.

1. Jaipur Centre. 20,000
2. Jodhpur Centre. 10,000 Rs. 30,000/-

This is the first instalment against the total grant of Rs.46,666/- approved for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.

328. SAUGAR.

i) 'On account' grant towards the salary of a Reader in Organic Chemistry.

Rs. 4,731.55
N.P.

ii) 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff in the Department of Anthropology.

Rs. 3,266.50
N.P.

329. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.

For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments, as detailed below, against the grants approved during the Second Five Year Plan:-

Name of the Department. Amount.
Rs.

1. Physics. 20,000
2. Chemistry. 40,000
3. Botany. 30,000 Rs. 90,000/-

(Contd...30.)

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(92)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330.	<u>AGRA COLLEGE,</u> <u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of final instalment 'on account' grant towards nor recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of facilities for Post-graduate Courses in Physics and Botany and fresh grants for furniture etc. i) Building. ... ii) Equipment. *iii) Library. iv) Furniture & services. * Fresh sanction made to College by U.G.C.	Rs. 10,034/- Rs. 24,316/- 2,200/- <u>Rs. 34,500</u> Rs. 71,050/-
331.	<u>ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,</u> <u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of further instalment 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-Graduate Courses in Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics. Building.	Rs. 10,000/-
332.	<u>D.A.V. COLLEGE,</u> <u>KANPUR.</u>	Payment of final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs. 6,670/- (Rounded) sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of Library Books for development of Post-graduate Studies in Physics.	Rs. 2,670/-
		<u>Recurring</u> (For 1959-60 excluding staff salaries.)	Rs. 3,492.80
		(For 1960-61 excluding staff salaries).	Rs. 3,000/-
			----- 9,162.80
333.	<u>MADURA COLLEGE,</u> <u>MADURAI.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs.43,300/- sanctioned by the Min. of Education and scientific Research for the purchase of equipments for development of facilities for Post-graduate courses in Physics & Mathematics.	Rs. 8,900/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
334.	<u>MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology & Mathematics. 1) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	32,200/- 56,778/- <u>1,436/-</u> <u>90,414/-</u>
335.	<u>BHAWAN'S COLLEGE, BOMBAY.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs.5,200/- sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of equipments for the development of Post-graduate studies in Botany.	Rs. 3,400/-
336.	<u>B.R.COLLEGE, AGRA.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate courses in Chemistry, Zoology & Botany. 1) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	4,000/- 6,000/- <u>10,000/-</u> <u>20,000/-</u>
337.	<u>UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALWAYE.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics. 1) Equipment. ii) Library. iii) Furniture.	13,900/- 1,962 /- <u>978/-</u> <u>16,840/-</u>
338.	<u>VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, MYLAPORE, MADRAS.</u>	First instalment of 'on account' grant of the non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the development of Post-graduate studies in Chemistry. i) Building ii) Equipment. iii) Apparatus. iv) Library.	25,000/- 20,000/- 15,000/- <u>5,000/-</u> <u>65,000/-</u>

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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339.	VITHALBHAI PATEL MAHARVIDYALAYA, <u>VIA ANAND.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	5,800/- 10,700/- <u>1,600</u> 18,100/-
340.	PACHAIYA- PPA'S COLLEGE, <u>MADRAS.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the development of Post-graduate courses in Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics. i) Equipment. ii) Library.	16,200/- <u>8,300</u> 24,500
341.	FERGUSSON COLLEGE, <u>POONA.</u>	Final instalment of 'on account' grant out of Rs. 6,700/- sanctioned by the Ministry of Education for the purchase of Library Books for the develop- ment of Post-graduate studies in Geology.	Rs. 1,400/-
342.	ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRA- <u>PALLI.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of the non- recurring grants sanctioned by the Min. of Education for the Development of Post- Graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Mathematics. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	3,380/- 34,166/- <u>5,322/-</u> 42,868/-
343.	MEERUT COLLEGE, <u>MEERUT.</u>	Further instalment of 'on account' grant of non-recurring grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the Development of Post- graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Plant-Morphology. i) Building. ii) Equipment. iii) Library.	17,350/- 10,130/- <u>16,700/-</u> 44,180/-

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348.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	i) Towards the recurring grant for two Research Assistantships and contingencies for the research scheme in Applied Chemistry during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 7,300/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 1,800.00
		ii) Towards the first instalment out of the equipment grant of Rs.9,100/- approved for the research scheme in Applied Chemistry.	Rs. 5,000.00
		iii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Advanced Course in Electronics during 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs.30,666/- approved under the scheme.	Rs. 22,753.00
349.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	i) Special non-recurring grant for the purchase of furniture under the expansion scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs. 25,000.00
		ii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the expansion scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 3,12,500/- approved under the scheme.	Rs.1,00,000.00
350.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	i) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the expansion of the College of Engg., Hyderabad, during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 5.12 lakhs p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs.1,35,000.00

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OSMANIA (CONTD.)

		ii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the general development scheme of the College of Engineering, Hyderabad for 1959-60 and 1960-61 against the ceiling of Rs. 17,200/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 17,983.80
351.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the development scheme of the Department of Chemical Technology during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 2,43,000/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 43,665.48
352.	<u>ROORKEE.</u>	i) 'On account' recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the scheme of expansion of training facilities in degree courses in Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 6.22 lakhs p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs. 1,97,000.00
		ii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance under the general development scheme of Under-graduate and Diploma Courses during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 20,000/- p.a. approved under the scheme.	Rs. 17,100.00
		iii) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Photogrammetric Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 75,500/- p.a. approved for the scheme.	Rs. 35,488.00

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ROORKEE (CONTD.)

- iv) Towards the recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Highway Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.18,066/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 13,770.00
- v) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the degree course in Architecture during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.93,500/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 14,310.00
- vi) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Public Health Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.20,050/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 13,778.00
- vii) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Applied Thermo-dynamics during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.23,013/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 14,328.00
- viii) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs. 28,386/- p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 21,803.00
- ix) Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate Course in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering during 1960-61 against a ceiling of Rs.21,333/-p.a. approved for the scheme. Rs. 16,025.00

(Contd...37.)

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353.	<u>KERALA.</u>	Towards establishment of Tagore Chair under the Tagore Centenary Scheme.	Rs. 3,00,000/-
354.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	IIIrd instalment of grant towards scheme of "Publications of English - Tamil Dictionary under the auspices of University. Approved cost Rs.99,900/-(R). Grant paid so far Rs. 27,500/-.	Rs. 3,300/-(R)
355.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Towards holding of 23rd session of Indian History Congress and Seminar on Indian History in December, 1960.	Rs. 5,000/-(NR)
356.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	Vth instalment of grant towards construction of University Library Annexe building in 1960-61. Approved cost Rs.6,22,000/-. Commission's share Rs. 4,14,667/-. Grants paid so far Rs.3,40,000/-.	Rs. 50,000/-(NR)
357.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	'On account' grant towards salaries of staff of the scheme for Devanagari Transcription of South Indian Mss at V.V.R. Institute, Hoshiarpur.	Rs. 2,485/-(R)
358.	<u>KARNATAK.</u>	VII instalment for construction of men's hostel. Total approved cost Rs. 7,37,000/- (subject to revision). (Share of the Commission at 50% Rs. 3,68,500/- (NR). Amount previously paid Rs. 3,65,000/-).	Rs.1,00,000/-(NR)
359.	<u>ALIGARH.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards the Project for preparing Reading Material for 1960-61 in addition to the grant of Rs.50,000/-(R) already paid. Approved cost Rs.1,05,300/- (R).	Rs. 43,000/-(R)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
360.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR.</u>	Ist instalment of grant towards purchase of furniture for the Arts Building. Approved cost Rs. 35,000/-. Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.23,333/- (NR).	Rs. 10,000/-(NR)
361.	<u>AGRA.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff of K.M.Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics.	Rs. 17,000/-(R)
362.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 26,000/-(R)
363.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards staff of departments of Economics and Political Science.	Rs. 1,700/-(R)
364.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	Ist instalment of grant for purchase of books (Humanities). Total approved cost and share of Commission Rs. 1,00,000/--(NR).	Rs. 23,687.81
365.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	'On account' grant for furniture for departments (Humanities): Total approved cost Rs.28,968.29. Share of Commission @ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.19,312.19.	Rs. 19,312.19 (NR)
366.	<u>NAGPUR.</u>	Payment of 'on account' grant towards recurring expenditure on salaries of staff for Humanities Departments.	Rs. 57,000/-(R)

(Contd.....39.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
367.	<u>BARODA.</u>	Ist instalment of grant towards purchase of machinery for Printing Press. Total approved cost Rs.1,19,350/- (NR). Share of the Commission Rs. 79,566/- (NR).	Rs. 20,000/- (NR)
368.	<u>KERALA.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of teachers in affiliated Colleges.	Rs. 2,296.33
369.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,765.15
370.	<u>PANJAB.</u>	-do-	Rs. 31,571.24
371.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	Rs.1,18,132.21
372.	<u>CALCUTTA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 28,867.50
373.	<u>OSMANIA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 13,562.07
374.	<u>S.V.V. PEETH.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,080.00
375.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	-do-	Rs.3,26,034.59
376.	<u>MARATHWADA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 870.91
377.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	-do-	Rs. 1,637.50
378.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 4,500.00
379.	<u>DELHI.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of University teachers.	Rs. 1,154.85
380.	<u>SAUGAR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 100.00
381.	<u>MYSORE.</u>	-do-	Rs.3,42,338.26
382.	<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 40.00
383.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 2,307.48
384.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	Rs. 20,584.32
385.	<u>UTKAL.</u>	-do-	Rs. 3,048.00
386.	<u>KERALA.</u>	-do-	Rs. 3,455.04
387.	<u>BARODA.</u>	For upgrading the salaries of Technical teachers.	Rs. 32,605.95
388.	<u>BOMBAY.</u>	-do-	Rs. 8,674.57
389.	<u>ANNAMALAI.</u>	-do-	Rs. 4,438.00
390.	<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	-do-	Rs. 420.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

- Item No. 4 - To consider the proposal regarding the Evaluation of Hindi Text-books in the Universities. _____

The Ministry of Education in July, 1959, informed us that the Estimates Committee during the course of discussion on one of its reports had suggested that some machinery be evolved to evaluate the text-books on different subjects in Hindi language in the Universities and to ensure that they were of the requisite standard. The Ministry of Education were informed as follows:-

"I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.22-9/59-U.5 dated 30th July, 1959 and to say that it is not apparent to the U.G.C. why only Text-books in Hindi should be evaluated or sampled. However, even the sampling of text-books in all regional languages would be an onerous task calling for a Committee for each language separately. The evaluation of text-books is appropriately the business of the University prescribing the text-books and any outside assistance could be given only at the request of the University. Therefore, the U.G.C. could only advise Universities at best to set up Evaluation Committees if they are not doing so already. As, however, the Education Ministry has been specially charged with development of Hindi, have got glossaries prepared and are undertaking the preparation of text-books, they could also appropriately, if they so desire, appoint Committees perhaps separately for each language. Moreover, the present resources of the U.G.C. in men as well as money will not permit of the Commission undertaking anything of this nature."

The Ministry have now intimated that the matter has been examined very carefully in the light of the above views but they feel that since the U.G.C. are primarily

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concerned with the problems relating to the co-ordination and determination of standards of education in the Universities, the Ministry is of the opinion that the Commission would be in the best position to undertake the task of evaluating Hindi Text-books at present in use in various Universities, with a view to ensuring that they are of the requisite standard. The question of undertaking a similar evaluation in respect of books in other languages may have to be taken up as and when the Universities start imparting instructions in those languages. This work will have to be taken up in active cooperation with the Universities concerned and other academic agencies and experts. The Ministry of Education, however, desire that a suitable central machinery for evaluation of the text-books may be evolved in order to facilitate smooth transition from English to Hindi and other languages without adversely affecting the standard of education." A copy of the letter received from the Ministry of Education is enclosed (Appx.I).

The proposal of the Ministry of Education is placed before the Commission for consideration. A reference to the resolution of the Commission on Item 9 of the 28th meeting on 20.3.61 is also invited in this connection.

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COPY

(Appendix I to Item No 4)

No. F. 22-9/59-U. 5.
Government of India,
Ministry of Education,

New Delhi-1, the 15th March, 1961/24th Phalgun, 1882.

From

Dr. P.D. Shukla,
Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt.
of India,

To

The Secretary,
The University Grants Commission,
NEW DELHI.

SUBJECT: ESTIMATES COMMITTEE - MACHINERY TO
EVALUATE HINDI ~~TEXT~~ BOOKS IN THE UNIVERS-
ITIES, ETC. ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with Shri N.N. Iengar's D.O. letter No. F.33-88/59 (CUP) dated the 24th February, 1960, addressed to Shri T.S. Bhatia, Under Secretary in this Ministry, on the subject mentioned above, and to say that the matter has been examined very carefully in this Ministry in the light of the views expressed by the Commission, vide their letter No. F.33-38/59 (CUP) dated the 6th/7th October, 1959. Since the University Grants Commission are primarily concerned with the problems relating to co-ordination and determination of standards of education in the Universities, it is felt that the Commission would be in the best position to undertake the task of evaluating Hindi text books at present in use in the various Universities with a view to ensuring that they were of the requisite standard. The task of undertaking a similar evaluation in respect of the books in other regional languages may be taken up, as and when the Universities start imparting instruction in those languages. It is, however, obvious that such a task can be accomplished in active co-operation with the Universities concerned, other academic agencies and experts.

2. While it is a fact that the Ministry of Education have offered to help financially the work pertaining to translation of about 300 books used in the Universities, this work, as you are

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

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aware, has been entrusted only to academic bodies, the State Governments and such Universities as were willing to participate in the scheme.

3. As the University Grants Commission are aware, the work pertaining to replacement of English by an Indian language as the medium of instruction for higher education is assuming increasing importance every day, it may be desirable that a suitable Central machinery for evaluation of the text books may be evolved at this juncture in order to facilitate a smooth transition from English to Hindi or other regional languages without affecting adversely the standards of education.

4. I am, therefore, to request that the matter may kindly be reconsidered by the University Grants Commission and this Ministry informed of the views of the Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
((P.D. Shukla)
Deputy Educational Adviser.

SEN/11.4.61

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University Grants Commission

...

Meeting:

Dated : 26th April, 1961

- Item No.5 To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the need for affording adequate educational opportunities in Colleges and Universities to physically handicapped individuals.

...

The Banaras Hindu University have made a reference to the Education Ministry in which they have explained that a representation was received by the University from certain persons afflicted with blindness asking for permission to appear privately at the admission examination of the University. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council supported the request but the Academic Council, who were also in sympathy with the case, pointed out the statutory difficulty in their way namely Section 4A of the University Act which definitely lays down that the University shall hold examinations for and grant and confer degrees only to three categories of persons:

- (a) who have pursued a course of study in the University;
- (b) who are teachers in educational institutions;

and (c) women candidates.

In view of this, the University had requested the Ministry who were now revising the University Act to do the needful to meet such cases also, if the Ministry deemed it advisable. The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry have advocated the importance and desirability of providing for the development of educational facilities for the physically handicapped. It is stated that that Division had moved a resolution at the Dharwar session of the Inter-University Board recommending that all physically handicapped students who can produce evidence of having difficulty in attending normal institutions should be permitted to appear as private

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candidates for non-technical examinations not involving practical training. The Inter-University Board have now intimated the following item and resolution passed thereon by the Board in their Dharwar meeting:-

"Considered the following draft resolution received from the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi regarding concessions to be granted to physically handicapped students:-

Considering that it is desirable to afford to physically handicapped students adequate educational opportunities and having regard to their special needs, this Board recommends the following measures to the various Universities:-

(a) That all physically handicapped students who can produce reasonable evidence of having difficulty in attending normal institutions should be permitted to appear as private candidates for non-technical examinations, not involving practical training.

(b) That wherever necessary physically handicapped candidates should be provided free of cost the services of competent amanuenses who need not be less qualified than the examinees.

(c) That wherever physically handicapped examinees so desire, they may be permitted to typewrite their answers.

(d) That blind students should be permitted to take up an Arts subject in place of Mathematics or Science at the Matriculation or an equivalent examination."

The Board understand that the provisions with regard to physically handicapped students are such as have been suggested by the Government of India and adopted in several Universities and the Board recommends that

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these provisions be introduced by all the Universities as far as practicable."

The Ministry have referred the question to the U.G.C. for consideration of the general problem while adding that in regard to Banaras Hindu University they are not including any amendment on the existing statutory position in the proposed long-term legislation for that University in regard to categories of persons who can be examined and ^{granted} degrees.

On the office file Secretary has noted as follows:-

"The University normally expects that those who appear at its examinations have had opportunities for study. Thus, teachers are allowed to appear as private candidates because it is assumed that teachers have opportunities for self-education. In the case of the physically handicapped, while it is certainly necessary to give them all possible facilities, it would not be sufficient to let them appear at examinations as private candidates merely on the ground that they are handicapped. For instance, what is the value of such a privilege to a blind person unless the University satisfies itself that the blind person has had some opportunity to educate himself either by having a person read to him or by using Braille? Again, the effect of one kind of physical disability is not the same as that of another. The handicaps of the deaf are different from those of the blind; the dumb from the lame, and so on.

I remember that there were some blind students at Oxford when I was up there myself; and recently one of our own countrymen, Ved Mehta, was regularly enrolled at Oxford as a student. I do not know if Universities in other parts of the world provide for private candidature of physically handicapped students."

Chairman desired that the matter be placed before the Commission for discussion. Commission may also wish to consult the Universities.

...

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 26th April, 1961

- Item No. 6 To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education regarding the recommendation made by the Inter-University Board for increasing the existing facilities for education of women in the country.

...

The Inter-University Board of India at its meeting held on 18/19th December, 1959, considered the following suggestion made by the Bihar University:-

"In order to extend facilities to girl students of various colleges to prosecute their University Education, the existing facilities of 12½% free-studentship be increased from 18% to 25% for girl studentships, and the resultant facilities loss of the institutions concerned be met by the University Grants Commission, Central Government and the State Governments." (Sic)

The Inter-University Board passed the following resolution which had been communicated by them to the Government of India:-

"Resolved to recommend to the Government of India that the existing facilities for the education of women be substantially increased."

The Ministry of Education have now asked for the views of the Commission on the resolution passed by the Inter-University Board. In this connection it may be stated that the Government of India have already appointed a National Council for Women's Education to look into the special needs of Women's Education in the country from the primary to the University level. The U.G.C. on its own has been giving favourable treatment to women's colleges in certain matters such as revision of salaries and for construction of hostels for women whether in women's colleges or in co-educational institutions. Grants are paid at 75% of the cost instead of the usual 50%.

Increase of facilities like free-studentship is for the Universities and State Governments to consider.

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Except in the Central Universities the U.G.C. cannot help.

As the National Council for women is already seized of the problems relating to the education of women there may be no immediate action that the Commission needs to take.

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University Grants Commission

...

Meeting:

26th April, 1961

Item No. 7. To consider a proposal for appointment of retired professors of distinction as emeritus professors at the Universities.

...

In March 1960 the Banaras Hindu University sent up for the approval of the Visitor a Statute and an Ordinance for appointing professors emeriti out of those who retire from the University after distinguished service and having acquired eminence in their subjects with works of merit to their credit. The Ordinance for the purpose laid down no salary or allowance for such posts, nor any regular teaching work to be done by the professor; free accommodation was proposed to be given to the professor for his stay whenever he was invited to deliver special lectures and guide research work in his subject in the University.

On this case which was referred by the Ministry to the University Grants Commission, the following views were recorded by the U.G.C., keeping particularly in view the circumstances in which proposals for a similar purpose had been made by another University:-

" The term 'professor emeritus' means simply a professor who has acquired special distinction and is entitled to a certain special honour. It should not be thought of as a right that a professor acquires merely by growing old. When a University decides to designate a professor as 'emeritus', the University may or may not grant any special material privileges to the professor. It would seem to be unwise to provide statutorily for any such material rewards. The University may be embarrassed by the demands made on it by professor's emeriti if conditions like residential accommodation are laid down in the Statutes or Ordinances. Again, in practice, difficulties often may arise if retired professors continue to reside in the campus and have other physical claims on the University.

For the present purposes the provision in the statute is adequate. If an emeritus professor is requested to do some work, he may be provided physical facilities (such as a room to work in) and his out-of-pocket expenses should be met. For the rest his 'terms' should be merely that he shall have the freedom to use the University Library and may be provided facilities for carrying on any research in which he is interested. It is best to avoid any reference to free accommodation etc."

These views were endorsed by the Ministry and included by them in the summary which was prepared for the Visitor while submitting the draft Ordinance for his approval.

The draft Statute has been approved by the Visitor in the form given below but the draft Ordinance has been remitted to the University Executive Council for re-consideration in the light of the observations made by the University Grants Commission:-

"Statute 20(b) (1): A retired Professor of the Banaras Hindu University who has acquired distinction in the field of Scholarship and research and has published work of merit to his credit may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor supported with reasons and of the Academic Council, be appointed as Emeritus Professor, on such terms as may be prescribed by the Ordinances in this regard."

While considering this proposal of the Banaras Hindu University, the Union Minister of Education had expressed the view that the practice of appointing emeritus professors may be encouraged in other Universities also. The Ministry has accordingly now made the request that the U.G.C. may consider the desirability of advising all Universities to make similar provisions if their Acts do not already so provide.

It is for consideration whether the U.G.C. should take the initiative and make the suggestion to all the Universities through a circular; if this is done, the likelihood is that in every University pressure will be put on the authorities for creating such professorships in all subjects and the Universities will ask for funds from the University Grants Commission to meet all the consequential expenditure. Actually at present, so far

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-3-

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as we know, there are no such professors in most of the Universities in the country nor have we received proposals from any except Banaras Hindu University for making a provision and another from the Punjab for appointing a person. The better alternative may be to leave it to the Universities to make the move. It may be pointed out that the practice in this regard in British and American Universities suggests that the title of 'professor emeritus' is a distinction very sparingly conferred.

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University Grants Commission

...

Meeting:

26th April, 1961

Item No. 8. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education asking for the advice of the Commission with regard to the establishment of a new University in Punjab.

...

The Punjab Government have sent to the Government of India a copy of the report of the Punjabi University Commission 1961 set up by the State Government to advise them on the establishment of a new University in the State and have requested the Ministry of Education to obtain the advice of the University Grants Commission on the establishment of the proposed Punjabi University. A copy of the report of the Punjabi University Commission 1961 is enclosed (Appendix I) *not reviewed*

Proposals seem quite reasonable. The only point on which there may be some doubt is the mode of appointment of Vice-Chancellor for the rest the plan follows a middle of the road policy.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

...

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No.9:- To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding acceptance of donations as capitation fees from students by Universities and Colleges for admission to different courses.

The Ministry of Education have informed that it is proposed to include the question of charging donations from students for admissions to Universities/Colleges in the Agenda of the next State Education Ministers' Conference and have desired that before this is done, the Commission may consider the matter and their views on it may be communicated to the Ministry.

The Commission are not aware of any instances where Colleges/Universities charge donations from students prior to admission except for some complaints received by the Commission's office from students intimating that the Manipal Engineering College, Manipal and the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal accept some donations from students admitted to these colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 26th April 1961.

Item No 10 To consider a proposal of the Ministry of Education that Bachelor of Physical Education Degree Holders (From M.L.B. College of Physical Education) be exempted from possessing a basic University Degree for the purpose of salary revision.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3/4 December 1958 decided that minimum qualification for appointment as Director/Instructor in Physical Education in Universities and colleges should be a post-graduate Diploma or Certificate or Degree in Physical Education. It was also agreed that persons with such qualifications may be appointed in the same scale of pay as Lecturers.

The Ministry of Education had earlier written to the Commission suggesting that Physical Directors holding a Degree in Physical Education be exempted from the requirement that they should also hold a basic University Degree. The Ministry was informed of the Commission's view that there was a difference between a person holding an Arts or Science Degree plus a Diploma in Physical Education and a person holding only a degree in Physical Education

as the former would have undergone four years of University Education instead of only three years by the latter.

The Ministry has now written that the matter was re-examined by the Ministry in consultation with the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation and that the Ministry is of the view that the Degree Course in Physical Education offered by the M.L.B. College of Physical Education, Gwalior should be considered as equivalent to any other basic degree of a University. (Copy of letter attached- Annexure I).

The Ministry has further requested the Commission to reconsider the matter and to grant exemption to the Bachelor of Physical Education Degree holders from the condition of possessing a basic University Degree for becoming eligible for the scale of pay of lecturers consequent upon their appointment as Physical Directors.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

MA. B.T.
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date: 26th April, 1961.

- Item No. 11. - To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for declaring I.S.I.S. as an institution of higher education to be deemed/ a University for the purposes of U.G.C. Act.

The Commission in their meeting held on the 11th/12th of February, 1960, considered a reference from the Ministry of Education proposing legislation in respect of Jamia Millia Islamia, Gurukul, Kangri and the Indian School of International Studies, to enable these institutions to confer or grant degrees and passed the following resolution :-

"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. The Commission desired that the Government might apply these general principles to the Gurukul Kangri and to Jamia Millia and the Indian

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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".

The Ministry of Education have now made a reference to the Commission asking for advice if Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, could be applied in the case of Indian School of International Studies i.e. the School to be deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. A copy of the reference along with its enclosures, received from the Ministry of Education, is enclosed (SECRET). (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for advice.

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Copy of letter No.F.971/60.U.2 dated 5th April, 1961 from Shri Triyogi Narain, Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

SUBJECT: Proposal to declare the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, as an institution of national importance and empower it to confer/grant degrees/diplomas.

.....

"I am directed to refer to the question of enacting suitable legislation for declaring the Indian School of International Studies as an institution of national importance and empowering it to confer/grant degrees/diplomas. In this Ministry letter No.F.34-3/59.U.5 dated the 16th January, 1960, the University Grants Commission was requested to give its views on the subject. The Commission considered this question at its 22nd meeting held on the 21st March, 1960 and passed a modified resolution in this behalf in which a few general principles to be taken into consideration in declaring institutions as those of national importance were pronounced by the Commission.

The Union Minister of Education appointed a Committee last year under the Chairmanship of Sardar K.M.Panikkar, M.P., with Shri S.Dutt, Foreign Secretary and Shri P.N.Kirpal, Education Secretary, as members, to examine the desirability (or not) of empowering the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees and diplomas in respect of courses of study conducted by it and make such other recommendations as may be relevant to this objective. In its report the Committee recommended that the School be given an independent status so as to help it grow properly into an effective national institution at an all India level. The Committee also recommended that the Government should introduce necessary legislation in this behalf.

The question of enacting suitable legislation to achieve this aim has been under the consideration of Government for some time. It has been felt that the School is an institution which maintains high standards and deserves to be given the privileges of a University as regards the awarding of degrees and diplomas, receiving financial assistance, etc. It is also felt that this object could as well be realised by application of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, in which case there will be no need to enact special legislation in this behalf. I am, therefore, to request that the Commission may kindly consider whether the Indian School of International Studies can be deemed as a University under Section 3 of the aforesaid Act and make available its advice to the Government in this regard.

A copy of the report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Union Education Minister in respect of the School is enclosed"

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Ministry of Education

SUBJECT:- Report of the Committee for legislation on the School of International Studies, New Delhi.

The Union Minister of Education appointed a Committee on the School of International Studies, New Delhi, with the following membership:-

1. Sardar K.M.Panikkar, M.P. - Chairman
2. Shri S.Dutt, Foreign Secretary - Member
3. Shri P.N.Kirpal, Union Education Secretary - Member
4. Dr. P.D.Shukla, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education. - Secretary.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were:-

- i) To examine the desirability (or not) of empowering the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it; and
- ii) To make such other recommendations as may be relevant to the above objective.

3. The Committee held three meetings: first on Monday, the 7th November, 1960, second on Wednesday, the 16th November, 1960 and third on Friday the 2nd December, 1960. Before the first meeting the Committee also went round the library and the various departments of the School and also met the teaching staff and some other research fellows working at that time.

4. The Committee had discussions with Pt. H.N.Kunzru, Dr. Tara Chand and Dr. Appadorai on behalf of the School.

It also received and examined the material submitted to it by the School authorities. This material pertained to the various aspects of the working of the School as well as its future programmes of development.

5. The idea of starting a School of International Studies grew out of the experience of the working of the Indian Council of World Affairs for about 10 years. The Council realised that for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India, it was essential to train a number of persons, scholars, administrators,

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legislators, journalists, etc. who could interpret political and economical developments in the international field with the authority arising from academic discipline in the subject coupled with direct knowledge of life and thought in foreign countries, particularly of Asia, and the languages of those countries. It was accordingly proposed in 1951 to start a School of International Studies to train students for post-graduate research. A Committee consisting of Pt. H.N. Kunzru, Dr. G.S. Mahajani, Prof. D.R. Gadgil, Shri N.V. Gadgil, Sardar K.M. Panikkar, Shri B.C. Ghose, and Dr. A. Appadorai was appointed to examine the proposals.

The recommendations of this committee were discussed by the Executive Committee of the Council and forwarded for consideration to the University of Delhi, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. In March 1955, the University of Delhi communicated its approval to the proposal and admitted the School to the privileges of the University for preparing students for the Ph.D. degree. The School was inaugurated on the 3rd October, 1955 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India and was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

6. The aims and objects of the School are:-

- (a) to organise teaching and research in International Relations and World Affairs, to promote regional studies more especially on Asian countries, and train students in methods of research and in the scientific study of the subject;
- (b) to arrange lectures, seminars, symposia and conferences with a view to providing objective information to those who are interested in International Relations and World Affairs.
- (c) to publish books, monographs, periodicals and papers, incorporating the result of the studies made by the School;
- (d) to undertake such studies in the field of International Affairs as may be of special interest or importance to the nation; and

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(e) in general to undertake such other activities from time to time as may be deemed necessary by the School to promote an understanding of International Relations and World Affairs.

7. The School has departments dealing with International Politics and Organisation, International Law and Economics, and the History and Institutions of South Asia, South East Asia, East Asia, West Asia, Central Asia, United States and the Commonwealth.

8. It offers a 3-year Ph.D. programme in International Relations and Regional Studies. In the first year, instruction is offered in several "core" subjects to enable students to acquire a comprehensive background in international relations before they undertake research for their theses. Each student also makes an intensive study of his field of specialization. Only those students whose work is found satisfactory during the first year are permitted to work on their theses which should relate to the political, social or economic development of a country in one of the regions or to international politics and organization or international economics. Lectures or seminars in the areas of specialization are continued, if necessary, throughout the second year.

9. In order to enable the students to utilise primary reference material in their theses, the School provides instruction in the languages of the regions concerned such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Nepali, Bhasha Indonesia, French etc. Facilities are also provided when necessary, for field research in the country of specialization. For example, of the 74 students enrolled so far for Ph.D., 32 have visited different countries abroad. These include Germany, Japan, U.S.A., Egypt, Indonesia, China, West Africa, U.K., Cambodia, West-Asia, Nepal, Viet Nam, Ceylon and U.S.S.R.

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10. The School also utilises the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs which is now the most comprehensive library in its field in India, having in its collection 60,000 volumes, 50,000 documents of the United Nations and the League of Nations and more than 1,00,000 press clippings, and over 1000 periodicals are currently received in addition. The library has also a growing collection of official documents, maps and newspapers. It is being rapidly expanded by the School in primary references materials and in microfilms of otherwise unobtainable sources.

11. On 1st November, 1960 the School had on its register 94 students and scholars distributed among different departments as follows:-

International relations, including political economic and legal	.. 14
Asian Regions	.. 51
Commonwealth and the U.S.A.	.. 29

Out of these, 74 have already registered themselves for Ph.D., 3 have applied recently for registration and the remaining have yet to complete their 1st year courses or are casual and special students. The School has succeeded in drawing scholars from all the States in India. Several of them have come from foreign countries, such as Nepal, U.S.A., Canada, Iran and U.A.R. It is also noted that about 50% of the students admitted to the School are drawn from persons with 2 to 10 years of experience in some profession, including teaching, research and government service.

12. The School has had the benefit in its formative years of the services of distinguished scholars who are authorities in their respective fields and have been drawn from various countries as Visiting Professors for periods ranging from 3 months to 2 years. They helped the School to lay down sound standards of instruction and research, besides helping it to build up the right kind of research material and to select the right type of personnel for students and members of the Staff. The School now mainta-

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2 Readerships in East-Asian History and Institutions and American History and Institutions, and a visiting Professorship in international law. It hopes to create two more Professorships during the course of the year. In all, there were in November, 1960, 32 members of the teaching and research staff working at the School. The duties of the teaching staff include:-

- (i) participation in instruction during the first year programme of the students;
- (ii) guiding research by students after the topics of dissertation have been approved by the Research Board; and
- (iii) basic research on the area of their specialization.

The various members of the staff have already published a number of research papers. and monographs.

13. From the very beginning the authorities of the School have been making efforts to develop it as an all-India institution. The all-India character of the School has already been reflected fully in the composition of its staff and students. Five State governments have also recognised the special usefulness of the school and have established scholarships in it for their residents; and the school hopes that other States will do the same in the near future. The School facilities are also available to students who are preparing for the Ph.D of Universities outside Delhi; there are 2 such students already working in the School at this time. The services of the School to other universities are being increasingly broadened. These consist in training their younger faculty members in the areas of its specialization and in providing opportunities for their senior scholars to work at the School on research projects. Several seminars have been organised on an all-India basis at the School on topics of broad international interest in which members of the school staff have collaborated with scholars from other universities.

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14. After careful examination of all aspects of the issue as raised in the terms of reference given to the Committee, it recommends that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. Some of the considerations which have weighed with the committee in making this recommendation are as under:-

- (i) The School is a national institution, unique in its character and functions in the country.
- (ii) It is of an all-India importance. It has been getting students from all over the country, including teachers from other universities and persons working in various parts of the country.
- (iii) The field of study in which it is interested pertains more to modern and living problems of relatively greater practical value than to purely academic studies in which universities are usually interested.
- (iv) The nature of its work requires continuous consultations and cooperation with external bodies, institutions and even offices both within and without the country. This is not normally so with universities.
- (v) In view of the special nature of work in the School, it has often to employ or invite foreign professors whose terms and conditions of service, including emoluments, have to be determined on considerations which are generally different from the normal rules of recruitment, terms and conditions of employment etc of the teaching staff employed by universities.
- (vi) The methods of study adopted by the School are also different from those normally followed in the Universities. The School has no formal teaching work to prepare students for an examination; and in its research departments the techniques adopted are more of individual guidance, seminars, discussions, conferences etc. Also, it is necessary for many of the students of the School to acquire quickly a working knowledge of the foreign languages concerned and sometimes also to visit foreign countries, libraries and institutions where material on which they are working is available. This is also not common with most of the students admitted to universities.
- (vii) There is need in the country for developing a high level school of international studies and the present school has made a good beginning towards that end. It has already done notable work through the researches conducted and the publications brought out by it.

In view of the above considerations, the Committee feels that it will be desirable to give the School an

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independent status so as to help it to grow properly and develop into an effective national institution at an all-India level. Also, having regard to the special nature of the work in which the School is interested, it is felt that its growth is likely to be hampered by continuing it as a part of any university.

15. The Committee also recommends that certain essential changes should be made in the present pattern of management of the School. It considers that it will be in the interest of the School, when it is authorised to award its own degrees, to have a completely independent and all-India governing body and to have other associated bodies. Towards that end, it should have an independent Board of Governors and an Executive Committee.

16. The Board of Governors should be of an all-India character and should consist of one President and 25 Members as detailed below:-

Ex-Officio Members.

1. President of the Indian Council of World Affairs to be the President of the Board of Governors.
2. Director of the School.

Other Members.

- 3-7: Five persons appointed by the Indian Council of World Affairs.
- 8-11: Four persons elected by the academic staff of the School.
- 12-14: Three representatives of Parliament (2 from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha).
- 15-19: Five Vice-Chancellors to be nominated by the Inter-University Board.
- 20: One representative of the Reserve Bank of India.
- 21: One person with knowledge of international law selected by the Chief Justice of India.
- 22-26: Five persons nominated by the Central Government. Of these, one should be a representative of the Union Ministry of Education, and one of the Ministry of

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External Affairs, both being at least of Joint Secretary's rank; the other three persons being distinguished in the field of International relations and world affairs.

17. The Executive Committee should consist of 11 persons as follows:-

1. President of the Board of Governors to be Chairman of the Committee.
2. Treasurer of the School.
3. Director of the School.
- 4-11: Eight persons selected by the Board of Governors in the following manner:
 - (i) Two persons from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs.
 - (ii) Two persons from amongst the representatives of the academic staff.
 - (iii) Two persons from amongst its other members; and
 - (iv) Two persons from amongst the representatives of the Central Government.

18. The Committee recommends that the School should develop its activities further in order to justify its national character. For that purpose, it should start at an early date a department of African Studies, and suitably strengthen the departments of East-Asian studies, and South-East Asian Studies. All these departments are important from India's point of view. In this connection the Committee has taken note of the fact that the School has already submitted proposals for opening a department of Soviet studies and for strengthening its departments dealing with studies on Indonesia, China and U.S.R. The Committee further recommends that the School should also initiate greater and more intensive programmes and activities in order to create further impact on the universities and other institutions of higher learning in the country.

19. The current requirements of the School are financed primarily by the University Grants Commission which gives it a grant equal to its net deficit up to a maximum of Rs.1.50 lakhs per annum, besides special grants for the

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chair of Central Asian History and Institutions, Nepalese studies, the salary of 7 Research Assistants and a Technical Assistant, and the library staff. The School has also been receiving grants from the Tata Foundation Trust to support a chair of Commonwealth History and Institutions and the Reserve Bank of India to support a chair of International Finance. In addition, the School has received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation to expand its library for the acquisition of rare research material as well as to make provision for field research for members of the staff and research scholars. In order to enable the School to develop into an effective all-India institution the Committee recommends that suitable financial assistance should be given to it. It feels it desirable that the normal grants to the School should be given through the University Grants Commission, but that the Government of India and any other organization should be free to give ad hoc grants to it for any special studies which are desired by them to be made by the School or for any other specific purpose.

Sd/-
(P.D.Shukla)
Secretary
17.12.60

Sd/- K.M.Panikkar
Chairman

Sd/- S.Dutt
Member

Sd/- P.N.Kirpal
Member

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

- Item No.12 - To consider a reference from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs regarding the minimum age limit for admission to the Five-Year integrated course in Engineering and to determine the crucial date for admission.

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th and 31st December, 1960, considered a reference from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs dated 6.10.60 regarding the minimum age limit for admission to the Five-year integrated course in Engineering, and accepted the recommendation made by the All India Council for Technical Education that the age of entry for the first year of the integrated course of Engineering should be 16 + to begin with, and also that the determining date for this purpose should be 1st July of the year in which admission is sought. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs were informed accordingly on 25.1.61. They have now intimated that at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education held on 1.11.60 Dr. Deshmukh, then Chairman of the and a member of that Committee had indicated that the U.G.C. University Grants Commission had decided that 15th September of the year in which admission is sought should be laid down as the crucial date for all University courses and that the Co-ordinating Committee had therefore decided that 15th September be the crucial date. This fact was not known to us at the time of the Mysore meeting (30,31-12.60) where the letter of the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. (6th Oct. 1960) suggesting 1st July as the crucial date was considered. It seems that Dr. Deshmukh who presided over the Mysore meeting, which was also the last meeting of the Commission in which he presided, did not recall the action of the Co-ordinating Committee.

It is now for consideration whether the Commission may reconsider the decision arrived at at the Mysore meeting and agree to 15th September as the crucial date.

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No. 13 - To further consider the question of entrance tests for admission to University classes.

The Commission at its meeting held on 11th and 12th February, 1960, considered the question of entrance tests for admission to University classes and passed the following resolution:-

" The Commission further considered the problem of regulating entrance to universities with reference to quality and it was thought that proposals now being made with regard to National Service Scheme by students might have an influence on this matter and desired that this matter might be considered again at a later meeting".

The note placed before the meeting of the Commission held on 11th and 12th February, 1960, is enclosed. (Appendix I). The Commission has not received any communication from the Ministry of Education yet in regard to the Government of India's decision on the National Service Scheme. In the meantime there have been questions in the Parliament enquiring about the further progress made in regard to the question of entrance tests for admission to Universities with a view to reducing overcrowding in colleges and Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration and a final decision.

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(Appendix I to
Item No. 13)

COPY OF NOTE ON ITEM NO.13 OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 11th/12th FEBRUARY, 1960.

The Commission in their meeting held on 17th/18th September, 1959, discussed at length the problems connected with the introduction of entrance tests for admission to University classes and desired that a fresh note incorporating the observations made during the discussions be prepared and placed before the Commission at a later meeting. A copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th September, 1959 is appended (Enclosure I) The following observations were made during the discussion at the meeting of the Commission:-

- 1) A reasonably high standard on the part of candidates seeking admission to Colleges and Universities may be logically insisted on where there have been continued traditions of higher learning and where the students are largely drawn from an enlightened environment. In these cases it should be seen that no overcrowding is allowed in the Colleges according to the standards laid down by the Commission. In the case of rural colleges which have had only a recent start in the matter of collegiate education, lower standards may have to be accepted for some time, while all possible steps are taken to improve

the question of limiting admission normally does not arise in the case of the rural colleges as they do not usually standards even in these colleges. In fact

have a plethora of candidates; the question really arises in the case of colleges in the bigger cities which also draw students from the country side.

- 2) The State Governments may have to be asked not to start or encourage starting of colleges indiscriminately without satisfying themselves that reasonable standards of teaching, accommodation, teacher-pupil ratio etc. can be expected. In fact the Universities should not affiliate colleges unless they have rigorously fulfilled all the conditions laid down for affiliation.
- 3) To reduce the number of admission to the Universities and to enable the candidates who are not fit for university education to be absorbed elsewhere, the State Governments should start more polytechnics. If this is done, it would be possible to syphon off a number of prospective entrants to colleges after matriculation and higher secondary.
- 4) Colleges be graded into different categories according to their standards and help from the University Grants Commission be given to colleges on the basis of such a graduation.
- 5) A scheme of giving a "bonus" for good performance to schools and colleges which produce best results might be considered. The schools may be selected by the Secondary Education Directorates and the Colleges by the Commission in consultation with the Universities.
- 6) At the pre-university or higher secondary Examination a couple of additional papers be added which would be of a nature to help in determining the



worth of the candidates to receive university education. This would incidentally avoid the criticism of too many and too frequent examinations.

- 7) The number of admissions at the pre-university or higher secondary stage should be limited so as to weed away those who are not fit for higher education; and failures only in a minimum number of subjects may be allowed for the purposes of examination in the next attempt at the same stage.
- 8) If Entrance Tests are considered necessary, they may be introduced and tried in some universities which have had a long tradition of higher education and a high standards. If such tests are held, the marginal third class candidates may also be allowed to appear at these tests.

II. The matter is again placed before the Commission.

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(Enclosure I to
Appendix I)

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COPY OF NOTE ON ITEM NO. 2 OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON 17th SEPTEMBER, 1959

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

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

Replies have been received from most of the Universities and a note summarising the position has been prepared and is enclosed (Appendix I). The recommendations of the Man-power Committee of the Planning Commission with regard to the Third Five Year Plan are not yet available.

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

The matter is placed before the Commission for further instruction.

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(Appendix I to Item No. 8)

ENTRANCE TEST FOR ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITIES:

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

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

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

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

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

It may be mentioned at the outset that

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no University or College has prescribed any special conditions of admission other than the nominal one i.e. 'a pass in the Qualifying examination', for admission to an Arts or Science course. The situation is different in the case of students seeking admission to a professional course. In addition to a pass in the Qualifying examination, i.e. Intermediate Science, a minimum percentage of marks (usually 50%) is insisted before a candidate can apply for admission. Those candidates who become eligible for admission by virtue of their marks in the Inter Science examination, are interviewed and the admission, are made on the basis of both these factors i.e. Marks obtained in the Qualifying examination and the interview. Some Universities like Baroda, Patna, Agra S.V.V. Peeth, Aligarh and Roorkee conduct an entrance test for all eligible candidates, seeking admission to Professional courses. The test is followed by an interview and admissions are made on the basis of the results in the Test and the Interview.

(b) METHODS IF ANY OF SELECTING ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES.

To start with it may be mentioned that the question of adopting some method of selection does not arise unless the number of students seeking admission exceeds the number of seats available. Though it is generally known that there is a heavy rush of admissions practically in all courses of study, it has been found that quite a few colleges (Arts & Science) have not yet been faced with the situation of admitting more students than the

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available number of seats. In this connection, particular mention may be made of the 'Affiliated Colleges' of Gujarat University. The general method adopted by the Principals of Affiliated Colleges (Arts & Science) for admitting students to the various courses of study has not been clearly indicated by any University on account of the fact that the existing practice varies from college to college and ^{no} clear-cut schedule has been formulated. The actual position in the 'Affiliated Colleges' appears to be as follows according to the replies received from the Universities. All eligible candidates are usually admitted, to the extent the seats are available; when more applications than the seats are received, admissions are made according to the percentage of marks in the Qualifying examination. The practice of reserving a certain percentage of seats to Scheduled Castes and Tribes exists in some Universities, while in certain affiliated Colleges, preference is given (in addition to Scheduled Castes and Tribes) to local candidates coming from a particular district. Admissions to the Honours Courses in the various Universities are usually restricted to First & Second Divisioners of the Intermediate examination, though at times III Divisioners with more than 45% are also given admissions if any seats are still vacant. The method adopted in Professional Colleges has been already described, All India Institutions like I.A.R.I. & I.I.Sc. have reserved seats on a percentage basis for the different provinces and admissions

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are made strictly on merit. The total number of seats is always fixed and no flexibility is allowed.

(c) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STUDENTS THAT CAN BE ADMITTED TO ANY PARTICULAR COURSE OF STUDY.

This point requires a careful study. It is quite likely that further deterioration in the general standards of collegiate education will continue unabated, unless specific measures are taken to fix positively the number of students that a college can admit to any particular branch of learning. The present practice prevailing in many 'Affiliated Colleges' having 'Arts and Science' courses, allows as many eligible candidates as possible, and admissions are usually not refused to any one in the Arts courses. A certain percentage of the admissions are refused in the Science courses, owing to limitations in the availability of facilities for practical work. As mentioned earlier, the maximum number of students that can be admitted is flexible in many colleges, and even those which have fixed a ceiling to the number of admissions that can be made, have a provision for making this clause flexible with prior sanction from the University. Whenever a College applies for permission to enhance the number of seats in a particular course of study, the University concerned appoints an 'Enquiry Committee' to report on the matter and sanction is usually accorded if the Committee reports favourable.

The maximum numbers that can be admitted to the different courses of a Professional College are fixed either by the State Government concerned or the

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the A.I.C.T.E. and these ceilings are not exceeded in any case. In this connection, the views expressed by Aligarh University may be mentioned: "The university feels that a restriction on admissions should not be placed for under-graduate courses as it is likely to cause some underserved harship in individual cases." Another instance worth noting is the order issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, to the effect that admissions should not be refused to any one applying for a seat in the Pre-University or Pre-Professional or the Intermediate Course, in any college (either Government or aided) within the State. The order further states that the Colleges should work in additional shifts wherever necessary. The seriousness of this matter particularly in the case of unrestricted admissions to the Pre-Professional course has been clearly pointed out by the Chairman. It is now apparent that some adequate steps have to be taken at an early date for checking the unrestricted growth in the number of admissions made to the different courses in the various colleges. Equally important is the necessity of formulating a system of 'Selective Admission' by which admissions can be restricted to only those candidates who are really capable of undergoing a course of higher learning in a college or university, and at the same time the practice of admitting students just because seats are available in a particular college should be discontinued.

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(d) GENERAL COMMENTS IF ANY MADE BY THE UNIVERSITIES.

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

i) availability of seats in the college

&

ii) a pass in the Qualifying examination:

It is thus apparent that the aptitude of a student for a particular course or his fitness to undertake a specified branch of study is relatively of minor importance.

Coming to the opinions expressed by the different Universitica about the necessity of holding an extrancc test for making admissions both at the under-graduate as well as the Post-graduate level, it should be mentioned at the outset that only some universities have clearly indicated their views. Others have remained silent over the issue. Those who have made

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Some suggestions do not seem to be in favour of holding any test before admitting students. They feel that the present system of making admissions on the basis of the marks obtained at the Qualifying examination is quite adequate, and have further suggested that it may if necessary be supplemented by an Interview or Viva-Voce for judging the candidate's potentialities or aptitude for a particular course of study. Some 'Affiliating' Universities like Madras and Bihar have indicated the enormous amount of difficulty which the Universities have to face in order to conduct an entrance test for a large number of applicants who seek admission every year. This view is shared by Kerala & Delhi also.

FURTHER COURSE OF ACTION:-

Having made a study of the prevailing conditions of admission and the mode of selection, it is now essential to formulate some workable policy for future implementation. The problem of over-crowding in colleges is well-known and the causes have been studied by leading educationists of the country. Several suggestions have been put forward for restricting the admissions in colleges and also for opening suitable outlets at the Post-Secondary stage. The problem of providing suitable employment for every graduate has become a formidable one and the craze for a university degree has not

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diminished in spite of the announcement made by the Government that a University degree is not essential for the various subordinate services in the Government.

A large majority of the successful matriculates come out in low II or III division and a sizable percentage of these manage to enter the colleges. This results in a fairly high failure rate in the first University examination (usually 50%). The question of devising a suitable method of 'Selective Admission' for restricting the number of admissions in the colleges is under active consideration. At the same time the problem of channelizing a large number of matriculates who will be denied entrance in the colleges has to be solved. For checking further deterioration in the standards of collegiate education, it is necessary that both these problems are tackled effectively both at the Centre and at the State level as early as possible.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting:
Dated 26th April 1961.

No.
Item/14 To consider the procedure for paying grants to Government Colleges under the three-year Degree Course Scheme.

U Till the financial year 1959-60, the Central share of assistance to Government Colleges for implementing the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme was paid by the Ministry of Education through the State Governments. At its meeting held on 11th and 12th February, 1960 (item 35), the University Grants Commission accepted the suggestion of the Planning Commission that only one agency, e.g. the University Grants Commission, might disburse grants to both Government and Non-Government colleges and Universities so far as assistance under the three-year Degree Course Scheme was concerned. The Commission therefore resolved that as in the case of Non-Government colleges, grants to Government colleges may be given through the Universities to which they are affiliated. The Ministry of Education also agreed to this resolution and informed the Education Secretaries of all the State Governments and the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities accordingly (vide appendix I being Ministry of Education letter No.F.16-33/59 U.4 dated the 20th February, 1960).

2. Pursuant to the resolution referred to above, grants to Government colleges have been paid through the affiliating University. However, no rules have been framed in order to assess their requirements, to supervise the work-progress or to certify the accounts. As a result of discussions with State Government, it is understood that the following procedure will be acceptable to most of them.

(1) The Director of Collegiate Education Director of Public Instruction will assess the requirements of the Government colleges and request the University concerned to claim 50% of the amount from the University Grants Commission,

at the same time placing the State's share at the disposal of the University which will then pass on the total amount to the College Principals.

(ii) The D.C.E./D.P.I. will exercise full control over the expenditure of the colleges and see that the grants are utilized for the purposes for which they are sanctioned. The D.C.E./D.P.I. will also submit a certificate to this effect to the Vice-Chancellor who will then issue the formal utilization certificate.

(iii) As regards the recurring expenditure, the D.C.E./D.P.I. will ensure that the appointment of additional staff was necessitated by the introduction of the three year Degree Course. He will also furnish a certificate in this behalf to the Vice-Chancellor for his countersignature and onward transmission to the University Grants Commission.

(iv) The accounts of the Government colleges will be audited by the Government auditors and the D.C.E./D.P.I. may issue the required certificate on the basis of the audited statements.

(v) The D.C.E./D.P.I. will send quarterly and annual statements of expenditure to the University with a copy to the University Grants Commission.

3. There is however one difficulty for which a solution has to be found. The Principal of a Government college being Government servant cannot open any account for the grants received. This means that he will have to credit the grants received from the University Grants Commission through the University in the State Treasury i.e. the Central Government's grant will reach the State Government via the University Grants Commission, University and College. It is for consideration whether it would not be easier and less cumbersome if the Central Government's grant reached the State Government direct through the Accountant Generals on the

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advice of the University Grants Commission which may in turn be based on the recommendation of the University concerned. This will ensure that the academic aspects of the Scheme will be taken care of by the University and the University Grants Commission, while the channelling of funds would be by the most direct route.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.


UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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APPENDIX I to
Item No 14 --

Copy of Ministry of Education
Letter No.F 16-33/59 dated
20.2.1960.

Dear Shri

You are aware that no assistance was so far being given by the University Grants Commission under any of its schemes for meeting the development needs of the colleges managed by the State Governments. In fact, no central assistance was available for the various needs of Government colleges till the implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme was taken up in 1958-59, when it became possible for the Ministry of Education to give grants to the State Governments up to 50% of the expenditure involved on the introduction of the scheme in such colleges. The scope of this assistance was, however, limited and it was realised that if the standards of higher education were to be maintained and improved, it was desirable that the Government colleges, which were an important sector of University education, should not be left untouched by the University Grants Commission and that assistance to such Colleges, to the extent possible, should also be given to them by the Commission on the same basis as is now given to the non-Government colleges. I am now glad to inform you that the University Grants Commission are agreeable to consider grant of assistance to the Government colleges for their development needs as improvement of laboratories and libraries, provision of hostels and other student amenities, etc. on the same basis as is given to non-Government colleges. The University Grants Commission would not obviously be able to help the Government colleges in matters like revision of salary scales of pay but in view of the relief that may now be afforded by the Commission under other schemes to these colleges, it should be comparatively easier for the State Governments to improve the salary scales, wherever it has now been done by them so far. I may, however, point out that

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under the University Grants Commission Act of 1956, as it stands, the Commission will not be able to make any payments direct to the State Governments but will have to give the grants to Government colleges direct or through the University concerned. This is only the procedural aspect of the matter which will, I trust, be acceptable to the State Governments.

2. Pursuant to the decision of the University Grants Commission referred to above, it has been decided that the central assistance to Government colleges under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme would also be released by the University Grants Commission. The funds provided in the budget of the Ministry of Education for 1959-60 are proposed to be transferred to the Commission to make the necessary payments to Government Colleges on the basis of actuals incurred up to 31-12-1959 and estimated to be incurred in the last quarter ending 31-3-1960. No final payment sanctions will be issued by the Ministry of Education on the basis of administrative approval, wherever accorded, or the central assistance released in ways and means advances, to the State Government. The final claims supported by statements of expenditure should be sent by the Government colleges concerned to the University Grants Commission through the respective university.

3. The Ministry of Education, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, have further decided that the assessment of requirements of non-Government colleges for central assistance under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme, which was hitherto done by the Ministry in respect of certain universities, would be taken over the Commission henceforth. All requests for central assistance or further instalments of central assistance of such colleges should, therefore, be made direct to the Commission.

4. As a result of discussions between the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, the following

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decisions have been taken regarding the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme:-

(i) 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 below the permissible level - even if additional teachers have not been employed.

(ii) The 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 of Three-Year Degree colleges as envisaged by the Estimates Committee and given central assistance on the same basis as for the conversion/ upgrading of existing colleges to the three year degree course pattern. The new colleges, which were set up or are in / after the effective decision of a University to introduce the Three -Year Degree Scheme, may also be assisted in suitable manner.

The requirements of central assistance, if any, of the affected colleges, in accordance with the revised scope of recurring grants under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme and the proposals of the new colleges opened on the Three-Year Degree Course pattern for central assistance, may be sent to the University Grants Commission as early as possible.

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5. I hope you will appreciate the importance of these decisions for the development of university education in the country and will take the steps that may be necessary to implement them as effectively and expeditiously as possible.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(K.G.Saiyidain)

To

1. Education Secretaries of State Governments.
2. Vice-Chancellors of all Universities.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No 15. To consider the question of giving assistance to Colleges in centrally administered areas and N.H.T.A. for introducing the three-year degree course.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 11/12th February, 1960 (Resolution 35) accepted the entire responsibility of providing assistance to colleges (Government and Non-Government) and Universities towards the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. The Commission further decided that as in the case of non Government colleges, grants to Government colleges which had hitherto been the concern of the Central Government (Ministry of Education) may be given through the Universities to which they are affiliated.

No decision has, however, been taken with regard to the payment of grants to colleges situated in centrally administered areas and N.H.T.A. The number of such colleges is 12 as indicated below.

Himachal Pradesh	6
Manipur	3
Tripura	2
N.H.T.A.	<u>1.</u>
	12

8.25

The estimated expenditure will be Rs.40.30 lakhs (approximately), Rs. 26.60 recurring for four years and Rs.23.70 non-recurring. According to the usual sharing basis the Commission is to provide Rs.20.15 lakhs, the remaining amount being met by the Territories concerned. It is suggested that, as in the case of central universities, the University Grants Commission may pay 100% grant to the Government Colleges situated in the Union territories. If on the other hand grants to such colleges are to be paid by the Ministry of Education through the Accountant Generals see item _____ the same procedure may apply to Government colleges situated in Union Territories also.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961

Item: No. 16 To consider recommendations received from the All India Council for Secondary Education with regard to measures proposed to be taken for strengthening Science teaching at the secondary stage with special reference to the supply of Science teachers.

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The Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, Government of India, Ministry of Education has forwarded to the University Grants Commission a copy of the proceedings of the Second meeting of the All India Council for Secondary Education held in May 1960 and has drawn attention to some of the important items (including the improvement of teachers' professional competency by in-service training, requirement and preparation of teachers, strengthening of science teaching and examination reform etc. etc.) considered by the Council at this meeting, concerning both the qualitative and quantitative development of Secondary Education during the Third Five Year Plan. The Council feels that if there is one difficulty greater than others under which the higher secondary and the multipurpose schools are suffering, it is the dearth of suitable teachers and one of the most important measures for strengthening the Secondary Education system is therefore to ensure a supply of qualified teachers for the various elective courses provided in schools. It is felt that in the effort to strengthen and improve the Secondary Education, provision of teacher training programme should occupy high priority.

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- 2 -

The Council also noted that the Government of India attach great importance to science education at all levels in the country. At the elementary level, the Government of India have launched "a science pilot project" and at the secondary education measures are being taken to discover potential talent and develop it for the future advancement of the country. The Council hopes that it will be possible (funds permitting) to provide general science in every secondary schools in the country and elective science in all the higher secondary and multipurpose schools. According to the estimates prepared by the Working Group on Education, teachers required at the secondary level, to meet the need of various programmes of expansion during the Third Plan would ^{number} nearly one lakh. It is generally agreed that teachers, who handle senior classes in higher secondary and multipurpose schools, be M.As. or M.Sc.s. It is disappointing to note however that the annual output of M.Sc.s. is far from adequate to meet the requirements, even if we assume that all the M.Sc.s. passing out would go to the teaching profession.

After considering various aspects of higher secondary education, the Council made recommendations, some of which also concern other organizations (including U.G.C.) interested in the development and improvement of education. The Directorate of Extension Programmes while

(Contd....3..)

forwarding such recommendations of the All India Council for Secondary Education which require the co-operation and assistance of the Universities and the University Grants Commission, has requested the Commission to examine these items and advise the Council regarding the extent to which it would be possible for the Commission to implement these recommendations:-

1. IN-SERVICE TRAINING

- (i) The resources available at the Universities should be utilized to the maximum during vacation months for organising such short-term training course for teachers of higher secondary schools.
- (ii) The in-service training for higher secondary school teachers in general science and social studies should be organised by universities and teachers' colleges.
- (iii) State Departments and Universities should be requested to conduct training courses and workshops to train teachers in the use, care and maintenance of science apparatus.

II. SUPPLY OF TEACHERS

- (i) As the question of supply of science teachers is a problem of great magnitude and complexity, desired results could be achieved only if proper co-ordination is effected between universities and state agencies in working programmes of science teachers preparation.
- (ii) A suitable percentage of seats should be reserved in the M.Sc. classes of universities for B.Sc. teachers of high schools to enable them to go through the full M.Sc. course. Teachers should be selected on the basis of efficiency and interest in the subject. Care should be taken to select only such persons as would return to give to the schools the benefit of their training.

III STRENGTHENING OF SCIENCE TEACHING

- (i) In order to initiate students into creative scientific activities, science clubs should also be established in colleges affiliated to universities. The recommendation should be passed onto the U.G.C.

(Contd...4..)

- (ii) Courses at B.Sc. level should provide for general science as a major subject.

IV. FACILITIES IN HOME SCIENCE

- (i) Existing facilities for higher studies in Home Science should be increased.
- (ii) Home Science Colleges providing courses upto the B.Sc. level should be opened in those states where there is no such arrangement at present.

V MISCELLANEOUS.

A diploma course has been introduced in the Panjab University since 1958 where a two-year course is given to Intermediate science students. The course is of a composite nature consisting of instruction in four science subjects. The subject which they have not studied beyond matriculation is brought up to the Intermediate level and the main subject studied in the Intermediate is intensified to be equivalent to the B.Sc. standard.

It may be mentioned here that in-service training for College and University teachers will be stressed in the reports to be submitted by various Review Committees on Science subjects which will come before the Commission in due course of time. The All India Council for Secondary Education however desire that the facilities for in-service training should be extended to Secondary schools teachers as well.

For the increased supply of teachers and to encourage those who are already in the teaching profession for improving their qualifications, the recommendation of the Council that a suitable percentage of seats should be reserved in the M.Sc. classes for B.Sc. teachers in a timely one. A beginning may be made by asking the universities to reserve 10 per

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cent seats in the M.Sc. for the school teachers provided suitable type of teachers seek admission.

The recommendations under item No.III (i) are being partly given effect to. Most of the Universities have been helped to provide workshop facilities and the Commission has given grants of hobby workshops. The question of a separate course in general science at the B.Sc. level requires careful consideration and may have to be referred to a Committee of experts.

Regarding the recommendations of the Council on the teaching of Home Science, the Commission has already appointed an expert Committee to make recommendations for the development of post-graduate training in Home Science and it is expected that the Committee will submit its report within a few weeks. The Committee is likely to make concrete proposals for the development of this subject during the Third Year Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961

Item No. 17 To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding grants to Banaras Hindu University for raising standard of instructions at the college of Mining and Metallurgy.

...

In July, 1956, the Commission approved, on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, an increased intake in the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University as given below:-

- (a) Mining Courses from 25 to 40 students
- (b) Metallurgy courses from 30 to 40 students

Consequent to the above increase in admissions, the University requested additional facilities in the form of equipment, staff and accommodation. At its meeting held on 17th/18th June 1959, the Commission approved, on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. the following additional grants for the improvement of facilities in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy:-

I	(a) Equipment	---	Rs. 3,58,500
	(b) Library books and journals	---	Rs. 30,000
	Total Non-recurring:		Rs. 3,88,500
II	(c) Additional staff		Rs. 52,400
	(d) Additional maintenance		Rs. 9,000
	Additional Recurring		Rs. 61,400 p.a.

Subsequently, the A.I.C.T.E. appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate the requirements of institutions having degree courses in Metallurgy. This Sub-Committee on Metallurgy, visited the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University and after taking into consideration the existing equipment, the old and obsolete equipment which required

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replacement and equipment on order, recommended that, equipment as given in Annexure I of Committee's report may be purchased at a cost of Rs. 4.11 lakhs with a view to bring up instruction in the College to the proper standard.

The Committee was satisfied that the buildings already provided were in accordance with the standards prescribed and therefore recommended that no additional building be provided.

Regarding the requirements of staff, the Committee noted that previously the Joint Committee of the Experts on Mining and Metallurgy, the total teaching staff recommended and accepted for the College of Mining and Metallurgy exclusively for the Department of Metallurgy was 2-Professors, 6-Readers and 8 Lecturers (4 of the posts of Readers were sanctioned against Post-Graduate Courses). In accordance with the revised standards approved, the Committee recommended that the following additional staff may be allowed:-

- (a) Teaching Staff - 6 Junior Lecturers
- (b) Workshop Staff:
 - Grade A - 3
 - Grade B - 3
 - Grade C - 6

On the basis of approved salary scales already existing in the University for such categories of posts, the recurring expenditure on additional staff will come to Rs. 58,000 per annum approximately.

If the above recommendations of the Council are accepted, sanction may be accorded to the payment of a Non-recurring grant of Rs. 4.11 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 58,000 per annum to the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University for further development of the existing facilities. The payments will be made in instalments as and when necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for Consideration.

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APPENDIX to Item 17

Report of the Sub-Committee on Metallurgy regarding requirements of institutions for degree courses in Metallurgy.

* * *

I. COLLEGE OF MINING AND METALLURGY, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

EQUIPMENT.

After taking into consideration the existing equipment and equipment on order, the Committee recommended that the items of equipment (Annexure-I) may be allowed to the Institution. The Committee had also taken into consideration old and obsolete equipment which has to be replaced by new pieces.

BUILDING:

Exclusively for the Department of Metallurgy a total plinth area of 18,060 sq.ft. was already approved for laboratories and workshop and in addition common facilities for the mining and metallurgy degree courses in the 4th and 5th years. These include Assay and Ore-Dressing Laboratories, museums, drawing halls, common rooms, covering a total plinth area of 24,800 sq.ft. The building already provided is thus in accordance with the standards prescribed even after taking into consideration the fact that this new Institution admits large number of students. The Committee, therefore, recommended that no additional building need be provided.

STAFF:

In the previous recommendations by the Joint Committee of the experts on mining and metallurgy, the total teaching staff recommended and accepted for the College of Mining and Metallurgy exclusively for the Department of

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Metallurgy was 2 Professors, 6 Readers and 8 Lecturers (4 of the posts of Readers were sanctioned against post-graduate courses). In accordance with the standards now approved the Committee recommended that the following additional posts may be allowed:-

Junior Lecturers.	-	6	
<u>Workshop staff:</u>			
Metallurgical Lab.	A	B	C
	-	1	-
General Maintenance.	2	-	-
Workshop.	1	2	
Care-taking staff.	-	-	6

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ANNEXURE - TO APPENDIX
TO ITEM No.17

Sr. No.	Name of equipment.	No.	Cost in Rs.	Item number in the standard list.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

1. Ore-Dressing Laboratory:

1.	Ball - Mill with porcelain balls 2 Nos. and 1 No. with steel balls.	3	7,000	5
2.	Shaking table lab. size for sands.	1	2,500	7
3.	Air classifier.	1	5,000	9
4.	Cyclone classifier with slurry pump.	1	7,000	10
5.	Thickner, Lab. size.	1	2,000	11
6.	Vacuum pump for filtration.	1	3,000	17
7.	Sand pump.	1	2,500	20
8.	1-pulp sampler, 1-reagent feeder and conveyor belts.		4,000	22
9.	Magnetic separators, wet type.	1	10,000	12
10.	Ore-microscope.	1	6,000	13
11.	Flotation cells Fagergren.	1	2,000	18
12.	PH meter . . -- -- --	1	2,500	23
13.	Cut-off wheel.	1	1,000	24
14.	Grinding and Polishing wheels.		3,000	25
Total:-			57,500	

2. Physical Metallurgy Laboratory:

15.	Cut-off wheel.	1	2,000	26
16.	Pedestal grinders.	1	2,000	27
17.	Electropolisher.	1	5,000	30
18.	Specimen mounting press.	2	4,000	31

(Contd....2.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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19.	Dark room equipment for 2 dark rooms.		6,000	34
20.	Water-cooling unit.	2	6,000	35
21.	Linisher belts.	2	6,000	28
22.	Metallurgical bench type microscopes.	3	9,000	32
23.	Phase contrast and hot-stage attachment for projection microscopy.		6,000	33
	Total:-		<u>46,000</u>	

3. Heat Treatment Laboratory:

24.	Heat treatment Muffle furnace (electric) upto 1000°C.	2	6,000	36
25.	Heat treatment furnace upto 1300°C.	1	5,000	37
26.	Quenching tanks for oil with false bottom.	2	2,000	38
27.	Quenching tanks for water with false bottom.			
28.	Salt bath furnace with accessories.		5,000	40
29.	Dial gauges.		2,000	44
30.	High frequency generator 5 KW.	1	10,000	45
31.	Dilatometer.	1	12,000	46
32.	Temperature indicators, recorders and controllers.		12,000 (additional)	41
33.	Pyrometers (different types) to provide for deficiencies.		7,000	42
34.	Calibration equipment for pyrometers.		5,000	43
	Total:-		<u>66,000</u>	

(Contd...3.).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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4. Mechanical Testing Laboratory:

35.	Hunsfield or Chevenard tensometers.	2	11,000	48
36.	Fatigue testing machine (Rotary beam).	1	10,000	51
37.	Brinell, Vickers - Hardness testers.		16,000	49
38.	Extensometers.		3,000	53
	Total:-		40,000	

5. Non-destructive Testing Laboratory:

39.	Magnaflux.		8,000	54
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6. Physics of Metals Laboratory:

40.	X-ray data cards.		5,000	58
41.	Potentiometers, precision.	1	5,000	59
42.	Tinsly or similar strain gauge bridge.		3,000	60
43.	Permeameter.		8,000	61
	Total:-		21,000	

7. Foundry Shop:

44.	Core blowing machine.		1,500	64
45.	Dies for die-casting.		5,000	65
46.	Sand testing equipment			67
	(a) Permeability meters			
	Moisture tellers, Green strength apparatus,			
	Core hardness tester		8,000	
	(b) Sinterometer.		3,000	
	Total:-		17,500	

(Contd...4.)

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the Committee recommended that the following items should be provided in duplicate for this institution.

1. Physical Metallurgy Laboratory:

1.	Cut-off wheel.	1	2,000	26
2.	Pedestal grinders.	1	2,000	27
3.	Linisher belts.		3,000	28

2. Mechanical Testing Lab:

4.	Extensometers.		6,000	53
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3. Fuel Laboratory:

5.	Orset's gas analysers.	4	3,000	69
6.	Muffle furnaces.	2	6,000	76

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April 1961.

Item: 18 To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the provision of certain amenities to the students of technical institutions.

The Coordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on 1st March, 1960 agreed in principle to include student amenities such as canteens, cycle stands, students common room etc. as admissible items of expenditure for the purpose of grant-in-aid to technical institutions. To work out further details, the Coordinating Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of the following members:

- 1. Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
2. Dr. B.D.Laroya, Development Officer(S),UGC.
3. Shri T.R. Mehandru, Architect
4. Shri.R.N. Dogra, Principal, Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.

The Committee met on 17th October, 1960 and submitted its report in November 1960. A copy of the report of the sub-committee is attached as Appendix to this item. The recommendations of the Committee are summarized below:

Table with 4 columns: Degree Institutions' 120 intake, Diploma Institutions 240 intake, Degree Institutions' 120 intake, Diploma Institutions 240 intake. Rows include Common Room & Cafeteria, Tuckshop & Service Area, Cycle Shed, Auditorium, and Amenities in Hostels.

N.B: The above areas are all carpet areas and the normal 40% addition has to be made in arriving at plinth area. Contd.,

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The Secretary, Northern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education has circulated the recommendations of the Committee to all non-university institutions stating that the expenditure on the items listed by the sub committee should be regarded as admissible for grant-in-aid. If the above recommendations of the Coordinating Committee are acceptable to the Commission, the Engineering and Technical Institutions under the universities will also be informed accordingly. The exact requirements in the case of each institution may be assessed after taking into consideration the existing amenities in each of the institutions.

The All India Council for Technical Education has not laid down specifically the basis for sharing expenditure on these amenities. Generally the sharing basis of all expenditure both recurring and non-recurring in the technical institutions is 50: 50.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Proceedings of the meeting of the sub-committee set up to work out details of students' amenities held on 17th October, 1960.

The Coordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 1st March, 1960 decided in principle to include student amenities, such as canteens, cycle sheds, students common room etc. as admissible items of expenditure for the purpose of grant-in-aid to technical institutions and appointed the following sub-committee for working out the details of these amenities:-

- 1. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao Chairman
- 2. Shri R.N.Dogra Member
- 3. Shri T.R. Mehandru Member
- 4. Dr. B.D. Laroia Member

The Committee met on 17th October, 1960. All the members except Dr. Laroia were present. Shri D.V.Narasimham of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs acted as Secretary.

The Committee observed that hostel accommodation for at least 50% of the total student body in technical institutions is being provided for and certain amenities are included in the hostels. Nevertheless, it is necessary that some recreational facilities and other facilities which would contribute to the allround development of students should be provided for day students also in the college itself. The Committee considered the following as essential facilities for degree institutions with 120 intake. Variations in respect of other institutions are indicated separately.

(1) Common Room & Cafeteria:

A hall of 1200 sq.ft. carpet area should be provided. This is to be used as Cafeteria with sitting accommodation for about 60-70 people and also as Common Room for indoor games and a small section providing magazines and newspapers.

Attached to this another 600 sq.ft. of carpet area should be

provided for store, kitchen and bath and wash each of 200 sq.ft.

For a diploma institution with 120 intake the main hall should be of 900 sq.ft. and the attached area for store, kitchen and bath and wash should be 250 sq.ft. each with 150 sq.ft.

Institutions with 240 intake should have 2/3rd area more than for institutions with 120 intake.

(2) Tuckshop and Service Area:

The Cafeteria in the Common room would not be working outside the college hours. It is desirable that arrangements should be provided for tea and refreshments to students outside the college hours also. For this purpose an area of 200 sq.ft. for service and of 120 sq.ft. for tuck shop should be provided as attachments to the hostels are situated at a great distance from the College.

For a diploma institution with 120 intake an area of 120 sq.ft. for tuck shop and an area of 150 sq.ft. for service would be adequate.

Institutions with 240 intake should have 2/3rd more than for institutions with 120 intake.

(3) Cycle Sheds:

All day students, a number of hostel students and a large part of the staff would be using cycle Sheds to protect them from rain, sun and theft would be essential. This should be provided to take care of a number of cycles equivalent to 60% of the total student body. Cost of cycle sheds may be estimated at Rs. 75/- per student. Thus for a degree institution of 120 intake an amount of Rs. 27,000/- should be provided for cycle sheds.

(4) Auditorium:

The Committee observed that there appears to be a difference in policy in the matter of approving accommodation for auditorium in respect of technical and non-technical institutions. While the auditorium is being sanctioned for

non-technical institutions, the All India Council for Technical Education on the ground of lack of funds, has been omitting it from its sanctions. The Committee strongly felt that there should be a uniform policy in this respect for all classes of educational institutions - technical or non-technical. In its view it would be much better to restrict the number of institutions and provide all institutions with every requisite facility of which the auditorium is one than to increase the number of institutions without necessary amenities. However, with a view to suggesting possible economies, the Committee considered in detail the possibility of combining the auditorium with the students common room but came to the conclusion that it would neither be possible nor desirable. The Committee, therefore alternatively suggested that in the Master Plan of every technical institution, engineering college or a polytechnic definite provision should be made for the auditorium so that at the earliest possible opportunity, the structure could be put up in its most appropriate location in relation to the other buildings of the institute.

Every technical institution- degree as well as diploma institutions- should have its own auditorium. An auditorium of 5000 sq.ft. carpet area of which about 800 sq.ft. would be set apart for the stage, would meet the requirements of a degree institution with 120 annual intake. For a diploma institution with 120 annual intake an auditorium of 3600 sq.ft. carpet area would be adequate. In the case of larger institutions with annual intake of 240 students, the carpet area of the auditorium should be increased by two-thirds over that for institutions with 120 intake.

(5) Hostel Amenities:

The Committee understood that at present the scale of hostel accommodation is about 250 sq.ft. plinth per student. Hostels should conveniently be built in units - each unit accommodating 240 students and the following essential

Contd...

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facilities should be provided. It might be possible to accommodate these facilities within the present ceiling of plinth area:

Guest rooms	200 sq.ft. carpet area.
Doctor's room	150 "
Dispensary & Store	150 "
Barber's room	120 "
Dhobi room for collection of clothes etc.	120 "
	<u>740 sq.ft. carpet area.</u>

S U M M A R Y

The recommendations of the Committee for student amenities are summarised below:

	Degree Institutions : 120 intake		Diploma Institutions : 240 intake	
1. Common Room & Cafeteria.	1800 sq.ft.	3000 sq.ft.	1350sq.ft.	2250 sq.ft.
2. Tuckshop and Service Area.	320 "	540 "	270 "	450 "
3. Cycle Shed	Cost Rs.27,000 (for 360 cycles)	Rs.45,000, (for 600 cycles)	Rs.16,200, (for 216 cycles)	Rs.27,000 (for 360 cycles.)
4. Auditorium	5000 sq.ft.	8400 sq.ft.	3600 sq.ft.	6000 sq.ft.
5. Amenities in Hostels; (to be met from current ceilings).	740 sq.ft. in each unit hostel for 240 students.			

N.B. The above areas are all carpet areas and the normal 40 % addition has to be made in arriving at plinth area.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961

Item: 19 To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding grants to Annamalai University for providing additional instructional facilities in the College of Engineering.

In September, 1955, on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.6,67,000/- (approved expenditure Rs.10,00,000/-) and a recurring grant of Rs.3,400/- per annum (approved expenditure Rs.10,000/-) and later in January, 1958, sanctioned another grant of Rs.1,19,186/- (approved expenditure Rs.1,79,030/-) for the development of a department of Engineering in Annamalai University.

On 20th May, 1959, the University submitted schemes for the purchase of additional equipment and for additional buildings for the further development and strengthening of the existing facilities for the under-graduate courses, in line with the standards laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education. The University requested an additional floor area of 30,500 Sq.ft. for buildings and an additional amount of Rs. 6,37,000/- for equipment. The request of the University was forwarded to the All India Council for Technical Education in August 1959 for advice. In their reply dated 4th April, 1961, the Secretary, A.I.C.T.E., has conveyed the information that the Coordinating Committee of the All India Council at its meeting held on 1st November, 1960, approved the following estimates of cost of additional facilities to be provided for the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University:-

Non-Recurring:

(i) Buildings	
Science Laboratories	8,000 sq.ft. (Floor)
Library	2,500 sq.ft. (")
Class rooms and	
Tutorial rooms	<u>3,900 sq.ft. (")</u>
	14,400 sq.ft. (Floor)

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Additional 42% for Plinth 20,450 sq.ft.
Cost @ Rs.14/- sq.ft. Rs. 2,86,300.

(ii) Equipment (to bring up to lists A & B and for
5 year Integrated course).

Total Non-Recurring:	Rs. 10,59,505/-
	Rs. 13,45,805/-
Recurring (Additional)	Rs. 1,00,000/-

If the above recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education are acceptable, sanction may kindly be accorded to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,72,902/- (being 50% of the total approved expenditure of Rs.13,45,805/-) and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum (being 50% of the estimated recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000/-) to the Annamalai University for providing additional facilities and to further develop and strengthen the University Department of Engineering. The grants will be paid as and when necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting
Dated:

Item No: 20. To consider the recommendations of the Fellowship Selection Committee, 1961-62

The Commission at its Meeting held on 20th March, 1961 approved the award of 15 candidates for Senior Fellowships and 28 candidates for Junior Fellowships as recommended by the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose. The consideration of other recommendations mentioned below made by the Selection Committee was postponed to the next meeting of the Commission.

The Committee consisted of the Chairmen of the 4 Subjects Committees as under:-

1. Dewan Anand Kumar,
Member, University Grants Commission.
2. Dr. A.C. Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University
3. Prof. T.R. Seshadri,
Head of the Chemistry Department
University of Delhi
4. Dr. R.C. Majumdar,
Professor of Physics,
University of Delhi.

The recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

- i. Before conveying the award of a Junior Fellowship to a candidate who has applied for a Senior Fellowship, the candidate must be sounded as to whether a Junior Fellowship, if offered, will be acceptable to him.
- ii. Candidates who have submitted their Doctoral theses may be considered for the Junior Fellowships, provided they are declared successful within 3 months of the scrutiny of the applications received.
- iii. In view of the fact that the majority of the awardees of the Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 300/-p.m.

either do not accept the Fellowship or relinquish the University Grants Commission Fellowships in favour of Fellowships of higher value given by C.S.I.R. etc., the value of the present Junior Fellowship may be raised from Rs.300/- to Rs.400/- p.m.

- iv. The Commission may, in addition to inviting applications twice during a year normally for these Fellowships, encourage any applications that may be received during the interim period. Applications of such exceptionally qualified candidates may be sent to the Members of the particular Subjects Committees for their opinion and if such candidates are recommended by unanimous vote, they may be awarded Fellowships as a special case.
- v. Cases have come to the notice of the Selection Committees during the past two years where applicants who had a good Ph.D. degree in their subjects from reputed foreign Universities were engaged in active research but being in Government service were retired at the age of 55 and were in receipt of a very poor pension of less than Rs.250/- p.m. The Subjects Committees were not able to select these candidates because of their over-age, the age-limit for Fellowships being 45 years. The Committee of the Chairmen recommends that keeping in view the shortage of qualified science personnel in the country, some encouragement may be given to such candidates so that their talent for research and teaching may be utilised to the best advantage. It was further recommended that the question of utilising the services of such people be discussed with concerned organisations like the C.S.I.R. and I.C.A.R and a common agreed policy be evolved for the same.

These recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

26th April, 1961

Item No. 21 To consider the request of the Banaras Hindu University for payment of grant to wipe off accumulated deficits as recommended by the Reviewing Committee.

...

The Reviewing Committee appointed by the Commission to determine the Block Grant to the Central Universities for the quinquennium 1956-61 had recommended that the exact position of the accumulated deficits of the Aligarh and Banaras Universities be examined to determine the special grant necessary to wipe off these deficits on the distinct understanding that in no circumstances shall these Universities incur any expenditure in future over and above their income without the sanction of the University Grants Commission.

It was from the beginning of the quinquennium 1951-56 that for the first time Block grants were fixed by the Government of India for the Central Universities. Since the U.G.C. came into existence Banaras Hindu University was paid the Block grant and, additionally, some ad hoc grants to meet certain increased costs and expenditure on new items. In view of this it was felt that the crucial date for determining the accumulated deficit of the University was 31.3.1951. Accordingly, the Finance Committee of the Banaras Hindu University appointed a Sub-Committee to look into this question and to determine the deficit that may have to be made good as on 31.3.1951. The Committee consisted of Shri J.B.Gupta, Hon. Treasurer, Shri Prem Narain, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Shri R.K.Chhabra, Administrative Officer, U.G.C. and Shri S.L.Dar, Registrar, Banaras Hindu University.

2. The Committee has since submitted its report which has been accepted by the Banaras Hindu University. On the basis of the findings of the Committee the University had approached

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the Commission for payment of grants to wipe off the deficits as worked out by the Committee. The main findings of the Committee were -

i) General Fund: There was a total deficit of Rs. 22,69,142-0-11 on 31.3.1951. This comprised

a) Cash deficit of Rs. 14,28,977-13-1

b) Deficit by adjustment - Rs. 8,40,164-3-10

ii) Permanent Reserve Fund: There was a deficit of Rs. 4,51,374-9-2.

III) Special Fund: There was a deficit of Rs. 2,51,112-9-6.

3. The recommendations of the Committee were examined in the office of the U.G.C. and it was suggested that if the Finance Secretary (Shri Wanchoo) agreed the following action may be taken on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee -

i) General Fund: The Commission may pay a grant of Rs. 14,28,977-13-1 to meet the cash deficit. No grant be paid for the deficit created due to adjustments.

ii) Permanent Reserve Fund: As the deficit in the permanent reserve is due to the fact that the annual grants from the Kashmir Durbar and the Bikaner Durbar whose capitalised value used to make up the total of Rs. 50 lakhs permanent reserve fund under the Act are no longer available the Ministry of Education who are now considering the question of revising the Act of the Banaras Hindu University may be advised that the permanent reserve fund of Rs. 50 lakhs may be reduced by Rs. 4,51,374-9-2.

iii) Special Fund: No grant be paid to the University for this purpose and the University be advised to approach the appropriate authorities, who had

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sanctioned the different schemes for which excess expenditure has been incurred, for payment of further grants.

4. This has been examined by the Finance Secretary and his views recorded on the suggestions mentioned above are as follows:-

"As regards the three suggestions relating to the General Fund, the Permanent Reserve Fund and the Special Fund, my views are as follows:-

i) General Fund: I agree that the deficit for the period ending the 31st March, 1951, in the General Fund may be shown at Rs. 14,28,977-13-1. I do not agree, however, that this deficit should be paid to the Banaras Hindu University at present in cash. This is because since 1951 we have been working on a system of either ad-hoc grants or block grants to the Banaras Hindu University from which they have been expected to meet their maintenance expenditure. The ad-hoc grants and the block grants were estimated to cover all their requirements during this period and it is my impression that these ad hoc grants left some surplus with the University. Therefore, before we can think of reimbursing the University a sum of Rs. 14.29 lakhs, the Reviewing Committee, which is at present examining the question of block grant for the next five-year period, should be asked to go into the accounts of the University for the period 1-4-51 to the end of the second block grant to see whether in fact the sums paid to the University during this period have been in excess of requirements. If any surpluses have resulted owing to these payments, obviously those surpluses should be used to adjust the deficit of Rs. 14.29 lakhs before we think of reimbursing the full amount of the deficit.

ii) Permanent Reserve Fund: The answer is to amend the relevant Section of the Banaras Hindu University Act so as to permit reduction of the statutory limit of Rs. 50 lakhs by about Rs. 5 lakhs.

iii) Special Fund: I agree with the proposal made in Shri Chhabra's note. "

5. In the light of the suggestions made by the Finance Secretary the Reviewing Committee is being requested to determine if the grants paid to the Banaras Hindu University for the period 1.4.1951 to 31.3.1961 have been in excess of requirements and whether any cumulative surplus was available with the University on 1.4.1961. When these facts are known, the exact amount that may be payable to the University for wiping out the deficit in the general fund will be determined. In the meantime

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it is for consideration that in view of the pressing requirement of the Banaras Hindu University an ad hoc grant be paid to the University subject to adjustment when the position upto the end of 1960-61 is known. The other two suggestions made by the Finance Secretary may be accepted and the Ministry of Education and the University informed accordingly.

6. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

26th April, 1961.

Item No. 22 - To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the requirements of Delhi University for Administrative Offices.

The Delhi University had sent up a scheme in November 1956 for the construction of an additional administrative block in the University at a cost of Rs.6.12

- 1) A representative of W.H.&S or Chief Engineer.
- 2) A representative of the Finance Ministry.
- 3) An officer of U.G.C.

lakhs. The question was referred to a small Committee to determine (a) the present accommodation available in the University and (b) how much new construction would be necessary to meet the new and growing requirements of the University office. The work could not be completed until now for a variety of reasons mentioned in the report of the Committee of which a copy is enclosed (Appendix I).

On the second point (b) above, the Committee has estimated, vide para 4 of their report, that the area required by the University office to meet its present needs and expansion foreseeable in the next 10 years should not exceed, after making all normal allowances, 24,000 sft. as against 36400 mentioned by the University. Both these figures exclude space for car parks, cycle sheds and storage godowns.

As regards (a), the further report (Appendix II) of the University Engineer and the representative of the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. - a Surveyor of Works of the Central Zone - it will be seen, puts this at 12,900 Sft. excluding (a) 6,700 Sft. area of the Banquet Hall which is used for Examinations and Exhibitions (b) 1358 Sft. used by the Internal Auditor which it is considered should be unoccupied for examination purposes, (c) 688 Sft. as being the accommodation at a higher scale than admissible for the Vice-Chancellor.

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and the Registrar and (d) 1625 Sft. - old Convocation Hall - used for Examinations, meetings, lectures etc. - total excluded is - 10,371 Sft. In this connection a resolution passed by the Commission in February 1958 is reproduced below:-

"Item:32 - To consider the question of provision of accommodation for cultural activities in the Administrative Block of a University and the extent of such accommodation.

The Commission agreed that exhibitions and the Society of Fine Arts were not part of administration and the need for such things would have to be considered separately.

With regard to the University of Delhi, it was agreed that the question of providing office accommodation for the Inter-University Board was subject to space being available. It was decided that the old library of the University and some adjoining space totalling 10,449 Sft. need not be set apart as space for permanent exhibitions and should be available for office purposes. It was decided that the Committee already appointed by the Commission be asked in the light of these remarks to assess the needs of the Delhi University for additional accommodation for office purposes.

The Secretary reported that the University did not have suitable accommodation for examination work and it was agreed that the Committee might be asked to keep this specially in mind".

In Bombay and Madras Universities, - there are permanent buildings for Convocation purposes which are utilised not for permanent office purposes but for occasional use such as meetings, lectures, exhibitions, etc. Even if

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the banqueting hall is kept out of calculation from this point of view, in modification of the 1958 resolution of the Commission, there seems little justification to exclude the remaining 3671 Sft. from total available space to be set against total required space as it would be for the University to make individual dispositions out of the total. On this basis the total available would be 16,500 Sft., short of requirements by 7,500 Sft.

As stated in para 3 of the Committee's report this additional space may be found not by a separate building somewhere on the campus but by an extension to the present structure on the side nearer to the main gate, post office and staff quarters in architectural harmony with the main building.

The case is placed before the Commission for consideration and approval to the University being asked to proceed on this basis and get plans and estimates prepared.

The Scheme of the Delhi University for constructing an additional Administrative Block providing accommodation also for Examination purposes.

The Delhi University submitted as long ago as in November 1956 a scheme to put up an additional Administrative Block in the University at a cost of Rs. 6,21,316/-. The U.G.C. felt it desirable to examine the proposal in all its details and for this purpose appointed a Committee in June 1957 to look into the question of : (a) the present accommodation available in the University and (b) how much new construction would be necessary to meet the new and growing requirements of the University office. The Committee consisted of a representative of the W.H. & S. Ministry or the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., a representative of the Finance Ministry and an officer of the U.G.C. The first Committee consisted of Messrs Nakra, Joint Secretary, W.H. & S. Ministry, Nanda, Addl. Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. and the Assistant Secretary, U.G.C. The first meeting of this Committee took place in September 1957 and the University was addressed in September 1957 for certain additional information; this was made available in November 1957 with preliminary estimates amounting to Rs. 6,09,337/-. But correspondence continued for more information that was required for a consideration of all the aspects of the question. It transpired at one stage that the University proposed to utilise some of the existing accommodation for purposes connected with various new activities and so one of the members pointed out the desirability of obtaining

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U.G.C.'s sanction to such use. The point was referred to the Building Committee of the U.G.C. at Poona, but they suggested a reference to the Commission itself. In its meeting of 9th February 1958 the Commission resolved that Exhibitions and Fine Arts Societies were not part of University Administration, nor was it incumbent on the University to provide accommodation for the Inter-University Board; the Commission also pointed out that suitable accommodation for Examinations work would have to be provided and that these considerations should be kept in view by the Committee while determining the extent of accommodation needed by the University. The University was apprised of this and asked in February 1958 to send revised proposals of their additional requirements. It was not until December 1958 that the University was able to supply information on this point to the Committee.

2. By this time Messrs. Nakra and Wanda ceased to be at their old posts and so the Committee had to be reconstituted. This was completed by the middle of March 1959 and Shri Guha, Addl. Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., Shri Prem Narain, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Assistant Secretary, U.G.C. formed the members of this newly constituted Committee. This Committee first met on the 15th of May, 1959 and the Addl. Chief Engineer Shri Guha obtained ~~some~~ further data from the University regarding the likely increase in the strength of the University staff in the

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next 10 years and consolidated his observations in a report dated 7.11.1959. The Committee met for the second time on 8th March 1960 at the University and after a brief discussion with the Vice-Chancellor (Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao), went over the details with the Registrar. The requirements as drawn up by the C.P.W.D. on the basis of austerity standards were made available to the University and they were requested to indicate against each of the items what they considered necessary and justify any excess suggested by them suitably. They were also requested to indicate the needs of the Examination Section separately for confidential and non-confidential purposes and to avoid duplication as far as possible, e.g. in the matter of accommodation for the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the P.A. to Vice-Chancellor etc., in the Administrative Block as well as in the Examinations Block. Simultaneously the Registrars of Bombay and Madras were asked to give the strength of establishment and officers in their Universities for Examinations, the accommodation currently in use for Examination purposes and the accommodation which the University considered really necessary. After the Delhi University furnished information towards the end of June, 1960, a third meeting of the Committee took place at the University on 6th September 1960 with the Registrar, Assistant Registrar, the University Engineer and Assistant Registrar (Examinations) present to throw light on details. On the basis of these

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discussions, the Committee drew up statements of the accommodation they considered reasonable for (1) existing officers and staff in the University including a Pro-Vice-Chancellor and some new staff recently sanctioned plus 10% extra on all these accounts, (2) special requirements of the Vice-Chancellor (retiring room, waiting room, etc.) and rooms for Committee and Council meetings, (3) future requirements to meet expansion in the course of the next 10 years and (4) accommodation for Examinations (confidential and general, e.g. lumber, record, lunch room, etc.). The total, as the Committee estimated it, came to 20,427 sq.ft. or 20,450 sq.ft. roundly. In compiling these austerity standards scales for comparable posts and purposes in the Govt. of India were generally kept in view, but wherever justified, a reasonable allowance for excess was made.

3. The Committee consisting of Shri Prem Narain, Shri G.S. Rao, Surveyor of Works, G.P.W.D. and Assistant Secretary, U.G.C. met for the 4th time at the Delhi University on the 13th of December 1960 and discussed with the new Vice-Chancellor (Shri Sidhanta), the Registrar and the Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor the estimate of accommodation which they had drawn up. The genesis of the problem and the work that had been done ^{were} until then explained to the new Vice-Chancellor and a copy of the estimate was handed over. The total area which the Committee considered necessary

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for purposes of the University administration did not cover the area for cars and cycle sheds and for the large storage godown for which the University had included 16,500 sq.ft. As regards the extent of new construction that would be necessary, it was explained to the University authorities that first a careful survey of the existing accommodation would have to be made by the University Engineer Shri Makhijani and Shri G.S. Rao to find out how much of it was usable for office purposes and then put up new construction for the rest. Implications of reorganisation of the existing University administration or the creation of a second University in Delhi resulting in no phenomenal rise of student numbers and increase in University activities were mentioned during the discussions in order that the University may not continue to provide on an unnecessarily liberal scale for new constructions. If new accommodation could be put up contiguous to the existing building, duplication of certain items would not be necessary and this advantage would be lost if a separate block for Examinations mostly was put up, as was pressed as an alternative by the University officers. The possibility of extending the present building towards the main gate and the post office and a staff quarter between the side portico and the compound wall was also discussed on the spot. It was suggested and accepted by the Vice-Chancellor that this new portion would be an extension of the old in architectural harmony with it and still

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permitting the latter to be brought down "for putting up new construction on that site" when it became too old. There was no serious difference of opinion in regard to these important points of principle, though the University desired to go through the estimate as drawn up by the Committee for finding out whether the estimate adequately met their needs.

4. In their letter dated 23.12.1960, the University, after going through the estimate of the Committee, have largely reiterated what they had asked for previously. It may be helpful to summarise the position for purposes of comparison as follows :-

The Committee estimated 20,450 sq.ft. (Details attached State- excluding space for cars and cycle sheds and ment I) storage godowns against the University's estimate of 36,400 sq.ft. made up of :

1) For present staff	7010 sft.		
Further require- ments for new staff of P.V.C. etc.	) ) )	1410 sft.	plus 10% 9260 sft.
2) V.C.'s special needs, Council & Committee rooms.	) ) )	2490 sft.	plus 10% 2740 sft.
3) Examinations	)		9000 sft.
4) Future 10 years's needs (officers etc.)	) ) )		6400 sft.
5) Future expansion of staff at 100% (i.e. 2VC's, 2PVC's, 2 Secy's, 2, Regrs., 6, Dy. Regrs. Etc.)))))))	Equivalent of (I)	9000 sft.
		Total.	36,400 sft.

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After having provided for (a) sanctioned additions under (I), (b) expansion during the next 10 years and (c) Examinations, it did not really seem realistic to add 100% for future expansion under (5) in all the circumstances which were probable in regard to the future of the Delhi University. Even now the University is not correct in providing for 5 Deputy Registrars and a Controller of Examinations. The Committee made no provision for Engineering Officers as they will have to be mostly executive on the work spot. Even if some allowance is to be made for these minor extras, the total should not go beyond 24,000 sft., i.e. an increase of nearly 18% on the estimate of the Committee. It may be interesting in this connection to point out that the estimate of 20450 sft. by the Committee includes nearly 5850 sft. for Examination purposes. The data received from Bombay and Madras Universities which for this purpose could be taken as rough guides, indicated a forecast requirement by Bombay of 6700 sft. and Madras 10,000 sft. If 18% increase is allowed for this specific item also, Examinations Section would have in all about 7,000 sft., quite comparable to the two big Universities of Bombay and Madras. The need for a realistic estimate is all the greater in the case of the University, as if they were to put up a structure giving accommodation much more than they actually need, the superfluous area in the University building would mean just waste of money as no other office could reasonably be expected to use it in the University campus.

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5. The University Engineer and Shri G.S. Rao agreed to determine and report to the University how much of the now available space can be taken as usable for the various requirements mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. The Committee would not like to delay the submission of this report to the U.G.C. any longer waiting for the report from Messrs. Makhijani and Rao. If the estimate of the University's requirements are decided and the Engineers determine how much of the existing space can be properly put to use, the extent of new construction would be automatically determined.

The Committee is grateful to all concerned for having made available all the details called for by them from time to time. The Committee has also refrained from attaching a number of statements as appendices as all the relevant material is available on the file of the U.G.C.

Sd/-
Prem Narain,
Deputy Financial Adviser,
Ministry of Finance,
(Department of Expenditure)
Tele No. 36252.

Sd/- P.D. Chawla
Superintending Surveyor of Works,
Central Zone,
C.P.W.D. New Delhi.

Sd/-
N.N. Iengar,
Assistant Secretary,
U.G.C.

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Statement - I.

MASTER STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS AS
DETERMINED BY COMMITTEE.

1. Estimate of accommodation approved for officers and staff of the University of Delhi.	-	8,239	sq.ft.
2. Estimate of final approved requirements of floor area as a result of future expansion.	-	1,440	sq.ft.
3. Final approved floor area for future requirements for next 10 years.	-	4,910	sq.ft.
4. Final approved floor area required exclusively for Examination (Confidential and General)	-	5,838	sq.ft.
			<hr/>
Grand Total	-	20,427	sq.ft.
			<hr/>

Kaushik
13.4.61.

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(Appendix - II)
to item No. 22..

G.S. Rao,
Surveyor of Works(III),
Central Zone, C.P.W.D.,
NEW DELHI.

CENTRAL
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
D.O.No.SSW(C)/III/3140-41

Dated New Delhi, the 24th Feb.'61.

Dear ~~Shri~~ Iengar,

In the meeting held on the 13th of December, 1960 in the Delhi University it was decided that I should go round the existing accommodation occupied by the Delhi University officers in conjunction with Shri T.J. Makhijani, University Engineer and report to you on the extent of availability of accommodation in the present building. I had accordingly gone to the building. The matter was also discussed with the Registrar.

I enclose herewith a report on the subject. The report has already been shown to the University Engineer and his concurrence obtained.

Encl: Report in duplicate
with enclosures.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-
(G.S. RAO)

Shri N.N. Iengar,
Assistant Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
NEW DELHI.

Copy to Shri T.J. Makhijani, University Engineer,
University of Delhi, Delhi with reference to his
letter No. UE/4086/Dis/ dated 23.2.'61

Sd/-
(G.S. RAO)

Sen/

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REPORT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF ACCOMMODATION
IN THE PRESENT BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE
OFFICERS OF DELHI UNIVERSITY.

A statement showing the accommodation occupied by the staff of Delhi University, as obtained from the office of the Registrar, is enclosed. The total area as per this statement works out to 16,477 Sft. The question regarding how much of this area can be considered as usable has been discussed by me with the Registrar and the University Engineer. We had gone round the building and it was felt that the area occupied by the internal auditor (amounting to 980 Sft.) which due to its overlooking the old convocation hall disturbs examination work and the area of 358 Sft. consisting of bath rooms which are at present being used as stack rooms should be deleted from the present statement. In addition, it was pointed out by the University Engineer that the allocation of rooms to the higher officers like V.C. and Registrar cannot be disturbed now and as such the difference between the area now occupied by them and the area provided for them in the statement of accommodation prepared by the Committee may be deducted from the present area in order to arrive at the area which should be considered as available. The statement II enclosed shows the area occupied at present and the area provided in the statement prepared by the Committee. The difference on this account works out to 688 Sft.

The statement enclosed does not include the area of the Banquet Hall (6700 Sft.). It was

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stated by the Registrar that Banquet Hall was being used by the University mainly for examinations and exhibitions and as such it should not be considered as a part of the Administrative office as it was understood that the University had no other suitable place for conducting therein examinations and holding occasional exhibitions. This may perhaps be accepted. The statement of existing area, however, includes the old Convocation hall (1,625 Sft.). It was explained by the Registrar that this room is also used for examinations. Moreover, this room is also used for holding meetings of the University authorities and lectures by visiting professors and others for small audience as the University has no other suitable place for such occasions. As such it was felt that this room cannot also be considered as a part of the University Administrative office.

Taking the above points into consideration the accommodation now available can be considered as 12,900 Sft.

Sd/-
(G.S. Rao)
Surveyor of Works
Central Zone C.P.W.D-
New Delhi.

SEN/11.4.61

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STATEMENT - 1

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

STATEMENT SHOWING ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR OFFICE STAFF OTHER THAN STORES, STACK AND WORK ROOMS ETC.

Room No.	Area	I	Used as	No of persons
1.	1 x 21'-7" x 24' 0"		Vice Chancellor's Office.	1
	1 x 18'-1 1/2" x 22'-1"	400	Vice Chancellor's Committee Room.	
	1 x 8'-0" x 18'-5"	148	Converted Veranda for Stores and Records.	
2.	1 x 22-1/12 x 18-1/12	399	V.C.'s Office and P.A.'s.	4.
3.	1 x 28 1/2 x 18-5/12	525	Secy. to V.C. & Officer on Special Duty Tutorial Scheme.	2
7.	1 x 18 x 12 3/4	229	Dy. Registrar's Office	1
9.	1 x 20 x 17-5/6	357	Finance Branch.	16
	1 x 22 x 17-5/8	388	- do -	
	1 x 16 1/4 x 1-5/6	30	- do -	1
10.	1 x 31 1/4 x 12-1/8	385	Council Office.	8
	1 x 31 1/4 x 17-11/12	569	Meeting Room of A.C. & E.C.	
	1 x 29-7/12 x 17-11/12	530	Committee Room.	
11.	1 x 25 x 20	500	Visitor's Waiting Room.	
12.	1 x 34 2/3 x 24 2/3	855	Committee Room.	
13.	1 x 20 1/4 x 18-1/12	366	Registrar's Office.	1
14.	1 x 19-5/6 x 17-5/6	354	Moderation, Tabulation and Passage.	
15.	1 x 31 3/8 x 18	565	P.A. to Registrar and Confidential Branch,	10
	1 x 18'-0" x 21'-0"	378	Strong Room.	
	1 x 12-11/12 x 6'-0"	78	Bath Room having used as stack room.	
	1 x 12-11/12 x 7-5/6	101	Bath Room used as Store for confidential Records.	
	1 x 13 x 5-11/12	77	- do -	
	1 x 13 x 7 - 5/6	102	- do -	
18.	1 x 22-1 1/8 x 14'-0"	310	Assistant Registrar's Office.	2
24.	1 x 25-5/12 x 18	458	Examination Branch	9
25/	1 x 41 1/4 x 21	876	General Branch	21
26	1 x 21 1/4 x 13 1/2	287	Record Room.	2

(P.T.O.)

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35.	1 x 20 x 15	300	Sports Officer and Estate Officer.	3
40.	1 x 18 x 11 3/4	212	Typist's Room,	4
41.	1 x 19 3/4 x 11 3/4	231	Store Keepers's Office.	3
42.	1 x 21-5/6x18-5/6	411	Old Record and Stationery Stores.	-
43.	1 x 29-5/12 x 21 3/4	640	Old Record and Stationery Stores.	3
44.	1 x 30 x 24 1/4	743	Senior Common Room.	
45.	1 x 50 x 32 1/2	1625	Meeting Room for Court Lectures, Examinations etc.	
	1 x 12-11/12x 14-1/6	183	Sundry Stores of V.C.'s Office.	

Add Area Vacated by Library:-

1.	Room in South of Hall 1 x 37 x 15-5/12	570	Academic Branch.	6
2.	1 x 16 1/2 x 12 1/2	203	Gostoevner Operator's Room.	1
3.	1 x 19-7/12x16-5/12 1 x 25-1/6 x 16-5/12 1 x 17 x 14 1/2	321 418 247	Being used as Office for the Internal Auditor, Information Office and Staff.	13
4.	1 x 14 3/4 x 19 1/2 1 x 21 x 14 1/2	288 305	Being used as Office of the Tutorial & Hindi Unit (to be used for Office Purposes.)	3.

16477 sq.ft.

3A

STATEMENT II

	Present Accommodation Sq.ft.	As per Committee's Recommendation Sq. ft.	Extra.
Vice-Chancellor.	518 400 <hr/> 918	250 140 300 <hr/> 690	228
Registrar.	366	250	116
Secretary to V.C. & O.S.D.	525	250	275
Dy. Registrar.	229	160	<hr/> 69 688 Sft.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
* * *

320

Meeting:

Dated: 26th April, 1961.

Item No.23: To consider a reference from the Delhi University regarding certain points raised in connection with the revision of scales of pay of the Teachers.

* * *

The Commission in their meeting held on 30th/31st December, 1960 decided that the scales of pay of the teachers in Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi University including the Constituent Colleges of the Universities be as follows with effect from 1-4-1961:-

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

The Commission also decided that the pay of the teachers in the revised scales be fixed "at the next higher stage" after taking into account the present emoluments (Pay + Dearness Allowance). The Vice-Chancellor has now intimated that the following points required consideration in this connection:-

- i) Account should be taken of the extent of previous service of the teacher concerned in fixing his pay in the revised scale;
- ii) Whether in all cases the next date of increment should be 1st of April;
- iii) Introduction of efficiency bar in the Lecturer's scale is not necessary. It was thought that it would be impracticable to maintain periodical confidential reports about the competency of the teachers.

Contd...2).
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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32

...: 2 :...

While it is correct that when the scales of pay of teachers of the Delhi University were revised with effect from 1-4-1956, the service rendered by teachers between 1-4-1948 and 1-4-1956 was taken into account for fixation of pay, it may also be noted that in the scales introduced in 1948 and revised in 1956 there was no substantial variation except the raising of the minimum of the scale of pay and the increase in the rate of increment. The maximum of the scale was not changed. In fact in the case of Readers, there was no change at all and in the case of Professors the scale was revised from 800-40-1000-50-1250 to Rs. 800-50-1250. In view of the fact that the present revision of scales introduces improvements in all the three elements viz. minimum - increment - maximum and it is the constant effort of the Commission to improve the scales of pay of the teachers in the Universities, and to improve their prospects in other ways also e.g., special grade or quota of promotion for senior lecturers, it may not be necessary to give any additional increments to teachers for the service rendered by them between 1-4-1956 and 1-4-1961. However, to avoid any immediate loss to some of the teachers due to the revision of scales of pay with effect from 1-4-1961, it is suggested that teachers may be allowed to come into the revised scales from any date convenient to them upto 31-12-1961 and their date of next increment would be the date on which they elect to change over to the new scale.

With regard to the removal of the efficiency bar in the scale of pay of the lecturers, the matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

It may also be added that any decision taken on the scales of pay and the change of date in the Delhi

(Contd...3.).

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...: 3 :...

University will have to apply to the Aligarh and Banaras Universities and may have to be applied to the State Universities where also the question of revision of scales of pay is under consideration.

In addition to the above, the Vice-Chancellor has intimated that there are certain professors in the University appointed earlier in the scale of Rs. 1000-50-1250 and some others who were appointed in the scale of Rs. 800-1250 who have been on the maximum of the scales for several years. Many of these Professors had been offered and could have accepted appointments at much higher pay elsewhere. The Vice-Chancellor has recommended that special consideration be given to these cases and the pay fixed suitably in the revised scale and not simply at the next higher stage.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Sahani
14-4-61.

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SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES AS REVISED FROM TIME TO TIME.

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>SCALE OF PAY AS ON</u>		
	<u>1-4-1948</u>	<u>1-4-1956</u>	<u>1-4-1961</u>
<u>I. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.</u>			
1. <u>Lecturers.</u>	Rs. 210-15-375-20-500	Rs. 250-20-350-25-500	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800
2. <u>Readers.</u>	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 700-40-1100
3. <u>Professors.</u>	Rs. 800-40-1000-50-1250	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 1000-50-1500
<u>II. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.</u>			
1. <u>Lecturers.</u>	Rs. 250-15-400-20-600	Rs. 250-20-450-25-600	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800
2. <u>Readers.</u>	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 700-40-1100
3. <u>Professors.</u>	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 1000-50-1500
<u>III. DELHI UNIVERSITY.</u>			
1. <u>Lecturers.</u>	Rs. 200-15-290-20-410-25-560.	Rs. 250-25-500-30-560	Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800
2. <u>Readers.</u>	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 500-25-800	Rs. 700-40-1100
3. <u>Professors.</u>	Rs. 800-40-1000-50-1250.	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 1000-50-1500

Sahani
=14-4-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No.25 - To consider proposals received from the Delhi University for starting new courses in the constituent colleges of the Delhi University during 1961-62.

The Delhi University have been sending from time to time a number of requests received by them from the affiliated and constituent colleges of the University for starting new courses with effect from 1961-62. These applications have since been considered by the Academic Council of the University, and they have recommended the starting of these courses subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. A tabulated statement giving full information is attached (Appx. I).

It is proposed that the colleges be permitted to start the courses w.e.f. the next academic year as mentioned in the statement subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down by the Delhi University. For purposes of grant the expenditure on salary of teachers will be taken as approved expenditure for maintenance grant provided the total number of teachers in the college concerned does not exceed the limits laid down on the basis of teacher-pupil ratio. As the four lecturers in South Indian languages will be borne on the books of the Delhi University, the entire expenditure will be met by the Commission. Grants towards non-recurring expenditure will be paid on 50:50 basis and the expenditure debited to the Plan allocation.

The University have also intimated that they have accepted in principle the request of the Dyal Singh, Sanatan Dharam and S.G.T.B. Khalsa Colleges for starting B.Sc. course in Group A and have suggested that these colleges may provide for this in the new buildings to be constructed by them.

The University have, however, not so far intimated the number of students for whom these colleges are permitted

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(325)

-2-

to undertake B.Sc. teaching in Group A and the financial implication involved. The Commission may, however, accept the proposal in principle and approve grants being paid on 50% basis for N.R. items as may be recommended by the Delhi University. The recurring expenditure on approved items will be taken into account in determining the maintenance grant payable to these colleges.

It may also be pointed out that with the starting of the Honours Courses for the first time in certain colleges, they acquire the status of Constituent Colleges. The starting of Honours courses in affiliated colleges ^{may} be permitted in these cases only if they fulfil the other necessary conditions of endowment etc., laid down by the Delhi University for Constituent Colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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APPENDIX I TO ITEM NO. 25.

Sl.No.	Name of the Colloge.	Courses proposed to be started with effect from July, 1961.	Financial implications approved by University Grants Commission.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Kirori Mal Colloge.	(Hons) in Urdu.	(a) Appointment of one full time lecturer in Urdu in July, 1961. (b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 1,000/- for the purchase of books for Urdu during the year 1961-62 and Rs. 500/- in each of three subsequent academic years.
2.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa Colloge.	M.A. (Maths.).	(a) Appointment of one full time lecturer in Mathematics in place of existing part-time lecturer from the beginning of the academic year 1961-62. (b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 4,000/- spread over two academic years for the purchase of books. This will be in addition to the normal annual grant.
3.	Delhi Colloge.	M.Com.	(a) Appointment of one additional whole time lecturer from the beginning of academic year 1961-62 in addition to the present four whole-time and one part-time lecturers.

(Contd...2.)

2252

(327)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Delhi College
(Contd.).

(b) Provision of a grant of Rs. 3,000/- spread over two years for purchase of books. This will be in addition to normal annual grants.

4. P.G.D.A.V.
College.

B.A. (Hons) in
Economics.

(a) Appointment of one whole-time lecturer in Economics from the beginning of academic year 1961-62.

(b) Provision of Rs. 2,000/- for the purchase of books during 1961-62.

5. Janki Devi
Mahavidyalaya.

B.A. (Pass) in
Commerce.

(a) Appointment of one whole-time lecturer in Commerce from beginning of academic year 1961-62 and another from 1962-63.

(b) Provision of Rs. 3,000/- for the purchase of books during 1961-62 and Rs. 1,000/- during 1962-63.

This course is to start in the new building.

(c) There will be one section in the B.A.(Pass) classes (1st year/2nd year/3rd year); each section is to have not more than 30 students.

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...: 3 :...

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

Janki Devi
Mahaviyalaya (Contd.). Honours Classes in
History and English.

English (1) One Senior Lecturer from 1961-62
and another lecturer from
1962-63.

(2) Books Rs. 5,000/- 1961-62,
Rs. 3,000/- in 1962-63 and
Rs. 2,000/- in 1963-64.

History (1) One Senior Lecturer and one
lecturer from 1961-62.

(2) Books Rs. 15,000/- for all the
three years in addition to
the normal expenditure.

6. Lady Shri Ram College
for Women. B.A. (Hons) in
Political
Science.

(a) Appointment of one whole-time lecturer
in Political Science from the beginning
of 1961-62.

(b) Provision of Rs. 1,500/- annual for the
purchase of books for a period of
5 years.

7. Sanatan Daram
College. Honours Courses in
English, Mathematics,
and Economics.

(a) English (1) One Senior lecturer from
1961-62, another from
1962-63.

(Contd...4.)

(37)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Dyal Singh College
(Contd.).

(b) One attendant for cartographic laboratory.

(c) Provision to be made for a sum of Rs. 15,000/- for cartographic equipment and Rs. 5,000/- for special furniture for laboratory during the year 1961-62. In addition Rs. 2,500/- p.a. (recurring) to be provided for the purpose.

(d) Rs. 3,000/- for books during 1961-62 and Rs. 2,000/- each year during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

9. Indraprastha College.

B.A. (Hons) in
Psychology.

(started in 1960-61
but financial implications
to take effect from
1961-62).

(a) Rs. 14,000/- for the purchase of psychological instruments and apparatus spread over 2 years.

(b) Rs. 2,000/- for preliminary accessories.

(c) Rs. 2,000/- for the furnishing of the Laboratory.

(d) One lecturer from 1961-62.

(Contd.....6.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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10. All Colleges.

South Indian languages in
Delhi Colleges.

(i.e. Telugu, Tamil,
Malayalam & Kannada.).

(a) Four lecturers to be appointed by the University, one in each language for teaching B.A. (Pass) and subsidiary students of the colleges in the campus.

(b) In the case of colleges located outside the campus, the colleges may have part-time teachers in these languages. The lecturers be paid either on monthly basis or on the basis of certain remuneration per lecture as may be convenient.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

333

Meeting:

Dated: 26th April, 1961.

Item No. 26 - To receive the report of the panel on University buildings regarding norms and standards for Guest House in the Universities.

* * *

The University Grants Commission, in their meeting held on 9th September, 1960 agreed that grants may be paid to the Universities for the construction of Guest Houses including Staff Clubs on the usual sharing basis i.e. $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{3}$. While considering this scheme it was estimated that the cost of such schemes at each University would be as follows:-

1) Staff Club	....	Rs. 75,000
2) Guest House	....	Rs.1,00,000
3) Staff Club-cum Guest House	....	Rs.1,50,000

It has however been found that it may not be possible to provide reasonable facilities on the basis of the amounts indicated above. The University Grants Commission's Panel on University Buildings has examined the problem and recommended the following norms and standards for the different facilities to be provided in the buildings.

Guest House:-

i) Single rooms (with attached bath room)	...	8
ii) Double rooms (with bath room attached).	...	4

(Contd...2.)

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...: 2 :... (334)

- iii) Lounge (with attached toilet) 1
- iv) Dining room, kitchen, pantry etc. 1 each
- v) Small office. 1

The areas for the above purposes may be as follows:-

- i) Single room (living area).... 120 sq.ft.
 Plus accommodation for bath room, W.G., entrance lobby, dressing. 110 sq.ft.
- ii) Double room (living area) 200 sq.ft.
 Plus accommodation for bath, W.G., entrance lobby, dressing. 110 sq.ft.

 310 sq.ft.
- iii) Dining room (with facilities for 25 persons dining at a time).... 375 sq.ft.
- iv) Kitchen, pantry etc. 250 sq.ft.
- v) Lounge. 400 sq.ft.
- vi) Office. 100 sq.ft.

The above accommodation is the actual floor area excluding the area required for verandahs and other circulation space. The total built up area required in each case may vary slightly according to the design and may be left to each University to determine according to the climatic and other needs at a particular place. Every effort should be made by the Universities to ensure that this is not excessive. The Panel's estimate is that a Guest House with the facilities mentioned above would on an average require a built up area of about 22,000 sq.ft.

(Contd...3.)

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...: 3 :...

The Panel was also of the view that it would not be economical to have a separate staff club. A University should therefore have either a Guest House or provide a Guest House with some facilities for a faculty club attached to it. Where the Universities plan to have a staff club-cum-guest house, the accommodation in the guest house may be slightly reduced and the planning may be so done that the residential portion is separated from the dining room and the lounge by a connecting corridor. Along with the lounge and the dining hall, one or two additional rooms of a total area of 400-500 sq.ft. may be provided for indoor games and a reading room.

This is for Commission's consideration.

Sahani
19-4-61.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No. 27 - To consider the proposals received from the University of Burdwan for the development of post-graduate teaching and research in the University.

1. At a meeting of the representatives of the Burdwan and Kalyani Universities of the West Bengal Government and of the University Grants Commission held on 14th December, 1960 in Writers Building, Calcutta, the problems relating to the development of Burdwan University were discussed.
2. The Burdwan University came into being on the 15th June 1960 and 30 colleges which were formerly part of Calcutta University were affiliated to it with effect from 1st July, 1960. Two more colleges were added later on. Post-graduate teaching in five subjects, namely, English, Bengali, History, Economics and Political Science and Mathematics was formally instituted in October 1960 and a skeleton staff appointed. The Vice-Chancellor stated that the University was anxious to register students for post-graduate and honours studies in basic Arts and Science subjects from the next academic year 1961-62. The State Government's representative confirmed the desire of the Government to develop the Burdwan University as quickly as possible with a view to relieving the pressure on the University of Calcutta and catering more conveniently to the needs of higher education in the areas surrounding Burdwan.
3. The University has already acquired an area of 292 acres for putting up its buildings in addition to a

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..2..

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palace of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, which is already in its possession and where temporary arrangements have been made for carrying on the administrative and other activities of the University. On the Commission's side it was explained at the meeting that the Commission gave assistance to Universities mainly for development and not for establishment and that grants were made only after it was satisfied that the establishment aspect of the University has been fully taken care of.

4. It was also agreed that the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and University Architect may visit Delhi later on for further discussion regarding the University's immediate minimum needs for development. Accordingly, a meeting took place between the representatives of the Burdwan University and the Officers of the University Grants Commission on 28th January, 1961. The Vice-Chancellor pointed out that assistance to the University was required for strengthening the existing departments and for opening new post-graduate departments in Science and Humanities. After discussion, it was agreed that the University may send proposals to the Commission in respect of the following buildings for consideration:-

		<u>Lakhs.</u>
I. ARTS BLOCK	... With a plinth area of 50,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.18/- per sq.ft.	9.0
II. SCIENCE BLOCK	... With a total plinth area of 70,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.18/- per sq.ft.	12.6
III. Library Building	... At a cost of Rs.12.0 lakhs.	12.0
		Rs. 33.6

(contd...)

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5. The Vice-Chancellor also requested that some assistance may be given during the 3rd plan period for the construction of hostels and staff quarters as the academic development of the University required the support of residential facilities for students and teachers on the campus. It was estimated that the immediate need of the University in this regard related to the following buildings:

	<u>Total cost</u> <u>in lakhs.</u>
1. 2 Hostels each for 150 students .	Rs.10.0
2. 30 Staff Quarters	<u>Rs. 7.5</u>
	<u>Rs.17.5</u>

6. If it is generally agreed that Burdwan University may be assisted towards the construction of these buildings, plans and estimates will be called for. The basis of grants for each type of construction will be in accordance with the policy to be adopted by the Commission during the Third Plan.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting,
26, April, 1961.

Item:- 28. To consider further the proposal of the Lucknow University for the construction of a building for accommodating its Post-Graduate Departments in Law.

/ the construction of a building to accomodate post-graduate teaching/

At its meeting held on 20th March, 1961, the University Grants Commission deferred final decision on the scheme of Lucknow University for / and research in Law (as per request received from the Lucknow University - Annexure I) pending receipt of some further details regarding the Law courses at the University (copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission regarding the proposal is attached - Annexure II).

2. Information has been obtained from the Lucknow University regarding the number of students undertaking post-graduate studies and research work (statement attached - Annexure III). It will be seen that there are at present 52 LL.M. students and 4 research students. Another letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Law containing details regarding the number of volumes at present in the Law Library, subjects taught for the LL.M. courses, names and number of teachers engaged in teaching these papers, etc. is also attached (Annexure IV).

3. It may be added that the development of the faculty of Law in every University is of composite nature intended to benefit with the LL.B course and the LL.M and research courses.

The proposal of Lucknow University as it has now emerged after prolonged discussions with the University may be accepted.

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Annexure I to item
No. 28
dated 26.4.1961
No. 3296 of 19

From:-

Sri K.D. TEWARI,
M.A.LL.B.,
Registrar, University of Lucknow,
LUCKNOW.

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Lucknow, Dated the 31 Jan, 1961.

SUBJECT: PLAN AND ESTIMATES OF THE BUILDING -
FACULTY OF LAW - LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. F.37-4/58(H) dated January 5, 1961, I beg to inform you that the desired modifications in respect of the following items have already been done in the revised plan:-

- (i) Entrance with stair-case (North).
- (ii) Lavatory with Duck.
- (iii) Entrance Hall near Dean's Office (East)
- (iv) Stair-case.

The information about usual ratio within the carpet area and built up area will be intimated in due course when the plan of the above building is approved by the Commission.

2. Necessary action is being taken about the plinth area of teacher's rooms in consultation with the Architect. The Area for the Research Cubicles will not exceed 80 Sq. Ft.

2.(a) The stack-room has been converted into two storey by providing a slab at 8 ft. height to make room for more books as suggested by the University Grants Commission to University

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= 2 =

Grants Commission to University Assistant Engineer.

3. The facilities for study of 100 post-graduate and research students will be provided in this building for the Faculty of Law. Since the library is a developing one about 50 thousand books in addition to other periodicals will be made available in this new building.

The University will be grateful if the Commission is pleased to approve of the plans in respect of the above building and remit the first instalment of its share.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Registrar.

SEN/18.4.61

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

* * *

Annexure II to item No. 28

Meeting: 26/4/1961

Dated: 20th March, 1961.

Item No. 15 - To consider the scheme of Lucknow University for consideration of a building to accommodate Post-graduate teaching and research in Law.

* * *

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 8th and 9th July, 1958 approved a scheme of Lucknow University for construction of a building to accommodate Post-graduate teaching and research in Law at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, as recommended by the Visiting Committee which examined the development proposals (Humanities) of the University under the 2nd Five-Year Plan.

On scrutiny of the plans and estimates forwarded by the University in respect of the proposed building, it was found that the building had not been planned functionally. With a view to ascertaining, in a detailed way, the requirements of Lucknow University in this behalf, a further discussion was held between the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of the Faculty of Law and the University Architect and officers of the Commission. It was found, as a result of a careful assessment of the needs of the Post-graduate department of Law, that a building with the following facilities would be necessary:-

(a) LIBRARY.

- (1) Stacks for 50,000 books...3,500 sft.
- (2) Reading room accommodation for 100 students at a time. ...2,000 sft.

(Contd...2.).

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7343

...: 2 :...

(3) Catalogue	...	250 sft.
(4) Librarian room and technical room.	...	500 sft.

Total:-		6,250 sft.

(b) LECTURE ROOMS

(1) Lecture room for 120 students. ....one		1,200 sft.
(2) Lecture room for 50 students. ....one		600 sft.
(3) Lecture rooms for 35 students. ....two		800 sft.

Total:-		2,600 sft.

(c) SEMINAR ROOM

<u>SEMINAR ROOM</u>		450 sft.
<u>DEAN'S ROOM</u>		300 sft.
<u>PROFESSOR'S ROOM</u>		225 sft.
<u>ASSISTANT PROFESSORS' ROOMS INCLUDING ACCOMMODATION FOR TUTORIALS.</u>	Eight.	1,200 sft.
<u>OFFICE</u>		250 sft.
<u>RESEARCH CUBICLES.</u>	..eight	640 sft.
<u>COMMON ROOMS</u>		
(1) Teachers.		300 sft.
(2) Boys.		400 sft.
(3) Girls.		200 sft.

Total:-		3,740 sft.

Grand Total:- 12,815 sft.

SAY 12,800 sft.

The total plinth area of the proposed building will be
12,800 + 6,400 = 19,200 sft.

(Contd.....3.)

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...: 3 :...

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The cost of the building with a plinth area of 19,200 sq.ft. works out to Rs. 3,07,200 which is Rs. 7,200/- in excess of the cost of Rs. 3 lakhs earlier approved by the Commission. Furniture at 10% of the expenditure of the building will raise the total cost of the project to Rs. 3,37,920/- since the proper accommodation of the Post-graduate Department of Law of Lucknow University requires a building as proposed above, it is suggested that the increased cost may be approved by the Commission. The University and the State Government are prepared to share the expenditure on the usual basis.

The Commission may also decide whether all variations from the accepted cost of buildings have to be approved again by the Commission or additional expenditure resulting from reasonable changes upto say 10 per cent in respect of approved estimates may be treated as approved by the Commission.

Sahani
14-3-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Annexure III to Item No. 28

Dated: 26-4-61.

STATEMENT REGARDING NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE LL.M. CLASSES OF THE
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY FROM 1957-61.

Session.	LL.M. PART I.	LL.M. PART II.	TOTAL.
1957-58	28	6	34
1958-59	33	1	34
1959-60	44	6	50
1960-61	41	11	52

Sahani
18/4-61.

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REGISTERED STUDENTS REGISTERED DURING THE LAST
THREE YEARS.

- (1) Sri G.K. Arora, registered in 1957-58.

"FREEDOM OF PRESS IN INDIA - A COMPARATIVE STUDY".

- (2) Sri Chandrodai, registered in 1958-59.

"TAXING POWER UNDER FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA".

- (3) Sri Krishna Bahadur, registered in 1958-59.

"PUBLIC CORPORATIONS IN INDIA" - A COMPARATIVE
STUDY OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS IN INDIA, U.S.A.,
U.S.S.R., ENGLAND, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

- (4) Sri B.K. Sharma, registered in 1959-60.

"ADMINISTRATIVE LICENSING IN INDIA".

Sahani
18.4.61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Annexure IV to item No. 28.

Dated: 26-4-1961.

FACULTY OF LAW,
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

No. 607/61.

March 28, 1961.

Dear Dr. Philip,

I received your letter No. F.37-4/58, dated March 22, 1961, just I was going out of Lucknow for a couple of days; hence the delay in reply. I have returned today and make haste to give you the information which you require. I have already sent you some information which you required in your letter No. F.37-4/58, dated March 20, 1961. If my memory does not fail me, I think that we had gone over these matters during the course of our discussions here and also at various times previously. Of course, it was, perhaps, not put down in writing. I hasten to do so. I, however, venture to think that the detailed information called for has only a slight bearing on the real issue. We are constructing this building not for today only but for the future, and we must keep in view the development and expansion which is bound to take place in the future. Whether I have so many students, or so many teachers, or so many papers, or so many books at present gives little indication of the position as it would be in the future. In my humble opinion the requirements will increase immensely, and the present position will not give much indication of the requirements, say, twenty years hence. I have an impression that we discussed these things threadbare in our previous conversations. At any rate, such an enquiry at a stage when the final plans were about to be approved is apt to produce a sense of frustration as the prospects of constructing the building appear to recede further and further.

(1) The present number of books and journals in our Library is about 19,000. Over 90% of them are intended for use by the LL.M. and research students.

(2) The subjects actually taught for the LL.M. this year are as follows:-

LL.M. PART I.

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Legislation Principles, Method and Interpretation.
3. Legal History of England and India.
4. Constitutional Law of India.

(Contd....2.).

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LL. M. PART II.

1. Agency, Partnership and Companies.
2. Laws of Contracts.
3. Administrative Law in U.S. and England.
4. Administrative Law in India.
5. Constitutional Law of U.S.A. and Switzerland.
6. Federal Law with special reference to Indian Constitutional Law.
7. Principles of Hindu Law.
8. History and Principles of Criminal Law.
9. Theory of Crime and Punishment.

THESES OFFERED BY LL.M. PART II STUDENTS.

1. Freedom of Religion in India.
2. The first decade of the Supreme Court and the Civil Liberties in India.
3. Industrial Tribunals in India.
4. Property Rights under the Indian Constitution.
5. State Regulation of Management Prerogative during the Pendency of Adjudication Proceedings.
6. Schools of Penal Thought reflected in Indian Legislation since 1900.
7. Law relating to vicarious liability in India.
8. Judicial Limitations on Inquiry Commissions - a comparative study.
9. Government Privilege to withhold documents - its scope and extent in India.
10. Emergency Provisions under the Indian Constitution.
11. Modern Trends of Criminal Responsibility in Indian Penal Laws.

THESES OFFERED BY RESEARCH STUDENTS.

1. "Public Corporations in India". - A comparative study of Public Corporations in India, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., England, Canada and Australia.
2. "Administrative Licensing in India".
3. "Freedom of Press in India". - A comparative study.
4. "Taxing Power under Federal Constitutions with special reference to India.

(3) Names of teachers engaged in teaching the above subjects:-

LL.M. PART I.

Jurisprudence.	Sri B.N.Sharma and Sri S.N. Dhyani.
Legislation-Principles.	Prof. S.S. Nigam and Sri D.C. Pande.
Legislation-Methods.	Sri S.N. Dhyani.

(Contd...3.).

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- Legislation-Interpretation. Prof.S.S. Nigam and Sri B.P.Srivastava.
- Legal History of England Sri B.N. Sharma and Sr D.C. Pande.
- Legal History of India. Sri. B.N. Sharma and Smt. R.K. Agarwala.
- Constitutional Law of India. Dr.V.N. Shukla and Sri V.S. Shukla.

LL.M. Part II

- Agency, Partnership & Companies. Prof. S.S.Nigam and Sri Avtar Singh
- Law of contracts. Prof.S.S. Nigam and Sri R.C. Vyas.
- Administrative Law in U.S.A. and England. Dr. V.N.Shukla and Sri B.P. Srivastava.
- Administrative Law in India. Dr.V.N.Shukla and Sri V.S. Shukla.
- Constitutional Law of U.S.A. and Switzerland. Dr.V.N. Shukla and Sri P.G. Krishnan.
- Federal Law with special reference to India Constitutional Law. Dr. V.N. Shukla and Sri L.N. Mathur.
- Principles of Hindu Law. Prof.S.S. Nigam and Sri B.K. Sharma.
- History and Principles of Criminal Law. Dr. R.C.Nigam and Sri D.C. Pande.
- Theory of Crime and Punishment. Dr. R.C.Nigam and Sri D.C. Pande.

I shall be happy to supply any other information which might be required by the Commission. As the second five year plan is about to close, we have ample time to thrash out all the little details in the course of the third five year plan.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S.S. Nigam)

Sri P.J. Philip,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
New Delhi.- 1.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,
26th April, 1961.

Item 29 - To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for financial assistance towards the construction of a buildings to house (a) post-graduate Departments in Humanities and (b) the Faculty of Law.

Rajasthan University have informed the University Grants Commission that they are in urgent need of two buildings, one to house post-graduate teaching and research in Hindi, Sanskrit, English, History, Philosophy and Modern European languages with a plinth area of 73,500 sq.ft. (as per statement attached - Annexure I) and one to accommodate the Faculty of Law with a plinth area of 31,344 sq.ft. (as per statement attached - Annexure II). The area proposed to be provided for the Humanities block appears to be somewhat excessive; the Commission generally allows only about 7,000 sq.ft. per Department for such buildings. On this basis the plinth area for the Humanities building of the Rajasthan University for six Departments works out to 42,000 sq.ft..

2. The area proposed for the Law Faculty building seems to be reasonable. This building will be used for both the first degree in Law and for post-graduate teaching and research. It is not convenient to segregate post-graduate teaching and research in Law from graduate teaching as several facilities, including library and staff, will have to be common. We may, however, accept responsibility for only about 60% (i.e. about 19,000 sq.ft.) of the proposed area for purposes of grant. This is approximately the area proposed for the Law building of Lucknow University (see item 28).

PTG.

(35)

3. An aspect of the new buildings to be put up in the campus of the Rajasthan University is that they will have to match the existing buildings in style and general appearance. It may, therefore, be necessary to allow somewhat different specifications for the buildings than the Commission normally accepts for buildings being built in isolation.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Annexure.1. to Item
No.29.

Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

Serial No.	Description.	No. of rooms.	Size.	Area - Sq. ft.
5.	Seminar rooms.	5	20' x 30'	3000
6.	-do-	1	24' x 25'	600
7.	Research Cubicles.	12	10' x 8'	960
8.	-do-	6	7½' x 11'	495
9.	Readers' Rooms.	4	14' x 15'	840
10.	-do-	4	11½' x 15'	705
11.	Professors' Rooms.	4	15' x 15'	900
12.	-do-	2	11' x 20'	440
13.	Lecturers' Rooms.	8	12' x 15'	1440
14.	-do-	8	11½' x 15'	1410
15.	Small office rooms attached to Professors' rooms.	4	11½' x 15'	705
16.	-do-	2	12' x 15'	360
17.	Toilet rooms attached to professors' rooms.	4	8' x 8'	256
18.	-do-	2	10' x 5'	100
19.	Animal Laboratory.	1	15' x 20'	300
20.	Director's Room.	1	18' x 15'	270
21.	Director's retiring room.	1	10' x 10½'	105
22.	Director's toilet room.	1	5½' x 10½'	57.75
23.	Small Office room attached to the Director's Room.	1	9' x 15'	135
24.	Teachers' Common Room.	1	24' x 84'	2016
25.	Girls' Common Room.	1	30' x 40'	1200
26.	Boys' Common Room.	1	24' x 84'	2016
27.	Large Office Room - This will serve all the departments in the School of Humanities.	1	40' x 30'	1200
TOTAL				34710.75
Increase on account of verandahs, lavatories and walls, etc.				38789.25
Total plinth area:				73500.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE II. TO
ITEM NO. 29.

Suggested accommodation for the Law College
Building University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

* * *

FIRST FLOOR.

1.	Central Hall - 1	80 x 50	4000 Sq.ft.
2.	Lecture Halls-2	20 x 15	600 " "
3.	Research Cubicles-8	15 x 8	960 " "
4.	Seminar Room - 1.	20 x 20	400 " "
5.	Professor's room including retiring room.	15 x 20	300 " "
6.	Reader's rooms - 2.	14 x 12	336 " "
7.	Common Room for Men-1	30 x 20	600 " "
8.	Common room for women-1.	20 x 15	300 " "
9.	Common room for Teachers - 1.	20 x 15	300 " "
10.	Office room - 1	20 x 15	300 " "
11.	Library Hall - 1	100 x 40	4000 " "
		Total:-	<u>12096 Sq.ft.</u>

GROUND FLOOR.

1.	Lecture Halls Large - 4	40 x 30	4800 Sq.Ft.
2.	Seminar Rooms - 1.	30 x 20	600 " "
3.	Lecture Rooms - 6	10 x 10	600 " "
4.	Common Room for men.	40 x 30	1200 " "
5.	Office Rooms - 2	20 x 15	600 " "
6.	Library Cum-Reading Room-1.	25 x 20	500 " "

(Contd..2.).

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7.	Tea Room.	10 x 10	100 Sq.Ft.
8.	Principal's Room with Retiring Room.	20 x 20	400 " "
		Total:	<u>8800 Sq.Ft.</u>

Total Plinth Area. 20896 Sq.ft.

50% increase on account of
lavatory, verandahas, walls
etc.

10344 Sq.ft.

31344 Sq.ft.

Sahani
19-4-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting
26th April, 1961

Item 30:- To consider the request of Visva-Bharati for the construction of an International House.

Among the development proposals of Visva-Bharati approved by the Commission under the Second Five Year Plan was an International House at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

2. The purpose of the International House as intimated by the University is to provide accommodation to a number of foreign students undergoing various courses, generally for a short period. Such students at present live in Ratan Kuti (one of the University's two guest houses) and in the cottages attached to it. This arrangement has been found to be unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons.

3. From the estimates and sketch plan submitted by the University for the building it appears that the proposed International House will also be used as a Guest House for foreign visitors to Visva-Bharati. The estimated expenditure of the building is Rs. 5,91,952/-, as against Rs. 2.00 lakhs earlier approved, in principle, by the Commission.

4. Visva-Bharati has extra-academic functions for which it may need facilities ordinarily not required by the other universities. But the University Grants Commission's fund is limited and does not

(Contd....2..)

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include any provision for purposes of this kind. The point for consideration is whether the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs, who are mainly responsible for cultural relations, may be approached for special assistance for the purpose.

5. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 26th April, 1961.

Item 31: To consider the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance towards inviting Professor Emeneau of the University of California - U.S.A. as a Visiting Professor in Linguistics.

* * *

The Annamalai University has submitted a proposal for financial assistance towards the appointment of Professor M.B. Emeneau of the University of California as a Visiting Professor of Dravidian Linguistics in the Annamalai University for about one year during the session 1963-64. Prof. Emeneau is a distinguished scholar in the field of Dravidian Linguistics.

The proposal of the University along with a note by the Professor of Linguistics, Annamalai University which has been forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor, is attached (Annexure I).

2. The financial implication of the proposal is as follows:-

Cost of one first class air passage for Mrs. & Mr. Emeneau. (\$ 2,250/-)	...Rs. 10,700/-
Remuneration @ Rs.2,000/- per mensem for nine months.	...Rs. 18,000/-
Cost of air-conditioning a room.	...Rs. 5,500/-
Cost of a Refrigerator.	...Rs. 3,500/-
Provision for increase in cost of passage, etc.	...Rs. 1,300/-

Total:- Rs. 40,000/-

(Contd..2.).

The University have requested that the full expenditure may be met by the University Grants Commission on this account.

3. The Commission at its meeting held on 17th and 18th June, 1959, (Additional Item 2) accepted as an experimental measure, the proposal of the Madras University for the appointment of a Visiting Professor of English on special terms with the assistance of the British Council and sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000/- per mensem towards his salary for a period of 2 years. The post is yet to be filled.

The Commission also approved a proposal of the Poona University for the appointment of a Visiting Professor in English on the following conditions (Item 3(49) of the University Grants Commission minutes dated the 9th September, 1960):-

(i) The full salary payable to an Indian Professor may be paid to the Visiting Professor by the University.

(ii) The Commission will supplement the salary of the Professor to the extent necessary to bring it to Rs. 2,000/- a month as prescribed by the Commission for the appointment of the Visiting Professor in Indian Universities.

(iii) Any expenditure in respect of the project over Rs. 2,000/- a month may be met by the British Council.

4. The usual conditions for the appointment of a Visiting Professor in a University as laid down by the Commission are as under:-

(i) The Professor should be an eminent scholar in his subject.

(ii) The maximum tenure of the Professor is to be one year and the minimum 3 months.

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- (iii) The Professor may be paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,000/- p.m. plus return air passage at 1st class rates.
- (iv) The income-tax payable by the Professor during his stay in India is to be borne by the University.
- (v) A sum of Rs. 500/- may be paid for meeting incidental expenses - (vide Item No. 21 dated 29th July, 1957).

5. The proposal of Annamalai University to appoint Professor M.B. Emeneau on special terms and conditions as mentioned in paragraph 2 above is placed before the Commission.

Sahani
17-4-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO. 31.

Dated: 26-4-61.

Copy of letter No. Roc. 3291/C4/60 dated 15th December, 1960 from Shri T.D. Meenakshisundaram, Registrar, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, P.O., South India to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

* * *

SUBJECT: DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS - VISIT OF PROF. EMENEAU - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - REQUEST OF.

When Prof. Emeneau of the Department of Classics, University of California, U.S.A., visited India during 1959 in connection with the Summer School of Linguistics, he delivered a series of three special lectures on

"Diffusion and Evolution in Historical Linguistics, India and Linguistic Areas - I, and India and Linguistics Areas - II."

under the auspices of the Linguistics Department of the Annamalai University. During this visit the Vice-Chancellor of this University suggested to Prof. Emeneau that it would be useful for the promotion of Linguistics studies in India in general and the study of comparative Dravidian Linguistics in particular, if Prof. Emeneau could find it convenient to programme to stay in India for at least one academic year as a Visiting Professor. Prof. Emeneau agreed to consider this suggestion and write in regard to the time that would suit him for a protracted stay in this country. A communication has since been received from him by Prof. T.P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, Head of the Department of Tamil (Arts) and Dravidian Linguistics of this University. A copy of this letter is enclosed for information.

2. It will be seen that Prof. Emeneau has kindly agreed to spend about one academic year in this University

(Contd...2.).

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as a Visiting Research Professor and that he has been able to obtain sabbatical leave for a period of about 10 months during 1963-64. He would be getting financial assistance from another source to meet the cost of one air passage and that the money required for the return passage by air for his wife and himself would have to be found for him, besides his salary and the cost of certain conveniences which he has asked for. Taking all his requirements into consideration, the total cost of his visit would come to about Rs. 40,000/- as detailed below:-

Cost of one first class air passage for Mrs. & Mr. Emeneau (\$ 2,250/-)	... Rs.10,700/-
Remuneration @ Rs.2,000/- per mensem for 9 months.	... Rs.18,000/-
Cost of air-conditioning a room.	... Rs. 6,500/-
Cost of a Refrigerator.	... Rs. 3,500/-
Provision for increase in cost of passage etc.	... Rs. 1,300/-
Total:-	----- Rs.40,000/- -----

3. The Annamalai University has been recognised as a centre for the study of comparative Dravidian Philology with special emphasis on comparative Dravidian Dialectology and Descriptive Linguistics. Prof. Emeneau's presence will also be of great help in organising field work in dialect study and comparative Dravidian Linguistics. As you are aware, he is one of the top most authorities in Linguistics and the only authority in America on Dravidian Languages, having published the Etymological Dictionary of the Dravidian Languages along with Prof. Burrow of Oxford. During the period Prof. Emeneau is here as Visiting Research Professor, other institutions in India interested in linguistics could

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...: 3 :...

also send their students to this University, and his presence in this country could also be availed of for organising a pilot project in dialect survey in India, which, it is understood, the Government has now under consideration. His services could also be availed of for conducting courses at the Summer and Autumn Schools of Linguistics. It will thus be seen that the proposal to invite Prof. Emeneau to visit this country as a Visiting Professor of this University will be in the larger interest of the study of linguistics in this country.

4. Considering the advantages that would accrue to this University and to the study of Linguistics in the whole country the University would have gladly undertaken to meet the entire expenditure on the proposal or at least half of it, but the University with its slender resources is not now in a position and as far as can be seen will not be able to do so for some year to come. The University Grants Commission is therefore requested to kindly agree to bear three-fourths of the cost of Prof. Emeneau's visit viz. Rs.30,000/-. The remaining one-fourth will be borne by the University.

5. I request that the sanction of the University Grants Commission to the proposal made above may kindly be communicated as early as possible.

Sahani
17-4-61.

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Department of Classics,
University of California,
Berkley 4, California,
July 5, 1960.

Professor T.P. Meenakshisundaram,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar, Madras, India.

Dear Prof. Meenakshisundaram,

Our semester has ended and I have found myself with enough leisure to think over the matter of my visit to Annamalai University in 1963-64.

As I wrote last autumn to Sri Shanmugam Pillai, the authorities here have given what assurance is possible so long in advance that sympathetic consideration will be given to my application for sabbatical leave to be with you for that year. It is of course on the understanding that my time with you will be spent in activities that, broadly speaking, may be indentified as research. Conducting a seminar is acceptable as being of that nature. I do not know what title you had in view, but perhaps Visiting Research Professor (or something equivalent) would best satisfy my university.

After getting information from the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils on the stipends of Fulbright appointees, I propose a tentative figure of our needs for the nine months that my wife and I shall be with you, namely, Rs. 2,000/- a month. In addition, I would propose that you undertake to purchase in rupees one passage from here to India and return. At present first-class air passage to Bombay costs approximately \$ 2250., i.e. approximately Rs. 10,700/-. The fare is already somewhat higher than it was a year ago, and it is impossible to predict even approximately what it will be three years hence. I hope to get money for one passage from another source. The total proposed is then:

9 months at Rs.2,000/-	...	Rs.18,000/-
fare	...	Rs.10,700/-

Total:-		Rs.28,700/-

When I was with you last summer, it was suggested that in the course of your building activities your University would equip a faculty house in Western Style. May we suggest that the bedroom be furnished with an air-conditioner, and the kitchen with a refrigerator?

I appreciate very much your kindness in asking me for the year. My wife and I both look forward to being there. My wife is especially pleased at the prospect of seeing your delightful wife and daughters again.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

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Note of the Professor of Linguistics:

Ref: No.Roc.3291/C4/60 dated 15-12-1960 from Annamalai University and D.O.No.17-1/61(H) from the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

The proposal of inviting Prof. M.B. Emeneau, University of California, Berkley, is placed under recommendation No. 11 found on page 33 of the Report of the Blue Print Committee on the development of Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities. Preliminary exploration along was made and no final commitment has been made. This proposal could not be included in the III Five Year Plan, because the preliminaries were not completed then. The most important thing is the provision of funds. This proposal was informally discussed at the last meeting of the Linguistics Committee, about the end of October 1960,, appointed by the University Grants Commission. Then unfortunately the Secretary, who was expected, could not be present. The reaction of Prof. M.B. Emeneau alone was obtained and he is willing to come over here on sabbatical leave in 1963-64. This is a proposal contemplated in the report of the Blue Print Committee and the University Grants Commission by its Circular No. F.53-45/59(S) dated 16-2-1961 which has called for proposals in the light of the recommendations of the Blue Print Committee. The proposal to invite Prof. M.B. Emeneau comes under this.

Prof. M.B. Emeneau is the eminent Scholar in America in the subject of Comparative Dravidian. The proposal is to invite him for an year. The Prof. has to be paid Rs. 2,000/- per mensem plus air passage at Ist Class rates. It is necessary to provide for certain amenities which have been included in our proposals.

(Contd..2.).

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... 2 ...

If the University Grants Commission accepts this proposal, the University will approach the Government of India for sending the invitation to Prof. M.B. Emeneau. After that we may make a definite offer to Prof. M.B. Emeneau. Our proposal is that the full amount is to be provided by the University Grants Commission. As already stated in our previous letter, Prof. M.B. Emeneau's presence can be made use of for the Summer or Autumn School of Linguistics.

Sd/-
(T.D. Meenakshisundaram)

Sahani
17-4-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 26-4-1961.

Item No. 32: To consider the question of revision of salary scales of University and College teachers of State Universities during the 3rd Five Year Plan Period.

* * *

The Commission at its meeting held on 20th March 1961, decided that the University teachers in State Universities be placed in the new scales of pay proposed for Central Universities with effect from 1st April, 1961 and 80% of the difference between the pay scales as last revised and the new scales be paid to the Universities upto the end of the Third Plan period. Statements showing the replies so far received from the Universities giving the estimated expenditure for the revision of salary scales during the Third Plan is attached (Appendix I). The anticipated expenditure for the revision of salaries in other State Universities, which have not yet replied is indicated in statement at Appendix II. As shown in these statements University Grants Commission's share for the Third Plan period on this account comes to Rs.1,72,58,409.60.

As its meeting held on 20th March 1961 the Commission also desired that the cost of revising the pay scales in affiliated colleges to the same extent as the new scales now implemented in the Delhi Colleges be worked out and placed before the Commission. The estimated expenditure towards the revision of salary scales of teachers in the affiliated colleges of 31 Universities in the Third Five-Year Plan has been calculated on the basis

(Contd...2.).

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...: 2 :...

of the following scales of pay approved by the Commission for the teachers in the constituent colleges of Delhi University.

Principal	...	1000-50-1500
Professor.	...	700-40-1100
Lecturer	...	400-40-640-EB-40-800

The revised scales of pay approved by the Commission for Delhi Colleges are much higher than existing scales of pay in the affiliated colleges of many State Universities. Our experience suggests that it will be difficult for most Colleges to implement such a high revision. Hence somewhat lower scales of pay may be more practicable.

Principal	...	800-50-1000
Prof., Sr. Lect. & Head of Deptt.	...	500-30-800
Lecturer.	...	300-25-600
Demons. and Tutors.	...	200-15-320-20-500.

The implementation of the above alternative scales of pay would result in a 25% increase in the total emoluments of all categories of teachers over their present emoluments in the revised scales of pay recommended by the Commission under the Second Five-Year Plan. In the case of the constituent colleges of Delhi University also, the net percentage increase in emoluments of teachers consequent upon the adoption of the revised scales is of the same order, i.e., a little over 25%.

For calculating the increased expenditure for revision of the salary scales of teachers in the private and government colleges, the following procedure has been adopted. The difference between the average pay of the

(Contd.....3.).

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teachers in the old scales and the revised scales has been worked out separately for each category. The additional expenditure per month in respect of a particular category has been arrived at by multiplying the difference by the number of teachers in that particular category. The annual expenditure has been arrived at by multiplying this figure by 12.

The estimated expenditure relates only to such colleges as have been brought under the Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act. Statement showing the number of colleges brought under the Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act and the number of teachers in different categories (State-wise and University-wise) is attached (Appendix III). Similarly a statement showing the scales of pay for teachers in different categories in the government and private colleges is also attached (Appendix IV). The break up of anticipated expenditure between the government colleges and private colleges is based on the ratio of government colleges to private colleges. The estimated expenditure in the case of private colleges which implemented the scheme under the Second Five Year Plan has been calculated for a period of 4 years only, since it may take about a year to implement the new scales of pay and assistance during 1961-62 may be given on the basis of the revised scales of pay approved by the Commission under the Second Plan. Dearness allowance has not been taken into account while calculating the estimated expenditure since the ratio of dearness allowance is not uniform in all the colleges and moreover in many private colleges teachers do not receive any dearness allowance.

(Contd...4.)

It is estimated that University Grants Commission's share during the Third Five Year Plan, on the basis of the proposed alternative scales of pay, would approximately be Rs. 5,23,00,000.00, while on the basis of the revised scales for Delhi colleges it would be Rs. 7,65,25,000.00, as shown in Appendix V.

It may be noted in this connection that the scheme of revision of salary scales of college teachers could not be implemented under the Second Five Year Plan in a smooth way. It has not been possible for many colleges to benefit from the scheme owing to paucity of funds for sharing the expenditure (only about 400 colleges made use of the scheme out of a total of more than 1000 colleges). Many State Governments have also no grant-in-aid codes for giving assistance to colleges for their various needs. In the circumstances, it is doubtful, whether many colleges will be in a position to introduce the higher scales of pay now proposed by the Commission. There is also a danger that in the absence of sufficient funds to match the Commission's grant, colleges may adopt questionable practices as has been reported to have been done in respect of the scheme under the Second Plan, such as obtaining acquittance from the teachers for the full amount while only Commission's share has been paid to them, or non-payment of dearness allowance and provident fund contribution in lieu of payment of matching grant for upgrading salaries, etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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APPENDIX (I)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

A. Statement showing the replies so far received from the Universities regarding the anticipated expenditure in the Third Five Year Plan towards the revision of salaries of University teachers according to scales of pay approved by the Commission for Central Universities.

Sl. No.	Name of the University.	No. of teachers categorywise			Existing scales during Second Five Year Plan (Salary scale of Asstt. Professors in U.P. Universities is given in Brackets).			Extra expenditures required during Third Five Year Plan.	Percentage of increased expenditure which the University/State Government is willing to share.
		Professor.	Reader.	Lecturer.	Professor.	Reader.	Lecturer.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Agra	2	4	20	800-1250	500-800	300-800	1,41,440.00	No information given.
2.	Allahabad.	25		(292)	800-1250		(300-800)	5,00,000.00	Agreed to share if funds are available.
3.	Andhra.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,24,400.00	Matter is under consideration.
4.	Bihar.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-do-
5.	Bombay.	7.	11	15	800-1250	500-800	300-600	1,02,199.00	No information given.
6.	Burdwan.	1	8	15	-do-	-do-	300-500	87,632.00	State Government is being approached.
7.	Calcutta.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Matter is under consideration.

(Contd...2.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8.	Gorakhpur.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Matter is under consideration.
9.	Gujarat.	7	19	25	800-1250	500-800	250-500	2,61,720.00	Not willing to share expenditure.
10.	Jadavpur.	14	34	122	-do-	-do-	-do-	5,40,910.00	No information given.
11.	Kalyani*	50	65	257	---	---	---	35,16,540.00	State Government is being approached.
12.	Lucknow.	---	---	---	800-1250	(300-800)	---	6,74,588.00	No information given.
13.	Marathwada.	2	---	4	-do-	---	---	19,300.00	State Government is being approached.
14.	Mysore.	34	55	213	700-1000 400-820	250-500	200-450	31,23,036.00	Not willing to share expenditure.
15.	Panjab.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Matter is under consideration.
16.	Poona.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-do-
17.	S.N.D.T.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-do-
18.	Saugar.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-do-
19.	Sri Venkateswara.	9	13	87	800-1250	300-800	250-500	8,26,940.00	Willing to share expenditure at 20%.

* The basis of calculation of the amount shown against Kalyani University is not clear.

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... 3 ...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
20.	S.V.V.	7	13	14	800-1250	500-800	250-500	2,19,365.00	No information given.
21.	Utkal.	9	7	24	---	---	---	2,62,000.00	-do-
22.	Varanasi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.	(67 in all)			800-1250.	300-800	200-450	9,47,942.00	-do-

TOTAL 1,38,48,012.00
UGC's share @ 80% 1,10,78,409.60

Sahani
18-4-61.

APPENDIX II

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

Statement showing the anticipated expenditure for the revision of salary scales of University teachers according to Scales of pay approved by the Commission for Central Universities during Third Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of the University.	Number of teachers catagori-wise			Estimated share of increased expenditure required during Third Five Year Plan at 80% (U.G.C's share)	Percentage of increased expenditure which the University/State Government is willing to share.
		Professor	Reader	Lecturers		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)
1.	Annamalai.	130	5	160	12,00,000.00	Not known
2.	Allahabad.				00,000.00	-do-
3.	Baroda.	20	44	170	8,00,000.00	-do-
4.	Calcutta.	32	46	545	4,50,000.00	-do-
5.	Gauhati.	6	18	120	3,50,000.00	-do-
6.	Gorakhpur.	11	--	159	1,20,000.00	-do-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir.	1	3	27	80,000.00	-do-
8.	Jabalpur.	--	--	--	1,20,000.00	-do-
9.	Karnatak.	6	23	24	2,40,000.00	-do-
10.	Kerala.	5	5	23	3,20,000.00	-do-

(Contd...2.)

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...: 2 :...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
11.	Madras.	30	30 55	3,20,000.00	Not known.
12.	Nagpur.	4	5 50	1,60,000.00	-do-
13.	Osmania.	11	121 —	4,80,000.00	-do-
14.	Patna.	29	5 97	2,40,000.00	-do-
15.	Poona.	8	10 43	2,80,000.00	-do-
16.	Panjab.	8	18 40	3,20,000.00	-do-
17.	Rajasthan.	5	6 28	1,20,000.00	-do-
18.	Saujar.	11	15 130	1,60,000.00	-do-
19.	S.N.D.T.	4	4 35	80,000.00	-do-
20.	Utkal.	6	10 25	1,80,000.00	-do-
21.	Vikram.	—	— —	1,60,000.00	-do-
			Total:-	<u>61,80,000.00</u>	

Sahani
18-4-61.

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APPENDIX III

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

A Statement showing the no. of Colleges which have been brought under Sec. 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act and no. of teachers in different categories.

Sl No.	University	State	No. of Govt. Colleges brought under Sec. 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.	No. of Private Degree Colleges brought under Sec. 2(f) of the Act.	No. of Private colleges which have implemented the U.G.C.'s scheme in 2nd Plan.	No. of teachers in all the Colleges (Govt. & Private)					
						Category wise					
						Principal	Prof.	Asstt. Prof or Senior Lec.	Lec.	Asstt. Lec.	Demonstrator or Tutor or P.T. or P.T.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra		10	27	15	37	10	634	166	---	83
2.	Osmania	Andhra	9	22	9	31	120	543	77	---	38
3.	Venkateswara		9	8	3	15	29	219	118	---	145
			28	57	27	83	159	1396	361	---	266
4.	Gauhati	Assam	7	20	7	27	40	529	3	---	47
			7	20	7	27	40	529	3	---	47
5.	Bhagalpore										

Contd....2.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Bihar			7	86	---	93	69	1843	---	---	139
7. Patna		Bihar									
8. Ranchi											
			7	86	---	93	69	1843	---	---	139
9. Gujarat			15	32	10	47	199	372	114	---	74
10. S.V.V. Peeth		Gujarat	7	5	3	12	31	56	---	---	63
			22	37	13	59	230	428	114	---	137
11. Kerala		Kerala	24	45	44	69	277	1355	4	---	255
			24	45	44	69	277	1355	4	---	255
12. Madras		Madras	24	58	33	82	289	127	1584	---	849
			24	58	33	82	289	127	1584	---	849

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	Jabalpore		9	10	5	19	29	34	227	---	36
14.	Saugar	M.P.	19	19	10	38	9	16	458	---	54
15.	Vikram	OS	20	20	---	40	105	150	660	---	103
			48	49	15	97	143	200	1345	---	193
16.	Bombay		22	16	31	385	536	104	---	540	
17.	Marathwada		4	7	7	11	---	75	97	---	32
18.	Nagpur	Maha- rashtra	10	22	14	32	22	89	588	---	48
19.	Poona		5	33	24	38	222	290	58	---	370
20.	S.N.D.T. -Women's	SE	---	6	4	6	32	33	25	---	15
			88	90	65	118	661	1023	872	---	1005
21.	Karnatak		23	17	28	60	242	68	---	150	
22.	Mysore	Mysore	19	25	17	44	212	902	41	---	133
			24	48	34	72	272	1144	109	---	283

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Utkal	Orissa	17	8	3	25	17	415	20		9
											31
			17	8	3	25	17	415	20		9
											31
24.	Panjab	Panjab	25	86	64	131	150	140	1880		285
			45	86	64	131	150	140	1880		285
25.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	38	22	6	60	210	719	98		53
			38	22	6	60	210	719	98		53
26.	Agra		7	8	1	92	479	325	1135	20	61
27.	Allahabad	U.P.	1	4		4	9	18	22	47	11
28.	Gorakhpore			2		23	82	163			21
29.	Lucknow.		2	1		8	63	86			53
			19	12	1	137	635	592	1157	67	146

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

30.	Burdwan		---	27	27	151	1050	232	2011	244	482
31.	Calcutta	West Bengal	24	100	80						

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APPENDIX IV
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILE ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

Statement showing the Scales of pay for different categories of teachers in Govt. & Private Colleges.

S. No.	Name of University.	State.	Scales of pay in Govt. Colleges for different categories of teachers.				Scales of pay in Private Colleges for different categories of teachers					
			Principal.	Professor.	Asstt. Prof. or Senior Prof.	Lecturer.	Asstt. Lec.	Demons.	Principal.	Professor.	S.Lec.	Lect. Demon.
1.	Andhra	Andhra.	500-1000			230-500	150-250	80-140	300-400 400-700	150-300 400-700	150-300 200-400	80-120 150-300
2.	Osmania.											
3.	Sri Venkateswara.								400-700	250-500		150-300
4.	Gauhati	Gauhati.	500-800			200-500		125-275				
5.	Bhagalpore											
6.	Bihar.	Bihar	500-1150	350-1000	220-750			125-250			200-750	200-500
7.	Patna.											
8.	Ranchi.											

(Contd...2.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
9.	Gujarat.	Gujarat.	500-800	300-450	---	200-300	160-250	100-180	300-450	300-450	---	220-300	---
10.	S.V.W. Peeth.								300-450	300-450	---	---	---
11.	Kerala	Kerala.	500-800 plus S.P.	500-800	400-700	200-400	---	125-200 150-350 (P.E.T.).	250-400	125-250	---	125-250	75-125
12.	Madras.	Madras.	500-800	---	---	230-700	150-250	80-140	300-600	150-250	---	100-250	
13.	Jabalporc								500-800	300-600	250-500	200-400	
14.	Saugar.	M.P.	350-850 plus S.P.	350-850	350-600	225-500	200-450	---	300-800	300-700	200-500	130-330	
15.	Vikram.												
16.	Bombay.								300-540	300-540	---	200-440	160-225
17.	Marathwada.	Maha- rashtra.	350-1100	350-1100	---	220-650	160-250	---	300-600	---	250-500	150-300 150-400	---
18.	Nagpur.		plus S.P.										
19.	Poona.								250-400	250-400	200-300	150-210	---
20.	S.N.D.T.								300-400	---	125-250	100-150	---

(Contd...3.)

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...: 3 ...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
21.	Karnatak.	Mysore.	350-1100	---	---	220-650	160-250	100-180	215-400	215-400	---	150-300	100-150
22.	Mysore.								350-600	250-500	---	100-150	75-120
23.	Utkal.	Orissa.	300-860	---	---	200-700	---	70-125	300-460	300-460	180-460	---	---
24.	Panjab.	Panjab plus S.P.	350-1200	350-1200	250-750	200-440	---	180-220	250-400	180-400	---	180-400	---
25.	Rajasthan.	Rajasthan.	700-1200	500-850	300-700	250-600	---	---	250-800	150-500	---	---	---
26.	Agra.								600-750	250-500	---	200-400	---
27.	Allahabad.	U.P.	250-850	---	250-500	200-450	---		500-800	300-500	---	200-500	---
28.	Gorakhpur.								600-750	250-500	---	200-400	---
29.	Lucknow.												
30.	Burdwan.	West Bengal.					150-250		250-500	125-400	---	100-300	---
31.	Calcutta.		350-1200 plus S.P.	350-1200	250-750	200-500		100-225	250-500	125-400	---	100-300	---

Sahani
21-4-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

APPENDIX V

A statement showing the estimated expenditure towards the provision of salary scales of teachers in the affiliated colleges in the 3rd Plan Period on the basis of the proposed scales of pay.

Sl No	University	State	Estimated expenditure on the scales approved by the Commission for Constituent colleges of Delhi University			Estimated expenditure on the proposed alternative Scales of pay		
			U.G.C.'s share in the 3rd Five Year Plan in respect of colleges (Private) which did not implement U.G.C.'s scheme.	U.G.C.'s share in the 3rd Five year plan in respect of colleges (Govt) which did not implement U.G.C.'s scheme.	U.G.C.'s share in respect of colleges which have implemented U.G.C.'s 2nd 5 Year Plan	U.G.C.'s share in the 3rd 5 Year Plan in respect of Colleges (private) which did not implement U.G.C.'s 2nd 5 Year Plan.	U.G.C.'s Share in 3rd Five Year Plan in respect of colleges (Govt) which did not implement U.G.C.'s Scheme	U.G.C.'s share in the 3rd Five Year Plan in respect of Colleges (Private) which implemented U.G.C.'s scheme.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra		13,00,000.00	11,00,000.00	13,00,000.00	9,50,000.00	8,00,000.00	9,50,000.00
2.	Osmania	Andhra	12,00,000.00	11,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	9,50,000.00	8,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
3.	Sri Venkateswara		6,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	4,50,000.00	7,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
4.	Gauhati	Assam	6,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	4,50,000.00	3,00,000.00	2,25,000.00
5.	Bhagalpore							
6.	Bihar	Bihar	30,00,000.00	3,00,000.00		22,00,000.00	2,25,000.00	
7.	Patna							
8.	Ranchi							

Contd...2.

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

10. Gujarat	Gujarat	7,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	1,25,000.00	5,25,000.00	3,50,000.00	90,000.00
10. S.V.V. Peeth		50,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	36,000.00	73,000.00	36,000.00
11. Kerala	Kerala	1,00,000.00	13,00,000.00	35,00,000.00	73,000.00	9,50,000.00	25,50,000.00
12. Madras	Madras	19,00,000.00	18,00,000.00	22,00,000.00	14,00,000.00	13,25,000.00	16,00,000.00
13. Jabalpure		3,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	2,25,000.00	3,50,000.00	73,000.00
14. Saugar		1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	73,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
15. Vikram		3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00		2,25,000.00	2,25,000.00	
16. Bombay		7,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	5,25,000.00	7,50,000.00	7,50,000.00
17. Marathwada		5,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	2,25,000.00	2,25,000.00	1,50,000.00
18. Nagpur	Maha-rashtra.	9,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	9,00,000.00	6,60,000.00	6,00,000.00	6,60,000.00
19. Poona		9,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	12,00,000.00	6,60,000.00	3,30,000.00	8,77,000.00
20. S.N.D.T.		1,50,000.00		2,00,000.00	1,10,000.00		1,50,000.00

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
31. Calcutta West Bengal		17,00,000.00		23,00,000.00	75,00,000.00	12,42,000.00	17,00,000.00	55,00,000.00
TOTAL:		2,73,00,000.00		1,83,50,000.00	3,06,75,000.00	2,00,53,000.00	1,39,78,000.00	1,83,12,000.00

University Grants Commission's
Share as per scales of pay in
Delhi Colleges. | Rs. 7,63,25,000.00

Total of columns 4,5 and 6

University Grants Commission's
Share on the basis of the pur-
posed scales of pay. | Rs. 5,23,43,000.00

Total of columns 7,8 and 9

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 26th April, 1961.

Item No.33 - To consider the general question of giving financial assistance to affiliated colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The following are the schemes for which assistance was extended by the U.G.C. to the affiliated colleges all over the country, the assistance varying in proportion, during the Second Five-Year Plan period:-

- (A) (1). Improvement and Extension of Library & Laboratory Facilities and Construction of Hostels for Men Students.
(2). Construction of Hostels for Women Students.

In regard to the 1st item above which covered a number of requirements including purchase of books and equipment for libraries and apparatus and equipment for laboratories, a total composite ceiling of assistance from the U.G.C. amounting to a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs was given, the proportion in each case being as follows:-

$\frac{2}{3}$ by U.G.C. and $\frac{1}{3}$ by the college in the matter of Extension and Improvement of Library and Laboratory Facilities, and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the construction of Men's Hostels.

Schemes for Women's Hostels were treated as a separate item altogether with a separate ceiling of assistance limited to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- in each case, the general sharing, however, being in the ratio of 75 U.G.C. to 25 college.

Later during the Second Five-Year Plan period, these ceilings were raised to Rs.1.80 lakhs in each case, i.e. for schemes (A) (1) and (2) above, the increase being operative only in very special cases justifying such treatment.

The total amount sanctioned for each of these purposes and the amount actually paid during the Second Plan period are given below:-

<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Amt. Sanctioned.</u>	<u>Amt. Actually paid.</u>
1. Hostels	Rs.1,71,06,969	Rs.88,74,506
2. Libraries	Rs. 35,19,084	Rs.19,44,465
3. Laboratories	Rs. 18,44,196	Rs.10,30,608
TOTAL	Rs.2,24,70,243	Rs.1,18,49,579

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-2

(B). Three measures of General Welfare Schemes for Students were also undertaken. They are as follows:-

(1). Construction of Non-resident Student Centres:

These were approved to be undertaken in 210 colleges; the pattern of assistance was 100% by the U.G.C. upto Rs.35,000/- maximum and any excess over that amount in any particular case to be borne fully by the institution concerned. The total expenditure for the implementation of this scheme amounted to Rs.73.5 lakhs, out of which Rs.21.00 lakhs were sanctioned during the Second Plan period and the balance (52.5 lakhs) remains to be incurred in the Third Plan period.

(2). Hobby Workshops: This scheme was to be tried in a hundred colleges to start with. 78 colleges were actually selected and the Commission's share of expenditure in regard to these colleges was Rs.15.6 lakhs non-recurring and Rs.1.95 lakhs recurring per annum. The pattern of assistance in this case was 100% of the cost of setting up a Hobby Workshop upto a maximum of Rs.20,000/- in the case of non-recurring and upto a maximum of Rs.2,500/- per annum in the case of recurring by the U.G.C. and any excess above these to be borne by the institution concerned. A grant of Rs.2.55 lakhs non-recurring was paid during the Second Plan period leaving a balance of Rs.13.05 lakhs non-recurring to be paid during the Third Plan period and Rs.1.95 lakhs per annum recurring for 5 years. If the full quota of 100 colleges is completed by adding 22 colleges more, the expenditure would increase by another Rs.4,40,000/- non-recurring and Rs.55,000/- recurring per annum.

(3). Students Aid Fund: Nearly 600 colleges were sanctioned grants for the Students Aid Fund during 1959-61. The total amount sanctioned during the Second Plan period

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is Rs.8.40 lakhs roundly. Since the Commission's share is determined partly on the basis of number of students enrolled in a given year and partly by local collections made by the colleges, the exact amount required during 1961-66 cannot be estimated, but at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per year for 1000 colleges, the expenditure may be put as Rs.50,00,000/- for the entire Third Plan period.

- (C) ~~(1)~~ The question of assistance for development of Post-graduate Courses in Basic Science subjects during the 3rd Plan period is a specific separate item on the agenda (item 34).
- ~~(2)~~ The policy of assistance during the III Plan period for giving assistance to affiliated colleges other than Professional Colleges is for consideration by the Commission.
-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Item: 34. To consider the general policy and to lay down working principles for giving grants-in-aid to affiliated colleges for the Development of post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences during the III Five-year-Plan.

Until about 1959 the Commission's help was mainly directed towards strengthening and improving higher education in institutions and departments directly maintained by the universities. With few exceptions affiliated colleges were left out of the Commission's purview. In the last two years of the 2nd Plan, however the Commission has given some assistance to affiliated colleges particularly at the undergraduate level. During this period the Commission assisted in a new experiment at Madurai where post-graduate facilities have been developed in a composite arrangement in the colleges and in the newly established post-graduate centre of Madras University at Madurai.

As scientific education, particularly at the post-graduate level, is becoming more and more expensive, it is becoming increasingly difficult for private affiliated colleges to provide adequate laboratory and library facilities. The Commission, therefore, has taken the view generally speaking that for maintaining standards and for the sake of economy it would be desirable to concentrate post-graduate teaching in science subjects at the university campus only, so far as possible. Some of the new Colleges had only two or three students on their rolls in the post-graduate class and there were only one or two teachers for post-

(Contd..2.)

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graduate work and none of these was a specialist in any one area of the subject concerned.

At the beginning of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Education (later the ministry of S.R. & C.A.) started giving grants to some of the affiliated colleges for developing post-graduate training in basic sciences. Since November, 1960, however, the Ministry has ceased giving grants to these institutions and has transferred the responsibility to the University Grants Commission. A note on this subject was put up to the Commission for consideration at its meeting held on the 30th/31st December, 1960, (Item No.21) when the Commission adopted the following resolution; which is being implemented:-

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

(Contd...3.)

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The payment of grants-in-aid to the colleges by the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs however, does ^{not} appear to have been made on the basis of any co-ordinated scheme of development of post-graduate studies in the country as a whole. The Commission's desire in taking over the scheme from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs was that post-graduate teaching in colleges may be developed in a co-ordinated fashion in relation to the university departments.

The Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs had recognised 23 affiliated colleges as post-graduate centres and sanctioned grants to them. These grants have been paid. A statement giving the names of colleges, subjects approved and the grants sanctioned will be found at Appendix 'A'. A university and college-wise list, showing various subjects approved for post-graduate training in each institution is given in Appendix 'B'. The demands of three more colleges have been assessed but sanctions have not issued. These colleges are shown in List 'C'. Eighteen more colleges have submitted schemes for developing post-graduate studies but their cases have not yet been assessed. These colleges are listed in Appendix 'D'. This brings the total number of colleges concerned to 44.

With a view to have a co-ordinated development of post-graduate training in affiliated colleges certain policy decisions need to be laid. The following suggestions are made:-

- i) The development of post-graduate training

(Contd..4.)

(37)

in colleges should be confined to a small selected number. One of the considerations in the selection of such colleges should be regional requirements for expansion of post-graduate facilities.

- ii) Ordinarily only well established colleges that have already done good work in post-graduate teaching for a fairly long period should be permitted to carry on post-graduate teaching.
- iii) That the number on its rolls is neither too small to be economical in operation nor too large for the maintenance of standards of instruction.
- iv) The institutions must fulfil certain minimum academic standards, that is, it must have on its staff at least 2-3 senior teachers possessing high qualifications for teaching in different fields of the subject concerned. The number of books available in the college library should be sufficient for the requirements of post-graduate teaching and the amount spent on the library per year should not be less than about Rs. 5,000/-.
- v) The college should make it worthwhile for a qualified and competent teacher to continue to stay in the college. For this purpose special salary scales may have to be prescribed. The teaching load of post-graduate teachers in colleges should be more or less the same as that of teachers in the University departments.

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- vi) The total number of teachers taking M.Sc. classes should not be less than 5, all the senior teachers being specialists in one field or the other. Adequate assistance in the form of technicians and laboratory assistants should be provided.
- vii) On the average a batch of 12 students in a class should be considered as an appropriate number. The number may vary between 10 and 15. The students admitted should have obtained at least 50% marks in the B.Sc. examination. Candidates with Third Division marks should not ordinarily be admitted to M.Sc. classes.

As pre-requisites for recognition of the colleges for post-graduate studies, it may be necessary to lay down certain conditions such as :-

- a) No new college at the University Headquarters should be permitted to start post-graduate classes if the University is teaching the same subject.
- b) A college should be recognised for post-graduate teaching only after it has carried on under-graduate study in the same subject for at least a period of five years.
- c) Where the post-graduate teaching is organized on a cooperative basis as in Madurai, the colleges to participate in the cooperative teaching should be carefully selected and new colleges should not be

(Contd..6.)

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brought into the scheme unless absolutely necessary.

- d) Grants from the University Grants Commission should be for the development purposes only. Each college starting a post-graduate class should be able to establish the department of its own. The grant for the development purposes may be given on hundred per cent basis.

If the Commission approves, future grants will be sanctioned by applying the above criteria. The Commission may agree, meanwhile, to pay non-recurring grants, on the usual sharing basis, to the two colleges in Madurai whose schemes have already been assessed by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ARORA
25.4.61

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LIST 'A'.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT SHOWING COLLEGES TO WHICH ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES.

S.No.	Name of University College.	Non		Recurring.				Recurring			Remarks.
		Subjects approved.	Total approved.	Central Govt. share.	Liability taken over by U.G.C.	Amount paid by U.G.C. during 1960-61	Balance to be paid.	Total approved.	Central Govt. share.	Amount paid by U.G.C. during 1960-61.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

1.	Agra College, Agra.	Physics, Botany.	1,95,000	1,30,550	36,550	36,550 + *34,500 <u>71,050</u>	Nil	13,000	6,500	-	*Fresh sanction made by University Grants Commission.
2.	Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Chemistry.	1,02,000	68,000	28,670	nil	28,670	12,000	6,000	-	
3.	B.R. College, Agra.	Chemistry, Zoology, and Botany.	2,25,950	1,50,663	33,163	20,000	13,163	24,000	12,000	-	

(Contd...2.).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
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AGRA UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)

4.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	Physics.	1,24,000	82,670	18,070	2,670	15,400	7,000	3,500	6,492.80	
5.	St. Johns College, Agra.	Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics.	1,79,100	1,19,400	33,150	10,000	23,150	20,000	10,000	-	
6.	Meerut College, Meerut.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany (Plant Morphology).	2,30,550	1,53,750	80,050	44,180	35,870	28,000	14,000	-	

BOMBAY

7.	Bhawanis College, Bombay.	Botany.	7,800	5,200	3,400	3,400	nil	6,000	3,000	-	
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)</u>											
8.	D.G. Ruparel College, Bombay.	Physics.	77,400	51,600	1,900	-	1,900	7,000	3,500	-	
9.	Ram Narain Ruia College, Bombay.	Physics, Botany, Zoology.	82,800	55,200	36,700	-	36,700	19,000	9,500	-	
10.	Wilson College, Bombay.	Zoology, Bio-Chemistry.	1,29,450	86,300	8,035	8,035	nil	17,000	8,500	-	
<u>GUJARAT.</u>											
11.	L.D. Arts and M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.	Chemistry, Physics.	1,84,600	1,23,100	16,100	-	16,100	19,000	9,500	-	

(Contd....4.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
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GUJARAT
(CONTD.)

12.	S.B.Garda and B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navasari.	Micro- Biology.	1,40,000	93,300	16,300	16,000	300	12,000	6,000	-	-
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KERALA

13.	Union Christian College, Alwaye.	Physics.	2,02,000	1,34,633	20,033	16,840	3,193	11,500	5,750	-	-
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MADRAS

14.	American College, Madurai.	Physics, Chemis- try, Zoology.	4,79,450	3,19,630	1,64,230	-	1,64,230	32,000	16,000	-	-
15.	Loyola College, Madras.	Chemis- try, Mathe- matics.	1,30,380	86,920	2,870	2,870	-	14,000	7,000	-	-

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(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

MADRAS
(CONTD.)

16.	Madura College, Madurai.	Physics, Mathematics.	2,55,000	1,69,960	8,900	8,900	nil	13,000	6,500	-
17.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.	5,22,608	3,48,405	1,55,605	90,414	65,191	32,500	16,250	-
18.	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics.	3,54,500	2,36,300	93,500	42,868	44,632	28,500	14,250	-
19.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	Chemistry, Zoology, Mathematics.	2,53,900	1,69,300	30,900	24,500	6,400	22,500	11,250	-

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>MADRAS</u>											
<u>(CONTD.)</u>											
20.	Vivekanand College, Madras.	Mathe- matics, Chemis- try.	2,78,117	1,85,445	1,78,745	65,000	1,13,745	9,600	4,800	-	-
<u>POONA</u>											
21.	Fergusson College, Poona.	Geology.	90,000	60,000	1,400	1,400	-	2,000	1,000	-	-
22.	Willingdon College, Sangli.	Mathe- matics.	10,000	6,700	-	-	-	2,000	1,000	-	-
<u>S.V.V. PUNEETH.</u>											
23.	Vithal- bhai Patel Mahavid- yalaya, Via Arund.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathe- matics.	2,41,000	1,60,600	28,100	18,100	10,000	27,000	13,500	-	-
Total:-			44,96,405	29,97,626	9,96,371	2,51,282	2,39,968	3,78,600	1,89,300	6,492.80	N.P.

University and College-wise list showing number of Post-graduate Departments approved in each.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

S.No.	Name of University.	Name of College.	Subject.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

(6 Colleges: Physics 3, Chemistry 4, Mathematic 1, Botany 3, Zoology 2).

1.		Agra College, Agra.	(i) Physics. (ii) Botany.
2.		Bareilly College, Bareilly.	(i) Chemistry.
3.		B.R. College, Agra.	(i) Chemistry. (ii) Zoology. (iii) Botany.
4.		D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	(i) Physics.
5.		St. John's College, Agra.	(i) Chemistry. (ii) Zoology. (iii) Mathematics.
6.		Meerut College, Meerut.	(i) Physics. (ii) Chemistry. (iii) Botany. (iv) Plant Morphology.

BOMBAY.

(4 Colleges: Physics 2, Botany 2, Zoology 2, Bio-chemistry 1).

7.		Bhawan's College, Bombay.	(i) Botany.
8.		D.G. Ruparel College, Bombay.	(i) Physics.
9.		Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.	(i) Physics. (ii) Botany. (iii) Zoology.
10..		Wilson College, Bombay.	(i) Zoology. (ii) Bio-Chemistry.

GUJARAT

(2 Colleges: Chemistry 1, Physics 1, Micro-biology 1).

11.		L.D.Arts and M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.	(i) Chemistry. (ii) Physics.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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GUJARAT
(CONTD.).

12. S.B. Garda and B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navasari. (i) Micro-biology.

KERALA. (1 College: Physics 1).

13. Union Christian College, Alwaye. (i) Physics.

MADRAS (7 Colleges: Physics 4, Chemistry 6, Zoology 3, Mathematics 6, Botany 2).

14. American College, Madurai. (i) Physics. (ii) Chemistry. (iii) Zoology.

15. Loyola College, Madras. (i) Chemistry. (ii) Mathematics.

16. Madura College, Madurai. (i) Physics. (ii) Mathematics.

17. Madras Christian College, Tambaram. (i) Physics. (ii) Chemistry. (iii) Botany. (iv) Zoology. (v) Mathematics.

18. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli. (i) Physics. (ii) Chemistry. (iii) Botany. (iv) Mathematics.

19. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. (i) Chemistry. (ii) Zoology. (iii) Mathematics.

20. Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras. (i) Mathematics. (ii) Chemistry.

POONA (2 Colleges: Geology 1, Mathematics 1).

21. Fergusson College, Poona. (i) Geology.

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L I S T "C"

LIST OF COLLEGES WHOSE NEEDS HAVE BEEN ASSESSED AND SANCTIONS ARE TO BE CONVEYED.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

		N.R.	R.
1. Madura College, Madurai.	<u>Chemistry</u>	2,79,682	45,000
		(Assessed, sanction not conveyed to the College, as the files were transferred to University Grants Commission.)	
2. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathe- matics.	38,798.69	3,000
		(Approved by assessment Committee but approval of Finance Department of Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs could not be taken or sanction conveyed to College prior to transfer to University Grants Commission.)	
3. Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	Zoology Mathe- matics.	4,39,000	49,641

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L I S T "D"

LIST OF COLLEGES WHOSE PROPOSALS ARE YET TO BE ASSESSED.

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(1) (2)
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AGRA.

1. D.A.V. College,
Dehradun.
2. Christ Church
College, Kanpur.

BOMBAY.

3. Institute of Science,
Bombay.
4. College of Science,
Nagpur.

GUJARAT.

5. Dharmendra Singh Ji
College, Rajkot.

KERALA.

6. St. Thomas College,
Trichur.
7. Sacred Heart College,
Ernakulam.
8. Farook College, Feroke,
Calicut.
9. Sanatam Dharama College,
Allepey.
10. St. Joseph's College,
Devagiri.

MADRAS.

11. Pachaiyapp's
College, Madras.
12. Holy Cross College,
Tiruchirapalli.
13. National College,
Tiruchirapalli.
14. Women's Christian
College,
Madras.

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(2)

MADRAS (Contd.).

15. Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College,
Tiruchirapalli.

SAUGOR.

16. Government Degree College,
Shahdol.
17. Government Degree College,
Balaghat.

VIKRAM.

18. Government Hamidia
College, Bhopal.

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Meeting,
26th April, 1961.

Item:-35 To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to make recommendations in regard to the reform of the Examination System in Indian Universities.

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

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taken to reform the Examination System:-

- 1) Shri S.R. Dengerkery, 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.
- iv) Dean F.C. Ward, Education Consultant, Ford Foundation.
- v) Dr. E.A. Pires, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.
- 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 organized 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

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Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasla in June, 1960; the conference largely endorsed the views expressed by the Committee.

5. The Committee has expressed the view that no real improvement in the examination system can be brought about without also raising the standards of the teaching and learning processes in the Universities. Both the physical and personnel resources of Universities and Colleges will have to ^{be} augmented and present teaching methods reformed before examinations can play their proper part in the educational development of the students.

6. The Committee has suggested that the following specific reforms in the examination system may be effected by the universities with the help of such experts and technical advisers as may be available .-

- i) The principle of giving weightage for the sessional (term) work of the students, including the maintenance of a cumulative record of such work, should be adopted.
- ii) Where the courses are spread over 2 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.
- iii) Use of methods of evaluation other than essay type examination should be tried.
- iv) A closer scrutiny of question papers should be made to see whether they conform to the objectives of teaching of the subjects concerned, adequate time being given for paper setting and scrutiny.

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- v) More reliable methods of scaling and combining marks should be adopted.
- vi) The rule that generally an examiner should not be required to assess more than 15 answer-books a day should be observed.
- vii) While for the purpose of determining the award of prizes or scholarships, the giving of numerical marks may be useful, and even necessary, these marks should not be published/ results should only indicate the class or division in which they are placed, without mentioning any order of merit, inter se. between the candidates passing in the same class or division. The certificate may, however, show the performance of the candidate in each subject by a system of grades.
- viii) The Committee has made the following further recommendations for immediate implementation:-

∠ or made known to the candidates and the published∠

A RESEARCH: Grants should be made available to encourage competent research into all aspects of the examination system. Particular attention should be given to:-

- a) studies of the methods which will increase the reliability and validity of the present examinations;
- b) studies of the techniques of awarding, scaling, and combining marks;
- c) studies of the problem of student selection and the development of aptitude tests;
- d) the development of material for objective testing in the various subject fields;
- e) a survey of the methods available for the internal assessment of students;
- f) studies which will determine the complex of abilities which may best be measured by essay examinations and by objective type examinations.

B EXAMINATION UNITS: Each University should set up a special unit to study examination reform in the context of its own problems and requirements. The unit should include at least one expert with

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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 made recommendations of the University authorities. Senior teachers, and other persons with special competence should be associated with the unit.

C CO-ORDINATION: A central body such as the University Grants Commission should set up an examination reform and research section to plan and initiate research, to co-ordinate the work of the different Universities, to disseminate information and conclusions, and to provide facilities for rapid statistical work and the production of objective test material. It would be necessary to appoint immediately one or two experts in this field to organise the section and to advise the Commission regarding the steps to be taken.

D WORKSHOPS: The University Grants Commission may encourage the holding of "Workshops" of University and college teachers in different subjects in Universities for defining the objectives of teaching and examination in different subjects under the leadership of senior teachers who may include scholars from abroad, if necessary.

7. The following staff may be required for the examination unit in the Universities:-

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- i) One Psychometrician in the scale of Reader.
- ii) One Research Assistant in the scale of Lecturer.
- iii) One Technical Assistant in the grade of Demonstrator.
- iv) One Typist.
- v) One Clerk.

Such a unit is estimated to involve an annual expenditure of about Rs. 17,000/-. The Universities may perhaps be given grants equal to roughly half the cost leaving them free to determine details of appointment in accordance with their needs.

8. The proposed Examination Reform Section in the University Grants Commission will require a trained Psychometrician in the grade of an Education Officer with suitable supporting staff.

9. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

SEN/17.4.61

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE U.G.C. COMMITTEE ON
REFORM OF THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM
IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

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INTRODUCTION:

1. "No element in the structure of our national education occupies at the present moment more public attention than our system of examinations. It guards the gates that lead from elementary education to intermediate and secondary education, from secondary education to the Universities, the professions, and many business careers, from the elementary and middle stages of professional education to professional life". These words of Sir Philip Hartog in the preface to his book "An Examination of Examinations", published in 1935 in the United Kingdom are equally applicable to the situation prevailing in India at the present time. Examinations are not only playing an important part in our educational system but also exercising a great influence on the whole social and economic life of the country. 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 of July, 1958, at the Osmania University :

"There have taken place in recent times 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 experiences, learning experience and evaluation techniques. For example, the problem of grading and of selection of pupils for further education or employment has become more acute in view of growing numbers and the growing consciousness of the implications of the democratic process and the greater facilities people have for voicing their grievances, real or imaginary. It is high time, therefore, for evolving fair and efficient methods of evaluation."

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APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

2. 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 in the system.

3. 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 examinations and to prepare a pilot project in relation to the Aligarh University.

4. The preliminary measures referred to above were followed in 1957 by the appointment by the 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.

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- 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.

5. The Committee first met on 25th of October, 1957, at Delhi and prepared a rough scheme of examining the problem and 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 Examinations, Chicago University, who had been invited by the Education Ministry of the Government of India to advise on Secondary school examinations and who 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 Seminar 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

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suggestions made by Dr. Bloom for reform of the examination system. The fourth meeting took place on the 5th & 6th December, 1958 when 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 Kadavasala 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

6. There is general agreement that the present system of evaluating the work of University students in India is unsatisfactory. The defects and weaknesses inherent in the system have been under criticism for a long time. Successive Commissions on university and school education have pointed them out 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 examination." 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.

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- 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

7. During the eleven years which have elapsed since these comments were made, the scale of the problem has vastly increased. The number of Universities in India has actually more than doubled in the last two decades. The enrolment of students in colleges and Universities has also registered considerable increase over the years. Against 3,96,745 students in 1950-51 we have today 9,79,929 students in 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.

8. Another factor which has vastly added to the complexity of the problem is that the increase in the number of teachers has not kept pace with the increase in the number of students over the past 20 years. Whereas the teaching and research staff in our Universities was 2100 in 1939 for a student population of 1,30,000, the teaching staff for a student population of 6,53,000 in 1958 was only 5,700. This has adversely affected the conduct of both teaching and examinations. If the number of teachers does not keep pace with the increasing number of students, we have to reckon with the possibility of diminishing teacher-pupil relations and of entrusting less and less teachers with the processes of examination.

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9. It has been pointed out that our failure rate is perhaps the highest in the world, often reaching 50 to 60 per cent in individual examinations. Table I (Appendix II) will indicate 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. During the same period the failure rate in Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, and Intermediate Commerce examinations has been more than 50 per cent.

The high rate of failures at all public examinations upto 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 for 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 group 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 appear to be due to some or all of the factors mentioned below:

- (a) The facilities that are provided in the Universities for post-graduate instruction are of a better standard than those for under-graduate teaching.

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(b) Admission to the post-graduate courses is more selective than at lower levels. By and large, the quality of students who are admitted to these courses are 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 specialisation is sought;

(c) Some Universities stress sessional work at the post-graduate level in the form of theses, essays, or 'practicals' (in science subjects). Apart from making the student more regular and painstaking in his studies, the marks gained in the sessional work may, whenever they are taken into account in the final examination, counterbalance any vagaries there may be in the marking of external examiners. Also, in many cases the scripts are evaluated by two examiners;

(d) The number of examinees at the post-graduate level is a fraction of the number who appear at the first degree examination. For example, as against 1,72,200 students who appeared at B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com examinations in 1958-59, only 19,000 appeared at the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. This fact alone might have helped the examiners to mark the scripts with greater care and attention than would have been possible with the larger number for the Bachelors' degree examinations.

The results of post-graduate examinations thus underline the conclusion that any worth-while reform in the system of examination involves not only an improvement in its mechanics but also betterment of the conditions in which the teaching-learning process is carried on in Universities and colleges in India.

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10. There is no doubt that high failure ratio means a tremendous waste of national resources and energy. It could perhaps be said that 50 per cent of the expenditure on University and college education in India is either misused or lost in the process of giving that education to our students in India. It is, however, not sufficient to condemn the present system in general terms. We need a more detailed analysis of the way in which it actually operates. Improvements can only be made on the basis of knowledge. Enquiries to this end have been undertaken in a number of places, for example, at the Universities of Aligarh ~~and~~ ^{and Calcutta} Baroda, the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Bureau of Educational Research, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. While such studies are of great value, we need a continuous stream of applied research of the highest quality to reveal the full range and implications of the problem we have to solve.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF EXAMINATIONS

11. 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 question items 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. Analysis of the data thus obtained is given in Appendix V.

A study of this report 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) marking of examination scripts, v) classification of examination results, vi) research in examinations and vii) the contemplated reform in the system of examinations. Following are the main findings of the report:

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Nature of examinations

By and large the written essay type examination dominates the present system of examinations in India. Oral test (viva voce) forms part of practical examinations in science subjects in all the Universities at all levels. Viva-voce also forms part of the examination of a thesis when it is submitted either at the post-graduate or at the doctoral level. But in no University does 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 all Universities sessional work forms a part in 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 other written examination paper.

Internal Assessment

The value attached to the assessment of day-to-day and periodical work of the students varies from one University to the other. Whereas all Universities make internal assessment an organic part of the final assessment of candidates' performance in some public examinations (particularly science, technical and professional ones) there is wide variation in the marks allotted for internal work in different examinations of 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 practice in certain subjects of engineering courses. Sessional work comes into the picture chiefly in science and engineering examinations and in certain professional

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examinations such as 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 B.Ed./B.T. examinations forms a part of the candidates' aggregate score. No corresponding data is available with regard to the other 30 Universities. In the case of Jadavpur University marks awarded for every day work are taken into consideration for determining honours in the final examination, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The available data warrants the conclusion that not more than 20 per cent marks are allotted for internal assessment in any public examination in India.

Question Papers and their Moderation:

So far as paper-setting work is concerned, six Universities (Annamalai, Karnatak, Sri Venkateswara, Baroda, Kerala and I.A.R.I. New Delhi) adopt the practice of paper-setting by a Board of Examiners but at the post-graduate level, the practice is to have one examiner for each examination paper. In Andhra, paper-setting work in under-graduate examinations is done by a Board. In Gujerat, there is no fixed rule. Generally, paper-setting is done in this University by more than one examiners jointly. But with the permission of the Vice-Chancellor paper-setting work is sometimes done by an examiner living at some distance. As many as 15 Universities (Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Gaunati, Jammu & Kashmir, Saugar, Vikram, Varanaseya Sanskrit University, Kurukshetra, Banaras, Nagpur, Punjab, Patna, Utkal and I.S.C. Bangalore) have one examiner for each paper both at post-graduate and under-graduate levels.

The other 16 Universities have more than one examiner for the post-graduate examinations. Roorkee has a rule of having one examiner in each subject in under-graduate examinations. The other 14 Universities have more than one paper-setter for post-graduate examinations. In professional examinations like medicine and engineering there is no uniformity of practice regarding 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, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Kurukshetra, Baroda, Bombay, Gujrat, I.I.S. Bangalore, I.A.R.I. Delhi) do not moderate their question papers at all.

The principal reason for moderation (in those 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 question-items do not overlap even within the syllabus and an overall uniformity of standard is maintained.

Saugar University has stated that the work of moderation aims at seeing whether instructions given to the paper-setter have been strictly followed, particularly those in regard to the distribution of question-items over the subject area and the allotment of marks. Osmania and Banaras have informed that in their Universities moderation aims at correcting the ambiguities and obscurities in language of questions papers.

As has already been noted above, some thirteen Universities do not moderate their question-papers and therefore have no machinery for the moderation work. 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 Department is a member or the Chairman of the Board.

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Karnatak , Sri Venkateswara and Jadavpur report that question papers are moderated when necessary, but there is 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, Venkateswara, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Baroda, Gujrat, Punjab, Madras, Kerala, Osmania and Roorkee have the system of appointing two examiners for each "paper" at the post-graduate level only and some times at Honours examinations. Usually the mean of the awards is taken as the final mark of 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, Viswa Bharati and Rajasthan) appoint more than one examiner for thesis papers of post-graduate candidates only. In Utkal University more than two examiners are appointed for 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 spread of marks corresponding to different grades of answers by the candidates, 21 Universities have reported that no such instructions are given. While 3 Universities have stated that such instructions

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are issued, there is no indication about the nature of such instructions.

The number of examination scripts given to one 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 to 300. Eight Universities give as many as 500 scripts to an examiner. The University of Madras reports that allotment of examination scripts depends on the available time of the examiners.

Classification of results

In Honours examinations almost all Universities classify successful candidates into First Class and Second Class only. In M.A./M.Sc. and professional examinations of as many as 16 Universities (Annamalai, Agra, Marathwada, Allahanad, 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, Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara there is another class of successful candidates who are termed First Class with Distinction, I.A.I.R., 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 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 marks in the aggregate. As regards 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 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 and Utkal) have fixed 40 per cent of the aggregate for a pass in the Third Class/Division. Sri Venkateswara, Madras and Banaras state that 75 per cent marks are necessary for a First class with Distinction for which Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth has fixed only 66% marks in the aggregate. Roorkee has the rule of conferring Honours on a candidate who secures 75 per cent 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 in examinations

It is very significant that 31 of the 38 reporting Universities have categorically stated that they have undertaken neither any research work in examinations nor do they possess any psychometric units.

Reform in examinations

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 performances in the external examination. They are : Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnatak, Lucknow, Saugar, Visva Bharati, Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Aligarh, Baroda, Kerala, Punjab, Patna and I.I.S. Bangalore. The term "sessional work" includes tutorial work, college

practicals, seminar work and internal tests and examinations in colleges. 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 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 due to lack of suitable teaching staff. It would thus appear that different Universities have different attitudes towards internal assessments and have responded to the idea differently.

The other eleven Universities have, however, found internal assessment rather helpful in properly evaluating candidates' marks. Sri Venkateswara University alone has introduced grading of candidates not according to numerical aggregate score; they grade the candidates as A,B,C,D etc. Rajasthan has introduced a novel system to prevent malpractices in examinations. They transform the actual roll number of candidates into a different code series before scripts are given to examiners for assessment. This prevents the bias of the examiner from coming into play in the evaluation of candidates' performances.

In Baroda and Andhra degree examinations are held in parts instead of as a single examination at the end of the course. A viva-voce test is obligatory in post-graduate examinations in Baroda and in the Acharya (Final Sanskrit) examinations in Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. Only Baroda University has so far introduced objective type of questions and short answer questions.

Need for examination of examinations

12. It has been universally recognised that the most difficult problem associated with the present system of examinations is the subjectivity involved in the marking of examination 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 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 I 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.

Very few surveys or scientific studies of this kind have been conducted in Indian Universities, and until such studies are made, it is difficult to identify the variety and complexity of the problems and devise their solution. Mention may, however, be made in this connection of some case studies (see Appendix VI & VII) made by Dr. H. J. Taylor who has questioned the reliability and validity of the present system of marking answer-books generally followed in our Universities and has also questioned the reliability of present procedure of scaling and combining marks. The present methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in University examinations without reference to the recognised statistical procedures are considered by him as 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 often use do not have the effect of bringing the marks to a common scale. The methods

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employed are usually not only inadequate, but sometimes wholly fallacious, and may often increase the discrepancies they are intended to remove.

Dr. Taylor has further demonstrated that the operation of chance in conventional examinations also reduces the validity and reliability of the results. It is usually assumed that the uncertainties introduced by chance are compensated, partly at least, by providing a choice of questions. The assumption that the reliability of an examination is necessarily improved by this device seems fallacious. It is possible that not only is reliability not increased but the provision of chance may have the effect of actually biasing the marks (see Appendix VIII).

13. The Committee, therefore, feels that one of the most urgent needs in regard to examination reform is the collection and analysis of information about the features which contribute to the defects of the present system. As Dr. Bloom pointed out in his report submitted to this Committee: "although the number of students taking examinations each year has grown to enormous proportions little effort is made to study the soundness of the present procedures". He has raised the following pertinent questions:

- (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 assessment procedures

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- (4) What is the relationship between the student's performances on various papers and how should the results be combined?
- (5) What is the relationship between the student's examination marks and the teacher's judgement of his competence?
- (6) What kind of examination questions do the students elect to answer and what is the nature of the questions they avoid?

FINAL EXAMINATION

14. The Committee considers that the present system of classifying students almost entirely on the results of a single final examination is undesirable in many ways. The *raison d'être* of classifying successful students in the usual three classes has been questioned by many competent authorities. For instance the Co-ordination Committee of the University Grants Commission recommended that the Universities should not award third class at the Masters' 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 aggregate marks of 60 per cent and 45 per cent 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, provided that standards of the present first and second classes are maintained.

Closely related to the problem of proper classification of successful candidates in the final examinations is the question of defining the spread of marks and the lines of demarcation between marks. We endorse the view of the Co-ordination Committee that in order to ensure uniformity of standards in external examinations, guidance should

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be given to the examiners with regard to the marking of scripts by defining the spread of marks, on the lines of the instructions issued to examiners at the UPSC examinations. It is also desirable to have two examiners to mark each paper at the external examinations and to assign to the candidate the average of the marks assigned by them as the final mark. Such a practice would act as a check on the subjective element that today vitiates the marking of papers by a single examiner. 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 Masters' and Honours degrees and the final professional examinations. The requirement of passing in individual papers in a subject may well be given up in order to reduce the high percentage of failures, which acts as a drain on the financial resources of parents and guardians and on the energy of students, and leads to the frustration of many students.

Since the subjective element cannot be completely eliminated from external examinations, it is not desirable to set up an artificial line of demarcation between candidate and candidate passing in the same class or division. While for the purpose of determining the award of prizes or scholarship the giving of numerical marks may be useful, and even necessary, 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, inter se, between the candidates passing in the same class or division. A note on the determination of examination results is attached (Appendix VIIIA)

Again, the mental strain involved 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 one 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 included in the questions, memorises stock 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 worthwhile and educative process it is necessary to emphasise that examinations should reveal periodically 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.

15. 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 can be 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 cumulative record 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 given to internal assessment, but if the system were wisely developed the weightage could increase until, after some years, the internal assessment and the final examination could be given equal weight in determining the final ranking of a student.

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 IX) and in Japan (Appendix X) 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 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 trustworthy". Clearly, there must be precautions and safeguards if the assessment is to be impartial and reliable. But the Committee feels that it is not beyond human ingenuity to achieve this, and

that the difficulties can be overcome. Means can be found for preventing or reducing 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 Colleges in the external examination. A beginning might be made with 25 per cent of the total marks for sessional work in the first instance on the stipulation that an officer of the University not below the rank of a reader will 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. Precautions which might be taken against the abuse of internal assessment in affiliated colleges are indicated in a note by Dr. Salamat Ullan (see Appendix XI).

THE PLACE OF EXAMINATION IN EDUCATION

17. 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

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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.

18. 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 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 & 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.

NRSP

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 cleverness 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.

It will not be out of place here to refer to the prevalent practice in the United States where an attempt has been made to define the aims of education and objectives of teaching specified courses in terms of expected behavioral changes in the students. The extent to which such changes are brought about is measured by well thought-out and adequately planned test items appropriate to each defined objective. As Prof. Robert Page (Improving College Instruction - pp. 97-98) says:

"At first it was thought that a detailed outline of the course content might be a sufficient guide for developing the examination. This proved to be inadequate, however, because the course outlines usually did not suggest clearly the ways in which, and the conditions under which, students' competence in dealing with the course topics could be revealed. Consequently, a specification chart for each examination was required in which the course topics were listed in columns across the top of the sheet and the kinds of behaviour to be observed were listed in rows along the side of the sheet, such as knowledge of facts and principles, ability to draw valid generalisation from data, ability to apply principles to new circumstances, etc. This examination blue-print is carefully developed and serves as a guide for the writing of test questions. The questions are classified

on the specification chart to assure that the final product has sampled all the topics and all the objectives. Thus, at the beginning of each year the instructor must prepare a set of specifications for comprehensive examinations, and at the end of each year the Board of Examination reports on the results of the examinations, attempting to identify the strength and weakness in student competence, revealed by various parts of the examinations. By trying to furnish this kind of a mirror to the faculty, and as a consequence of the faculty's attempt to be explicit about what they are trying to do, both Chicago and Michigan State find that there are periodic changes in the specifications, in the examinations, and, more important, corresponding shifts in the curricular materials and the teaching methods in their general courses. The result of evaluation activity is that serious consideration is devoted to thinking about the courses and methods of teaching them, teaching becomes more sharply focussed, and many courses have been completely reorganised."

We may also refer in this connection to the illustrations of how some major objectives of teaching can be defined in terms of the behaviour expected of students with reference to a college course in Zoology and a social science course as worked out by Dr. R. Tylor and by the Committee on the Indian Examinations Reform Project respectively (Appendices XII & XIII).

19. 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

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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. While we admit that such questions are 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 consecutive and intelligible form", there are other objectives the attainment of which are better evaluated by multiple-choice tests, 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 dominant role in our examination system, handicapped as our Universities are by various limitations which make immediate adoption of other methods impractical.

Our zeal for examination reform should not also lead us to an outright condemnation of the prevalent type of essay examinations. There is a danger that high standards which we are zealous to maintain or create may be jeopardised by excessive reliance on objective tests. It is noteworthy in this connection that there is considerable concern in the United States where such tests have been rather widely used 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.

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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 a reading of the text 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 exclusive favour of objective and standardised tests.

RELATION BETWEEN TEACHING AND EXAMINATION

20. It cannot be too much stressed 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 the idea that the teacher's business is limited to the giving of a certain number of lectures, or "taking" a certain number of classes. If the quality of the 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 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.

21. It may not be out of place here to indicate the conditions which, in our opinion, should be observed for the satisfactory working of the tutorial system (see note on Tutorial System - Appendix XIV). These are :-

1. The topics for tutorial essays should be selected after consultation among the teaching staff of a department, and should be so selected as to cover important branches of the subject.
2. While setting tutorial essays, the tutor should give reading assignments to the students, sufficiently in advance, to enable them to consult the necessary books in the library and to write the essays at home.
3. The essays should be examined by the tutor, who should correct and return them to the students before the topic is discussed in the class. The tutor should not give points for the essay, although he may discuss the topic in a general way before giving the assignments.
4. The tutor should encourage as many students as possible to take part in the discussion, either suo motu or by way of answers to questions put by him.
5. A record should be maintained of the essays written by each student, the attendance at each discussion and the performance of the student in writing the essay and participating in the discussion.
6. Heads of departments should occasionally attend the tutorials conducted by their junior colleagues, with a view to making suggestions, which should be made outside the class and never in the presence of the students. Junior colleagues should be asked occasionally to attend the tutorials of their senior colleagues and even take part in the discussion, in order that they may gain experience.
7. Attendance at tutorials should be made compulsory and for this purpose tutorials should be equated with lectures. The students' record in a tutorial class should be given due weight in the internal assessment of a student's work throughout the year.
8. The number of students in a tutorial class should not exceed 20, though the optimum number is 15.

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THE PROBLEM OF SELECTION

22. , 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 view of the Committee great stress should be laid on this question.

23. In this connection we may summarise below the points made in the Report of the U.G.C. for the year 1959-60.

- (1) Any increase in the number of students must necessarily be accompanied by an increase and improvement in the physical and human resources needed for the sound functioning of the educational process. Control on admissions to the Universities, therefore, implies the necessity of co-ordinating the expansion of facilities with the increase in numbers.
- (2) To demand that there should be no kind of barrier of control on the admission of the students is like saying that a ship must not have a limit to the number of passengers it may carry.

- (3) 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 necessary to view the problem of admission to colleges and Universities objectively and calmly and think of it primarily in terms of academic and national needs and in relation to the availability of national resources.
- (4) Our good students are as good as any students in any part of the world. But we have even at the present time 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.
- (5) It is the indiscriminate demand for admissions of students without control to the so-called Arts Courses that the Commission has in mind when it repeatedly refers to the need for selective admissions to the Universities. 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 the Universities.

(6) A selective process of admission in Universities and colleges is prevalent in most countries in the world today. In India too it is necessary to devise a method by which University Education is made available to those most likely to profit by it.

At present the admission of students to under-graduate courses is based almost entirely upon the marks secured in the school final examination. There are strong grounds for believing that this is a very inadequate criterion; many unsuitable students are accepted, and, what is even more serious, many who are suitable may be rejected. We believe that the evidence of examination marks should be supplemented by aptitude tests which should be developed on a national or regional basis. 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. The admission procedures used abroad are analysed and described in the Paper contributed ~~to~~ this report by Dr. R. Reha S. Das of Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta (see Appendix XV).

24. 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 larger 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.

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The assistance which the U.G.C. now gives to private colleges will, doubtless, do something to mitigate this situation. If we can look forward to the gradual raising of the efficiency and general standards of the poorer colleges, it should become easier to devise and introduce scientific methods of selection for University studies. This will result in a steady reduction of the immense wastage of effort and human material which now characterises our University system.

MEDIUM OF EXAMINATION

Examinations in our Universities will be beset with a new difficulty when more than one medium is permitted. The following observations made by a Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission with regard to the development of a certain multilingual University deserves consideration. "there should be some co-ordinating agency for 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 communication; if all that is done towards maintaining uniformity of standards in a multilingual 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 co-ordinating evaluations undertaken by examiners of different scripts.

For maintaining uniformity of standards in examinations through two or three different media, the procedure recommended by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A., (see Appendix XVI) in evaluating essay answers may be found useful. Though the procedure relates to assessing essays written

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only in one medium, it can be applied to scripts in all the media of examinations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

25. We are acutely aware of the many difficulties in the way of examination reform such as psychological resistance to changing the old system, inadequacy of 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 exposed in favour of continuing the existing arrangements. But we are convinced that reform has become long overdue in this field, and that continued inaction is bound to affect adversely the academic standards of our Universities.

26. We also realise that the process must take time, and that many of the problems must be dealt with slowly, stage by stage. The University system - students, teachers, and administrators - involves well over a million people, and their adjustment to new conditions cannot be made per saltum, but must be gradual. But the first steps should now be taken and we believe it possible that within, say, ten years, we may have in the Universities a radically improved system of examinations which will not only raise academic standards, but react fruitfully on the whole life and development of the country.

27. The Committee ~~has~~ suggested that the following specific reforms in the examination system may be effected by the Universities with the help of such experts and technical advisers as may be available -

- i.) The principle of giving weightage for the sessional work of the students, including the maintenance of a cumulative record of such work, should be adopted.

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- ii) Where the courses are spread over 2 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.
- iii) Use of methods of evaluation other than essay type examination should be tried.
- iv) A closer scrutiny of question papers should be made to see whether they conform to the objectives of teaching of the subjects concerned, adequate time being given for paper setting and scrutiny.
- v) More reliable methods of scaling and combining marks should be adopted.
- vi) The rule that generally an examiner should not be required to assess more than 15 answer-books a day should be observed.
- vii) While for the purpose of determining the award of prizes or scholarships, the giving of numerical marks may be useful, and even necessary, these marks should not be published or made known to the candidates and the published results should only indicate the class or division in which they are placed, without mentioning any order of merit, inter se, between the candidates passing in the same class or division. The certificate may, however, show the performance of the candidate in each subject by a system of grades.

28. The Committee makes the following further recommendations for immediate implementation

- (i) Research: Grants should be made available to encourage competent research into all aspects of the examination system.

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Particular attention should be given to:

- (a) studies of the methods which will increase the reliability and validity of the present examinations;
- (b) studies of the techniques of awarding, scaling, and combining marks;
- (c) studies of the problem of student selection, and the development of aptitude tests;
- (d) the development of material for objective testing in the various subject fields;
- (e) a survey of the methods available for the internal assessment of students;
- (f) studies which will determine the complex of abilities which may best be measured by essay examinations and by objective type examinations;

(ii) Examination Units: Each University should set up a special unit to study examination reform in the context of its own problems and requirements. 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, or those with special competence should be associated with the unit.

(iii) Coordination: A central body such as the U.G.C. should set up an examination reform and research section to plan and initiate research, to coordinate the work of the different Universities, to disseminate information and conclusions, and to provide facilities for rapid statistical work and the production of objective test material. It would be necessary to appoint immediately one or two experts in this field to organise the section, and to advise the Commission regarding the steps to be taken.

It should be possible for the section also to start a journal.

(iv) Workshops The U.G.C. may encourage the holding of 'Workshops' of University and college teachers in different subjects in Universities for defining the objectives of teaching and examination in different subjects, under the leadership of senior teachers who may include scholars from abroad, if necessary.

** for the purpose of disseminating on examination reform*

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

**

1. There must be continuous research in regard to the actual operation of the existing system of examinations in Universities. The important questions on which research may be undertaken relate to:-
 - a) Reliability and validity of the present examinations;
 - b) Techniques of evaluating, scaling and combining of marks;
 - c) Problem of student selection and development of aptitude tests;
 - d) Questions set in different subjects in examinations;
 - e) Development of material for objective testing in various subject fields;
 - f) Survey of the methods available for the internal assessment of students.
2. The final examination as the sole determining factor in the ranking of students should be given up and a method of combining the results of the final examination with the internal assessment of the work of students based on a cumulative record maintained by the teachers should be adopted. In initial stages, a small weightage may be given to the internal assessment but gradually it may be possible to give equal weight to the final examination and the internal assessment in determining the ranking of students.
3. It will be necessary to guard against abuse of internal assessment. One way in which this abuse could be prevented may be to detect and correct marked variations in the standard of internal assessment by correlating the mean assessments of Colleges with the performance of the Colleges in the external examinations.
4. The educational objectives of teaching various subjects, as different from the general objectives of liberal education, should be clearly defined. The particular objectives of the different subjects should determine teaching as well as examinations in these subjects.
5. It is necessary continually to revise the syllabus for various subjects in the light of new developments and redefine the educational objectives.
6. While it is necessary to recognise 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, the scaling and spread of marks, etc. 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.

7. The work of a teacher should not be confined to delivering lectures only. Tutorials, discussions and seminars should be encouraged. 450
8. Proper methods of selection of students for various University courses should be formulated. Aptitude tests on a national and regional basis should be developed.
9. Examination Units should be set up in the various Universities.
10. The U.G.C. should establish an Examination Reform and Research Section to plan and initiate research, to co-ordinate the work of the different Universities, to disseminate information and conclusions and to provide facilities for rapid statistical work and the production of objective test material. It may be desirable to associate with this Unit an Advisory Body of experts drawn from the Universities. It should be possible for the Section also to start a journal for the purpose of disseminating information on examination reform.
11. Workshops in various subjects should be organised for defining the objectives of teaching and examinations in respect of them.

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Sl. No.	Name of post	Scale of pay recommended by University Grants Commission	Scale of pay recommended by State Pay Commission.
1.	Principal.	600-40-800	600-30-900
2.	Heads of Departments or Professors.	400-25-700 (Only where there are 3 lecturers under him).	450-25-800 (Only in Presidency College and other Post-Graduate Colleges).
3.	Senior Lecturers (Corresponding to Lecturers in Government Colleges.	300-25-600	350-25-650
4.	Lecturers (corresponding to Assistant Lecturers in Government Colleges.	200-15-320-20-500	225-10-275-15-425
5.	Tutors and Demonstrators.	150-200	145-5-180-10-250

Note: After the introduction of the new pay scales, Dearness Allowance is payable as follows:-

Pay limit for eligibility.

Less than Rs. 150/-	Rs.10/-
From Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/-	Rs.20/-
From Rs. 301/- to Rs. 320/-	Amount by which the pay falls short of Rs.300/-

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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

(Contd...2.).

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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
1959	N.A.	N.A.	46.7	53.3	N.A.	N.A.	55.6 est.	44.4 est.

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

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15-4-61.

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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.).

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 *To Item no 35*
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					
			3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
1	Agra	Y					T	T	R	T	R,T,O
2	Aligarh	Y					O	O			
3	Allahabad	Y					T,O	T,O	E		C,O
4	Andhra	Y					T	T			
5	Annamalai	Y					S,O	S,O			
6	Banaras	Y		S,O			S	O	F,T,O	O,E	T,O
7.	Baroda	Y		S			O	O,T	T	T,O,P	O
8.	Bombay	Y	O	S,O			T,O	T,O			O
9	Calcutta	Y									O
10	Delhi	Y		S,O							
11.	Gauhati	Y		O			T	T,O			
12	Gorakhpur	Y			P		O	O	T,O		
13	Gujrat	Y									
14	Jadavpur	Y		O				O			
15	Jam. & Kashmir	Y									
16	Karnatak	Y	S	S,O				O			
17	Kerala	Y					O				
18	Kurukhstra	Y								O	
19	Lucknow	Y	P	O			P,O				S,O
20	Madras	Y		S	S		S	S,O			
21	Marathwada	Y									
22	Nagpur	Y								O	O
23	Osmania	Y							T,P	T,O	T,P
24	Punjab	Y			O,P		T,P				
25	Patna	Y									
26	Poona	Y									
27	Rajasthan	Y									
28	Roorkee	Y									
29	V. Vidyapith	Y									
30	Saugar	Y	P		O		P,O				
31	S.N.D.T.(w)	Y					O	O			
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	O			
37	I.I.S.	X	Y								
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; (F) 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. Engg. & Tech.	M.B.B.S. Vet. & 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 Record 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.	Korakshpur		10					25											
13.	Gujrat		20																
14.	Jadarpur										30								
15.	Jam. & Kashmir		20	20	20	20	20	20			20(a)						20		
16.	Karnatak																		
17.	Kerala		20		20						(f)	45							
18.	Kurukshetra																		
19.	Lucknow	20/25	20/25					20/25		20/25		50							
20.	Madras																		
21.	Marathwada																		
22.	Wagpur																		
23.	Osmania		20	20				20										20	
24.	Punjab																	20/25	
25.	Patna		10		20														
26.	Poona																		
27.	Rajasthan										7	10							
28.	Roorkee																		
29.	Vidyapeeth																		
30.	Saugar	20	20					20(c)											
31.	S.M.D.T.()							40											
32.	Venkateswara					5/17													
33.	Uttal								5		100	5					20		5
34.	V. Bharati			20		16		25							25				
35.	V. Sanskrit																		
36.	Vikram																		
37.	I.I. of S.																		
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 University.	'N III(a)				'III(B)	'III(C)	Explanation of Symbols
		'No. of Paper Setter.						
		'U.G. Edu.	'P.G. S.	'M.B.B. S.	'B. Engg.	'Wheth-er Moder-ated	'Modera-tion Machin-ery.	
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	Annamalai	(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	E3	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	Roorkee	1	2			Y(UG)	B4	members with or
29	V. Vidyapeeth	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	-	

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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),&(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%. 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. For question IV(c) in Col. 7: Y stands for instructions 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'. For question IV(d) Cols. (8),(9),(10),(11),(12) & (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). For Question IV(e) Col. (13): (0) 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-UG)	
9	Calcutta	2/3	1	M	N	Y*	N			Y		300(N)	
10	Delhi	1	1	-	N	N		N	Y			300(O)	
11	Gauhati	1	1	-	Y	Y*	N*					200(M)	
12	Gorakhpur	1	1	-	N	Yg	N					500(M)	
13	Gujrat	2	1	M	Y	Ny	N		Y			100(M)	
14	Jadavpur	2	2	M*	N	N	Y				Y	500(M)	
15	Jam. & Kashmir	X	X	X	Y	N	N			Y		300(O)	
16	Karnatak	2	1	M	N	N	N					1400(M-2h)	
17	Kerala	2	1	M	Y	Yg(s)	N					1500(M-3h)	
18	Kurukshetra	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*					400(M)	
21	Marathwada	1	1	-	N	N	N					500(M)	
22	Maspur	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	Saujar	X	X	X	Y	Yc(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		Y			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	M	N					10 to 60	
38	I.A.R.I.	1	1	-	Y	Yg(w)	N					Not mentioned	

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/Div.			Dip. Craft(C/d)			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	43	86	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	30	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	43	36	
4	Andhra	60	50	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Annamalai	60	50	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/60*	-/50	-/40	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	40	66.7	60	50	40	
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)	80/x	70/65	55/50	45/x	
7	Baroda	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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)	66/60	55/50	40/x		
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	37	1/20	(x)(x)	(x)	60	45	33		
14	Jadavpur	60	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	Jam.& Kash.	60	48	b-48	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	(x)	65/x	55/x	b-55/x	60	50	b50	-	-	-	(n)	-	-	-	
16	Karnatak	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	Kerala	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	50	35	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(x)	(x)	(x)	75/x	66.7/70	50	(x)	
18	Kurukhestra	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19	Lucknow	60	48	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20	Madras	60	50	40	60	50	40	75/60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	(70)	60	50	40	
21	Marathwada	60	45	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	Nagpur	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	Osmania	60*	48*	36*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	Punjab	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	Patna	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	45	36	60	45	33	(n)	-	-	-	
26	Poona	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
27	Rajasthan	66*	50*	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50/Pass	
28	Roorkee	75H/66*	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Vidyapecth	66D/60*	45*	33*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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)	(n)	(n)	66*	x/50	x/40
32	Venkateswara	75D/60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	x	75D/60	50	40	(n)	-	-	-	
33	Utkal	60*	50*	35*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	I.I.S.	Pass	70D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	I.A .R.I.	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

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Table VI: Summary of Information about the Research in Examination of Different Universities.

Sl. No.	Name of the Universities	Any Res. work (Yes/No)	Res. on what Q.VI (a) 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	N	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	Nagpur	N	N	
23	Osmania	N	N	
24	Punjab	Y	N	SDS - Seminar twice and discussion once
25	Patna	Y	N	
26	Poona	N	SS	
27	Rajasthan	Y	N	
28	Roorkee	N	N	
29	V. Vidrapith	Y	N	
30	Saugar	Y	N	
31	S.N.D.T.(U)	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 P P E N D I X V *to Item no 35*

TABULAR PRESENTATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY

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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)	Under-Graduate		Other Examination Methods Q.1(b)				Other Exams.	
			Sc. Arts	Edn. Com'	Post-Graduate					
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	Agra	Y				T	T	R	T	R,T,O
2	Aligarh	Y								
3	Allahabad	Y				O	O			
4	Andhra	Y				T,O,	T,O,	E		C,O
5	Annamalai	Y				T	T			
6	Banaras	Y		S,O		S,O				
7.	Baroda	Y		S		O	O,T	F,T,O	O,E	T,O
8.	Bombay	Y	O	S,O		T,O	T,O	T	T,O,P	O
9	Calcutta	Y								O
10	Delhi	Y		S,O						O
11.	Gauhati	Y		O		T	T,O			
12	Gorakhpur	Y			P	O	O	T,O		
13	Gujrat	Y								
14	Jadavpur	Y		O			O			
15	Jam. & Kashmir	Y								
16	Karnatak	Y	S	S,O			O			
17	Kerala	Y				O				
18	Kurukhstra	Y								
19	Lucinow	Y	P	O		P,O			O	
20	Madras	Y		S	S	S	S,O			S,O
21	Marathwada	Y								
22	Nagpur	Y								
23	Osmania	Y								
24	Punjab	Y			O,P	T,P		T,P	T,O	T,P
25	Patna	Y								
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					O			
33	Utkal	Y								
34	V. Bharati	Y		S	O	O,S,P				
35	V. Sanskrit	Y			P	O,P				
36	Vikram	Y				O		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; (F) 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 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. & Phar.	T.D.	Dip. in Lib.	Dip. Craft	Pre- Univ.	Pre- Profess.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1.	Agra		10/20								20						
2.	Aligarh		5	20				35	25		30				37		
3.	Allahabad		10		10												
4.	Andhra		20					50			17/30	29					
5.	Annamalai		8		14						23						23
6.	Banaras										37/43	40					
7.	Baroda		30	30			30	30			30	30					
8.	Bombay							20			30	30/40					
9.	Calcutta	10	10		10												
10.	Delhi	20	20		20			25	25		20/40	20					20/1
11.	Dalhousie	10	10		10						10/100	10					
12.	Forandpur		10					25									
13.	Gujrat		20										30/40				
14.	Jadarpur		-								30						
15.	Jam. & Kashmir		20	20	20	20	20	20			20(a)						
16.	Kanpur																20
17.	Kerala		20		20						(f)	45					
18.	Kurukhstra				(.....f.....)												
19.	Lucknow		20/25	20/25			20/25		20/25		50						
20.	Madras																
21.	Marathwada																
22.	Mysore																
23.	Osama		20	20			20										20
24.	Punjab																20/25
25.	Ratna		10		20												
26.	Poona																
27.	Rajasthan										7	10					
28.	Roorkee				(.....g.....)												
29.	Vidyaapeeth				(.....e.....)												
30.	Saugar	20	20		20(c)												
31.	S.N.D.T.()							40									
32.	Venkateswara					5/17											
33.	Uttal							5			100	5				20	5
34.	V. Bharati			20	16			25							25		
35.	V. Sanskrit				(.....d.....)												
36.	Vikram																
37.	I.I.I. of S.				(.....50.....)												
38.	I.A.R.I.																

(Credit given but Proportion not mentioned)

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Tablo III : Summary of Information about the Paper-setting and the Moderation work of the Different Universities.

University Serial No.	Name of the Universities.	'N III(a)				'III(B)	'III(C)	Explanation of Symbols
		'No. of Paper Setter.						
		'U.G. Edu.'	'P.G. S.'	'M.B.B. S.'	'B. Engg.'	'Wheth-er Moder-ated	'Modera-tion Machin-ery.'	
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	Annamalai	(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	F3	with Necessary',
18	Kurukshetra	1	1	1	1	N	-	<u>Y(U)</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 Machin-
26	Poona	(BOARD)				N	-	ery consists of a
27	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	Y(BE)	B3	Board, of 2, 3, 4,
28	Roorkee	1	2			Y(UG)	B4	members with or
29	V. Vidyapeeth	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.	Sciences/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),&(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%. 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. For question IV(c) in Col. 7: Y stands for instructions 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'. For question IV(d) Cols. (8),(9),(10),(11),(12) & (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). 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	Yg	N	Y	Y			200(O)	
8	Bombay	1	1	-	N	N	N		Y				
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	Jam. & 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*					400(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	Saujar	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 30	
35	V. Sanskrit	1	1	-	Y	N	Y				Y	500(M), 400(O)	
36	Vikram	1	1	-	N	Y	N					300(M)	
37	I.I.S.	1	1	-	N	M	N					10 to 60	
38	I.A.R.I.	1	1	-	Y	Yg(w)	N					Not mentioned	

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/Div.			Dip. Craft(C/d)			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	36	(n)	(n)	(n)	30	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/60*	-/50	-/40	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	40	66.7	60	50	40
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)	80/x	70/65	55/50	45/x
7	Baroda	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Bombay	60	40	30/33	60	45/48	30/33	60/x	45/x	50/x	60/x	50/x	40/x	66*/x	50/x	40/x	65	50	40*	40(W)	50(P)/x	(n)	66/60	55/50	40/x	
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	37	1/20	(x)	(x)	(x)	60	45	33
14	Jadavpur	60	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Kerala	(n)	(n)	(n)	60	50	35	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(x)	(x)	(x)	75/x	66.7/70	50	(x)
18	Kurukhstra	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Lucknow	60	48	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Madras	60	50	40	60	50	40	75/60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	(70)	60	50	40
21	Marathwada	60	45	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Nagpur	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Osmania	60*	48*	36*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Punjab	60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	Patna	60	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	45	36	60	45	33	(n)	-	-	-
26	Poona	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Rajasthan	66*	50*	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50/Pass	
28	Roorkee	75H/66*	50	(x)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Vidya peeth	66D/60*	45*	33*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	50	x/40	
32	Venkateswara	75D/60	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	x	75D/60	50	40	(n)	-	-	-	
33	Utkal	60*	50*	35*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	I.I.S.	Pass	* 70D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	I.R.I.	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

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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 ovaluation 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	N	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	Jan. & 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)- Amercian Patte rn 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 Schemo sent
35	V.Sanskrit	N	N	N	RIE - Correlator . 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	

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	<u>Y</u>	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	Nagpur	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.M.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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APPENDIX VI

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

(Contd....3..)

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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%	50%	42%	35%	29%	24%	20%

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

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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.

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 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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offers certain advantages for data of this kind. The accumulation of marks at particular scores, for instance, is seen at a glance in the histogram, but might not be evident otherwise. Moreover, without modern computing facilities, the time taken by numerical calculations would greatly reduce the amount of material one could deal with. The simple description M_p is not only the easiest to obtain, but is probably the most useful for the purpose in hand.

3. About half the distributions show significant departures from symmetry. Positive and negative skewness both occur, and examiners are not always consistent in the type of curve they produce. In extreme cases p may be twice as large as q , or vice-versa. In marking equivalent sets of papers (i.e. the answers of two random groups of students to the same question paper) one examiner may produce a positive and another a negative skew curve. Even if one assumes that the marking is reliable (in the sense that the examiner, re-marking the same papers, would produce the same curve) these departures from normality raise serious problems when the marks have to be scaled to a common standard.

4. Some examiners are apt to produce a J-shaped curve. Usually, but not always, the mode occurs at the pass mark. For example, in a Bengali vernacular paper the examiner produced the distribution $39 \frac{4}{3}$, but the mode occurred at 36.

This mark was given to 19 scripts out of 96, a number much too large to be attributed to chance. An examiner in Chemistry produced the distribution $39 \frac{11}{9}$, with 16 papers out of 126 receiving the pass mark 30. This again can scarcely be a chance fluctuation, as calculation shows. The effect seems to indicate an unwillingness or inability to assess a paper accurately at or near the pass level. The student is given the benefit of the doubt, with a resulting accumulation at the pass mark.

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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 $51 \frac{3}{5}$, while examiner B on the same paper, marking another sub-group, produced the distribution $31 \frac{4}{4}$. 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. Mark have an inherent uncertainty, which can only be reduced by redical 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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CHOICE AND CHANGE IN CONVENTIONAL EXAMINATIONS

BY DR. H.J. TAYLOR.

INTRODUCTION.

In a conventional examination the candidate is offered only a small number of questions. These may be regarded as a sample drawn from a much larger number of possible questions. Since the student's knowledge is not perfect, an element of chance is involved in presenting the questions. If he is acquainted with one half of the field of knowledge covered by the examination, an undue proportion of questions may by chance relate to the other half, so that the candidate finds the examination too difficult. Conversely he may find it too easy. This element of chance in the random presentation of questions is well known and generally recognised. It decreases the reliability of the examination, regarded as a measure of candidate's knowledge.

It is usually assumed that the uncertainties introduced by chance are compensated, partly at least, by providing a choice of questions. Thus a candidate may be offered nine questions of which he must choose five. The assumption that the reliability of an examination is necessarily improved by this device is fallacious. Not only is the reliability not increased, but the provision of choice has the effect of biasing all the scores. The purpose of this note is to point out by working out a particular example in detail.

ASSUMPTIONS

To make the example definite and amenable to calculation the following assumptions are made. While this example represents a simplified model of the real examination, it corresponds broadly to the situation as we find it in conventional examinations.

1. We assume that the examination is intended to test a student's knowledge over a wide field.
2. We assume that the field can be divided into a large number of items, more or less equivalent, and that each question tests the student's acquaintance with a single item.
3. We assume that one third of the whole field is well known to the student, one third only sketchily known, and one third not known at all.
4. We assume that the questions set are a fair sample from the field, so that for a question taken at random there is a probability of $1/3$ that the student can answer it well, a

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probability of $1/3$ that he can only give a poor answer, and a probability of $1/3$ that he cannot answer it at all.

5. We assume that the examiner sets nine questions, and that the candidate is only required to answer five.
6. We assume that the student always chooses a question on a well-known item in preference to one on a badly known item. (These questions may be named Easy and Hard respectively). He does not attempt those which are outside his knowledge.
7. We assume that the maximum mark for each question is 3, that a good answer on the average gets 2, and a poor answer gets 1.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM.

On the above assumptions, it is clear that on the average, out of every three questions, the student should get 2 marks on one, 1 mark on another, and 0 on the third. Out of a very large number of questions presented without any choice he would thus average one mark per question. On the questions therefore, if he is not able to choose; his total mark, on the average, should be 5. We may regard this mark as the correct measure, under the given conditions, of his knowledge.

The question now arises, how will his total mark be affected by the circumstance that he is presented with a sample of nine questions, and is free to choose five of them in the most favourable manner?

There are three types of question of equal likelihood, Easy (E) Hard (H), and Impossible (I). A sample of 9 questions can be made up of E, H, and I in 55 different ways, and for each way we may calculate the probability of its occurrence. By assumption 6 each of these 55 groups of nine implies a definite choice of five and for this choice we can write down the total mark by assumption 7.

The results of the calculation are shown in the following table where for convenience all groups with five or more Easy questions have been merged.

Question paper.		<u>TABLE I</u>		Total Probability	
		Candidate's Choice.		Marks. x 100,000	
<u>Easy</u>	<u>Hard</u>	<u>Easy</u>	<u>Hard</u>		
5 to 9	5	0	10 ... 14,482
4	5	4	1	9 ... 640
4	4	4	1	9 ... 3,201
4	3	4	1	9 ... 6,402
4	2	4	1	9 ... 6,402
4	1	4	1	9 ... 3,201
4	0	4	0	8 ... 640

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TABLE I

Question paper.			Candidate's Choice.			Total Marks.	Probability x 100,000
Easy	Hard	...	Easy	Hard	...		
3	6	...	3	2	...	8	427
3	5	...	3	2	...	8	2,561
3	4	...	3	2	...	8	6,401
3	3	...	3	2	...	8	8,535
3	2	...	3	2	...	8	6,401
3	1	...	3	1	...	7	2,561
3	0	...	3	0	...	6	427
2	7	...	2	3	...	7	183
2	6	...	2	3	...	7	1,280
2	5	...	2	3	...	7	3,841
2	4	...	2	3	...	7	6,401
2	3	...	2	3	...	7	6,401
2	2	...	2	2	...	6	3,841
2	1	...	2	1	...	5	1,280
2	0	...	2	0	...	4	183
1	8	...	1	4	...	6	46
1	7	...	1	4	...	6	366
1	6	...	1	4	...	6	1,280
1	5	...	1	4	...	6	2,561
1	4	...	1	4	...	6	3,201
1	3	...	1	3	...	5	2,561
1	2	...	1	2	...	4	1,280
1	1	...	1	1	...	3	366
1	0	...	1	0	...	2	46
0	9	...	0	5	...	5	5
0	8	...	0	5	...	5	46
0	7	...	0	5	...	5	183
0	6	...	0	5	...	5	427
0	5	...	0	5	...	5	640
0	4	...	0	4	...	4	427
0	3	...	0	3	...	3	183
0	2	...	0	2	...	2	46
0	1	...	0	1	...	1	5
0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...
Total probability							... 100,000

If we have a large number of candidates whose knowledge is distributed over the course in all possible ways (in conformity with assumption 3), then the number of candidates getting any particular mark will be proportional to the sum of the probabilities for that mark in the above table. Thus we may find what proportion of candidates get 1 mark, 2 marks, 3 marks ... etc.

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THE EFFECT OF CHOICE.

We may make an entirely analogous calculation in which the number of questions on the paper is only five, so that the candidates get no choice. Again we may find the proportion of candidates who secure each particular mark. The results of both calculations are placed side by side for comparison in the table below;

TABLE II

Proportion of candidates getting the mark

<u>Total mark.</u>	<u>(a) 9-question paper</u>	<u>(b) 5-question paper.</u>
10	..... 14 %	..... 1/2 %
9	..... 20 %	..... 2 %
8	..... 25 %	..... 6 %
7	..... 21 %	..... 12 %
6	..... 12 %	..... 19 %
5	..... 3 %	..... 21 %
4	..... 2 %	..... 19 %
3	..... 1 %	..... 12 %
2	..... )	..... 6 %
1	..... ) negligible.....	..... 2 %
0	..... )	..... 1/2 %

DISCUSSION

The following observations may be made on these results:

1. The last column of Table II shows the effect of sampling errors. The candidates are ex hypothesi equally prepared, but only 21 % receive their 'true' mark. The spread is very large, over 20 % of the candidates having 7 marks or more, and another 20 % 3 marks or less. There is no means of knowing which candidates are above or below their true score, and the examination is thus an extremely unreliable measure of the candidate's knowledge.

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2. We may now ask whether the provision of choice in a question paper compensates for the random element in the selection of questions. The table shows that this is not so. With choice, the central marks is now 8 (the true mean being 7.75). 20% of the candidates are still 2 marks or more below the central mark, and the marks are practically as widely spread as before.

The average performance, however, is nearly 3 marks better on the 9-question paper than on the 5-question paper. The performance of the candidates is therefore very seriously over-estimated by the examination. Choice is thus not a remedy for chance.

3. By assumption 7 the maximum possible marks is 15, and 5 may therefore be taken as the pass mark. On this basis only 3% of the candidates fail on the 9-question paper. The proportion in conventional examinations is very much higher than this, which suggests that assumption 3 is too generous. Students doubtless get through these examinations with an even smaller proportion of total knowledge than is contemplated in this example.

4. In factual examinations, for which assumptions 1 and 2 are satisfied, choice should be abolished, since it distorts the estimates of the students' performance without improving their reliability. Reliability can be improved by increasing the number of questions and/or increasing the number of examinations.

5. In many examinations we are not testing for the range of factual knowledge. We may be testing a candidate's power of expression, or his ability to discuss evidence. The considerations of the present paper do not necessarily apply in such cases.

APPENDIX VIII A

Determination of Examination Results

It is important 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 as follows:-

1) The present method adopted in most University examinations. In this method marks are awarded according to the judgement 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 scaled 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 marks of 70% 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 examiners and the marks awarded in 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 may be 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 may be given to grades

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(495)

-2-

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. (We are informed that method (4) is employed in certain non-University examinations). We believe that 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.

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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

(Cont...4)

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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

(contd....5...)

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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

(contd.....6..)

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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

(contd...7..)

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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.

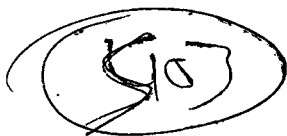
CREDIT.

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:-

(contd.....,8)



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<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Qualitative Values.</u>	<u>Quantitative Values.</u>
A	Excellent(First Class)	3 points
B	Good (Second Class)	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.

(contd..... 9)

(Yes)

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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

(Contd.....10..)



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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, 36 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:-

(Contd...2.).

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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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3. It is hoped that the University Grants Commission will agree to the course now proposed to be adopted by this Government, and will continue to sanction its share of the grant to non-Government colleges for increasing the pay scales upto the State level. A chart showing the scales of pay suggested by the University Grants Commission and those adopted by this Government on the basis of the recommendations of their pay Commission for the different categories of teaching staff of colleges is appended. An announcement of this Government's decision in the matter will be made on hearing from you that the University Grants Commission accepts the proposal of this Government. A very early reply is requested.

4. It is presumed that the University Grants Commission assistance to non-Government Colleges for increasing the pay scales will continue for a period of five years from the date of adoption of the University Grants Commission scales from 1.6.1960 in the case of colleges which decide to adopt the State Pay Commission scales notwithstanding that this five year period extends into the Third Plan Period. This presumption may kindly be confirmed.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-
for Secretary to Government.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi (with encl.)
2. The Registrar, University of Madras (with encl).
3. The Registrar, Annamalai University (with encl).

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and the sanctioned strength in the degree classes. Meanwhile the Pay Commission, which was appointed by this Government last year to examine the pay structure of the different categories of employees of Government has submitted its report. It has recommended of the Commission have been issued. A copy of the proceedings of this Government No. 710 Finance dated 10.7.1960 is enclosed for your information in this connection.

∟ revised scales of pay for all categories of teaching staff in Government colleges and orders sanctioning the revised scales of pay based on the recommendation

2. This Government have since decided that it is not necessary to link the question of under enrolment in the degree classes with that of release of this Government's share of assistance for increasing the pay scales of the teaching staff of non-Government colleges. They are, however, of the view that a particular pay structure having been accepted by them as reasonable and adequate for teaching staff in Government Colleges, their assistance to non-Government colleges should be limited to the extent of assisting these colleges to adopt the same pay scales for their teaching staff also. They, therefore, propose to base their assistance by way of grant for this purpose on the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission, appointed by them and adopted by them for the teaching staff of Government colleges. According to the grant-in-aid code of this State non-Government colleges are entitled to a grant to meet 2/3rds of the net deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account all authorised items of expenditure including payment of teachers salaries. This Government propose that aid should be given to non-Government colleges for increase of teacher salaries on the following basis. This grant will be equal to 25% of the additional expenditure incurred by the non-Government college (if it is a men's college) or 12½% (if it is women's college) on up-grading the scales of pay to the level recommended by the State Pay Commission and accepted by Government this grant being over and above the normal recurring grant based on the old scales of pay. In the alternative, the college can claim 2/3rds of the net deficit payable under the rules taking into account the expenditure on teacher salaries on the basis of the Pay Commission scales of pay, if this formula is more advantageous to them. This extra grant will be payable by Government with effect from the 1st of June, 1960, the date from which the Pay Commission scales have come into force in respect of Government colleges. If and when assistance from University Grants Commission stops, the non-Government colleges will be entitled to a total of 2/3rds of the net deficit in the recurring expenditure including teacher salaries on the basis of the Pay Commission scales of pay. Any college which has already adopted or which hereafter proposes to adopt the University Grants Commission scales of pay, will be free to do so but aid from this Government ∟ limited to the extent indicated above.

∟ will

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A N N E X U R E I. to Addl. Item I.

/ C O P Y /

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Letter No. 9757-A.E.4/60-10
Education and Public Health
Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.
Dated 27th October, 1960.

From

Sri K. Srinivasan, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road,
New Delhi (with encl.)

Sir,

Sub:- Introduction of revised scales of pay
for teaching staff on non-Government
colleges.

Ref: 1. From the University Grants Commission
Letter No. F.36-40/56 (H) dated 7.9.1957.

2. Letter No. 27800-E.4/59-9, Education
dated 31.7.59 of this Government to
the Secretary, University Grants Commi-
ssion.

3. Your letter No. F.41-13/57 (H)/PIV dated
5.5.1960.

4. From the Registrar, University of Madras
Letter No. 2/1-B/60, Ag. 1413 dated
7.7.1960.

I am directed to invite your attention to
the letter second cited in which the views of this
Government regarding Government assistance for the
implementation of the scales of pay suggested by
the University Grants Commission were communicated
to you. In paragraph 6 of the letter you were informed
that a final decision of this Government regarding
the assistance to be given to Non-Government Col-
leges for increasing the pay scales of the teaching
staff would be taken after settlement of the question
of effecting economics in teaching staff in aided col-
leges in view of the gap between the actual admissions

Contd...2.

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Additional Item:1-To consider the proposal of the Govt. of Madras regarding the financial assistance towards revision of salary scales of teachers in Govt. Colleges.

...

Madras Govt. has intimated its willingness to share the increased expenditure in revising the salaries of teachers in the affiliated colleges to the same level as the State Pay Commission's scales of pay in Govt. colleges (which are slightly better than UGC's scales of pay for some categories of teachers as shown in Annexure I) and has requested the Commission to contribute 50% of the additional expenditure in case of men's colleges and 75% in case of women's colleges for a period of five-years with effect from 1-6-1960. The Govt. has agreed to meet 25% of the increased cost in case of men's colleges and 12½% in case of women's colleges. The Commission may decide whether assistance may be given for implementing the scales of pay proposed by the State Govt.

38 affiliated colleges of Madras University have already implemented the UGC scheme of salary revision with effect from 1-4-57 and have been meeting the increased expenditure out of their own resources. The Commission's assistance to these colleges will cease after 28-2-1962, i.e., on completion of the five-year period.

If the proposal of the Madras Govt. is accepted, the Commission's share for a period of five years in respect of the remaining colleges on the usual basis will be approximately Rs. 14,00,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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University Grants Commission.

Meeting:

Dt. 26th April, 1961..

Item No. 36 - To consider a draft calendar of dates for the meetings of the Commission during the rest of the year 1961.

* * *

The Commission at its meeting held on 20th March, 1961 fixed that the immediate next meeting of the Commission be held on the 26th April, 1961 and that a calendar may be fixed for the later meetings of the Commission to be held during the rest of the year 1961. It was also suggested that no meetings may perhaps be held in May and June, 1961. Accordingly the following calendar for the meetings of the Commission to be held during the rest of the year 1961 is put up for consideration by the Commission:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
June July	4th & 5th 5th & 6th	Bangalore. Delhi
August	2nd & 3rd	Delhi Bangalore
September	6th & 7th	Bareilly/Pirupati Delhi
October	4th & 5th	Delhi Tirupati
November	1st & 2nd	Delhi/ Badrinath
December	6th & 7th	Calcutta.

If the above is approved, the Commission will have met nine times during the year 1961.

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+ 6 =

factory than the time-consuming process of review
by both original readers.

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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-

(Contd....@.....)

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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

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

(Cont...4)

SP7

- 2. -

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.

(Contd.....3..)

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 indicated. Whether or not an individual reader made scratchpad 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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TABLE

Correlations Between Admission Data and Final University Performance from Published Reports in U.K. and U.S.A.

Admission Data.	Country.	Type of Assessment.		Correlation and significance.	Foot-note.	Reference.	
		Admission	University.				
Secondary	U.K.	Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate.	Degree Class.	.14, Δ P	.01	1	Could and M'Comisky (1958)
Secondary School Assessment.	U.K.	Scottish Senior Leaving Certificate.	Degree Class.	.34, Δ P	.01	1	Dale (1952)
Secondary School Assessment.	U.S.A.	High School Record.	4 Year Cumulative Average.	.46, Δ P	.01	2	French (1957)
Essay and Interview.	U.K.	Combined Essay and Interview Marks.	Degree Class.	.26, Not significant		3	Himmelweit and Summerfield (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.K.	Battery of Tests.	Degree Class.	.52, Δ P	.01	3	Himmelweit and Summerfield (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.K.	Battery of Tests.	Total Final Marks.	.50, Δ P	.01	3	Himmelweit and Summerfield (1951).
Aptitude Tests.	U.S.A.	Scholastic Aptitude Test (Verbal).	4 Year Cumulative Average.	.43, Δ P	.01	2	French (1957)
Aptitude Tests.	U.S.A.	Scholastic Aptitude Test (Quantitative).	4 Year Cumulative Average.	.27, Δ P	.01	2	French (1957).
Combined Criterion.	U.S.A.	High School Record and Scholastic Aptitude Test (Verbal).	4 Year Cumulative Average.	.63, Δ 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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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.

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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 ^{were} / tried out simultaneously on a pilot or

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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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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

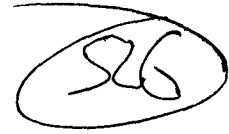
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in Japan, U.K. and U.S.S.R. Entrance examinations in Japan generally cover the following subjects: Japanese, mathematics, natural science, social studies and foreign languages. In U.K., entrance examinations are often conducted by individual colleges 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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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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admissions into the following five types:

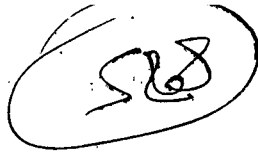
- (i) performance on tests prior to entering secondary schools;
- (ii) secondary school performance;
- (iii) Performance in written essay entrance examinations;
- (iv) performance in interviews and oral examinations and
- (v) performance on achievement and aptitude test.

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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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

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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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Among persons who have attended or completed college and university courses; un-employment is relatively higher among entitled 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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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 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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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.

12. 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. Also where reading space is scarce it will have to be enhanced.

~~13. The tutorial system may be confined, at least to begin with, to Arts subjects since for Science subjects practical work in laboratories could take the place of tutorials. It is suggested that the experiment may be tried, in the first instance, in 100 colleges to be selected on the basis of their record and other facilities. This is also in consonance with the view earlier expressed by the Commission that a certain number of good colleges may be selected for special assistance~~

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ance, 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, in no case, exceed 20. The optimum number, however, for a tutorial is 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.

11. 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

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- 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 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 attend-

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.

10. 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 in such discussion. The following suggestions made by the Bombay University (by its former Rector) and commended by the Examination Committee of the Commission may be considered as an illustration of how the tutorials could be profitably conducted in our Universities and colleges:-

- 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.

similarly organised.



6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. From the foregoing it will be clear that the system of larger groups, followed by the provincial

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insist on a minimum percentage of attendance at tutorials before permitting them to appear for examinations. In the Universities of Aligarh and Baroda, however, 20 to 30 per cent of the marks of the final examination are derived from the internal assessment of the students' work in the tutorial classes.

4. From the foregoing analysis it appears that while there is an attempt on the part of the Universities and colleges to introduce a kind of tutorial system, it is not clear whether the tutorials usually provided are what they are claimed to be. It will, therefore, be desirable to clarify some of the basic issues and ideas involved in a proper conduct of tutorials.

5. It may at once be admitted that the system of tutorials which prevails in Oxford and Cambridge may be difficult to be introduced in Indian Universities 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

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- i) Difficulty, if any, experienced in conducting regular classes; and
- j) Suggestions for the improvement of the present system.

2. Altogether 32 Universities and 335 colleges have replied to the questionnaire. From the information supplied by them it appears that a tutorial system exists in some form or other in almost all the Universities. Nearly 60% of the colleges have stated that weekly or fortnightly tutorial classes are held by them in most of the important subjects of study. It is found that the tutorial group generally varies from 20 to 80 students and in a few colleges even exceeds 80. The following are typical replies in regard to the nature of the work done in the tutorials.

- i) Solving individual difficulties of students regarding their studies;
- ii) Holding discussions on a previously announced subject;
- iii) Asking the students to write answers to two or three specific questions on a topic selected in the tutorial class itself;
- iv) Asking the students to write the 'answers' of questions at home and discussing the corrected answers';
- v) Tutorial classes in English for the pre-University students are devoted to improving their knowledge of grammar and correcting compositions.

3. As regards the question whether tutorial records are taken into consideration in promoting students to the higher classes, the replies received indicate that only a few institutions give any such credit. In some of the colleges the marks obtained in the tutorials are taken into account for sending up candidates for University examinations, while a few

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A NOTE ON INTRODUCTION OF THE TUTORIAL
SYSTEM IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The University Grants Commission has been considering for some time the question of introducing a tutorial system in our Universities and colleges with the aim of improving their standards of teaching and examinations. 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. For the purpose of ascertaining the present position of tutorials, in the Universities and colleges, the Commission addressed to them in October, 1958, a circular letter requesting information on the following points:-

- a) Subjects in which there is regular provision for tutorials;
- b) Number of students in each tutorial group;
- c) Frequency of the tutorial classes, whether weekly, fortnightly, etc., in each subject;
- d) Nature of the work done in the tutorial classes in each subject;
- e) Whether the tutorial work is distributed among all teachers, or only 'teachers' specially appointed for the purpose are concerned with it;
- f) The number of tutorial classes taken by each teacher (i) week (ii) fortnight (iii) month;
- g) Nature of work done in tutorial classes;
- h) Whether tutorial records are taken into consideration in promoting students to higher classes;

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in Zoology: "In defining the first objective a fund of information about animal activities and structures, the specific facts and general principles which the students should be able to recall without reference to test books or other sources of information were indicated. The second objective, an understanding of technical terminology, was defined by listing the terms which the student himself should be able to use in his own reports, and another list of terms which he would not be expected to use, but should be able to understand when he finds them in zoological publications. The third objective, an ability to draw inferences from facts that is to propose hypotheses, was defined by describing the types of experiments which a student should be able to interpret. The fourth objective, ability to propose ways of testing hypotheses, was defined by listing the types of hypotheses which a student should be able to validate by experiment, or propose ways of validation. The fifth objective, an ability to apply principles to concrete situations, was defined by listing the principles which students should be able to apply and types of concrete situations in which the student might apply these principles. The sixth objective, accuracy of observation, was defined by listing the types of experiments in which students should be able to make accurate observations. The seventh objective, skill in use of the microscope and other essential tools, was defined by describing the types of microscopic mounts and types of dissections which elementary students should learn to make. The eighth objective, an ability to express effectively ideas relating to zoology, was defined by indicating the nature of the reports, both written and oral, which zoology students are expected to make and the qualities demanded for these reports to be effective.

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OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING ZOOLOGY.

An illustration may be taken from Dr. Ralph W. Tyler's paper on constructing achievement tests. In this paper he gives "an account of the conclusions he arrived at after his work with several departments of Ohio State University. He found at least eight major types of objectives:

- Type 'A' Information, which includes terminology, specific facts and general principles.
- Type 'B' Reasoning, or Scientific Method, which includes induction, testing hypotheses and deduction.
- Type 'C' Location of Relevant Data which includes a knowledge of sources of usable data and skill in getting information from appropriate sources.
- Type 'D' Skills, Characteristic of Particular Subjects, which includes laboratory skills in the sciences, language skills and the like.
- Type 'E' Standards of Technical Performance, which includes the knowledge of appropriate standards, ability to evaluate the relative importance of several standards which apply, and skills or habits in applying these standards.
- Type 'F' Reports, which includes the necessary skill in reporting projects in engineering or reporting experiments in science and the like.
- Type 'G' Consistency in Application of point of view, which is most apparent in courses in Philosophy.
- Type 'H' Character, which is perhaps the most inclusive, involving many specific factors.

He then proceeds to show how each of these eight objectives was defined in terms of the behaviour expected of students with reference to the elementary college courses

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he should be familiar with all the outstanding theories and hypotheses in his particular field and be able to evaluate these theories in terms of scientific method. Lastly, he should be able to deliberate rationally and in an informed way on problems of public policy. Having comprehended the conditions of deliberate social change and planning, he should be aware of the fact that planned change presupposes some definite scheme of values. He should be able to compare and contrast alternative systems of values and view his country's development in a broad perspective and thus clearly understand the problems of policy." (Report of the Committee on the Indian Examinations Reform Project). This is merely an illustrative sketch and not definitive statement. The process of specifying objectives and organizing teaching and learning as well as examinations around them is an arduous task involving a series of conferences and workshops, in which instructors and examiners are continuously engaged, as stated above.

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APPENDIX-XII

OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING A COURSE
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Social Science Objectives illustrated: Following illustration of the Social Science Objectives may be helpful in giving some idea of the required degree of specificity. "First of all, the student should have an adequate knowledge of the specifics of his subject, its substantive content, methods and technical terms. He should be in a position to grasp its reasons and relationships, principles, theories, abstractions and universals. Secondly, he will have to develop social science skills in identifying an author's line of reasoning, analysing an argument into its constituent parts, seeing their inter-relationships, reaching out for hidden assumptions, validating the inner coherence and consistency of the reasoning, confronting the author's viewpoint with opposite views from other writers, isolating the issues of disagreement and appreciating the kinds of evidence required to resolve such conflicts. He should not confine his attention to his own society and culture but deal as well with other societies with widely contrasting cultures. He should be encouraged to look for similarities and differences in diverse societies and cultures. Thirdly, he should be able to apply the theories of social science to the practical issues of social policy. Fourthly, he should develop the analytical faculty, the capacity to appreciate the value of disinterested inquiry into the nature of man and society. He should show the ability to cultivate such a study for himself by making sensitive distinctions between science on the one hand and superstition, special pleading and propaganda, on the other. Fifthly,

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4. This committee should go through the award lists to see if there is any significant disparity of marks awarded and their spread in different colleges. In case it is found so, the written sessional work of the college concerned may be sent for and looked into.

~~Sd/~~

(~~Dr. Salamattullah~~)
~~Principal.~~

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outlined above may work. But for obvious reasons this may not be quite feasible in a university of the affiliating type, where the colleges affiliated to a given university are not only separated from one another by physical distance, but there exists a wide gulf between them in terms of their administrative set-up, admission practices, quality of staffing, and so on. Under these circumstances some procedure on the following lines may be adopted:

1. The marks awarded for sessional work by subject teachers in each college should first be finalized by the college itself in accordance with the procedure suggested above for adoption in the colleges and departments of a unitary university.

2. These award lists should be sent to the Registrar for scrutiny about two months in advance of the commencement of the university examinations.

3. One committee for each subject should be set up at the Head Office of the University to check up the award submitted by various colleges in that particular subject. This committee may consist of the following:-

1. The Dean of the Faculty concerned - ex-officio chairman.
2. The Principal of an affiliated college to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
3. Three senior lecturers of the subject concerned to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

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First, the nature and quantity of work on which the internal evaluation is based in different subjects are not well-defined. Second, there is no arrangement in practice to normalize the standards of marking in various fields.

In order to meet this situation, certain steps can, however, be taken. The nature and quantity of work required in all the curricular programme must be well-defined. Students and teachers should be required to adhere to the given schedule of work. Written assignments, tutorials, test-answer books, etc. should be communicated to the Principal of the College or Head of the Department along with the marks list, just after a particular piece of work has been completed.

In order to normalize the standard of evaluation in various subjects a committee for each subject may be appointed in the beginning of the session. Each Committee may be composed of, say, three members, viz. the Principal, the teacher concerned and another member of the staff with competence in the field. This may serve as a standing committee for the whole year. The Committee may meet periodically to check up the standard of marking. This may be done by examining a randomly selected sample of work. The Principal being a member common to all committees could help each committee to bring its marking standards in line with those in other fields.

In a unitary university the procedure

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST ABUSE OF
INTERNAL ASSESSMENT TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Dr. Salamattullah

There is a perceptible trend in the field of education including higher education today towards giving a certain weightage to the work done by students during the year while making a final assessment of their success. But there is a general feeling that students' own teachers might not achieve complete objectivity in awarding marks, and might ~~they~~ inflate their final grade or division.

Internal evaluation is, therefore, looked upon with a degree of distrust and suspicion by authorities as well as the public-so much so that certain universities which introduced the system of assessment of sessional work as an integral part of the total evaluation a few years ago have already minimized the prestige of internal evaluation by recording it separately instead of adding up its result to the marks obtained by students in their external examination; and some others have dropped it altogether.

Internal evaluation being based on the judgement of the individual teacher may sometimes lead to gross differences between the standards of marking in different subjects. This is a disturbing situation. This makes the whole rationale of internal evaluation doubtful. By analyzing the procedures adopted so far, two major factors which lead to these anomalies are revealed.

(Contd....2..)

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Schools.	Departments.	Specialized subjects Compulsory	Elective. of credit	Total units
		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.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure IV to Additional
Item No. 3

Dated: 26-4-1961.

Copy of D.O. letter No. 1-86 dated April 5, 1961 from Shri S.M. Katre, Director, Deccan College, Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona-6, (India) to Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

* * *

Thank you for your D.O. letter No. 53-45/59(H) dated 3rd April 1961. The participants in the Summer School of Linguistics held at Poona last year were paid T.A. and D.A. the following rates :

Members of the Faculty:

- (1) One I Class fare each way for self and for wife.
- (2) D.A. during journey at Rs.15/- for every completed 24 hours irrespective of whether single or accompanied by wife.
- (3) Halting allowance at Rs.20/- per day if accompanied by wife or Rs.15/- per day if single.

Scholarship-holders:

- (1) II class railway fare under concession from the place of residence to Poona and back by the nearest route not exceeding Rs.100/- on the whole, or boarding charges during their actual stay in Poona not exceeding Rs.100/- on the whole. No D.A. during journey or halting allowance was paid.

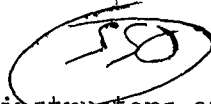
Informants:

- (1) III Class railway fare and daily allowance during journey at Rs.2/- per day for every completed 24 hours.
- (2) Halting allowance at Rs.2/- per day in addition to free lodging and boarding.

I hope the information given above will be sufficient for your purposes.

With kind regards.

Sahani
(21-4-61)



All the instructors are non-official members. The reply under section 5 above applies to this section also.

The organisation of a six weeks' intensive course involves considerable administrative, ministerial and inferior labour. This work does not come within the normal duty of the staff of this University. It would be during the period of summer vacation, and unless we are enabled to recruit temporary staff for three months we are afraid the organisation will be impossible. We assure you that we shall try to economise on this expenditure as much as possible and the balance remaining with the University as unspent will be returned to the University Grants Commission.

I hope you will kindly give an early consideration to the points raised above and permit us to carry on.

We have already dispatched first Bulletin and the various forms of application, copies of which are enclosed for your record.

Please release the first instalment of the grant at your earliest convenience, as the University will be handicapped in its absence and the work may suffer.

Sahani
(21-4-61)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure III to Additional
Item No. 3

Dated: 26-4-1961.

Copy of letter No. Ac/Dev.SSL/2636 dated the 24th March, 1961 from Shri Ishwar Chandra, Registrar, University of Saugar, Sagar, M.P. to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-1.

* * *

Subject: Proposed summer school of Linguistics in 1961.
* * *

Ref: Your No. F.1-7/61(H) dated 13-3-1961.

* * *

I am directed to refer to your letter No. F. 1-7/61(H) dated 13th March, 1961 and to reply as below:

While proposing to sponsor the organisation of the Summer School of Linguistics for 1961 the University made it quite clear that it would not be able to make any monetary contribution to the School as it does not possess any funds for the same. The School of 1960 which was undertaken by the University of Poona was similarly organised by that University. The University mentioned the wear and tear as its contribution as information on this point was required by you in an earlier communication.

The Summer Schools have been organised since 1955 firstly with the help of the Rocke Feller Foundation and since last year with the help of the University Grants Commission. The members of the teaching staff have been uniformly paid daily allowance at Rs. 15/- per day at all these Schools and Seminars (including those of Poona and Agra of 1960 with your help). The members of the teaching staff of various Universities and Colleges go to these Schools at the sacrifice of their summer vacation and unless we are able to meet their entire out of pocket expenses, we are afraid that we shall not receive the co-operation of the professors. We have hardly any officers of the Union or State Governments at these Schools. It is earnestly requested that you may permit the University to make payment at Rs. 15/- per day as heretofore.

We do not provide Board to the members of the teaching staff and we charge nominal sum for lodging according to the practice of the previous schools.

If we do not pay the additional allowance to the wives of the instructors, we are afraid we shall lose the services of some very senior and distinguished teachers.

(Contd...2.).

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First class fare can only be given to Grade I officers, however, if they are treated as non-official members then they can be given the first class fare but it is not permissible for their wives in any case.

Wear and tear of two buses in this estimate is also not in order.

Sahani
21-4-61



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Annexure II to Additional
Item No. 3

Dated: 26-4-1961.

The comments of the Accounts Branch on the budget estimates of the Summer School of Linguistics to be held at Sagar in May - June 1961,

The following comments are made:-

The expenditure on administration and menial staff does not appear to be in order. If necessary they may be paid honorarium for the special work as is done in other places.

T. A. & D.A.

The D.A. at Rs. 15/- appears to be excessive, they can only be paid at Rs. 12/8/- if they are treated as non-official members or they can only get at the government rates of the State to which they belong according to their pay.

This daily allowance rate will have to be reduced as per S.R. 73 according to which:-

- (i) Full rate for the first ten days.
- (ii) At 3/4th of the ordinary rate for the next 20 days.
- (iii) Half of the ordinary rate thereafter.

These rates will apply only if the members are not provided with boarding and lodging.

If they are provided with boarding and lodging 1/4th of the above three clauses will apply and if they are provided only boarding half rate of the daily allowance as per above rates will apply.

Additional D.A. to the Instructors coming with their wives is to be disallowed.

(Contd....2.).

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registrants and supplying its own buses for the use of the registrants and instructors. The estimated value of these items will be:-

A. Rent for 150 rooms at Rs.10/- each p.m. for the period of a month and a half.	...	Rs. 2,250/-
B. Wear and tear of 2 buses.	...	Rs. 750/-
	Total:-	Rs. 3,000/-

It may also be noted that the class-rooms for instruction, rooms for offices and halls for meetings will also be provided by the University free of cost.

3. Grant from U.G.C.

The amount needed and expected from the University Grants Commission is Rs. 52,000/- only.

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	B. Additional D.A. to instructors coming with their wives (10 cases).	... Rs. 2,100/-
	C. First-class fare to instructors and their wives both ways (35 members).	... Rs.17,500/-
3.	Financial aid to 30 deserving registrants at Rs.100/- each, selected by the Advisory Board and representing all language-areas.	... Rs. 3,000/-
4.	<u>Research Expenses.</u>	
	A. Second-class T.A. to 3 informants at Rs.250/- each.	... Rs. 750/-
	B. D.A. to 3 informants at Rs. 10/- each daily for 6 weeks.	... Rs. 1,260/-
	C. Other research-expenses on material.	... Rs. 140/-
5.	Establishment charges (electricity and water) for residential quarters to be provided by the University.	... Rs. 2,000/-
6.	Postage, printing and stationery.	... Rs. 2,500/-
7.	Miscellaneous (contingent expenses not covered by item 1 to 6).	... Rs. 1,500/-
8.	Contribution to the Linguistic Society of India (being item No. 1 of "Receipts" as membership-fee for one year of the registrants).	... Rs. 1,500/-
9.	Service-charges for registrants (being item No. 2 of "Receipts") to be paid to Kahars, sweepers and block-servants for cleaning the rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, etc.	... Rs. 1,500/-
	Total:.....	Rs.55,000/-

.University-Contribution

The contribution of the University will be in the shape of providing free residential quarters to the

(Contd....3.).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure I to
Item No. 3

Dated: 26-4-1961

1. Details of the Budget-Estimate for the Summer School of Linguistics to be held at the University of Saugar from May 8 to June 18, 1961.

Receipts

1. Admission fee from 150 registrants at Rs. 10/- each.	..Rs. 1,500/-
2. Service-charges from 150 registrants at Rs.10/- each.	..Rs. 1,500/-
3. Expected grant from the U.G.C.	..Rs.52,000/-
Total:...	Rs.55,000/-

Expenditure

1. Administrative and Menial staff.	
A. Secretary at Rs.400/- p.m. for 3 months.	..Rs. 1,200/-
B. Accountant at Rs.200/- p.m. for 4 months.	..Rs. 800/-
C. Personal Assistant to the Director at Rs. 150/- p.m. for 3 months.	..Rs. 450/-
D. 2 clerks at Rs. 100/- p.m. each for 4 months.	..Rs. 800/-
E. 4 peons at Rs.50/- p.m. each for 3 months.	..Rs. 600/-
F. 2 sweepers at Rs.50/- p.m. each for 3 months.	..Rs. 300/-
G. 2 motor-drivers at Rs.100/- p.m. for 2 months.	..Rs. 400/-
H. Petrol.	..Rs. 950/-
2. Teaching Staff (25 members)	
i. D.A. at Rs.15/- daily each for 6 weeks.	..Rs.15,750/-

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Commission in April 1961 that the details of the allowances paid to the members of the Seminar at Poona were received from the Director of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, who was incharge of this Seminar (Annexure IV).

6. As the University of Saugor has already made considerable preparations for the Summer School, it will not be proper to withhold financial assistance for the purpose. But it does not also seem right to agree to everything proposed by the University. The University may therefore be permitted to hold the Seminar for six weeks as proposed and make payments of allowances according to the rates permissible for such Conferences and Seminars, as indicated in Annexure II, with any small variations that may be necessary to suit special circumstances, and subject to the expenditure being kept within Rs. 50,000/-.

7. As a precedent for future Seminars of this type, it may be made clear that no expenses are to be paid from the funds of the University Grants Commission towards the travelling and daily allowances of the wives of the Faculty Members coming from outside.

8. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

Sahani
(21-4-61)



Autumn Seminar in the University of Agra for a period of three weeks amounted to Rs. 10,247.13 nP. The detailed expenditure furnished by the University of Saugor (Annexure I) were scrutinized in the Accounts Department of the Commission whose comments on the subject are given in Annexure II.

3. Saugor University were requested to revise the estimates in the light of these rules. The University however in their letter dated 24th March 1961 pointed out their inability to reduce the travelling and daily allowances proposed to be paid to the members attending the Seminar (Annexure III).

4. The following items of expenditure included by the Saugor University in their estimates appear to be unacceptable.

- (i) Employment of a Secretary @ Rs.400/- per month for three months.
- (ii) Employment of an Accountant @ Rs.200/- per month for four months.
- (iii) Proposed payment of a sum of Rs.2,100/- to Clerks, Peons, Sweepers and Motor Drivers.
- (iv) "Wear and Tear" of the University buses estimated at Rs. 750/-.
- (v) The payment of travelling and daily allowances to the wives of Faculty Members coming from outside Saugor.

5. Saugor University has in this connection cited the precedent of the Summer School of Linguistics held at Poona in 1960 for which travelling and halting allowances are reported to have been paid to the wives of the members of the Seminar. But the Commission had no knowledge that such payments were made by the University of Poona towards the expenses of the members and their wives. It was only in reply to the enquiries made by the

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University Grants Commission
Old Mill Road, New Delhi-1.

Meeting:

Dated: 26-4-1961.

Additional Item 3 : To consider the proposal of the University of Saugar to hold the Summer School of Linguistics in 1961.

* * *

The University Grants Commission has received a request from the Saugar University for financial assistance towards holding a Summer School in Linguistics in May-June 1961 for a period of six weeks. The Commission has already assisted the Poona University for organising a Summer School (from 2 May to 21 June, 1960) and the Agra University towards holding an Autumn Seminar (from 26 December 1960 to 17 January 1961). The object of the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars of Linguistics is to train personnel for the development of the subject. The request of the University of Saugar was recommended by the Linguistics Committee of the University Grants Commission and was accepted by the Commission, in principle, (vide, Item 2(48) University Grants Commission minutes dated 30th/31st December, 1960).

2. When the budget estimates for the proposed Summer School at Saugar (Annexure I) were received by the Commission, it was considered that the estimated expenditure of Rs. 55,000/- was excessive. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure for holding the Summer School of Linguistics at Poona for a period of seven weeks was Rs. 26,400.30 nP., while the total expenditure for the

(Contd...2.).

ANNEXURE. II. to Addl. Item 2.

/ Copy /

Education Secretary
Government of India

No.F.24-19/61-U.5

New Delhi March 17, 1961.
Phalguna 26, 1882 Saka.

Dear Dr. Kothari,

As you are aware, the University Grants Commission gives grants to non-Government affiliated colleges for the improvement of teachers' salaries to the extent of 50% of the expenditure in the case of men's colleges and 75% in the case of women's colleges. In regard to the University teachers, the share of the University Grants Commission is 80%. No grants have so far been given for this purpose to Government colleges.

The Minister for Education, Andhra Pradesh met the Union Education Minister recently and requested that the financial assistance may also be provided for the improvement of salary-scales of teachers in Government colleges in the same manner as in the case of the other colleges. It is considered that since the Government of India are giving grants through the University Grants Commission there should be no reason why the Government colleges should be left out. In the case of certain other schemes, the University Grants Commission is also assisting the Government colleges.

I shall, therefore, be glad if this matter is placed before the Commission for consideration in the forthcoming meeting scheduled to be held on March 20, 1961. In case there are any legal difficulties in extending the scheme to Government teachers, the Ministry will consider the question of sanctioning grants to the State Governments on the recommendation of the Commission.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Prem Kirpal)

Dr. D.S. Kothari,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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of the University Grants Commission to meet 50% of the cost referred to above for a period of five years may kindly be obtained and communicated to the State Government.

7. You informed me on the telephone that if proposals regarding the implementation of the University Grants Commissions scales of pay are sent to the Commission immediately, they can be considered at its meeting to be held on the 20th March 1961. I request that the matter may kindly be placed before the Commission for consideration at its forthcoming meeting and that the result may be communicated to the State Government most urgently.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(J.P.L. Gwynn)

To

Sri S. Mathai,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

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4. The financial implications in implementing the scheme in the non-Government colleges in the State have been worked out by the Director of Public Instruction and they are indicated below:-

Additional cost involved in the implementation of the scheme in the aided colleges (including Training Colleges)

for one year	Rs. 17,02,350/-
U.G.C.'s share (50%)	Rs. 8,51,175/-
State's share (25%)	Rs. 4,25,587/-
Share of the Management (25%)	Rs. 4,25,587/-

5. It will be seen that the cost of the scheme is fairly heavy and the State Government will not be able to introduce it unless 50% is borne by the University Grants Commission.

According to the principles, enunciated by the University Grants Commission the Scheme, if implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period, will be eligible for aid for a period of five years with effect from the date of inception of the Scheme. It is not quite clear whether, if the State Government issue orders now (i.e., in March 1961) sanctioning the Scheme, the University Grants Commission will contribute 50% of the total cost for a period of five years from now onwards. The position may kindly be clarified.

6. There is also the question of implementation of the scheme in Government colleges in the State. If the University Grants Commission scales are introduced only in the aided colleges and not the Government colleges, there is bound to be discontentment among the teachers in Government colleges. The Scheme will, in the interests of Uniformity, have to be implemented in the Government colleges (including Training Colleges) also. The Government are anxious to introduce the scheme in Government colleges immediately and provision has been made for continuing it during the Third Five-Year Plan. The total cost in this regard is estimated at Rs. 6,03,750/- per year. I request that the concurrence

ANNEXURE. I. to Addl. Item 2.

/ Copy /

J.P.L. Gwynn, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government.

Education Department,
Hyderabad.

D.O. Letter No.113304/C/58-25 Edn.

Dated 13-3-1961.

Dear Mathai,

Sub:- Colleges - Improvement of salary scales of teachers in Government and non-Government affiliated colleges - Implementation of the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission.

You may recall the talk which I had with you on the trunk phone on the above subject on the 8th March 1961. The State Government attach great importance to the scheme for implementation of the U.G.C. scales of pay in the colleges in this State and the matter has been under consideration for some time past but a decision could not be taken so far.

2. Upto now the State Government have been unable to contribute 25% of the cost of the Scheme and the aided college managements have been informed that the Scheme could be implemented only if they bore the entire share of the cost (50%) which is not borne by the University Grants Commission. Only a few aided colleges have been able to implement the Scheme under these conditions.

3. The State Government are now anxious that the Scheme should be introduced in the aided colleges immediately, on the basis that the State Government will bear 25% of the cost, the managements 25% and the University Grants Commission 50% for a period of five years. We have made provision for continuing the scheme according to this pattern during the Third Five-Year Plan.

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have not so far implemented the scheme or completed the five-year period. The share of the Commission in respect of such colleges during the Third Five-Year Plan Period will be Rs. 21,87,303.00

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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University Grants Commission.

Additional Item: 2 - To consider a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding financial assistance towards revision of salaries of teachers in non-Govt. colleges and Govt. colleges.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has enquired (Annexure I) whether the Commission is willing to contribute 50% of the increased cost of salary revision on the basis of the existing University Grants Commission scales in respect of private aided colleges and Government colleges during the Third Plan. It has been Commission's policy so far not to assist Government colleges under the above scheme. Thus no Government college has received any grant from the Commission for this purpose. It is therefore for consideration whether we can agree to the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

In this connection a copy of the letter received from Shri Prem Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India is attached (Annexure II). The Ministry had suggested that as in case of certain other schemes, the University Grants Commission may give financial assistance to Government colleges also for revision of the salary scales of their teachers. In case there are any legal difficulties in extending the benefit of the scheme to the Government colleges, the Ministry is willing to consider the question of giving grants to state Governments, on the recommendation of the Commission for this purpose. If the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government is accepted, the Commission's share on the usual basis for a period of five-years in respect of Government colleges will amount to Rs. 15,09,375.00

27 Private aided colleges affiliated to the Universities of Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara have introduced University Grants Commission scales of pay w.e.f. 1-4-57 and the five year period in case of these colleges will be completed on 28-2-1962. The Commission's assistance will, therefore, be available to colleges which

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Sl. No.	Name of post	Scale of pay recommended by University Grants Commission	Scale of pay recommended by State Pay Commission.
1.	Principal.	600-40-800	600-30-900
2.	Heads of Departments or Professors.	400-25-700 (Only where there are 3 lecturers under him).	450-25-800 (Only in Presidency College and other Post-Graduate Colleges).
3.	Senior Lecturers (Corresponding to Lecturers in Government Colleges.	300-25-600	350-25-650
4.	Lecturers (corresponding to Assistant Lecturers in Government Colleges.	200-15-320-20-500	225-10-275-15-425
5.	Tutors and Demonstrators.	150-200	145-5-180-10-250

Note: After the introduction of the new pay scales, Dearness Allowance is payable as follows:-

Pay limit for eligibility.

Less than Rs. 150/-	Rs.10/-
From Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/-	Rs.20/-
From Rs. 301/- to Rs. 320/-	Amount by which the pay falls short of Rs.300/-