

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 113TH MEETING OF THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 4TH MARCH, 1970.

The following were present :

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. D.S. Kothari | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. A.S. Adke | Member |
| 3. | Shri G.K. Chandiramani | " |
| 4. | Shri P. Govindan Nair | " |
| 5. | Smt. Indumati Chimanlal | " |
| 6. | Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar | " |
| 7. | Professor A.B. Lal | " |
| 8. | Professor Tapas Majumdar | " |
| 9. | Dr. P.J. Philip | Secretary |

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri R.K. Chhabra | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. D. Shankar Narayan | " |
| 3. | Dr. R.C. Gupta | Development Officer |
| 4. | Dr. R.D. Deshpande | " |
| 5. | Dr. J.N. Kaul | " |
| 6. | Dr. S.K. Basgupta | " |

Apology for absence was received from Dr. S. Dhawan.

Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the 112th meeting of the Commission held on 4th February, 1970.

The minutes of the 112th meeting of the Commission held on 4th February 1970, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

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

(b) This was noted.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 4th February 1970.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission (held on 4th February, 1970) as in Appendix II*.

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1969-70 (upto 31st January, 1970).

It was noted.

* Not enclosed.

Item No. 5: To receive the report of the Medical Education Committee set up by the Government of India to examine the question of under-graduate medical education in the light of the national needs.

The Commission desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine the recommendations made by the Medical Education Committee set up by the Government of India (as and when the report is received from the Ministry of Health for comments).

Item No. 6: To receive a note on the pattern of assistance approved by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India for Engineering and Technical Education.

This was noted.

Item No. 7: To receive a note on the grants paid towards the Junior Fellowship to Universities for post-graduate students in Engineering and Technology.

This had been withdrawn.

Item No. 8: To receive the recommendations of the Seminar of Experts on University Teaching for Educational Planning organised by the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration at New Delhi.

It was agreed that the recommendations made at the Seminar be circulated to the Universities.

Item No. 9: To receive a note on the locations of the summer science institutes for college and school teachers to be organised during summer 1970 and the approximate expenditure involved.

This was noted.

Item No. 10: To receive a note on the dollar loan for purchase of scientific equipment for the universities/postgraduate colleges.

The progress being made in obtaining scientific equipment under the U.S. dollar project loan was noted. The Commission accepted the following procedure for purchasing equipment for the universities, under the loan:

- (1) Letters transferring the title of equipment indicating rupee and dollar costs would be issued to the individual recipient institutions.
- (2) The Universities would be requested to maintain stock registers of this equipment as per normal rules of the university for other equipment for scrutiny of the government auditors as well as the US AID auditors.
- (3) The Commission will arrange to pay to the Central Government rupee equivalent directly from time to time.

- (4) Freight and insurance cost would be defrayed by the UGC directly and any incidental expenses on the local transportation and handling of the equipment would have to be met entirely by the universities. This amount will not be reimbursed by the UGC.

In this connection, the Commission noted the value of the items of equipment which universities have asked for and agreed that a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs may be paid for each of these universities, outside the 4th Plan allocation, for meeting the expenditure to be incurred by them on this account. In the case of such universities as have ordered equipment whose value exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, these may be examined and brought up before the Commission. The universities may also be informed that they could draw the equipment grants provided for them in the 4th Plan allocations to meet other requirements.

The Commission welcomed the proposal regarding a visit to India by Dr. William D. McElroy the new Director of the US National Science Foundation.

Item No. 11: To receive a note on "Student Unions and Organisations" in the Universities.

This was noted. It was agreed that this may be circulated to the universities.

Item No. 12: To consider further the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to look into the amenities for the students of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission accepted in principle the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to look into the question of amenities for students of the Banaras Hindu University and desired that the comments of the University may be invited on the suggestions made by the committee and, subject to availability of funds, the proposals received from the university may be considered.

In this connection, it was agreed that the requirements for students' amenities in other Central Universities also may be examined by the same committee. Further, as regards the State universities, the matter may be discussed at the next meeting of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

Item No. 13: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the A.I.C.T.E. for assessing the Fourth Plan development needs for Engineering and Technology (under-graduate courses) at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, generally, and agreed to provide the following recurring and non-recurring grants for the development of Engineering education at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University, on the condition that the University/State Government undertake to maintain

the recurring expenses after the Commission's assistance ceases :

(i) Non-Recurring:

	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>Sharing basis</u>
A. Hostel for 150 students	Rs. 3.15 lakhs.	50%
B. Staff quarters for one Professor and 14 Readers/Lecturers.	Rs. 1.60 "	50%
C. Staff quarters for non-teaching staff.	Rs. 2.50 "	50%
D. Gymnasium (3,000 sq.ft. area).	Rs. 0.27 "	50%
Total NR	<u>Rs. 7.52 lakhs</u>	

(ii) Recurring:

Salary of Librarian (Rs. 400-950) Rs. 5,250 p.a. 50%

The Commission noted that the Visiting Committee set up by the AICTE was of the view that the Bihar College of Engineering should consolidate its undergraduate courses and at present it was not necessary to have any new postgraduate courses at the college.

Item No. 14: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to introduction of S.I. Units of measurement in Indian and foreign text-books.

The Commission agreed with the recommendations with regard to the introduction of S.I. Units of measurements in Indian and foreign text-books.

Item No. 15: To consider the advice given by the Solicitor General of India regarding the recovery of grants paid to Shankar College, Yadgiri (Karnatak University) towards the introduction of Three-Year Degree Course.

The Commission considered the advice given by the Solicitor General of India and agreed that as advised, in view of the circumstances of the case, the Commission may not file a suit for the recovery of the grant paid to the Shankar College, Yadgiri for introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course, but in consultation with the University effort be made to recover the amount from the College.

In this connection, the Commission desired that the question of an "agreement" which a college approved under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act may be required to execute, as one of the conditions for receiving grants from the Commission, be examined, and the matter brought up before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 16: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for holding summer institutes on Methodology of Educational Research.

The Commission could not accept, in its present form, the proposal

of the Banaras Hindu University for holding summer institutes on Methodology of Educational Research.

Item No.17: To consider a proposal of the Panjab University for the construction of a Hostel for 132 men students.

The Commission agreed, as a special case, to assist the Panjab University for the construction of a Hostel for 132 students with a built up area of 32,187 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.6,16,380/- including furniture on a 50:50 basis. The Commission further desired that the Panjab University be informed that the construction work be undertaken only after the plans and estimates are accepted by the Commission.

Item No.18: To consider a reference from the Osmania University regarding the question of prescribing academic robes to be worn at the University convocation.

It was desired that this may be brought up again before the Commission at a later meeting, along with the recommendations of the Education Commission and the views of the Inter-University Board, which had also been approached by the University.

Item No.19: To consider a note on the utilisation of grants paid to S.B.N. College, Bilaspur.

The Commission agreed that a legal notice be served on the management of the S.B.N. College, Bilaspur, making a formal demand for the refund of the grants which had not been accounted for by the College.

Item No.20: To consider the proposal of the Nehru College of Education, Sangaria (University of Rajasthan) for assistance towards library building, books and furniture.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Nehru College of Education for assistance for the library building and agreed to provide the following grants for the purpose :

	<u>Total Cost</u> Rs.	<u>UGC Share</u> Rs.
(1) Construction of library building.	79,260	52,840 (66.2/3%)
(2) Furniture & Library equipment for Library Building.	7,900	5,267 (66.2/3%)
(3) Purchase of Library Books.	10,000	7,500 (75%)
Total :	<u>97,160</u>	<u>65,607</u>

Item No.21: To consider the proposal of Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay for the construction of two Non-Resident Students Centres.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Ramnarain Ruia College,

Bombay for the construction of two Non-Resident Students Centres and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.35,000/- for each of the two Centres.

Item No.22: To consider the request of the Bhupal Nobles' College, Udaipur for assistance towards extension of Science Laboratories on the basis of revised plans and estimates.

The Commission accepted the revised plans and estimates sent by the Bhupal Nobles' College for the extension of Science laboratories and agreed to enhance its share of grant from Rs.82,437/- to Rs. ~~1,23,876/-~~ 1,19,820/-

Item No.23: To further consider a suggestion for instituting a few Fellowships in Education on an inter-departmental basis.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee that inter-disciplinary studies in education should be strengthened and desired that proposals for instituting fellowships for the purpose may be invited from universities likely to be interested in this scheme.

Item No.24: To consider the proposal from the Danforth Foundation, USA for assistance to Indian Universities/Colleges.

The Commission took note of the views of the Danforth Foundation on the procedure suggested earlier for giving assistance to colleges and desired that the Foundation may be requested to provide the proposed assistance for strengthening of libraries in selected colleges, say about a hundred to begin with. The UGC attached the highest priority to the development of libraries, and any assistance from the Foundation for this purpose would be most welcome.

Item No.25: To consider further the proposals received from the universities for the appointment of Development Officers.

This had been withdrawn.

Item No.26: To consider further reference regarding non-payment of remuneration to examiners by the Jaisalpur University for 1968.

This was noted.

Item No.27: To consider the question of providing additional allocation for expenditure on teaching posts upto 1973-74.

The Commission agreed that the allocations of the Universities for the Fourth Plan may be enhanced by the amount equivalent to the expenditure likely to be incurred by them on the posts sanctioned under "70% of the allocations" (for the period 1971-74).

Item No.28: To consider a proposal for providing a consolidated grant to colleges for Students' Welfare and Activities.

The Commission agreed that the existing scheme of providing grants for students-aid-fund may be continued and that assistance may be given separately for all other projects concerned with students welfare. The Commission approved the following amounts for allocation to colleges for students welfare :

<u>Enrolment as on 1st August in the preceding year.</u>	<u>Grant suggested (each year)</u>
Below 500	Rs. 5,000
501 - 999	Rs. 8,000
1000 - 1499	Rs. 10,000
1500 and above	Rs. 12,000

The Commission desired that guidelines for the operation of these grants be prepared and brought up at a later meeting.

Item No.29: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in Delhi on 1st April, 1970.

Item No.30: To receive a note on the setting up of a Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine in the University of Agra.

The Commission reiterated its earlier views regarding the setting up of a Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine in universities.

Item No.31: To receive a copy of the Office Order regarding procedure for recruitment to various categories of posts in the office of the UGC.

The Commission approved the Office Order No.F.14-13/62(E) dated 8.2.70 issued regarding procedure for recruitment to various categories of posts in the office of the UGC and desired that this may be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration if a further review was necessary.

Item No.32: To receive the recommendations of the first Regional Seminar on the National Service Scheme.

This was noted.

Item No.33: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the report of the Committee on "Higher Education in Bihar" set up by the Bihar State University Commission, Patna.

The Commission desired that the views of the Committee appointed to consider the report of the committee on Higher Education in Bihar may be communicated to the State Government with the request that the question of amendment of the Acts of the Universities in Bihar

may be taken up after the report of the UGC Committee on Governance of Universities is available. Further, the views of the UGC regarding the medium of education, as contained in the statement adopted by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference:- 1967 may be reiterated and brought to the notice of the State Government.

Item No.34: To receive the decisions taken at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in June, 1969.

The Commission noted the decisions regarding grants and other matters taken at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. The Commission was of the view that considering that a sizeable effort was devoted to postgraduate studies and research, it was not possible for universities to raise 50% of the expenditure from their own resources. The University Grants Commission felt that if academic standards and quality are to be maintained and improved, particularly at the post-graduate level, the grant from the State Government would need to be much more than 50% of the requisite expenditure.

Item No.35: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, regarding Consumer Oriented Education in Schools and Colleges.

This was noted.

Item No.36: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, with regard to the petition presented to the Lok Sabha by the Secretary-General, All India University Employees' Federation regarding inclusion of the teaching and non-teaching staff of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation.

This was noted. In this connection, it was noted that the conditions of service for non-academic employees of universities, which were to be treated as guidelines by universities, have already been circulated.

Item No.37: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, with regard to Ford Foundation assistance of \$1,20,000 to the Delhi University for the Foundation administered project for consultant and technical services in Science Departments.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University to request the Ford Foundation to transfer out of the \$ 5 million assistance, a sum of \$ 1,20,000 to the Foundation administered projects' account for appointment of consultants and technical services in Science Departments.

Item No.38: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding setting up of a University at Bhopal.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the Standing Committee on New Universities.

Item No.39: To consider further the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for setting up a Unit for the Study of Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology in collaboration with Pasteur Institute, Paris.

The Commission desired that the university may be requested to accommodate the necessary expenditure on this project within the revised allocation now approved by the Commission (under Item 27).

Item No.40: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University :-

(i) Construction of an administrative block.

(ii) Construction of quarters and stores for residential staff required to operate and maintain pumping stations and treatment works (Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works).

(i) It was agreed that the proposal of the University for construction of an administrative block may be referred to the committee appointed to look into the question of amenities for students.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of 17 residential quarters and two stores as required for the operation of the pumping stations etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.2,06,000, as part of the campus development programme.

Item No.41: To consider a proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff at an estimated cost of Rs. ten lakhs, outside the Fourth Plan allocation, as part of the campus development programme. It was noted that a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been provided within the Fourth Plan allocation.

Item No.42: To consider further the proposal of the Calcutta University for assistance towards the establishment of a Students' Home.

The Commission agreed that the committee appointed to look into the needs of students' amenities for the Central Universities may be requested to examine the need and the magnitude of assistance required by the Calcutta University for student welfare facilities in the University. It was also agreed that the committee may be enlarged for this purpose, if necessary.

Item No.43: To consider the request of Roorkee University for payment of Junior Fellowship in Engineering and Technology beyond five years.

It was agreed that the proposal of the Roorkee University, along with the general question of award of fellowships to teachers, may be discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.44: To consider a proposal of the Hans Raj College, Delhi for raising the pattern of assistance provided by the Commission for additional hostel accommodation in respect of 'Extended Colleges' from 50% to 75%.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Hans Raj College, Delhi for raising the basis of sharing towards assistance for construction of hostels in respect of 'Extended Colleges'.

Item No.45: To consider the proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for scholarships of the value of Rs.250 to Rs.500 per month for post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Molecular Biochemistry.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study.

Item No.46: To consider the question of providing assistance to Karnatak University towards Architects' fee and work charged establishment for building projects financed by the U.G.C.

It was agreed that this may be examined further and brought up before the Commission.

Item No.47: To consider a proposal for the improvement of employment information, career advising and educational guidance/counselling service for universities/ college students.

The Commission desired that this may be discussed further with the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. In the meantime, detailed information regarding the working of the guidance/counselling bureaux, already in existence in the universities, may be obtained.

Item No.48: To receive a note on the changes adopted by the Australian National University to increase student participation in University Government.

This was noted. It was suggested that this may be brought to the attention of the committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges.

Item No.49: To consider the draft report of the Commission for 1968-69.

The Commission generally approved the report of the UGC for 1968-69 and desired that the report may be referred to a committee consisting of the Chairman, Professor A.B.Lal and Professor Tapas Majumdar for any improvements that may be necessary before it is sent to the press for printing.

Item No.50: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to advise the Commission on the working of the scheme of "unassigned grant".

The Commission agreed that the following may be added to the

existing list of items provided in the scheme of assistance to universities for unassigned grants during 1970-71 :

- (a) Computer assistance buying the time of the Computer (on a 100% basis).
- (b) Preparation and development of teaching material and aids (on a 100% basis).

Item No.51: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission on the Examination Reforms Unit of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

The Commission desired that the Panjab University may be requested to intimate if the scheme could be accommodated within the revised Fourth Plan ceiling.

Item No.52: To consider the proposal of the State Government of Orissa for the establishment of a Sanskrit University at Puri.

The Commission, while recognising the importance of Sanskrit Studies, was of the view that it was not in the interest of such studies to isolate them from the study of Science and other fields of modern knowledge. The UGC was not in favour of the proposal of the State Government to establish a separate Sanskrit University.

Item No.53: To consider the views of Visva-Bharati on the report of the Committee appointed to examine the introduction of Post-graduate classes in science subjects.

The Commission noted the views of the Visva-Bharati on the report of the committee appointed to examine the introduction of post-graduate classes in science subjects and agreed that the University may be requested to find the necessary funds for the same within the revised Fourth Plan allocation.

Item No.54: To consider the proposal of Panjab University for the installation of Cyclotron Machine in the Department of Physics.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Panjab University for the installation of the Cyclotron Machine in the Department of Physics as a special project and agreed to provide the following grants outside the Fourth Plan allocation for the purpose:

Non-Recurring:

(i) Building (All services & fittings incl.)	Rs. 3,45,500	
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 3,64,500	(I Phase: 1,84,500 (1970-71) (II Phase: 1,80,000 (1971-72)
	<u>Rs. 7,10,000</u>	

Recurring:

- (a) One Reader.
- (b) Two Senior Foremen in Lecturer's scale.
- (c) Two Mechanics (already agreed on temporary basis for 6 months).

Item No.55: To consider the request of the Utkal University for revision of the salary of university teachers as per Third Plan scales of pay w.e.f. 21.5.1964.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Utkal University for revision of the salary scales of university teachers, as per third Plan scales, with effect from 21.5.1964 and agreed to provide the necessary assistance for the period ending 31.3.1966, on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.56: To consider a request from the Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University for holding a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching during 1970.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Gujarat University for holding a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching during 1970 and agreed that necessary assistance may be provided for this purpose.

Item No.57: To consider a reference from the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi for the merger of the School with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The Commission welcomed the proposal of the Indian School of International Studies for its merger with the Jawaharlal Nehru University and decided to recommend to the Central Government that the notification issued under Section 3 of the UGC Act, regarding this institution be cancelled. The Commission was of the view that it may be preferable to retain the original name of the School rather than add the word 'Diplomacy' to the designation of the School/Department. The Commission also agreed to the transfer of assets of the Indian School of International Studies to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

In this connection, the Commission felt that the question of incentives system as suggested by the Nehru University will have to be in conformity with the usual practice followed in this regard in other Central Universities.

Item No.58: To consider further revision of the scales of pay of Teachers in Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the Committee which had examined earlier the question of salary scales of teachers in deemed universities.

Item No.59: To consider further the question of adoption of revised scales of pay introduced for principals and teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central Schools) with effect from 21.12.1967 to the corresponding teachers of the high schools run by Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission desired that before this proposal could be considered, the Aligarh Muslim University be advised to consider the feasibility of transferring the Pre-University classes to the High Schools, as has been agreed to by the Banaras Hindu University.

Item No.60: To consider the Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Delhi and the Ford Foundation for grant of (i) \$4,50,000 for the University faculty exchange programme and (ii) \$ 1.5 million for import of scientific equipment.

The Commission noted the memorandum of understanding signed between the Delhi University and the Ford Foundation and desired that the Delhi University be informed that in future before any memorandum is signed or any changes are made in the memorandum already signed, prior concurrence of the Commission may be obtained.

Item No.61: To consider further a scheme for institution of National Fellowships.

The Commission accepted in principle the proposal to institute national fellowships and desired that relevant details regarding the implementation of the scheme may be worked out and brought up before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No.62: To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes.

The Commission noted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes and expressed general satisfaction regarding the progress made under the scheme.

Item No.63: To consider further the question of nomination of a representative of the U.G.C. on the Boards set up by the different State Governments for production of university level books in regional languages.

The Commission desired that the persons indicated in Appendix III may be requested to represent the UGC on the Boards set up by the different State Governments for production of university level books in regional languages.

: 14 :

Item No.64: to consider a proposal of Kanchar Lal Mahila Mahavidyalaya (Meerut University) for the construction of a girls hostel for 87 students.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of Kanchar Lal Mahila Mahavidyalaya (Meerut University) for the construction of a girls hostel, at the present stage.

Item No.65: SECRET - Minute recorded separately.

Sd/-

F.J. Philip
9.3.1970

Sd/-

D.S.Kothari.

Name of the State 1	Name of the Agency 2	Representative of the UGC 3
Haryana	Haryana Board for the production of University level books in Hindi.	Dr. Nagendra, Professor of Hindi, Delhi University.
Mysore	State Board for development of Kannada.	Prof. V.K. Gokak, Bangalore.
West Bengal	Advisory Board to coordinate proposals received from the Universities and other sources for production of books at University level.	Prof. B. Dutta, Emeritus Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Uttar Pradesh	(a) General Council (b) Advisory Committees for the different brochures of knowledge. (c) Executive Committee.	Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University.
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan.	Dr. M.S. Mehta, Udaipur.
Madhya Pradesh	Vishwavidyalaya Rachna Academy.	Shri K.L. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Indore University.
Tamil Nadu	Bureau of Tamil Publications - A high power committee set up to assist the Bureau in the selection of books, etc.	Shri T.P. Meenakshisundram, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University.
Gujarat	Gujarat Universities Book Production Board.	Prof. Umashankar Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University.
Kerala	State Institute of Languages.	Dr. A. Aiyappan, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University.
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu Academy.	Dr. R. Satyanarayan, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.
Assam	(a) State Coordination Committee. (b) Gauhati University Coordination Committee. (c) Dibrugarh University Coordination Committee.	Dr. M.N. Goswami, Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University.
Bihar.	Bihar State University Commission.	Dr. George Jacob, Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University.

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Maharashtra Universities' Book Production Board.	Dr. V.B. Kolte, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.
Orissa	Textbook Publishing and Printing Corporation of Orissa Ltd.	Dr. S. Misra, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University.
Punjab	Board for production of books in Punjabi.	Shri Kirpal Singh Narang Vice-Chancellor, Panjabi University.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Date : Meeting:
Time : 4th March, 1970
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.1* : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 4th February, 1970.
- Item No.2* : (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive items of information.
- Item No.3* : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 4th February, 1970.
- Item No.4* : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1969-70 (upto 31st January, 1970.)
- Item No.5 : To receive the report of the Medical Education Committee setup by the Govt. of India to examine the question of under-graduate medical education in the light of the medical needs. P 1 - 4
- Item No.6 : To receive a note on the pattern of assistance approved by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Govt. of India for Engineering and Technical Education. P. 5 - 8
- Item No.7 : To receive a note on the grants paid towards the Junior Fellowship to Universities for post-graduate students in Engineering and Technology. (Withdrawn)
- Item No.8 : To receive the recommendations of the Seminar of Experts on University Teaching for Educational Planning organised by the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration at New Delhi. P. 9 - 12
- Item No.9 : To receive a note on the locations of the summer science institutes for college and school teachers to be organised during summer 1970 and the approximate expenditure involved. P. 13
- Item No.10 : To receive a note on the dollar loan for purchase of scientific equipment for the universities/Post-graduate colleges. P. 14 - 17 (Will follow)
- Item No.11 : To receive a note on Students Unions and Organisations in the Universities. P. 18
- Item No.12 : To consider further the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to look into the amenities for the students of the Banaras Hindu University. P. 19 - 23
- Item No.13 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the A.I.C.T.E. for assessing the Fourth Plan development needs for Engineering and Technology (under-graduate courses) at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University. P. 24 - 28
- Item No.14 : To consider a reference from the Govt. of India regarding introduction of SI units of measurement in Indian and Foreign Text Books. P. 29

- Item No.15 : To consider the advice given by the Solicitor General of India regarding the recovery of grants paid to Shankar College, Yadgiri (Karnatak University) towards the introduction of Three Year Degree Course. P. 30-41
- Item No.16 : To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for holding Summer Institutes on Methodology of Educational Research. P. 42 - 50
- Item No.17 : To consider a proposal of the Panjab University for the construction of a hostel for 132 men students. P. 51 - 52
- Item No.18 : To consider a reference from the Osmania University regarding the question of prescribing Academic Robes to be worn at the University convocation. P 53 - 56
- Item No.19 : To consider a note on the utilisation of grants paid to S.B.R. College, Bilaspur. P 57 - 66
- Item No.20 : To consider the proposal of the Nehru College of Education, Sangeria (University of Rajasthan) for assistance towards library building, books and furniture. P 67
- Item No.21 : To consider the proposal of Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay for the construction of two Non-Resident Student Centres. P 68 - 69
- Item No.22 : To consider the request of the Bhupal Noble's College, Udaipur for assistance towards extension of Science laboratories on the basis of revised plans and estimates. P. 70 - 71
- Item No.23 : To further consider a suggestion received for instituting a few fellowships in Education on an interdepartmental basis. P 72 - 76
- Item No.24 : To consider the proposal from the Danforth Foundation, USA for assistance to Indian Universities/Colleges. P 77 - 80
- Item No.25 : To consider further the proposals received from the universities for the appointment of Development Officers.
- Item No.26 : To consider further reference regarding non-payment of remuneration to examiners by the Jabalpur University. P. 81 (With drawn)
- Item No.27 : To consider the question of providing additional allocation for expenditure on teaching posts upto 1973-74. P. 82 (With)
- Item No.28 : To consider a proposal for providing a consolidated grant to colleges for Students' welfare and activities. P. 83 - 87
- Item No.29 : To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

Any other items.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Date : Meeting:
4th March 1970
Time : 10 A.M.
Place : UGC Office, New Delhi

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No.30 : To receive a note on the setting up of a Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine in the University of Agra. P.88-106
- Item No.31 : To receive a copy of the Office Order regarding procedure for recruitment to various categories of posts in the office of the U.G.C. P.107-111
- Item No.32 : To receive the recommendations of the first Regional Seminar on the National Service Scheme. P.112-117
- Item No.33 : To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the report of the Committee on "Higher Education in Bihar" set up by the Bihar State University Commission. P.118-119
- Item No.34 : To receive the decision taken at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in June 1969. P.120-127
- Item No.35 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding Consumer Oriented Education in schools and colleges. P.128-131
- Item No.36 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services with regard to the petition presented to the Lok Sabha by the Secretary-General, All India University Employees Federation regarding inclusion of the teaching and non-teaching staff of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation. P.132-133
- Item No.37 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services with regard to Ford Foundation Assistance of \$ 120,000 to Delhi University for Consultant and Technical Services. P.134
- Item No.38 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding setting up of a university at Bhopal. P.135-137
- Item No.39 : To further consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for setting up a Unit for the Study of Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology in collaboration with Pasteur Institute, Paris. P.138-140
- Item No.40 : To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University:- P.141
- i) Construction of an administrative block. P.142
 - ii) Construction of quarters and stores for residential staff required to operate and maintain pumping stations and treatment works (Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works). P.143

p.t.c.

- Item No.41 : To consider a proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff. P.144
- Item No.42 : To consider further the proposal of the Calcutta University for assistance towards the establishment of a Students' Home. P.145-155
- Item No.43 : To consider the request of the Roorkee University for payment of Junior Fellowship in Engineering and Technology beyond five years. P.156-157
- Item No.44 : To consider a proposal of the Hans Raj College, Delhi for raising the pattern of assistance provided by the Commission for additional hostel accommodation in respect of 'Extended Colleges' from 50% to 75%. P.158
- Item No.45 : To consider the proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for scholarship of the value of Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- per month for post-M.Sc. Diploma course in Molecular Biochemistry. P.159-161
- Item No.46 : To consider the question of providing assistance to Karnatak University towards Architect's fee and work charged establishment for building projects financed by the U.G.C. P.162-163
- Item No.47 : To consider a proposal for the improvement of employment information, career advising and educational guidance/ counselling services for University/College students. P.164-181

.....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Date : Meeting:
Time : 4th March 1970
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No. 48 : To receive a note on the changes adopted by the Australian National University to increase student participation in University Government. P.182
- Item No. 49 : To consider the draft report of the Commission for 1968-69. P.183
- Item No. 50 : To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to advise the Commission on the working of the scheme of "unassigned grant". P.184-188
- Item No. 51 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. on the Examination Reforms Unit of the Panjab University, Chandigarh. P.189-194
- Item No. 52 : To consider the proposal of the State Government of Orissa for the establishment of a Sanskrit University at Puri. P.195-196
- Item No. 53 : To consider the views of the Visva Bharati on the report of the Committee appointed to Examine the introduction of Post-graduate classes in Science subjects. P.197-217
- Item No. 54 : To consider the proposal of Punjab University for the installation of Cyclotron Machine in the department of Physics. P.218-226
- Item No. 55 : To consider the request of the Utkal University for revision of the salary of University teachers as per Third Plan scales of pay w.e.f. 21.5.1964. P.227-228
- Item No. 56 : To consider a request from the Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University for holding a Summer Institute in English language teaching during 1970. P.229
- Item No. 57 : To consider a reference from the I.S.I.S. New Delhi for the merger of the school with the Jawaharlal Nehru University. P.230-232
- Item No. 58 : To consider further the revision of the scales of pay of teachers in Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. P.233-235
- Item No. 59 : To consider further the question of adoption of revised scales of pay introduced for principals and teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) w.e.f. 21.12.1967 to the corresponding teachers of the high schools run by Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. P.236-245
- Item No. 60 : To consider the Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Delhi and the Ford Foundation for grant of (i) \$ 4,50,000 for the University Faculty exchange programme and (ii) \$ 1.5 million for import of scientific equipment. P.246
- Item No. 61 : To consider further a scheme for institution of National Fellowships. P.247-250

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Date: Meeting
Time: 4th March 1970
10 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No.62: To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes.p251-258
- Item No.63: To consider further the question of nomination of a representative of the U.G.C. on the Boards set up by the different State Governments for production of university level books in regional languages.
p 259-264
- Item No.64: To consider a proposal of Kanohar Lal Mahila Mahavidyalaya (Meerut University) for the construction of a girls hostel for 87 students.
p 265 -267.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 112TH MEETING OF THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON
4TH FEBRUARY, 1970.

The following were present:

1.	Dr. D.S.Kothari	Chairman
2.	Dr. A.S. Adke	Member
3.	Shri G.K. Chandiramani	"
4.	Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	"
5.	Dr. S.Dhawan	"
6.	Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar	"
7.	Professor A.B. Lal	"
8.	Professor Tapas Majumdar	"
9.	Dr. P.J. Philip	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri R.K. Chhabra	Joint Secretary
2.	Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	" "
3.	Dr. R.C. Gupta	Development Officer
4.	Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	" "
5.	Dr. J.N. Kaul	" "
6.	Shri S. Viswanath	" "

Apology for absence was received from Shri P. Govindan Nair.

The Commission welcomed the new member of the Commission,
Dr. A.S. Adke, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University vice Prof.V.K. Gokak.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the
Commission held on 3rd December 1969.

The minutes of the 111th meeting of the Commission held on
3rd December 1969, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in
Appendix 1*.

(b) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the
last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd December 1969.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting
of the Commission (held on 3rd December, 1969) as in Appendix II*.

* Not enclosed.

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1969-70 (upto 31st December 1969).

This was noted. The Commission desired that a review may be made of the grants released to universities and the progress of development projects, and a note placed before the Commission.

Item No.5: To receive a note of the cases of student unrest for the quarter October-December 1969.

This was noted. The Commission agreed to provide financial support and serve as a coordinating agency and clearing house of information on problems relating to students.

Item No.6: To receive a note on the question of automatic membership of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.

This was noted. (The reference to open door policy for admissions for a university to be eligible for full membership of the Board may be clarified in consultation with the IUB.)

Item No.7: To receive a note on the discussions held with the State Government of Maharashtra regarding procedure for acceptance of development schemes of the universities by the University Grants Commission.

This was noted.

Item No.8: To receive a note on the reorganisation of the University Education Advisory Board in Uttar Pradesh.

The Commission noted the setting up of the University Education ~~Advisory Board~~ in Uttar Pradesh. ~~The Commission~~ desired that the question of coordination between the ~~Board and the University Grants Commission~~ and the University Grants Commission, as also the terms of reference which overlapped with the functions of the UGC, may be discussed with the State Government, and the matter brought up before the Commission.

Item No.9: To receive views of the State Govts. with regard to the continuance of the approved schemes involving recurring expenditure (i.e. staff) after the Commission's assistance ceases in 1973-74.

This was noted.

Item No.10: To receive a note on the establishment of a University in Himachal Pradesh.

This was noted.

Item No.11: To receive a report of the Committee appointed by the Chancellor U.P. Universities to consider measures for strengthening research and postgraduate teaching in the interest of improvement of University standards in Uttar Pradesh.

It was agreed that this may be discussed with the State Government in the first instance.

Item No.12: To receive recommendations of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors made at its meeting held on 4.12.1969.

The Commission generally agreed with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee and desired that the suggestions made therein may be examined and brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.13: To receive a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India with regard to transfer of the scheme of Establishment of Students Welfare Departments in universities being operated at present by the Ministry.

The Commission desired that further details may be obtained from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the working of the scheme and the matter brought up again before the Commission. It was noted that the Commission already had a number of schemes for promoting the welfare of students.

Item No.14: To receive a note on the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship.

The Commission felt that it had no comments to offer.

Item No.15: To receive the basis of calculation of interests by the Universities on the Provident Fund of the employees.

It was agreed that a committee may be appointed to recommend guidelines for suitable investment of the provident fund of universities and colleges.

Item No.16: To receive a note on the recommendations of the Conference of Principals convened by the Agra University.

The Commission desired that the recommendations made by the Conference of Principals convened by the Agra University may be referred to the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

Item No.17: To receive the minutes of the foreign exchange Committee constituted by UGC to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to allocation of foreign exchange for import of scientific equipment.

The Commission noted the suggestions made by the Committee, and desired that a note indicating the procedure followed for releasing foreign exchange to universities and the progress made in the utilisation of the Commission's allocations may be placed before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No.18: To receive the recommendations of the AICTE regarding age limit prescribed for admission to First degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Technology.

This was noted.

Item No.19: To receive the minutes of the 4th meeting of the UGC Standing Committee on engineering and Technical education held on the 2nd September 1969.

This was noted.

Item No.20: To receive a report on the implementation of Cultural Exchange Programme during the period May-November, 1969.

This was noted.

Item No.21: To consider further the proposal received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for founding a Professorship and fellowship in memory of Professor D.D.Kosambi.

The Commission noted that the Poona University had agreed to name one of the posts of professors created during the IV Plan after Professor D.D. Kosambi.

Item No.22: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding grants to Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.

It was agreed that this may be discussed with the Government of India.

Item No.23: To consider the proposal received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services for declaring the School of Planning & Architecture as a deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

The Commission desired that the Government of India may be requested to explore, in the first instance, the possibility of association of the School of Planning and Architecture with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Item No.24: To consider the views of the Ministry of Law on the proposal of the Kirori Mal College, Delhi for investment of Rs.1,50,000/- from Endowment Fund in the construction of Teachers' Quarters.

The Commission desired that the advice given by the Ministry of Law with regard to the investment of the endowment funds of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University may be communicated to the University. In this connection it was noted that some of the colleges had already invested a part of their endowment fund for construction of residential buildings. These cases may be examined in consultation with the Delhi University.

Item No.25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Jadavpur University for instituting M.Lib. Science Course.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee regarding the proposal of the Jadavpur University for instituting

the M.Lib. Science Course and agreed that a grant of Rs.10,000 may be given for strengthening the library for the B.Lib. Science Course. The Commission further desired that the possibility of organising a post-graduate course in Library Science at the Calcutta University; in collaboration with the National Library, may be explored.

Item No.26: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the programme of Area Studies at Madras University.

The Commission desired that the report of the Committee appointed to review the programme of Area Studies at the Madras University may be referred to the University for its comments and then placed before the Standing Committee on Area Studies.

Item No.27: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the Department of Chinese Studies (Cheena Bhavan) at Visva-Bharati.

The Commission desired that the report of the Committee appointed to review the programme of Chinese Studies at Visva-Bharati may be referred to the University for its comments and then placed before the Standing Committee on Area Studies.

Item No.28: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Postgraduate Centres of Madras University at Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore.

The Commission accepted the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC regarding setting up of university centres for post-graduate studies at Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli and agreed to provide a sum of Rs.20 lakhs for each of the two centres during the Fourth Plan period ending 1973-74.

Item No.29: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal received from Shri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore (Madras University) for the development of the post-graduate department of Bio-chemistry during the 4th Five Year Plan period.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal received from Shri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore (Madras University) for the development of the post-graduate department of Bio-chemistry during the 4th Five Year Plan period and agreed to provide as its share a sum of Rs.81,000/- out of a total expenditure of Rs.1,42,000 required for the development of the department, as per details given below:

Department of Biochemistry:

Purpose	Total Cost	UGC Share	College Share
a) Laboratory Building.	Rs.70,000	35,000	35,000
b) Equipment	Rs.28,000	21,000	7,000
c) Books & Journals	Rs.12,000	9,000	3,000
d) Additional staff of one Senior Lecturer (Rs.400-800) (1970-74)	Rs.24,000	12,000	12,000
e) For special lectures by experts (biochemists) to be invited (1970-74).	Rs. 8,000	4,000	4,000
	<u>Rs.1,42,000</u>	<u>Rs.81,000</u>	<u>Rs.61,000</u>

Item No.30: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from (a) J.V.Jain College and (b) M.S. College, Saharanpur (Meerut University) for the development of their post-graduate science departments during the 4th Five Year Plan period.

The Commission accepted the reports of the Committee relating to developmental proposals of (a) J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur and (b) M.S. College, Saharanpur for the development of the post-graduate science department during the Fourth Plan period and agreed to provide grants as indicated below:

(a) J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur

Department	Purpose	UGC Share.	College Share.	Total
Physics (including workshop)	Equipment	45,000	15,000	60,000
	Books	7,500	2,500	10,000
Chemistry	Equipment	45,000	15,000	60,000
	Books	7,500	2,500	10,000
Mathematics	Equipment	7,500	2,500	10,000
	Books	7,500	2,500	10,000
Total:		1,20,000	40,000	1,60,000

(b) Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur:

Department	Purpose	UGC Share	College Share	Total
Physics	Laboratory building with fittings & furniture.	30,000	30,000	60,000
	Equipment including workshop equipment.	37,500	12,500	50,000
	Books & Journals	7,500	2,500	10,000
Total:		75,000	45,000	1,20,000

Item No.31: To consider the recommendation of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities for enhancement of the provisions made in Revenue Account for credit to the Depreciation Fund, in respect of the Central Universities.

The Commission agreed to the Central Universities providing the amount shown against each for depreciation with effect from 1970-71, provided the amount could be accommodated within the maintenance grant fixed for each university:

- a) Aligarh Muslim University Rs. Two lakhs
- b) Banaras Hindu University Rs. Two lakhs
- c) Delhi University Rs. Two lakhs
- d) Visva-Bharati Rs. One lakh

Item No.32: To consider the observation of the A.G.C.R. in regard to the construction of seven A type staff quarters.

In view of the special circumstances intimated by the Delhi University, the Commission agreed to accept the completion cost of Rs.2,83,830.34 for the construction of seven A type staff quarters.

Item No.33: To consider:

- (a) the recommendation of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities made at its meeting held on the 3rd December 1969 regarding revision of scales of pay of Registrar, Finance Officer, Deputy Registrar, etc. etc.
- (b) the proposal of the Delhi University to revise the scale of pay of Sports Officer and
- (c) the proposals of the Visva-Bharati for revision of scales of pay of Private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor and Director, Palli Samgathan Vibhaga.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities that the scale of pay of the following posts may be revised, as indicated below, with effect from 1st March, 1970:

Registrar	....	Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600
Finance Officer	....	Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600
Depty Registrar	....	Rs. 700-50-1250
Internal Audit Officer	....	Rs. 700-50-1250
Assistant Registrar	....	Rs. 400-40-800-50-950
Secretary to the Vice-Chancellors.	....	Rs. 400-950

With the revision of the Registrars' pay scale, he will not be entitled to rent free accommodation. But the University may arrange to provide residential accommodation for him on payment of rent on the usual basis.

It was agreed further that the scale of pay of administrative posts in the Central Universities comparable to the posts of Deputy

Registrar, Assistant Registrar, e.g. Controller of Examination, Accounts Officer, Assistant Controller of Examination, Public Relations Officer, Estate Officers/ Executive Officer, Purchase Officer and Assistant Accounts Officer may also be revised as indicated above.

The Commission agreed to the revision of the scale of pay of the Director, Palli Sangathan Vibhag, Visva-Bharati from Rs.700-50-1100 to Rs.1100-50-1300-60-1600.

The Commission also approved the revision of the scale of the Sports Officer of the Delhi University to Rs.700-50-1250. This would however be personal to the present incumbent.

Item No.34: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding introduction of courses in Management Studies.

It was agreed that this may be brought up again before the Commission with fuller information.

Item No.35: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for starting one-year part-time P.G. courses in (i) Marketing and Sales Management (ii) Personnel Management at Delhi University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the AICTE for starting a one-year part-time P.G. course in (i) Marketing and Sales Management and (ii) Personnel Management at Delhi University and agreed to meet the net deficit not exceeding Rs.10,000/-p.a. for each of the two courses for a period of two years. Thereafter, it was noted, the courses would become self-supporting.

Item No.36: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for starting part-time post-graduate diploma course in Management Studies in South Gujarat University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the AICTE for starting a part-time post-graduate diploma course in Management Studies in the South Gujarat University and agreed to provide grants for the following:

Non-recurring

Building	11760 sq.ft. (plinth area)
Equipment:	Rs.75,000/-
Furniture	As per UGC norms if any, otherwise on the basis of the estimates given in the scheme prepared by the Management Board, i.e. Rs.21,000.
Library	Rs.1,00,000 for five years

Recurring:

Teaching staff:

1.	Professor	1
2.	Reader/Asstt. Professor.	1
3.	Case Analyst (in the scale of lecturer).	1
4.	Teaching Asso- ciate (in the scale of lecturer)	1
	Guest Speakers	- Rs.2,000

180 hours of part-time lecturers @ Rs.40 per hour.

Non-teaching staff:

The University may appoint non-teaching staff according to its need. However, the expenditure on non-teaching staff should not exceed 25% of the expenditure on teaching staff.

The Commission's assistance on the above scheme would be 100% for Library books, 50% for other non-recurring items and 50% for recurring items for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.37: To consider the recommendations of the Committee constituted to advise the Commission on the continuation of UGC's assistance under III Plan salary revision of teachers in the universities and colleges beyond 31.3.1966.

The Commission accepted the recommendations (as per Appendix III) made by the Committee regarding continuation of the UGC assistance under III Plan salary revision of teachers in universities and colleges beyond 31.3.1966 and desired that this may be sent to the Central Government for concurrence. The Commission noted that if the above recommendations are accepted by the Government of India, funds to the extent of Rs.50 lakhs would be required during 1970-71.

Item No.38: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee constituted to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to salary revision of academic staff in universities under IV Five Year Plan.

It was agreed that the matter be referred to the Committees on Governance of universities and colleges.

Item No.39: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for award of Research Fellowships about providing contingency grant to the research scholars and special book grants to the Senior and Junior Research Fellows and increasing the amount of additional contingency grant available for publication/field work to the Senior and Junior Fellows.

The Commission considered the recommendations of the selection committee for award of research fellowships about providing contingency

grants to research scholars and agreed as follows:

- (1) A contingency grant of Rs.500/- per annum may be given to the scholars selected under the research scholarships scheme of the UGC, for purchase of books, chemicals, equipment and field work, etc.
- (2) The contingency grant for field work/publication be increased from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.2,000/- for the tenure of the award.

In this connection the Commission desired that books purchased by the research scholars and holders of fellowships out of the contingent grant paid to them may be retained by the scholars, if they so desired.

Item No.40: To consider the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in April '69 in New Delhi that the Commission's contribution may be double the amount collected by the universities towards Students' Aid Fund.

The Commission agreed that with effect from 1970-71, the upper limit of the Commission's contribution of Rs.10,000/- to universities for students' aid fund may be raised to Rs.15,000/- per annum. With regard to the grants for students' aid fund to colleges, the revised allotments may be as follows:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Amount in Rs.</u>
250 or below	750
Between 251 and 500	1,000
Between 501 and 750	1,750
Between 751 and 1000	2,250
Between 1001 and 1250	2,750
1251 and above	3,250

Item No.41: To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance for furnishing the stage of the reconstructed Assembly Hall of the Hindu College, Delhi.

The Commission accepted the proposal to assist the Hindu College (Delhi University) for construction and furnishing of the stage of the Assembly Hall at an estimated cost of Rs.45,000/-, the Commission's share being 50% of the same. It was noted that this was being sanctioned under the student welfare programme.

Item No.42: To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for upgrading of the posts of Readers to those of Professors in the Faculty of Theology.

The Commission agreed to upgrade the two posts of Readers in the Faculty of Theology of the Aligarh Muslim University to those of Professors. The University may be requested to fill these posts in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Statutes of the University for appointment of Professors.

Item No.43: To consider the proposals received from the Panjab University in respect of the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.

This was withdrawn.

p.t.o.

Item No.44: To consider the following proposals of the Bombay University:-

- (i) Waiving the 70% ceiling on the Fourth Plan allocation made for the development of engineering and technical education.

The Commission agreed to consider the proposals of universities for development of engineering and technological education beyond 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation, as agreed to earlier, and desired that the proposal of each university in this regard be brought up before the Commission for consideration.

The Commission further desired that the above decision may be brought to the notice of all the universities concerned.

In this connection it was noted that the development schemes of 17 universities in Engineering & Technology were still to be evaluated. The Commission desired that the AICTE may be requested to expedite the examination of these before the next academic year.

It was further agreed that the allocation of the Bombay University for development of the Department of Chemical Technology may be raised for the present to Rs.40 lakhs (forty lakhs) for the period ending 1973-74.

- (ii) Financial assistance for establishing bilateral contacts between the universities of Bombay and Alexandria (UAR) under the Indo-U.A.R. Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Bombay University for assistance for establishing bilateral contacts between the universities of Bombay and Alexandria (UAR) under the Indo-U.A.R. Cultural Exchange Programme and approved an expenditure of Rs.51,000/- per annum. The Commission's assistance will be limited to 50% of the approved expenditure.

- (iii) To consider the proposal received from the University of Bombay in respect of the C.A.S. in Mathematics.

The Commission considered the proposal in respect of the development of the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics and agreed to provide a non-recurring grant of Rs.20,000/- for purchase of books and Rs.20,000/- for furniture required by the Centre. The Commission also agreed to the creation of three additional junior fellowships at the Centre. In this connection, the Commission desired that the rules for award of scholarships and fellowships at the Centres of Advanced Study may be reviewed and brought up before the Commission.

Item No.45(i): To consider the proposals received from the University of Calcutta in respect of the Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient Indian History and Culture.

It was agreed that this may be placed before the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study in the first instance.

Item No.45(ii): To consider a proposal received from the University of Calcutta regarding sanction of grants for the development of facilities for the post-graduate teaching and research in Biophysics.

The Commission desired that the matter may be referred to an expert committee which may review the facilities for postgraduate teaching and research in Biophysics and in doing so, take into account the facilities available for this in the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and in the School of Tropical Medicine etc. in relation to the proposal made by the Calcutta University.

Item No.46: To consider a proposal received from the University of Madras for construction of dormitory-cum-guest house at Maduravayal Field Laboratory of the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madras University for construction of a dormitory-cum-guest house at Maduravayal Field Laboratory of the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany at an estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000/- (One lakh).

Item No.47: To consider the proposal of the Shivaji University to create the posts of one Professor and one Reader in Prakrit Studies outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study.

Item No.48: To consider the proposal of the Kalyani University for the opening of the Department of Bengali from the next academic year.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Kalyani University for starting a Department of Bengali may be considered along with the report of the visiting committee set up earlier for looking into the development needs of the University for the Fourth Plan.

Item No.49: To consider the proposal of the Jadavpur University for publishing a Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts, prepared by Shri Jitendra Mohan Bhattacharya, Head of the Bengali Department, (Gauhati University).

This was withdrawn.

Item No.50: To consider the proposal of the Meerut University for assistance towards the Correspondence Course for the B.A. Degree already started by the University.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Meerut University for starting correspondence courses for the B.A. degree and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.5 lakhs (five lakhs) for a period of four years to the University for this purpose. The Commission desired that a detailed proposal from the University may be invited for consideration.

Item No.51: To consider a proposal from Andhra University for a special grant of Rs.322.50 lakhs to recoup the loss caused by the Cyclone in November, 1969.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Andhra University for a special grant to recoup the loss caused in cyclone in November, 1969. In this connection the Commission desired that a separate provision

of about Rs. one crore may be made in the Fourth Plan to enable the UGC to consider requests for meeting special needs arising out of natural calamities, as in the case of the Andhra University.

The Commission further desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the request of the Andhra University, and also to suggest general guidelines for consideration of similar requests.

Item No.52: To consider the request of M.S. University of Baroda for the payment of Junior Fellowships to M.E. students upto the period ending 1973-74.

It was agreed that the matter may be brought up before the Commission again after discussion with the AICTE.

Item No.53: To consider the proposal of the Indore University for the purchase of a monotype composing unit for the Printing Press established with UGC assistance.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indore University for the purchase of a monotype composing unit for the Printing Press at an estimated cost of Rs.2.10 lakhs, the Commission's assistance for this purpose being limited to 2/3rd of the actual expenditure or Rs.1.4 lakhs, whichever was less, provided the amount is accommodated in the Fourth Plan allocation approved for the University for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.54: To consider a proposal of the Jabalpur University for the establishment of two Student Homes at an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,000/- each.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jabalpur University for the establishment of one Student Home at an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs, the Commission's assistance being limited to Rs.1.00 lakh (One lakh) outside the fourth plan allocation. The University may be advised to construct the Student Home in the city.

Item No.55: To consider further the proposals of the universities of Poona, Delhi and Indian School of International Studies for strengthening the cultural relations and contacts with El Colegio de Mexico.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the Standing Committee on Area Studies.

Item No.56: To consider the question of providing financial assistance to A.P. Singh University, Rewa for development programmes.

The Commission agreed that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services in the light of the amendments likely to be made in the UGC Act. It was also suggested that the State Government may be requested to intimate the allocation made for this and other universities in the state for the fourth plan period.

Item No.57: To consider the proposal of the M.M.H. College Ghaziabad (Meerut University) for financial assistance for the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

It was agreed that a committee may be appointed to assess the requirements of the M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad for financial assistance for the development of its postgraduate department of Economics.

Item No.58: To consider a proposal of the Kirorimal College, Delhi for payment, on compassionate grounds, three months' salary to the widow of a teacher.

The Commission desired that this matter may be further discussed with the Delhi University.

Item No.59: To consider a proposal received on behalf of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amareli for naming the Library building being constructed with the Commission's assistance.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amareli for naming the library building after Late Shri Haribhai B. Patel. It was noted that this decision was in conformity with the practice followed by the UGC in such matters.

Item No.60: To consider the request of K.V. Degree College, Machhra (Meerut University), for a grant towards expansion of Science education.

It was agreed that a committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the K.V. Degree College, Machhra for grant for the expansion of science education.

Item No.61: To consider the request of A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja (Meerut University) for a grant for the construction of a library building and the purchase of library furniture.

The Commission desired that a committee may visit the A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja to examine the proposal of the College for construction of library building.

Item No.62: To consider further the proposal of the S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar (Meerut University) for sharing the additional cost in respect of the hostel building.

The Commission considered the proposal of the S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar and agreed that the College may be asked to complete the hostel building according to the plans accepted by the UGC and approved an additional cost of Rs.73,000/- on a sharing basis of 50:50 within the

Item No.63: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for financial assistance for field work programme of the School of Social Work.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith to maintain its own field work centres for providing a base for the training of the students of M.A. Social Work. The Commission also agreed that the Kashi Vidyapith may maintain the Social Welfare Centre and the GGM School for mentally retarded children for this purpose. It was noted that the total expenditure for the fourth plan for running these institutions would be Rs.1.80 lakhs for these and that the Vidyapith had agreed to accommodate this expenditure within the overall fourth plan ceiling. This was, however, accepted subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure would be treated as a committed expenditure by the Government of India for purposes of maintenance grants after the assistance from the UGC ceases.

Item No.64: To consider a note on the College Science Improvement Programme to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission agreed that proposals may be invited, as suggested, and progress reported to the Commission at its meeting in May, 1970. (The Commission desired that while sending the information to colleges Appendix I of the note may be omitted and that the form regarding certification for participation may be suitably modified).

Item No.65: To consider the question of creating travelling fellowships for writers and special visiting professorship in creative Indian Literature.

The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to examine this proposal.

Item No.66: To consider the memorandum of understanding between the University of Delhi and the Ford Foundation for grant of \$ 4,50,000 to the University faculty exchange programme.

The Commission desired that this may be further discussed with the Delhi University.

Item No.67: To consider further the proposals received from the universities for the creation of Development Officer in the Universities.

The Commission agreed that the proposals from the following universities for creation of posts of Development Officer may be accepted, provided the scale of pay for these posts does not exceed Rs.700-1250.

1. Agra University;
2. Gorakhpur University;
3. Indore University;
4. Saurashtra University;
5. Sri Venkateswara University.

It was noted that the Commission's assistance for these would be available for the period ending 1973-74 and would be outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapeeth may be examined further.

Item No.68: To consider the question of earmarking some fellowships for award to blind candidates.

The Commission agreed with the fellowship committee that earmarking of fellowships for blind students was not necessary, but such cases may be considered by the fellowship committee on their merits. The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Selection Committee and approved the award of fellowships to Shri A.K. Mittal and Shri Dharamraj Singh. The Commission further agreed that the contingent grant in the case of blind scholars may be raised to Rs.3,000/-p.a. to enable them to avail of the services of readers.

Item No.69: To consider the question of providing assistance to the universities towards the recurring expenses of Student Homes/Non-Resident Student Centres.

The Commission desired that the matter may be referred to a committee.

Item No.70: To consider further the question of extra coverage through Group Insurance for members and officers of the UGC travelling on duty by air.

Consideration of this item was postponed to a later meeting.

Item No.71: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in Delhi on 4th March, 1970.

Item No.72: To receive a note on the budget provision of the UGC for 1969-70 under Plan.

The Commission noted that an additional allocation of Rs.50 lakhs (fifty lakhs) has been made to the UGC for Plan projects during 1969-70.

Item No.73: To receive a copy of the Operational Work Plan (OWP) for the Science Education Improvement Project for the period January 1970 to June 1971 signed between the Ministry of Education & Youth Services (GOI) and the United Agency for International Development.

This was noted.

Item No.74: To consider the recommendations of the 2nd meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies and approved the following:

- 1) The Universities may be permitted if they so desire to appoint research associates in the scale of pay of university lecturer sanctioned under Area Studies Scheme.
- 2) A non-recurring grant of Rs.5,000 to the Aligarh Muslim University for bringing out a monograph on West Asia.

Item No.75: To consider the proposal off the Aligarh Muslim University for the introduction of a diploma course in Office Assistantship and Secretarial practice at Girls' Polytechnic in place of the Architectural Assistantship course.

The Commission desired that the matter may be referred to the AICTE and brought up before the Commission again.

Item No.76: To consider the following proposals received from the Banaras Hindu University:

- i) For a grant of Rs.2,83,600/- towards the development of the Law Faculty outside the Fourth Plan allocation by the University.
- ii) For completing the work relating to the preparation of a Historical Grammar of Hindi Language Literature.
- iii) To introduce an M.A. course in German.
- iv) Development of the Library Science Department and the question of continuing the M.Lib. Science course.
- v) a) Golden Jubilee Grant for the Bharat Kala Bhawan; and
b) Grants for the development of Bharat Kala Bhawan as recommended by the Visiting Committee of the Commission.

(i) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for a grant of Rs.2,83,600/- for the development of the Law Faculty, outside the IV Plan allocation of the University.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal off the Banaras Hindu University for completing the work relating to the preparation of the Historical Grammar of Hindi Language Literature at an estimated cost of Rs.56,000 provided that this could be met within the Fourth Plan allocation of the University. The Commission also agreed to the creation of a post of Director for the scheme in the scale of Rs.1100-1600 for a period of two years and to be filled in accordance with the normal procedure of the University. It was noted that the expenditure on this would have to be provided by the University within the over-all Fourth Plan allocation.

(iii) This may be further discussed with the University.

(iv) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the appointment of additional staff for the Department of Library Science to enable it to continue the M.Lib. Science outside the fourth plan allocation of the University.

(v) a & b The Commission agreed to an expenditure of Rs.25,000 to the Banaras Hindu University for preservation and cataloguing of exhibits of the Bharat Kala Bhawan. It was noted that the University was prepared to adjust this expenditure within the IV Plan ceiling. With regard to the grant for the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Bharat Kala Bhawan the Commission desired that the University be requested to consider accommodating the scheme within the Golden Jubilee grant already sanctioned to the University

Item No.77: To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University.

- i) Assistance towards the introduction of Oriya and Assamese in the B.A. (Pass) course outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.
- ii) Abolition of the cadre of Assistant Lecturer.

i) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for appointment of 2 lecturers, one each in Oriya and Assamese, and desired that the amount may be provided within the revenue budget of the University.

ii) The Commission reiterated its earlier views regarding appointment of Assistant Lecturers in the Delhi University and its colleges. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for absorbing the Assistant Lecturers as Lecturers, subject to the total number of teachers in the colleges not exceeding the approved teacher-pupil ratio, for purposes of determination of the maintenance grant.

Item No.78: To consider a proposal of the Andhra University for additional space for the Department of Psychology and Para-Psychology.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Andhra University for additional space for the Department of Psychology and Para-Psychology at a cost of Rs.40,000, provided the University accommodated this within its Fourth Plan allocation.

Item No.79: To consider the proposals received from the Universities for the creation of posts of Development Officer.

The Commission agreed that the proposals from the following universities for the creation of posts of Development Officer may be accepted provided that the scale of pay for these posts does not exceed Rs.700-1250.

Calcutta University
Visva-Bharati
Meerut University

It was noted that the Commission's assistance for these would be available for the period ending 1973-74 and would be outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

With regard to the proposal of the Udaipur University it was suggested that the University may approach the I.C.A.R. for necessary assistance.

Item No.80: To consider the views of the universities on the creation of a Welfare Fund for employees in universities and colleges.

The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to prepare a scheme for implementation of the proposed Welfare Fund for employees of the Universities and Colleges.

Item No.81: To consider the request of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary for assistance towards a programme of distributing Gandhian Literature to graduates.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary for assistance for distributing Gandhian literature to graduates.

Item No.82: To consider the proposals of the High Commission of India, Ghana and Indian Embassy, Damascus for inviting Vice-Chancellors/Professors of the Universities of Kumasi(Ghana), Sierra, Leone, Liberia and Damascus on an ad hoc basis to visit India for a period of 3-4 weeks during 1970-71.

The Commission accepted the proposal. The Commission desired that the countries under reference be requested to receive an Indian delegation in 1970-71 as it would greatly help to promote cultural contacts and academic cooperation.

Item No.83: To receive the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of providing assistance to the Aligarh Muslim University for external services and campus development of the Medical College and Hospital attached to it.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the committee and agreed to assist the Aligarh Muslim University for provision of external services and campus development of the Medical College and Hospital attached to it at an estimated cost of Rs.32,43,000/-. It was noted that the completion cost for these would be about Rs.50 lakhs(fifty) after the tenders have been invited.

The Commission also agreed to the provision of Rs. one lakh for the development of the campus.

Item No.84: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to look into the amenities for the students in the Banaras Hindu University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Committee to look into the amenities for the students of the Banaras Hindu University

and desired that the University be requested to prepare the estimates for the scheme which has not so far been done and the matter placed before the Commission. The Commission approved the grant of Rs.9,26,600 for such of the items which were recommended by the Committee for which the estimates have been given by the University.

Item No.85: To consider the proposal of the Bombay University to continue the programme of training and research in Demography with a further grant of \$ 39215 from the Population Council, USA.

In view of the circumstances stated by the Bombay University, the Commission had no objection to the utilisation of the assistance from the Population Council for its programme for training and research in Demography.

Item No.86: To consider the request of the Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur for Commission's assistance for books and journals.

The Commission agreed to give a grant of Rs.20,000/- to Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur for books and journals. It was also agreed that a grant of Rs.10,000 may be paid to each of the other Medical Colleges affiliated to the Universities for library books during the current financial year.

Item No.87: To consider further the proposals received from the universities for the appointment of Development Officer in the University.

The Commission agreed that the proposal received from the Bombay University for the post of Development Officer may be accepted, provided the scale of pay for the post does not exceed Rs.700-1250.

It was noted that the Commission's assistance for this would be available for the period ending 1973-74 and would be outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

Item No.88: To consider a proposal to institute ten International Scholarships for advanced study and research in Indian universities under the programme of Celebration of the International Education Year 1970 of Unesco.

The Commission, while agreeing in principle to the institution of fellowships at the post-doctoral level, desired that details concerning the implementation of the programme may be discussed with the Indian National Commission for Cooperation and brought up before the Commission.

Item No.89: To consider a reference from the Government of India Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to the Bihar Agricultural University Bill, 1970.

The Commission welcomed the proposal for setting up an Agricultural University in the Bihar State. The Commission desired that as regards the proposed Bill the following suggestions may be communicated to the Government of India:

- (a) A provision may be made for nomination of four eminent scientists/educationalists of whom two may be agricultural scientists with a background of agricultural research or education as members of the Board of Management : (Section 10)
- (b) A representative of the Bihar State Education Commission may be nominated on the Board of Management (Section 10):
- (c) A provision may be made that the University shall have initially not only faculties of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, but also the faculty of Basic Sciences, and possibly also the faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology (Section 15):
- (d) The procedure for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor may be on lines similar to that for the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act. (Jawaharlal Nehru University Statute 3):
- (e) For Audit, the provision may be broadly on the lines indicated in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act (Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act).

The Commission noted that in the interest of agricultural development it is essential that universities generally participate in the organisation and development of agricultural studies and research in the State. This is all the more important in view of the increasing need of multi-disciplinary research in agriculture which would involve collaboration and participation with departments of basic sciences, engineering, social sciences and allied subjects. The setting up of the Agricultural University should play an important role in activating interest in agricultural studies in other universities in the State. It would be desirable to take some positive steps in this direction. Section 4 of the Bill would need to be suitably modified in the light of these considerations.

Item No. 90: To consider the request of Dr. (Mrs.) Vine Mazumdar, E.O. UGC for permission to accept the offer of Fellowship of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla for undertaking advanced study and investigation on the project "University Education and Social Change in India" and for grant of study leave for the purpose.

The Commission noted that Dr. (Mrs.) Vina Mazumdar has been offered a fellowship by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla. The Commission also agreed that she may be permitted to accept this and study leave applied for by her may be sanctioned in accordance with rules.

Sd/-

(P.J. Philip)
Secretary.

Sd/-

(D.S. Kothari)
Chairman.

Recommendations of the Committee for continuation of
U.G.C. assistance beyond 31.3.66 under III Plan
salary revision.

...

- 1) U.G.C. assistance under the Third Plan salary revision in respect of 14 universities and 342 affiliated colleges (which introduced the Third/Second Plan revision quite late during the Third Plan period) may be made available for a period of five years or upto 31st March, 1969, whichever was earlier, from the date of implementation, on usual sharing basis. The Commission's share of expenditure for the period 1.4.66 to 31.3.69 or upto 5 years from the date of implementation (whichever was earlier) in respect of 14 universities and 342 affiliated colleges amounted to Rs. 32.68 lakhs for university teachers plus Rs. 17.53 lakhs for teachers in affiliated colleges (on 80:20 sharing basis for university teachers; 50:50 for teachers in men's colleges and 75:25 for teachers in women's colleges).
- 2) In case the 14 universities and 342 colleges implement the 4th Plan salary revision for teachers w.e.f. a date later than 1.4.66 but earlier than 1.4.69, the Ministry of Education & Youth Services may provide the necessary Central assistance for the full period of five years instead of terminating it on 31.3.1971 as agreed to earlier.
- 3) The Committee strongly felt that there was a case for extending U.G.C. assistance under the 3rd/2nd Plan salary revision to a large section of teachers in universities/colleges upto 31.3.1969. Considering the special circumstances of the situation in which (i) some of the universities and colleges introduced rather late the U.G.C. scales under the 3rd Plan & (ii) the Govt. of India communicated their approval to meeting the additional cost of the revised scales under the 4th Plan w.e.f. 1.4.66 and effect had been given to it already by the State Govts., such of the universities and colleges, comparatively small in number to the total number of universities & colleges in the country, which have not received the full benefit of the assistance from the U.G.C., may be given it simultaneously with grants from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.
- 4) The universities (20) and affiliated colleges (395 which have had the benefit of Third Plan salary revision (2nd Plan for college teachers which could not implement the same during the Second Plan period) for the full period of five years w.e.f. 1.4.61 upto 31.3.66, may be brought under the purview of the Fourth Plan salary revision with 80% central assistance for a period of five years w.e.f. 1.4.66 as has already been agreed to by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Government of India.
- 5) The Commission may approach the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Govt. of India for providing additional grants amounting to Rs. 50.21 lakhs (estimated) towards the salary revision of teachers in 14 universities and 342 affiliated colleges (which could not implement the scheme w.e.f. 1.4.1961 under the Third/Second Plan salary revision) for the period 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1969, to enable the teachers in these universities and affiliated colleges to derive the benefit of Third/Second Plan revision.

....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

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

- (1) Construction of a Library Building for
Miranda House of the Delhi University.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on the 3rd October, 1968 (vide item No.12), considered a proposal of the University of Delhi for construction of a Library building for the Miranda House, at an estimated cost of Rs.6,72,000/- and agreed with the construction of the First phase of the Library building at Miranda House estimated to cost Rs. 3.36 lakhs. The University had also sent the plans and estimates for the first phase and these had been referred to the C.P.W.D.

The University of Delhi intimated that in the first phase the ground floor will provide for only 140 seats which would be considered to be inadequate for the student enrolment of about 2000 in the College. It was further stated that the construction of the Library building in two phases on the available narrow strip of land adjacent to the existing College building would inconvenience seriously the normal operation of the College for comparatively longer period. Further, even the use of the ground floor of the proposed library building might have to be suspended during the construction of the upper floor in the second phase. Keeping all this in view, the University suggested the construction of the complete building in one phase. The building would provide for about 400 reading seats and stacking for about One lakh books. In view of the request made by the Delhi University, the proposal of the University to build the Library at Miranda House in one phase has been accepted and the revised plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs.8,27,000/- sent by the University in respect of the above project have been referred to the C.P.W.D. for scrutiny.

- (2) Travelling allowance of the teachers of Delhi Colleges who are selected for award of Fellowships for training at the Central Institute of Education, Hyderabad.

.....

The Delhi College, Delhi had sought for clarification whether the expenditure incurred on the travelling allowance of a teacher of the College, who had been selected for award of Fellowship for training at Central Institute of Education, Hyderabad was to be treated as an approved expenditure for purposes of payment of maintenance grant.

According to the condition laid down by the Commission for payment of maintenance grant to the Delhi Colleges, no provision has been made for payment of travelling allowance to teachers selected for award of Fellowships for training at the C.I.E., Hyderabad. However, it has since been agreed that the expenditure equivalent to 25% of the travelling allowance of the teachers of Delhi Colleges, who are selected for award of Fellowships for training at the Central Institute of Education, Hyderabad may be treated as an approved expenditure for purposes of payment of

maintenance grant, with effect from 1st April, 1969. The University of Delhi has been informed accordingly.

- (3) Andhra University - Naming of the Hostel as "Nagarjuna Hostel" ..

....

The Andhra University has named the men's hostel constructed out of assistance received from the Commission as "Nagarjuna Hostel" without the prior concurrence of the Commission. According to the conditions laid down by the Commission, no building constructed out of financial assistance received from the Commission should be named after any person without the prior approval of the Commission. The University stated that since the hostel built, is named "Nagarjuna Hostel" after the great Nagarjuna, a Buddhist Monk, after whom the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh is christened, it was felt that the Commission's approval was not necessary. However, the University as directed by the Vice-Chancellor, requested for the approval of the Commission to the action taken by them in the matter. In view of the circumstances stated by the University, their proposal to name the men's hostel, constructed out of assistance received from the Commission, as "Nagarjuna Hostel" has been accepted.

- (4) Patna University - Construction of Hostels including Warden's Quarters - Approval of revised estimates of

.....

In July, 1963, the University Grants Commission accepted the Scheme of the Patna University for the reconstruction of six hostels for 98 men students at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,55,228/- @ Rs. 3,42,538/- each and six Superintendents ((Wardens') Quarters attached to the above hostels at Rs. 1,03,716/-.

In August, 1968, the University, sent revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,27,284/- for the construction of six Wardens' Quarters. The reasons for increase over the original estimates, as stated by the University, were mainly due to increase in the rates for labour and material, cost of cement, steel etc, as the University had called for tenders in 1966-67 only, even though the original estimates were framed in 1963-64. In view of this, the revised estimated cost of the above projects at Rs. 1,27,284 had been noted and the University informed accordingly.

Similarly, in July, 1969, the Patna University sent the revised estimates for the construction of six Men's hostels amounting to Rs. 26,00,600/- duly certified by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Patna. The University had stated that the excess over the original estimates were due to the following reasons:-

- (a) The increase in the cost of the Cement and steel.
- (b) Many items, including R.C.C. in the Original estimates were based on approximate estimates but in actual construction, quantities of these items have increased considerably.
- (c) Increase in the prices of other building materials during the last four to five years, the provision of which was based on the rates prevalent at that time.
- (d) Increase in the prices of items like shutters and panelled doors as well as sanitary and Electrical fittings.

The University head also stated that it would meet the additional share of the Commission on the basis of revised estimates from the total Fourth Plan allocation.

In view of these circumstances, the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 26,00,600/- in respect of the construction of Six men's hostels of the University for 98 Students each has been noted and the University informed accordingly.

- (5) Travel grants to College Teachers for attending the Conference abroad.

.....

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Amount Sanctioned	Name of the teacher	Details for attending the Conference abroad
1.	Calcutta	500%	Dr. Asoke Mukerji.	12th International Congress of Radiology to be held in Tokyo (Japan)
2.	Calcutta	500%	Dr. K. S. Bose	11th International Society of Orthopaedics & Traumatology at Mexico
3.	Bombay	500%	Prof. Manik Shahani	11th World Congress of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the disabled to be held in Dublin.
4.	Rajasthan	50%	Dr. B. N. Consul	21st International Congress of Ophthalmology to be held in Mexico.
5.	Allahabad	50%	Prof. D. B. Chandra	21st International Congress of Ophthalmology and International Forum Ophthalmologicum to be held at Mexico and Bogota respectively.

- (6) Christ Church College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) Assistance for the development of post-graduate studies in science subjects during the Fourth Plan period.

.....

The Kanpur University forwarded a proposal from the Christ Church College, Kanpur for the development of its post-graduate department of Mathematics during the Fourth Plan period. The proposal was examined and it was decided to provide an initial grant of Rs. 15,000/- as UGCC share, as detailed below, to meet the immediate needs of the department in respect of books and equipment. The question of further grants if any, would be considered on merits in due course, on an assessment of the progress made by the department concerned:-

University	College	Department	Purpose & total expenditure approved	UGC Share	College Share	
Kanpur	Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Mathematics	Equipment	Rs. 10000	7500	2500
			Books	Rs. 10000	7500	2500
			Total :-	Rs. 20000	15000	5000

(7) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Approval of higher starting salaries to teachers appointed against the development posts approved for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

.....

The Registrar, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore forwarded particulars in respect of 17 teachers who had been selected for appointment against the development posts approved for the IV Five Year Plan period and who had been given more than 5 increments at the time of appointment. The particulars of the teachers and the starting salaries offered are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Field of specialization	Starting salary offered in the respective grade	Grade	Increments offered.
1	2	3	4	5	6

A Department of Bio-Chemistry

1.	Dr.K.P.Gopinathan	Molecular Biology	Rs. 760	(Rs. 400-950)	9
2.	Dr. R.Nagaraja Rao	-do-	Rs. 760	(-do-)	9
3.	Dr.G.Ramananda Rao	Molecular Pharmacology.	Rs. 680	(-do-)	7

B. Department of Inorganic & Physical Chemistry

4.	Dr. D.N.Sathyana- rayana.	Quantum Chemistry	Rs. 640	(-do-)	6
5.	Dr. S. R. Jain	Co-ordination Chem- istry.	Rs. 720	(-do-)	8
6.	Dr. T. V. Charlu	Materials Science	Rs. 680	(-do-)	7
7.	Dr. A.K. Chandra	Quantum Chemistry	Rs. 1100	(Rs. 700-1250)	8
8.	Dr. P. Roy Chowdhuri	Polymer Chemistry	Rs. 1000	(-do-)	6
9.	Dr. N. Ramasubra- maniam.	Materials Science	Rs. 1000	(-do-)	6

C Organic Chemistry

10.	Dr. K. Venkatesan	X-ray Crystallo- graphy.	Rs. 1150	(-do-)	9
11.	Dr. V. Raghupathy Sama	-do-	Rs. 1150	(-do-)	9
12.	Dr. G. S. R. Subba Rao	Synthetic Organic Chemistry	Rs. 1100	(-do-)	8

D. Engineering/Tech.

13.	Sh. S.M. Deshpande	Propulsion Cumbu- stion.	Rs. 680	(Rs. 400-950)	7
14.	Sh. H. S. Mukanda	-do-	Rs. 680	(-do-)	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Dr. H. S. Ray	Chemical Metallurgy	Rs. 1050	(Rs. 700-1250)	7
16.	Dr. A. K. Sinha	Physical Metallurgy	Rs. 1050	{ -do- }	7
17.	Dr. D. A. Venkatesu	-do--	Rs. 1000	{ -do- }	6

Since the grant of higher starting salaries to the above teachers had been approved by the Governing Council of the Institute in view of their excellent qualifications, vast experience and research calibre, the action taken by the Institute has been noted.

- (8) University of Madras, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy - Provision of additional grant for meeting expenditure on the proposed International Seminar on World Philosophy during 1970-71.

.....

The Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, University of Madras proposed to organise an International Seminar on World Philosophy in collaboration with three other two Centres of Advanced Study in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University, and Visva-Bharati in November-December, 1970. About 100 persons including 20 foreign scholars and philosophers are expected to participate.

The University of Madras estimated an expenditure of Rs. 55,000/-. The University would be able to find a sum of Rs. 18,000/- out of the Centre's recurring grants already approved and the two other Centres of Advanced Study in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University and Visva-Bharati have agreed to contribute a sum of Rs. 4,000/- each towards the estimated expenditure.

It has been agreed to provide an additional grant not exceeding Rs. 29,000/- during 1970-71 to cover the actual expenditure on the International Seminar.

- (9) University of Delhi, Department of Physics - Organisation of Summer Schools at Udaipur in 1966 and at Dalhousie in 1967.

.....

The Department of Physics, University of Delhi was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 for holding a Summer School at Udaipur in 1966 and a grant of Rs. 40,000 for holding a Summer School at Dalhousie in 1967. The University of Delhi informed that the actual expenditure on the two schools however, was Rs. 55,329.99 and Rs. 44,689.31 respectively and requested for approval of the Commission for the additional expenditure incurred. The University stated that excess expenditure as above had to be incurred because of the increased number of participants, payment of honorarium and international travel of foreign participants, transportation of library books and other kits etc. The excess expenditure over the sanctioned grants for the two summer Schools has been admitted, in view of the circumstances and on obtaining details of expenditure incurred in each case.

- (10) University of Saugar - Centre of Advanced Study in Geology - Visit of Dr. M. R. W. Johnson of Edinburgh University, U.K. as a Royal Society Leverhulme Professor.

.....

On the suggestions of the U.G.C. the Royal Society Leverhulme Trust U.K. made available the services of Dr. M. R. W. Johnson, of Edinburgh University to the CAS in Geology, Saugar

University for a period of four months from December, 1968. In accordance with the terms of the Leverhulme Visiting Professors Programme, the University was to provide accommodation and meet their living expenses as well as internal travel. The Leverhulme Trust provided the cost of international travel for Dr. Johnson and his family. The Centre of Advanced Study incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,862.87 in this connection out of the grants available to the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology by suitable reappropriation. The expenditure incurred included boarding charges, accommodation and salaries of menial staff appointed in the research hostel of the Centre of Advanced Study. The expenditure actually incurred was within the sum of Rs. 4,000/- approved for this purpose.

- (11) University of Bombay, Centre of Advanced Study
In Applied Chemistry - Acceptance of the estimated cost of Rs. 80,480/44 for extension work of the building of the Centre, as against PWD certified estimates of Rs. 68,145.39, without calling for fresh tenders.

.....

The University Grants Commission had approved a provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- during the Fourth Plan period for the completion of the building for the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, which was started during the Third Plan.

The University of Bombay submitted plans and estimates duly certified by the P.W.D. at a cost of Rs. 47,412.92 (Rs. 68,145.39 including the services) in respect of the additional part construction work of the Centre's building which had earlier been deferred to be met out of the provision made during the Fourth Plan, which were accepted.

The Registrar, Bombay University subsequently informed that the extension work of the building was awarded by the University to the contractor who did the original centre's building on the basis of the accepted tender of the construction work etc. of that building and without calling for fresh tenders, at a cost of Rs. 59,273.55 against the P.W.D. certified estimates of Rs. 47,412.92, as a result of which the extension taken up is expected to be completed at a cost of Rs. 80,480.44 instead of Rs. 68,145.39. The University further informed that the work on internal electrification, external services and special Laboratory fittings and furniture is being got done by the University, departmentally. This has been accepted. The cost will be met by the University from out of the existing allocation of Rs. 1,50,000/- lacs.

- (12) Annamalai University - Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology - Extension of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri P. Madhavarajan.

.....

The Annamalai University requested for extension of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri P. Madhavarajan at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology for one year more with effect from 5th October, 1969. Shri Madhavarajan a permanent lecturer in Zoology in Mysore Government was awarded Junior Research Fellowship with effect from 5th July 1967 initially for a period of two years. As he could obtain extension of leave from his employers to resume his fellowship at the Centre w.e.f. 5th October, 1969 to complete his research work for Ph.D. degree, he has been granted extension of fellowship by one year permissible under the rules w.e.f. 5th October, 1969.

- (13) Panjab University, Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Extension of Junior Research Fellowship to Shri D.K. Chadha.

.....

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Panjab University, proposed for extension of Junior Research Fellowship to Shri D.K. Chadha, as a special case, for one year beyond the three year period normally permissible. It was stated that Shri Chadha has undertaken a difficult area of study in the Himalayas and though he had completed the field work and microscopic investigations, he had yet to complete the analysis part of the work. In view of the strong recommendation of the Head of the Centre, the tenure of the Junior Research Fellowships awarded to Shri D.K. Chadha has been extended for a period of six months beyond the three-year period in the first instance i.e. upto the 5th June, 1970, as a special case.

- (14) Sri Satya Sai Arts & Science College for Women, Anantapur (Sri Venkateswara University) - Approval for the construction of a women's hostel.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1969 accepted the proposal of the Sri Satya Sai Arts & Science College for Women, Anantapur (Sri Venkateswara University) for the construction of a Women's hostel subject to the condition that the college obtained permanent affiliation to the university. The college represented that permanent affiliation to the university would be obtained in due course and that the construction of the proposed hostel was not stipulated by the university as a condition for permanent affiliation. In view of this and the assurance earlier given by the university that the college has been running on sound lines and the grant applied for was not meant for fulfilling the conditions of affiliation, the Commission's final approval for the construction of a women's hostel for 34 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,52 was conveyed to the college, the Commission's contribution for the project being limited to Rs. 1,17,87.75 @ 75% of the estimated cost of Rs. 1,57,167 for the admissible area on a prorata basis (for 6800 sq. ft. as against 8740 sq. ft. provided by the college).

- (15) Research Scholarships in Humanities including Social Sciences and Sciences - Extension of tenure beyond 3 years.

.....

Under rules, the U.G.C. Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- per month are tenable for a period of 3 years.

On the recommendations for the Supervisor and the University/College concerned, the tenure of 10 scholars has been extended beyond three years to enable them to complete their work for the doctorate degree as per details given below:-

S. No.	Name, Subject & Centre of Work	Date of joining; the award..	Extension beyond three years.	Period for which extension has been granted.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Samiullah (Botany) A.M. University, Aligarh.	16.11.11966	6 months	16.11.'69 to 15.5.'70
2.	Shri V. Devarajan (Physics) Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.	31.1.. '67	6 months	31.1. '70 to 30.7.'70
3.	Km. Meera Agarwal, (Geography) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	24.11.. 11966	-do-	24.11.'69 to 23.5.'70
4.	Shri P.K. Garg, (Physics) B.H. University, Varanasi.	31.12.. 11966	-do-	31.12.'69 to 30.6.'70
5.	Sh. A.K. Biswas, (Botany) Kalyani University, Kalyani.	16.2.. 11967	-do-	16.2.'70 to 15.8.'70
6.	Smt. M.N. Prabhavthy, (Malayalam) Kerala University, Trivandrum.	7.11.1.. 1966	-do-	7.11.'69 to 6.5.'70
7.	Shri Deopal Singh, (Mathematics) Roorkee University, Roorkee.	23.12.. 1966	-do-	23.12.'69 to 22.6.'70
8.	Sh. G.M. Patel, (Hindi) Sardar Patel University.	1.10.. 11966	-do-	1.10.'69 to 31.3.'70
9.	Shri R.P. Yadav, (Botany) R.B.S. College, Agra.	1.2.. 11967	-do-	1.2.'70 to 31.7.'70
10.	Shri S. Ramanathan, (Geology) Presidency College, Madras.	9.11.11967	-do-	9.1.'70 to 8.7.'70

(16) Financial Assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research or learned work - Extension in the time-limit for utilization of grants.

.....

Under rules, grants sanctioned under the scheme of "Financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research or learned work" are to be utilized within two years of the award.

Two teachers who could not utilize the grant sanctioned to them within two years of the award have been allowed to utilize the grant beyond this period as per details given below:

S.No.	Name and designation	Amount sanctioned	Date of award	Date upto which extension has been granted for utilisation of grant.
-------	----------------------	-------------------	---------------	--

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. S.N. Gupta,
Reader in Physics
Roorkee University,
Roorkee. | Rs.500/-- | 28.10.1967 | 31.3.1970 |
| 2. | Shri D.D. Narawane,
Lecturer in Zoology,
Marathwada University,
Aurangabad. | Rs.10000/-- | 4.11.1967 | 30.4.1970 |

(17) Nominations of Indian Teachers under Cultural Exchange Programme for 1969-70

.....

The Standing Committee on Cultural Exchange Programme at its meeting held on 3rd October, 1969, recommended 55 Indian Teachers as per list as at Annexure for participation under various items of the Cultural Exchange Programmes during 1969-70. The above nominations have been forwarded to the Indian Embassies abroad for acceptance by the foreign authorities concerned.

(18) Assistance to Colleges.

.....

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose of the grant	Approved cost	UGC Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	D.E. Society's Kirti M. Doongursee College, Bombay.28.	Construction of staff quarters.	71,020/-	34,029/-
2.	Hindu College, Machilipatnam. (Andhra University).	Construction of Physics Laboratory.	1,78,000/-	1,18,660/-
3.	Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan. (Burdwan University).	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	34,688/- (Revised sanction)	34,688/-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Women's Christian College Madras. (Madras Univ.)	Construction of Library Building & purchase of lib- rary books and furniture.	3,43,838.11 (Revised sanction)	2,29,225/-
5.	S.I.E.S. College of Arts and Science, Bombay (Bombay University)	Construction of Library Building.	3,12,577/-	1,90,533/-
6.	N.B.K.R. Arts & Science College, Vakadu. (S.V. University)	Purchase of Science equipment, Labora- tory furniture and library books.	90,000/-	66,660/-
7.	Union Christian College, Alwaye. (Kerala University).	Purchase of Labora- tory equipment.	80,000/-	60,000/-
8.	Kalol Municipal Arts and Science College, Kalol. (Gujarat University)	Purchase of Labora- tory equipment.	49,838/-	37,378/-
9.	Hindu College, Guntur (Andhra University)	Construction of Laboratory Building.	1,25,000/-	83,333/-
10.	N.N.Saikia College, Titabar (Assam) (Dibrugarh University)	Construction of Non-resident Students Centre.	65,180/- (Revised sanction)	3,000/-
11.	S.M. College, Chandausi. (Agra University)	Purchase of Scien- ce equipment and furniture.	23,000/-	11,500/-
12.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. (Allahabad University)	Provision of inter- nal services in the Zoology Block, pur- chase of library books & laboratory furniture.	66,599/-	45,568/-
13.	Raja Harpal Singh Degree, Singrauli, Jaunpur. (Gorakhpur University)	Construction of Lib- rary building.	71,317/-	47,545/-
14.	Sakaldiha Degree Col- lege, Sakaldiha. (Gorakhpur University)	Construction of Lib- rary building and purchase of furniture and fittings.	1,01,672/-	67,781/-
15.	Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur. (Gorakhpur University)	Construction of Men's hostel & purchase of furniture.	3,24,200/-	1,22,679/-
16.	Raj Kishi College, Alwar. (Rajasthan University)	Purchase of Library books.	30,000/-	22,500/-

17. B. D. Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri. (Kanpur University)	Purchase of equipment for psychology Laboratory.	4,041/-	3,000/-
18. Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana. (Panjab University)	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	2,28,820/-	1,52,547/-
19. R.K.S.D. College, Karnal. (Panjab University)	Extension of Library building.	78,700/-	65,800/-
20. Rajindra Govt. College, Bhatinda. (Panjabi Univ.)	Purchase of Library books.	15,000/-	11,750/-
21. M.K.S. College, Dehradun. (Meerut Univ.)	Construction of Science Block.	2,37,468/-	1,58,312/-
22. D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr. (Meerut Univ.)	Construction of Library Building and purchase of furniture.	1,51,200/-	1,00,800/-
23. Kanoharlal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Meerut. (Meerut Univ.)	Purchase of Library books.	6,600/-	4,950/-
24. S.V.M. College, Jagat Singhpur. (Utkal Univ.)	Construction of Women's hostel for 30 students.	1,37,857/-	1,03,392/-
25. Bhopal Nobles College, Udaipur. (Udaipur Univ.)	Grant for purchase of library books.	13,000/-	9,750/-
26. Govt. Science College, Phulbani. (Berhampur Univ.)	Purchase of Laboratory equipment library books and laboratory furniture.	24,000/-	17,708/-
27. Anugrah Narayan College, Patna. (Magadh Univ.)	Construction of Science Laboratory (including lecture theatre, Laboratory furniture and fittings and Science equipment).	2,69,345/-	1,81,646/-

(19) Rules governing the Terms and Conditions of Service of the non-teaching Staff of Universities.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th August 1969 considered the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to recommend the service conditions of the non-teaching staff of the Universities. The report was placed before the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central

Universities in their meeting held on 3rd December 1969. The Committee noted the rules framed by the Committee set up by the UGC to suggest the terms and conditions of service of non-teaching staff of the Universities and desired that the same may be circulated to the Universities indicating that these may be treated as guidelines for framing rules for their employees.

Necessary action has accordingly been taken.

- (20) Creation of an additional post of A.O. in UGC and revision of the scale of pay of A.O.

It has been decided to create an additional post of Accounts Office in the office of the UGC in the scale of pay of Rs. 900-50-1250 to look after the work in connection with the issue of old Utilization Certificates. The incumbent to this post will be on deputation from the office of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department for a period of two years in the first instance.

also

It has been decided to revise the scale of pay of the existing post of Accounts Officer in the UGC from Rs. 700-1100 to Rs. 900-50-1250.

List of Indian teachers recommended by the
Standing Committee on Cultural Exchange
Programme for participation in the
programmes for 1969-70.

Contry/Item & Duration.	No. of place- ments available	Names of teachers recommended and their address	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Bulgaria Item 1, 2, 3, teachers on each in Humanities, Science, Engineering & Tech- nology. D. - 1 months each	three	1. Dr. H.M. Jain, Reader in Political Science, Allahabad University, Allahabad. 2. Dr. S.K. Banerji, Associate Prof. of Chemistry, Birla Institute of Sciences, Kharagpur. 3. Prof. J.V. Nagaraja, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Applied Mechanics, M.A. College of Tech- nology, Vikram Univ- ersity, Ujjain.	
2. France: Item 2 Professors of Sciences for Study and informa- tion. D. - 1 month each.	Two	1. Prof. T.C. Roy, Deptt. of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Calcutta. 2. Prof. P.N. Mehra, Sr. Prof. & Head of the Botany Deptt., Panjab University, Chandigarh.	
Item 8 Prof. of Literature for lectures in French University. D. - 2 months.	One	1. Dr. (Mrs) S. Channa- kesavan, Reader & Head of the Philosophy, Sri Venkateswar Univ- ersity, Tirupati.	
Item: 23 Prof. of Engineering for study tour. D. - 3 weeks.	One	1. Dr. P.S. Mene, Prof. of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Nagpur University, Nagpur.	

1	2	3	4
3. G.D.R.			
Item: 1 Scientists for study tour. D. -3-4 weeks.	Three	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. P. Chaliha, Prof. & Head of Assamese Department, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh. 2. Dr. B.S. Fadnis, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics, Nagpur University. 	
Item: 2 4 Junior Scientist for training in Geo- logy, Indology, Bio- logy, Nuclear, Physics & Medicine. D. -6-12 months	Four	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. P.N. Dave, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. 2. Dr. M.S. Rao, Principal & Head of P.G. Deptt. of Geology, M.V. College, Bhopal. 3. Dr. R. Krishnamurthy, Reader, Deptt. of Zoology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad. 4. Dr. Suresh Kumar Roy, Research Associate, Instt. of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta. 	
Item: 3 Delegation of 4 Vice- Chancellors. D. -2-3 weeks.	Four	VACANT	Chairman may like to nominate.
4. Hungary:			
Item: 1 Scientist in Atomic Physics D. - 6 months (from September)	One	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. L.K. Singh, Lecturer in Physical Chemistry, Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani. 	

1	2	3	4
Item: 2 Scientists in Spectroscopy & Atom Molecules. D. 6 months each.	Two	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. V.V. Itagi, Lecturer in Physics, Marathwada University, Aurangabad. 2. Dr. K.S. Ramamurty, Prof. of Physics, G.M. College, Sambalpur. 	
Item: 9(a) Scholars for Advance training in Science and Technology. D. - 1 year each.	Two	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. G. Sivarama, Sastri, Lecturer in Physics, Osmania University, Hyderabad. 2. Dr. G. R. Shendge, Lecturer, Deptt. of Mathematics, Marathwada University, Aurangabad. 	Subjects suggested: Geology, Mining, Optics, Geodesy etc.
Item: 9(b) Scientists for exchange of experience. D. - 6 months each.	Two	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. A.K. Shah, Lecturer, Chemistry Deptt., University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. 	
Item: 9(b) Scientists for exchange of experience D. - 6 months each.	Two	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Dr. P. Narayan Rao, Lecturer in Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad. 	
Item: 13 3-4 Professors for lectures etc. D. - 2 months each.	Four	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Yakub Masih, Prof. of Philosophy, Magadh University, Gaya. 2. Dr. B.B. Jena, Prof. of Pol. Science, Sambalpur University. 3. Dr. Wahid U. Malik, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry, Roorkee University, Roorkee. 4. Dr. H.N. Khastgir, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry, North Bengal University, F.C. North Bengal University, Raja Ramohanpur (Darjeeling). 	

1	2	3	4
Item: 36 Delegates at Inter- National Conferences etc. in Hungary. D. - 20 days in all.	Two VACANT		Selections to be made after ascertaining the dates and subjects of the Internat- ional Confere- nces in Hun- gary during 1969-70.

5. U.S.S.R.
 Item: 2
 Scientists in Humanities & Sciences for lectures/research.
 D. - 3 months each.
- Eight
1. Dr. A.M. Rajashakeriah,
 Reader in Pol. Sci.,
 Kamatak University,
 Dharwar.
 2. Dr. S.N. Ray,
 Lecturer in Pol. Sc.,
 North Bengal University,
 P. O. North Bengal University,
 Raja Ramohapur
 (Darjeeling).
 3. Dr. C.P. Goyal,
 Head of the Deptt., of
 Social work,
 Kashi vidyapith,
 Varanasi.
 4. Dr. K.S. Mathur,
 Reader, Deptt. of Account-
 ancy & Business Statistics,
 University College of
 Commerce, Rajasthan (Jaipur).
 5. Dr. V.T. Deshpande,
 Reader in Physics,
 University College of
 Sciences,
 Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 6. Dr. M.M. Mhala,
 Prof. of Chemistry & Head
 of Applied Sciences,
 M.E. College,
 Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
 7. Dr. J.M. Choudhury,
 Dean of the Faculty of Sciences,
 Gauhati University,
 Gauhati.
 8. Prof. D.A. Rasheed,
 Geology Department,
 A.C. College Building,
 Madras University, Madras.
 9. Dr. P. Tiagi,
 Professor of Botany,
 Rajasthan Univ. Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
Item: 4 Scientist from Instt. of Mineralogy, Mysore University in experimental Mineralogy. D. - 2 months.	One	VACANT	To be decided by the University of Mysore.
Item: 45 Specialist in Indian Philology to work at Tashkent University. D. -2 yrs. (Contract)	One	VACANT	We may invite recommendations from Prof. S.H. Katre Deccan College, Poona.
Item: 44 Professors in Humanities & Sciences for lectures. D. 3- weeks each.	Twelve	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. V.D. Nagar, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.2. Shri G.K. Sarkar, Reader & Head of the Deptt. of Agricultural Economics, Kalyani University, Kalyani.3. Dr. S.N. Deo, Head and Professor, Ancient Indian History, Nagpur University.4. Prof. T.E. Shanmugam, Deptt. of Psychology, Madras University, Madras.5. Dr. C.S. Bhatnagar, Head of Physics deptt., Vikram University, Ujjain.6. Dr. E.S. Rajagopal, Prof. of the Deptt. of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.7. Dr. G.S. Patni, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics, Rajasthan Univ. Jaipur.8. Prof. R. Ramanathan, Head of the Deptt. of Meteorology & Oceanography, College of Science & Technology, Andhra University, Waltair.	

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|--|
| 5. U.S.S.R. | Twelve | 9. Dr. P.C. Kamara,
Prof. of Physics,
A.C. College, Gwalior.
(Jiwaji University) | |
| | | 10. Dr. E. Sampathkumarachar,
Reader in Mathematics,
Karnatak University,
Dharwar. | |
| | | 11. Dr. B. Ramarajam,
Prof. of Telugu,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad. | |
| | | 12. Dr. Manilal Sen,
Head of the Sanskrit
Department,
Rabindra Bharati,
Calcutta. | |
| | | 13. Dr. H.L. Sankar,
Head of the Department
of Zoology,
Visva Bharti,
Santiniketan. | |

Item: 47
Professors to deliver lectures at mutually agreed subjects at Friendship University, Moscow.
D. -3 weeks each.

VACANT

Selections to be made after ascertaining the subjects in which the USSR would like to invite Indian Professors.

Item: 48
Specialists in Correspondence and evening classes.
D. 3 weeks each.

VACANT

Nominations may be invited specially for the Item from the Universities Punjab (Patiala), Mysore & Rajasthan.
Last year Dr. Beg from Delhi University, was sent.

6. Romania
Item: 1(b)
Scientist for visits
D. -2 weeks.

Prof. H.S. Gowda,
Prof. & Head of the
Chemistry Department,
Mysore University,
Mysore.

1	2	3	4
Romania			
Item: 2(b) A research worker for documentation. D. - 1 year.		VACANT	We may invite fresh nominations for the Item from Universities ha- ving P.G. Corres. in His.Sc.
Item: 3(ii)a Prof. in Physical Sciences for lectures. D. - 3 weeks.	One	Dr. S.N. Balsubramanyam, Asstt. Prof. of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Sc., Bangalore.	
Item: 3(ii)b. Prof. to Study and documentation D. - 3 weeks.	One	Dr. Chand Kishore, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics, K. College, Berhampur.	
Item: 3(ii)c Faculty members in Humanities for lectures. D. - 3 weeks.	Two	1. Dr. R.B. Jain, Lecturer in Pol. Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi University, Delhi. 2. Dr. Sarojini Regani, Reader in History, Osmania University.	
Item No.7 Prof. of Hindi at Bucharest University. D. 2 years.	One	Dr. R.L. Khandalwal, Prof. of Hindi, Sardar Patel University Vallabh Vidya Nagar.	I.C.C.R. has already implemen- ted the item.
Czechoslovakia			
		Dr. O.P. Joshi, Deptt. of Sociology, Government College, Bhilwara (to be accomodated in programme for 1970-72).	
Greece:			
Item: 1 Prof. in Humanities (Economics) D. - 20 days.	One	Dr. B. Misra, Prof. of Rural Economics and Sociology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).	
Mangolia			
Item: 1 Scholar for research in Mangolian History D. - 6 months.	One	VACANT	
Item: 2 Scholar for conference on Mangolian History.	One	VACANT	Selection to be made after finalization of Agreement between two Governments.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 2(b): To receive items of information.

- (1) Osmania University - Grant for Golden Jubilee celebrations.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April 1968 accepted the proposal of the Osmania University for a grant not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs towards its Golden Jubilee Celebrations and desired that the University be requested to furnish the schemes to be undertaken with this grant. Subsequently, the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd July 1968 and 5th February 1969 accepted the following proposals of the University against the allocation of Rs.10 lakhs for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

(i)	Construction of additional Woman's Hostel.	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(ii)	Lighting and stage equipment for the Tagore Auditorium.	Rs. 1.00 "
(iii)	Construction of Additional Guest House	Rs. 0.35 "
(iv)	Lay-out of the road and Planning of garden for the Tagore Auditorium.	Rs. 0.50 "
(v)	Quarters for the class III & class IV employees.	Rs. 3.00 "
(vi)	Purchase of furniture for Hostels.	Rs. 1.50 "
	Total	<hr/> Rs. 8.35 " <hr/>

The University had approached the Commission for utilising the balance amount of Rs. 1.65 lakhs out of the total grant of Rs.10 lakhs for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations for the construction of Hostel building at the Post-Graduate Centre at Warangal. The University could not accommodate this project within the total allocation of Rs.20 lakhs made for the Post-Graduate Centre at Warangal. The Commission has accepted the proposal of the University to utilise an amount of Rs.1.65 lakhs out of the total allocation of Rs.10 lakhs for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations for the construction of Hostel for the Post-Graduate Centre at Warangal.

- (2) University of Poona, Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, Studies in Forestry Economics.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd November, 1967 (vide Item No.24) accepted the proposal of the University of Poona for a non-recurring grant of Rs.25,000/- and recurring grant not exceeding Rs. one lakh p.a. (to be shared on 50:50 basis) upto 1970-71 only for studies in Forestry Economics at the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Poona. The University was also informed that the Gokhale Institute might continue the studies in Forestry Economics from its own resources after Commission's assistance ceased at the end of this period. A detailed report on the progress in Forestry Economics received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics located at the Gokhale Institute

of Politics and Economics, Poona, for the period 1967-69 has since been received and is attached as Annexure.

- (3) Institution of the scheme of National Lectureships in the universities.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 2nd April, 1969 (item No.13 b) while considering the report of the Sub-Committee of the Panel of Scientists for institution of National Lectureships, National Students Award and National Career Awards, agreed that the scheme of National Lectureships be taken up first. The Commission desired that the scheme should also apply to Humanities and Social Sciences and may be operated as a pilot project for two years, at the end of which a review be made of the results achieved.

In pursuance of the Commission's above decision, the Vice Chancellors of all Indian Universities were requested to send their suggestions in respect of (a) the outstanding staff members, they would like to depute to other universities/research institutions to give a course of lectures and (b) the teachers, they would like to invite from other universities/research institutions. On receipt of the nominations from the universities, a Committee consisting of the following members scrutinised the nominations received for selection of National Lecturers at its meeting held on 3rd October 1969:-

1. Prof. Tapas Majumdar.
2. Prof. A.B. Lal.
3. Prof. W.D. West.
4. Prof. R.S. Sharma.
5. Prof. A.R. Desai.
6. Prof. Iqbal Narain.

A copy of the relevant extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee together with a list of teachers selected for participation as National Lecturers for the year 1969-70 is attached as Annexure. It has since been agreed that the period for the National Lectureship Programme could be the Calendar Year 1970. A booklet relating to the programme for the year 1970 indicating the broad outlines of the programme and the major areas of interest and topic of lectures to be delivered by the National Lecturers is being brought out for circulation to the universities.

- (4) Collaboration between Defence Science Laboratories and Science Departments of Universities.

The Commission, while considering (item No.10 of August 1967 meeting) the report of the Committee on Military Science and the views of the Inter University Board and N.C.C. Directorate, desired that the recommendations made therein with regard to the need for collaboration between Defence Science Laboratories and Science Departments of the Universities may be discussed with the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Ministry of Defence. Accordingly the matter was further discussed with Dr. H. Nath, Director, Department of Research Laboratories R & D. Organisation on 23rd January, 1969. The important observations made at these discussions were reported to the Commission in its meeting held in August, 1969 Item 2 (b): 2 attached as Annexure I.

A copy of the record of the discussions was sent to the Director of Research, Research & Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence with a request to send his comments on the observations made together with specific proposals which could be taken up by the Commission for implementation. The comments in this respect have since been received from the Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence which are attached as Annexure II

- (5) Reports made to Unesco Headquarters by (i) Professor M.I. Plusnin and (ii) Professor A. Gritzaenko, Unesco Consultants in Geophysics to the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University from 20th December 1968 to 20th April 1969 and from 1st January to 31st May, 1969 respectively, under Unesco Technical Assistance Programme for Centre of Advanced Study Project.

Prof. M.I. Plusnin, the Head the Chair of Geophysics in Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute, USSR, and Professor A. Gritzaenko, Director, Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Institute of Geology, Saratov, USSR, visited India as Unesco Consultants to the Geophysics Department, Osmania University under the Unesco Technical Assistance Programme for C.A.S. Project from 20th December 1968 to 20th April, 1969 and 1st January, to 31st May, 1969 respectively. These visits were a follow-up to the one undertaken by Prof. I.I. Gurvich Unesco Consultant, from 12th January to 10th April, 1968. The two consultants followed the lines defined by Prof. Gurvich in his recommendations concerning the concentration of training on exploration Geophysics, which were placed before the Commission in its meeting held on 4th September, 1968 (item 2(b)-9). On completion of their assignment in India Professor Plusnin and Professor Gritzaenko have submitted their reports to Unesco Headquarters. A copy each of the reports is attached as Annexure I and Annexure II for information.

- (6) Assistance to Affiliated Colleges - Policy adopted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, provides grants to agricultural colleges for books, equipment and buildings in accordance with the pattern of assistance approved by the UGC for colleges subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The Colleges should satisfy minimum requirements as regards staff, library and laboratories, farm etc. laid down by the Council (as Annexure I).
- (ii) The college should have adopted the five-year degree course in agriculture after matriculation (after 10 years schooling) or 3 years after intermediate, or 4 years after high secondary, by July 1969. The circular letters addressed by the ICAR to the State Governments, agricultural universities and Principals of agriculture/veterinary colleges in this connection are enclosed (annexures II, III & IV).

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No.2(b) (Contd.)

- (7) Structure of the courses and the system of examinations at the National Defence Academy Kharakvasla as recommended by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Defence for reorganising the syllabus of the National Defence Academy.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Defence had appointed a Committee to review the syllabus for training at the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla with a view to upgrading the academic training in that Institution, both in humanities and science subjects upto the degree level. The Committee had inter-alia recommended that a graduate degree should be given to the products of the National Defence Academy and the Institution be affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. On a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, the Commission at its meeting held on 5th November, 1969 desired that the matter may be considered by the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the first instance. Subsequently, the recommendations made by the Committee were considered in an inter-ministerial meeting held on December 29, 1969 wherein, it was pointed that the Jawaharlal Nehru University may not be in a position at this stage, to examine the recommendations made by the Committee. The U.G.C. was requested to give its views in the matter. The Commission had accordingly, appointed a Committee with the following members to consider the structure of courses and the system of examinations at the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla as recommended by the Ministry of Defence Committee.

1. Prof. A.B. Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Allahabad University.
2. Prof. R. Satyanarayana
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University.
3. Shri V.V. John
Vice-Chancellor
Jodhpur University.
4. Prof. S.V.C. Aiya
Director,
N.C.E.R.T.
5. Prof. Sarup Singh
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.

The meeting of the Committee was held on 20th February 1970. Except Prof. A.B. Lal, on other member could attend the meeting. The recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Defence were discussed and in the light of the discussion, a note has been sent to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, which is attached. (Annexure).

.....

A DETAILED REPORT ON THE PROGRESS IN
FORESTRY ECONOMICS - 1967, '68, '69

A special section for "Studies and research in Forestry Economics" was established in this Institute in February 1967 with a view to developing this subject for the first time in the country, because no training or research in this field was conducted so far in any of the Indian Universities under their faculties of Economics.

Initial programme of work:

Initially, in a meeting in April 1967, between the Minister of Forests, Maharashtra, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra and the Director of the Gokhale Institute, it was decided to include the following topics in the programme of work of this section :-

(A) Preparation of a Compendium on the Forest and Forest Products of Maharashtra, so as to bring together and collate all technical and economic facts and figures relevant to the field.

(B) Studies into harvesting of forests through forest labourers' Co-operative societies, and other agencies.

Collaboration with Foreigners:

It was already arranged that some experienced foreigners also be invited to the Institute and accordingly Prof. John C. Redman of Kentucky, U.S.A. visited this Institute between 30-3-1965 to 25-7-1967. An outline paper on "Needed research in economics of Indian Forestry" was prepared between him and Shri Chandras of this institute. Mr. Arnold J. Grayson, Forest Economist to the British Forestry Commission visited the Institute between 4-10-1967 and 2.1.1968. He has submitted an exhaustive report on his assignment and visits in India. As he joined this Institute soon after the publication of his (joint) book "Forest Planning", he took several opportunities to discuss the subject with as many economists and forestry officials as possible. His joint paper with Shri Chandras on "Yield-planning for the Conversion of forests to plantations with special reference to India" was presented to the IX Commonwealth Forestry Conference.

Progress made :

During the last three years the progress made in this section can be described as under :-

A Compendium on Forests and Forest Types of Maharashtra

This Compendium has been proposed to be compiled in altogether five or six volumes of which three viz. forest enumerations, forest product prices and forest types are already in hand. The progress made in respect of each of them can be briefly described as under :-

Volume I on "Forest Enumerations" :

All available statistical results of forest enumerations carried out over the last 50 years in the various forests of Maharashtra State have been brought together in this volume, which will contain about 300 tables. Each table gives a composition of the forest concerned in terms of number of trees belonging to each enumerated (economically important) species and under the recognized girth classes, along with horizontal

and verticle percentages to the total, shown therein. A self-contained explanatory sheet has been prepared and attached to each table of the results of enumerations. The collected data has been drawn after scanning about hundred sources of information on forestry in the State.

The text preceding the tables contains the procedure followed in compiling the information, the source of information, explanation of technical terms, general observations, scope for utility, and concluding remarks. In addition, a map showing locations of forest enumerations and six appendices have been prepared for inclusion in this volume.

Summary tables also have been prepared with the help of a computer for inclusion in this volume. Broad observations on the various aspects of forest vegetation in the state have been made and described in this volume in the form of a note specially prepared for this purpose. This note is supported by number of charts and diagrams. The volume will contain 5500 pages and is expected to be ready for press by March 1970.

Volume II on "FOREST PRODUCT PRICES" :

This volume brings together in a systematic form, price statistics on forest products in Maharashtra. It covers 74 markets well distributed in different parts of the State; 15 in Vidarbha, 6 in Marathwada, 24 in Konkan and 29 in the rest of the Maharashtra. The total number of species of which the variety of forest products has been covered is 67. The forest products dealt with include 41 types of timber, 2 types of bamboos, 3 types of special fuel wood and 20 types of minor forest products. The total period covered by the collected data extends over 15 years. The data has been presented in 924 tables which are grouped into 21 series from A to U. So far as the timber is concerned the information has been classified into roundwood and sawwood. In the roundwood 15 girth classes and 12 length classes have been formed. In the sawwood also a suitable number of size classes have been adopted. The whole of the data presented in this volume is collected from the records of the forest department. About 24 diagrams and charts have been specially prepared for the sake of this volume. Number of notes on all the species dealt with in this volume have been prepared and incorporated in the appendices. The volume will contain about 500 pages and is expected to be ready for press by April or May 1970.

Volume III on "FOREST TYPES" :

This work can be classified under the subject of "plant ecology". The volume contains primarily botanical information on various types of forests observed in the state along with the requisite data on the environmental factors which are associated with the vegetation under reference. The data involved is collected from notes of various forest officers and of botanists belonging to different universities and other organizations. The environmental data has been collected from the respective sources such as Meteorological Department, Census data and the like. Unlike two volumes referred to above, this volume has not reached the same stage of completeness in the collection of data. At the present rate the volume is expected to be completed by June or July 1970.

B. Working of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies :-

About 500 schedules were canvassed to forest labourers selected by way of a sample in 8 societies in 3 districts of Maharashtra State viz. Thana, Dhulia and Chandrapur. The collected data is being processed for the purpose of writing an analytical report by March 1970.

C. Symposium on "Forests for Conservation of Soil and Water" :-

On the request of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, to

convene and organise in this Institute by August 1970 an all India Symposium on the above subject, a few preliminary meetings of the Steering Committee appointed by the U.G.C. were taken and exploratory correspondence in furtherance of the discussions in the meetings was made.

D. Preparation of Research Papers and Notes etc.

Concurrently with the above said work of compilation of different volumes of the Compendium, a number of occasional papers were prepared in this Section. A list of such papers is given below for ready reference. Many of them are already published or are being published while arrangements for publication of the rest are being made separately:

1. Needed research in economics of Indian Forestry, by Prof. Redman J.C. and G.S. Chandras, presented at the 26th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at Jabalpur, December 1967.
2. Forestry economics in India - some areas for research, by G.S. Chandras and Shrivastava S.S., presented at the 26th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, at Jabalpur, December 1967.
3. Forestry Development : Intensification of production through area selection, by G.S. Chandras and S.W. Murarjan, presented at the 26th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at Jabalpur, December 1967.
4. Yield planning for the conversion of forests to plantations with special reference to India, by G.S. Chandras and A.J. Grayson, presented at the IX Commonwealth Forestry Conference at New Delhi, January 1968.
5. Organisation for collection of vegetable tanning materials - A Review 1968, by G.S. Chandras, contributed to the USAID project taken up by the Gokhale Institute on subject of "Export prospects of Indian Leather and allied products", 1968.
6. Economics of Forestry in Maharashtra, by G.S. Chandras, sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State for inclusion in the proposed publication on "Forests and Forestry in Maharashtra", 1968.
7. Planning in Indian Forestry with special reference to the IVth Five Year Plan by G.S. Chandras, submitted to the Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1968.
8. Forests of the Deccan Trap Region, by G.S. Chandras, and G.S. Kulkarni, presented for discussion in the Symposium at Poona on the 'Deccan Trap Country', under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences, India, November 1968.
9. Preliminary views on Perspective Management of Forests in the Arid Zones of India, by G.S. Chandras, presented at the XXI International Geographical Congress, India (1968) for the symposium on Arid Zone at Jodhpur, 1968.
10. An Approach to the Problems of conservation and regeneration of forests in India, by G.S. Chandras, presented at the XXI International Geographical Congress, India (1968) for the symposium at Nainital on Forestry Economy, 1968.
11. Present Status of forest statistics in India and measures suggested for its improvement, by G.S. Chandras, presented at the XXII Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, at Patna, December 1968.

12. Rationalisation of long-term demand projections for forest products in Indian Forest Planning : Application of input-output method suggested, by G.S. Chandras and P. Venkatramiah presented at the XXII Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, at Patna, 1968.
13. Observations on the present methodology for estimation of National Income from Indian forestry : An alternative approach suggested, by G.S. Chandras, a note prepared for discussion under the group 'Accounts of Public Sector' in the Seminar on National Income at Udaipur, between 9th and 12th April 1969, under the auspices of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth.
14. Forest types of Maharashtra State, by G.S. Chandras, prepared for the Seminar at the Summer Science Institute in Biology for College Teachers, at the Department of Botany, University of Poona, Poona, May-June 1969.
15. Preliminary Assessment of the Sources of Vegetable Tanning Maharashtra, by G.S. Chandras, paper presented at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, Aug. 1968.
16. Compendium on Forests and Forest Products of Maharashtra and "Forest Enumeration", by G.S. Chandras, paper for discussion in the Staff Seminar at the Gokhale Institute, Poona, Aug. 1967.
17. Economy of Forests and other Non-Arable Lands in Maharashtra, by G.S. Chandras, paper for Staff Seminar at the Gokhale Institute, Poona August 1967.
18. A Preliminary Economic Approach to the Non-Arable Lands with particular reference to Government Forests of Maharashtra by G.S. Chandras, A paper for staff seminar at the Gokhale Institute, Poona, April 1967.
19. Regionalisation in Management of Forests in India, by G.S. Chandras, Paper presented for the 3rd Regional Science Seminar at the Gokhale Institute, Poona, September 1969.
20. Appraisal of Completeness in Gross - Morphological Data on Angiosperms ; Codification for Computerization Demonstrated, by G.S. Chandras, and Tara Kelkar, Paper presented for 57th Session of the Indian Science Congress at Kharagpur, January 1970.
21. Review and Appraisal of Floristic Surveys in India - A Case Study of Maharashtra and Goa, by G.S. Chandras and Vartak V.D. Paper presented for the 57th Session of the Indian Science Congress at Kharagpur, January 1970.
22. Economic considerations on conservation reform in India, by G.S. Chandras, Paper prepared for the XI Technical Meeting of International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources at New Delhi, Nov. 1969.
23. A Consideration on the Development of Small Scale Industries based on Forest Products (in Marathi), by G.S. Chandras, in "Jangal Kangan" 15th August 1968.
24. Forest Wealth, (in Marathi), by G.S. Chandras, in 500th Number of "Srishtidyan" August 1969.

Future outlook :-

- (1) Compilation work of the remaining two or three volumes of the Compendium will be completed.
- (2) The Symposium on the "Forests for Soil and Water Conservation" will be organised. The proceedings will be edited for publication.
- (3) The following additional topics are also proposed to be taken up for examination :-
 - (i) Research and training in the subject of Forestry Economics.
 - (ii) Estimation of national income from forestry in the country.
 - (iii) International trade in forest products.
 - (iv) Inter-industry relations of forest-products and their derivatives.
 - (v) Role of land reforms in non-arable lands.

.....

Extract from the minutes of the meeting held
on 3rd October, 1969 to scrutinise nominations
received from Universities for National Lectur-
ships.

The Committee noted that the response from the universities was quite overwhelming and as many as 525 nominations had been made by the universities. However from a scrutiny of the nominations received, it appeared that, to some of the universities, the objective of the scheme was not clear. Perhaps in future years the letter to be addressed to the universities for inviting nominations for this purpose may clearly indicate the nature of the nominations expected so that each university would send not more than two or three names for consideration by the Commission. The Committee, however, noted that suggestions had been invited from the universities both with regard to outstanding teachers of the university concerned who could be considered to participate in the programme and also suggestions regarding persons whom they would like to invite to visit their universities. It was the view of the Committee that the latter was of real value in drawing up a list of names for the National Lecturership Programme. The Committee also felt that in addition to inviting nominations from the universities it may be useful to invite suggestions from the members of the panels of scientists and panels in humanities and social science subjects appointed by the Commission.

The Committee then scrutinised the nominations received and suggested a list of names in different subjects who could be invited to participate in the National Lecturership Programme for the year 1969-70. The Committee also felt that in case some of them were unable to accept this invitation, alternate names suggested by the Committee could be considered.

The Committee suggested that the consent of the persons may be obtained, along with the details of topics of lectures etc. and a suitable booklet be prepared for circulation to the universities. The requests received from the universities in respect of each National Lecturer could then be suitably coordinated and programme of visits finalized.

The list of the names suggested, subjectwise, along with alternate nominations, is given in the attached list. (Appendix) A final list of 30 lecturers will be made on the acceptance of the invitation by persons suggested in the list.

LIST OF THE NAMES SELECTED FOR NATIONAL LECTURESHIPSS C I E N C EPHYSICS

1. Dr. G.N. Ramachandran,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Physics,
Madras University, Madras.
2. Dr. M.S. Sodha,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Delhi.
3. Prof. Vachaspati,
Department of Physics,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
4. Prof. T. Pradhan,
Saha Institute of Nuclear Studies
Calcutta.

CHEMISTRY

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Prof. T.R. Seshadri FRS
Department of Chemistry,
University of Delhi,
Delhi. | OR | Prof. Asima Chatterjee,
Head of the Department of
Chemistry,
College of Science,
University of Calcutta. |
| 2. Prof. V. Baliah,
Head of the Department of
Chemistry,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar. | OR | Prof. G.N.R. Rao,
Head of the Department of
Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Techno-
logy, Kanpur. |
| 3. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra,
Head of the Department of
Chemistry,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur. | OR | Prof. R.C. Paul, Head of
the Deptt. of Chemistry,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh. |

BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Prof. P.S. Sama,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
2. Prof. C.V. Ramakrishnan,
Head of the Department of Bio-chemistry,
M.S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.

BOTANY

1. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan,
Head of the Department of Botany
University of Madras, Madras.
2. Prof. P.N. Mehra,
Head of the Deptt., of Botany,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.

3. Prof. Satish Maheshwari,
Department of Botany,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.

ZOOLOGY

1. Prof. B.R. Seshachar,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Zoology,
University of Delhi, Delhi.
2. Prof. L.S. Ramaswamy,
Head of the Department of Zoology,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
3. Prof. S. Krishnaswamy,
Head of the Deptt. of Zoology,
Madurai University, Madurai.

GEOLOGY

1. Prof. A.K. Saha,
Presidency College,
Calcutta.
2. Dr. Hari Narain,
Director,
National Geophysical Research Institute,
Hyderabad.
3. Prof. S.N. Sarkar,
Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad.
4. Shri V.S. Krishnaswamy,
Director,
Engineering Geological Division,
Geological Survey of India,
Lucknow.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Prof. R.L. Singh,
Head of the Deptt. of Geography,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
2. Prof. S.P. Chatterjee,
Director,
National Atlas Organisation,
Calcutta-20.

MATHEMATICS

1. Prof. R.P. Bambah,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Mathematics,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.
 2. Prof. T.S. Bhamumurthy,
Head of the Ramanujan Institute for
Advanced Study in Mathematics,
University of Madras, Madras.
- OR
- Prof. T.P. Srinivasan,
Centre of Advanced Study
in Mathematics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

3. Prof. M. Venkatraman,
Head of the Department of Mathematics,
Madurai University, Madurai.
4. Prof. V.S. Hazurbazar,
Head of the Deptt.,
of Mathematics & Statistics,
Poona University, Poona. OR Prof. S.S. Shrikhande, Head
Centre of Advanced Study in
Mathematics,
University of Bombay,
Bombay.

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ECONOMICS

1. Prof. A.K. Sen,
Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi, Delhi..
2. Prof. M.L. Dantawala,
Department of Economics,
University of Bombay, Bombay. OR Prof. D.P. Lakdawalla,
Department of Economics,
University of Bombay,
Bombay..
3. Dr. Ashoka Rudra,
Department of Economics,
Birla Professor of Economics,
Visva-Bharati.

COMMERCE

1. Prof. V.V. Ramenadhan,
Head of the Deptt. of Commerce,
Osmania University, Hyderabad.

SOCIOLOGY

1. Prof. M.N. Srinivas,
Head of the Deptt. of Sociology
University of Delhi, Delhi. OR Prof. I.P. Desai,
Head of the Department of
Sociology,
M.S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.
2. Dr. Yogendra Singh,
Department of Sociology,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
3. Dr. Andrey Beteille,
Nehru Fellow,
Deptt. of Sociology,
University of Delhi, Delhi.

ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Prof. (Smt) Iravathi Karve,
Head of the Deptt. of Anthropology,
Deccan College, Poona.
2. Dr. J.V. Ferreira,
Reader in Cultural Anthropology,
Bombay University, Bombay.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Dr. N.R. Deshpande,
Head of the Deptt. of Political Science
and Public Admn.,
Nagpur University, Nagpur.

2. Prof. S.P. Verma,
Head of the Deptt. of
Political Science,
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
3. Prof. S.A.H. Haqqi,
Head of the Deptt. of
Political Science,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.

LAW

1. Dr. R.P. Anand,
Prof. & Head of the
Department of International Law,
Indian School of International Studies,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. G.S. Shama,
Head of the Deptt. of Law,
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Prof. H.D. Sankalia,
Head of the Deptt. of History & Archaeology,
Deccan College, Poona.
2. Prof. Nurul Hasan,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in History,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
3. Prof. Satish Chandra,
Dep^t. of History,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.

PHILOSOPHY

1. Prof. Daya Krishna,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
2. Prof. T.M.P. Mahadevan,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Philosophy,
University of Madras, Madras.

EDUCATION & PSYCHOLOGY

1. Prof. H.S. Asthana,
Head of the Department of Psychology,
Sagar University, Sagar.
2. Prof. D.N. Sinha,
Department of Psychology,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
3. Dr. M.B. Buch,
Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Education,
M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

LINGUISTICS

1. Prof. S.M. Katre,
Prof. of Linguistics,
Deccan College Post-graduate Research Institute,
Poona University, Poona.
2. Prof. P.B. Pandit,
Deptt. of Linguistics,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Prof. V.K. Gokak,
Vice-Chancellor,
Bangalore University,
Bangalore.
2. Prof. S. Nagarajan,
Head of the Deptt. of English,
Poona University, Poona.

Collaboration between Defence Science Laboratories
and Science Departments of Universities.

Consequent to recommendation of the Commission on the report of the Committee on Military Science and the views of the Inter-University Board and the N.C.C. Directorate thereon (Item 10 of meeting held on 2.8.1967), the question of the need for collaboration between Defence Science Laboratories and Science Departments of universities was taken up with the Ministry of Defence and the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, who nominated Dr.H.Nath, Director, Department of Research (Laboratories) R & D. Organisation to hold discussions with the U.G.C. Accordingly a discussion was held with Dr. Nath on 23rd January, 1969. The important observations made at the discussions were:

1. A large number of research projects have been undertaken by the University Departments during the last few years on projects relating to defence science and the Research and Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence has provided assistance to the Universities for such research projects. The provisions made for such research projects during 1962-67 were as under which showed a gradual increase in the last few years:

1962-63	.....	Rs.1.00 lakh
1963-64	.....	Rs.1.00 lakh
1964-65	.....	Rs.2.05 lakhs
1965-66	.....	Rs.5.00 lakhs
1966-67	.....	Rs.10.00 lakhs
2. The R & D Organization may arrange in its laboratories all over the country special familiarization programmes such as Radar techniques etc. of 3-4 weeks duration for teachers of the Indian Universities to enable them to acquaint themselves with the various scientific programmes undertaken by the Defence Science Laboratories.
3. The details of the special facilities available in the laboratories of the R & D Organization be made available to the University Grants Commission for onward transmission to the Universities with a view to enable the Universities to formulate suitable research programmes to be considered and financed by the R & D Organisation of the Ministry of Defence.
4. The Universities and the Defence Science Laboratories may also undertake joint Research programme.
5. For promoting collaboration between the laboratories of the R & D Organization and the Universities, there should be an exchange of personnel between the Defence Science Laboratories and the University Departments. Laboratories of the R & D Organization may be recognised by the Universities to permit candidates for doing doctoral work, and submit thesis to the Universities concerned.
6. The UGC may recommend names of suitable candidates from the Universities to the Ministry of Defence

(R & D Organization) for undertaking research projects relating to topics on Defence Science. Similarly, proposals relating to defence science received from Universities from individual teachers be referred to the R & D Organization of the Ministry of Defence for providing financial assistance.

7. Proposals received from the Universities for assistance out of PL 480 funds in respect of projects relating to defence sciences be passed on to the Defence Science Organization for consideration and assistance. Such projects may not be considered for support from PL 480 funds.

Necessary action on the above suggestions is being taken.

-ooOoo-

Annexure II
to Item No.2(b)(4)

Comments received from Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence regarding exchange of Research & Development Personnel with University/Semi-Government Organisations.

Our comments on the various observations made in the record of discussion sent under your letter No.F.17-4/67(Sc.II) dated 3rd November 1969 are given below:-

Observation 1 - Noted. A copy of our Grants-in-Aid Rules (Appendix) along with two annual reports on farmed out research is enclosed for information.

Observation 2 - Visits of individual scientists to R & D Laboratories are always encouraged and arranged on individual basis. Visits are also arranged on request. Scientists from Local Universities/Institutes are always invited to Defence Laboratories for seminar/lectures and discussion.

However, a 3-4 week familiarisation programme as proposed might not be feasible since it envisages conducting courses which is not within the terms of most of the R&D Laboratories. In consequence, the laboratories will have neither the time nor the staff for running such familiarisation courses.

Observation 3 - A brochure entitled "Research Careers in Defence R&D Organisation" is enclosed wherein facilities available for research in various fields are indicated.

Observation 4 - Project farmed out to Universities/Institutes are in many cases part of the R&D programmes in the Defence Laboratories and such projects are progressed in close collaboration with the concerned Defence Laboratories. No further action in this regard seems necessary.

Observation 5 - Regarding exchange of personnel between R&D Laboratories and Universities we have at present no proposals. However, if any proposal is received from Universities it will be given due consideration.

Observation 6 - Problems as and when suggested by R&D Laboratories are referred to Universities/Institutes likely to have the necessary facilities for undertaking the research work. Personal contacts with scientists are also established as and when necessary. If U.G.C. prefers, problems in future will be referred to them for suggesting suitable agencies for undertaking research.

Observation 7 - Defence R&D Organisation is not sponsoring any projects under PL-480. However, all PL-480 proposals are to be scrutinised by Defence R&D for giving clearance from security point of view. In case any PL-480 proposal has any Defence significance, such proposals might be considered for financial assistance under our Grants-in-Aid Scheme.

* Not attached.

RULES FOR DEFENCE GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEME

The 'Defence Grants-in-Aid Scheme' has been instituted by the Research and Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, so as to utilise the available research talent and facilities in Colleges, Universities, Higher Technological Institutes and other Research Centres in the country for undertaking research and development work on problems of scientific value and preferably of interest to Defence. Under this scheme grants are offered to scientists of standing attached to an approved research institution, university or college, department or laboratory attached to a reputed industrial firm.

2. Purpose of Award

Only projects or schemes of real scientific value and having Defence interest would be supported. The Research and Development Organisation cannot entertain applications for assistance to build up basic facilities in a research laboratory nor will it be able to make personal payments to members of regular staff of universities, colleges and institutions. Grants may be made to enable investigators:-

- (a) to obtain scientific or laboratory assistance,
- (b) to purchase special equipment, materials or services not normally provided by the institution,
- (c) to cover contingency expenses such as TA/DA typing, printing, stationery, postage etc. and over head charges in exceptional cases.

3. Application for the Grant

Four copies of the application in the prescribed form (Appendix I) signed by the investigator(s) along with a certificate from the Head of the Institution to the effect that basic necessary facilities for the work are available and the same can be extended to the investigator for the proposed work, should be forwarded to the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence and Director (General of Research and Development (RD-82), Ministry of Defence,, New Delhi-11.

Projects may also be handled by more than one investigator in which case, one of them shall act as the principal investigator.

4. Procedure for the sanction of projects

- (a) Research projects to be farmed out under this scheme originate in two ways:-
 - (i) Projects of interest to Defence formulated by the R&D Organisation are referred to Scientists in Universities/ Research institutions and proposals for work are invited from them.
 - (ii) Proposals received direct from Scientists in Universities/ Institutions on topics of their interest are examined by R&D Organisation from the point of view of their probable defence significance and given financial assistance if considered suitable.

All proposals received will be processed as per procedure laid down for the purpose.

- (b) Projects will be sanctioned for the entire projected period along with the total estimated cost with the year-wise breakdown. The grant shall, however, be payable yearly. The university/Institute authorities are responsible for the administration of the scheme and maintenance of accounts etc. The investigator will arrange with the University or College office or the Institute Authorities as the case may be to receive and make payments on his behalf. The grant shall be exclusively utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. Funds for subsequent years will be released on satisfactory progress and on the production of (i) annual progress report and (ii) statement of accounts certified by the Competent Authority of the Institution.

All accounts maintained by the university/Institute will be subject to audit by the university/Institute Auditors. On termination of the project, accounts duly audited by the Auditors shall be submitted and the unspent balance, if any, in the funds sanctioned will be refunded to R&D Organisation.

- (c) The project would be deemed to have become operative with effect from the date on which the grant is received by the Institution. This date will be intimated to the sanctioning Authority.
- (d) During the progress of the projects, the institution concerned will provide all facilities to the Scientists of the Research and Development Organisation visiting the Institute for ensuring quick achievement of the objectives of the projects. Arrangements can also be made for the visit of the investigators to appropriate R&D Establishments for consultations.
- (e) Evaluation of products/processes developed under Grants-in-Aid projects will be carried out at the appropriate R&D Establishments/Laboratories with the cooperation of the Investigator(s).
- (f) Continuation of the projects beyond the original sanctioned period will be permitted only under exceptional circumstances.

5. Equipment

- (a) Projects will be sanctioned only to universities/Institutions where basic facilities in the form of equipment/personnel for the work exist. A grant for the purchase of special equipment/stores will be made only if (i) the said equipment/stores are exclusively required for the project in hand and (ii) the university/Institution concerned will not normally provide them for their departmental work. Purchase of components/equipment involving foreign exchange will be permitted only in very special cases. The necessity for such equipment should be clearly indicated while submitting the proposal.

For smooth and expeditious execution of the project, arrangements can however be made for the use by the investigators of such specialised equipment as are available, in the various R&D Establishments to the extent possible.

- (b) The university, college or the institution concerned will be responsible for careful custody of equipment purchased out of the grant. Equipment should be purchased on competitive tender basis. Proper stock accounts should be maintained for the equipment purchased. The equipment should be

stamped 'Defence R&D Project No, . All equipments purchased should be serially numbered. An inventory of equipments purchased out of the grant should be sent to R&D Organisation along with the periodical progress reports. The inventory should give the description of the equipment (whether expendible or non-expendible), cost in rupees, date of purchase and the name of the supplier. The stock registers maintained by the institutions/universities for the purpose should be shown to the auditors for applying the necessary check with reference to the grant received. The auditors should be requested to issue a certificate that necessary check has been made and found to be in order. The inventory and the requisite certificate from the auditor should be furnished along with the audited accounts. The equipment/surplus stores will be the property of the R&D Organisation who will be responsible for its future transfer/disposal after the termination of the project. However, items of equipment costing upto a total of Rs.10,000/- per project may be allowed on successful completion of the project to be retained by the Universities/Institutions at the discretion of the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence.

6. Staff

- (a) The following categories of Research staff will be provided for the projects sanctioned:-
- (i) Junior Research Asstt (JRA) - Rs.250/- p.m. (consolidated). Qualifications - M.Sc. (Pure Science) or equivalent technical degrees/diploma.
 - (ii) Junior Research Fellow (JRF) - Rs.300/-p.m. (consolidated). Qualifications - M.Sc. (Pure Science) or equivalent.
 - (iii) Senior Research Asstt (SIRA) - Rs.400/- p.m. (consolidated). Qualifications - M.Sc. (Pure Science) or equivalent with previous experience.
 - (iv) Senior Research Fellow (SRF) - Rs.500/- p.m. (consolidated). Qualifications - M.Sc. (Pure Science) or equivalent with previous research experience.
- (b) In the case of special projects, supporting staff like Laboratory Assistant, Mechanic, Photographer and Field Assistant may be allowed at fixed rates of pay as mutually agreed upon between R&D Organisation and the investigators. Clerks/typists and industrial staff may be appointed on part-time basis with the approval of the R&D Organisation.
- (c) The staff on the project should be chosen by Selection Committees constituted locally for the purpose by the institutions/colleges/universities. The proceedings of the Selection Committee will be communicated to R&D Organisation. The appointment of staff under the terms of the grant will be subject to the approval of Research and Development Organisation.
- (d) The staff on the project will be appointed only when all facilities for conducting the work on the project are available. While forwarding the proceedings of the Staff

Selection Committee for approval, the investigator shall certify to this effect.

- (e) The staff appointed can resign only after obtaining prior approval of the R&D Organisation. The investigator while recommending the resignation should ensure that the work on the scheme would not suffer.
- (f) The staff employed under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme are full-time employees for research work on the project. They should not be engaged for routine lecture or demonstration work in the institutions in which the projects are based.
- (g) The staff appointed on research projects are, for all practical purposes, treated as employees and are subject to the administrative control and rules (leave, TA/DA etc) of the institution/university where projects are based.

7. Annual Progress Reports/Final Reports

During the period of grant the investigator is required to submit four copies of annual progress reports on the projects on the proforma given at Appendix II. The report will cover the work done during the year.

On the termination of the project, five copies of the final consolidated report of work done on the project giving details indicated at Appendix III should be submitted.

8. Publication of results/Presentation of papers

(a) Prior permission of the R&D Organisation should be obtained for publishing the results or making any commercial use of the investigations carried out under this aid or presenting a paper based on the work at Scientific/Technical Conferences and Seminars. Normally papers based on the work carried out under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme will have to be published in the 'Defence Science Journal'. In exceptional cases, permission can be granted by the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence for publishing the results in other journals including foreign. Manuscript of the paper will be forwarded to the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence and Director General R&D Organisation (RD-82) while seeking permission for publication. The assistance rendered by R&D Organisation will be acknowledged in the papers. Three copies of reprints of papers published will invariably be sent, the cost of which may be met from the contingency grant of the project.

(b) If the investigation being conducted is of unclassified nature, the research fellow/Assistant working on the scheme, can register himself with the prior approval of the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence, for a research degree. In all such cases, a copy of thesis should be sent for prior approval to the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence and Director General R&D Organisation (RD-82) before the same is submitted to the university concerned.

9. Patent rights

The result and any inventions or patents arising from the work will be the property of the R&D Organisation who will have the exclusive right to decide whether or not the results should be published and/or commercially exploited and if so on what conditions.

10. Termination of grant

The R&D Organisation reserves the right of termination of the grant at any stage, if convinced that the grant has not been properly utilised or appropriate progress is not being made.

11. Procedure in the event of investigator leaving the institution.

In case an investigator to whom a grant in aid project has been sanctioned leaves the institution where the project is based, the executive authority of the institution should ensure that the investigator submits a complete and detailed report of the work done by him on the project till the date of his relief. All equipments and stores purchased out of the grant should be taken charge of by the Head of the Department. In all such cases, the R&D Organisation should be kept informed sufficiently early about the resignation and relief of the investigator and the possibility of continuing and bringing the project to a satisfactory conclusion under some other suitable investigator should be explored.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF RESEARCH PROJECT
UNDER 'DEFENCE GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEME'

(N.B. Four copies of the application are required)

Section 'A' (To be completed by the Principal Investigator)

1. Title of Research proposal
(Make the title concise & specific)
2. Name of the Investigator(s)

Designation(s)

Name of Institution

Address:
3. (i) Proposed duration of
the research proposal

(ii) Proposed date of commencement of
project (Attention is invited to
Section 4(c) and 6(d) of
Grants-in-Aid Rules)
4. Amount of grant proposed for:

1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
----------	----------	----------

(a) Equipment

(i) Permanent or Capital
(Full details with price,
name of supplier etc. to
be given. It should be
indicated whether the whole
equipment or a part thereof
has to be imported from abroad.
A list of items to be imported
along with the details of the
foreign exchange required, in any,
should be furnished separately).

(ii) Expendible Stores
(Chemicals, Glassware, photo-
graphic materials etc.)

(b) Contingencies

(Postage, Stationery,
TA/DA, Typing etc).

(c) Staff

(Designation, number and pay
for each post to be given)

Total:

5. (i) Department of the Institution
where research will be carried
out.

(ii) Other departments, if any,
which will cooperate in this
study.

6. Brief review of the Research plan including pertinent literature and specific aims ((to be given as Appendix 'A')..
7. Importance of the project (to be attached as Appendix 'B'). (State whether the work is fundamental or applied. The importance of the project to national defence should be clearly outlined when the project originated from the investigator.
8. Methods and Procedure - (To be attached as Appendix 'C'). (Give details of the actual experimental approach to the **execution of your** research plan indicating how each specific aim is expected to be fulfilled).
9. Facilities available for carrying out the proposed Research work in the applicant's Institution (To be attached as Appendix 'D').

(Describe the general facilities at your disposal.. List major items of permanent equipment which are essential for this project and available in your institution).
10. Previous work done in this or related fields (To be attached as Appendix 'E') (Describe briefly any work done that is particularly pertinent to the proposal and list (i) your personal publications in this and related areas and (ii) personal publications in other areas).
11. Biographical sketch of investigator(s)
 1. Name
 2. Designation
 3. Age
 4. Education and experience

(a) Degrees conferred (begin with bachelor degree)

Degree	Institution conferring	Field(s)	Year

(b) Other research training and experience especially establishing research qualification in area covered by this application including previous and present position.

Institution	Name of work done	Year

- 5. Fields of major scientific interest in order of choice
- 6. Any other additional information.
- 12. Research support for other projects of the applicant from various sources.

(List all other research support of the investigator from CSIR and other agencies).

	Name of Agency	Title of project	Total amount	Total period of support with dates
Active or approved				
Application pending decision				

Section 'B'

- 1. Name of Institution submitting application.
- 2. Address
- 3. Name, designation and full address of the official to whom cheques are to be mailed.

C E R T I F I C A T E I

The undersigned accept to agree to abide by the terms and conditions set-forth for the Grants-in-Aid Scheme of the Ministry of Defence and certify that basic necessary facilities for the proposed work are available and the same can be extended to the investigator.

Signature of the
Principal
Investigator

Signature of Executive
Authority of the
Institution.

Date

Name and
designation.

Date

DEFENCE GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEME

PROFORMA FOR ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF WORK
DONE ON SANCTIONED PROJECTS

- N.B. 1 - Four copies of the annual report are required.
- N.B. 2 - The annual progress report will cover work done during the period of one year from the date of commencement of work in the case of newly sanctioned projects or the corresponding periods in subsequent years in the case of old projects.
- N.B. 3 - Since additional funds required for subsequent years will be released only after assessing the work during the preceding year, this report should reach R&D Organisation at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the period in order to facilitate timely release of funds.

Part I

1. Name & Designation of Investigator
2. Name & address of Institution
3. Title of project
4. Sanction letter reference
5. Period for which sanctioned
6. Date of commencement of work
(The project would be deemed to be operative with effect from the date funds are received by the institution)
7. Total amount sanctioned

	Staff	Equipment	Contingencies	Total
1st Year				
2nd Year				
3rd Year				

8. Statement of accounts certified by competent Authority
(Likely unspent balance at the time of expiry of the period and the saving made if any, under different heads should be clearly indicated)

Period	Grant released (under different heads)	Expenditure incurred (under different heads)	Balance (under different heads)	Additional funds required in the following year (under different heads)
1	2	3	4	5

9. Details of staff in position
(indicating changes, if any)

Year	Designation of Post(s) with pay as sanctioned	Name(s)	Qualifications and experience	Date of appointment	Date of resignation	Period for which employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. Inventory and cost off equipment purchased out of the grant:

Signature of
the Principal
Investigator

Signature of Executive
Authority of the
Institution (Registrar or any
other designated officer of
the institution)

Name and Designation

Date

Date

Part II

1. Aim of project
2. Complete resume of all the relevant literature available of work done on the subject in India and abroad giving references (To be given as Appendix 'A').
3. A brief summary of work done and results achieved from the inception of the project till date (only in the case of projects sanctioned prior to the period covered by this half yearly progress report) - To be given as Appendix 'B'.
4. Detailed report of progress of work on the project during the year covered by this report (To be given as Appendix 'C')
5. Future programme of work:

Signature of the
Principal Investigator

Date

DEFENCE GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEME

FINAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON TERMINATED PROJECTS

(N.B: Five copies of the final consolidated report on the project should be sent within 30 days of the termination of the project).

Part I - (To be completed by the Administrative Authorities).

This part should include

- (i) Accounts - Complete statement of Accounts duly audited by the Auditors of the university/Institution. (If auditing of the accounts is not completed by the time the report is sent, a provisional statement of accounts duly certified by the Executive authorities of the University/Institution may be furnished.. (Audited accounts should, however, be sent as soon as possible).
- (ii) Equipment - An inventory of all equipments purchased out of the grant for the project should be sent giving:
 - (a) the full description of the equipments, and
 - (b) date of purchase, name of supplier and cost in rupees.

A certificate from the University/Institute Auditors stating that necessary check has been applied by them and that the inventory has been found to be in order should also be forwarded.

Part II - (To be completed by the Investigator)

This part should include

- (a) Introduction: giving the background and existing state of knowledge on the subject and the objective(s) proposed to be achieved by the present investigation.
- (b) Experimental Work: giving full details of all experimental set-up and procedures adopted, data collected, supported by necessary tables, charts, diagrams, photographs etc.
- (c) Analysis of the Results.
- (d) Conclusions: giving the achievements with reference to the main objective(s) of the project.
- (e) Papers published/Presented - giving details of the papers published/presented based on the work carried out under the project.
- (f) Abstract: highlighting the salient features of the work.



Annexure I
to Item No.2(b)(5)

Report made to the Unesco Headquarters by Prof. M.I.Plusnin, the Head of the Chair of Geophysics in Moscow Geological prospecting Institute, U.S.S.R., who visited India as Unesco consultant to the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University from 20th December 1968 to 20th April 1969, under Unesco programme.

1. Professor M.I. Plusnin, Ph.D., D.Sc., is the Head of the Chair of Geophysics in Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. His speciality is geophysical prospecting for mineral deposits, with special reference to well-logging. He is active in research work on different problems of well-logging and electrical prospecting and has published a book entitled "Induction Logging" and over 30 research papers

2. Professor M.I. Plusnin was in close contact with all Unesco consultants who visited Geophysics Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad, especially with Professor I.I. Gurvich, Professor A.G. Tarkhov and Dr. A.S. Gritzaenko.

II. ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

A. In Delhi

1. According to Unesco contract, Professor M.I. Plusnin arrived in India on 20 December 1968 for a visit of three months. On the request of the Geophysics Department his contract was extended by one month by Unesco. Accordingly, he stayed for a total period of four months, i.e. from 20 December 1968 to 20 April 1969.

2. According to the programme drafted by University Grants Commission (UGC) the place of his activity was with the Geophysics Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

3. In Delhi, Professor M.I. Plusnin had fruitful discussions with Dr. D.Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, UGC and Dr. M.L. Mehta, Education Officer, UGC. Professor M.I. Plusnin had also short meetings with Dr. Tewfik, Unesco chief of mission, Mr. D.B. Beynon, Mr. Y.Y. Kim, Mr. V.P. Morozov, Assistants of the UNIP Resident Representative. In all his activities, Professor M.I. Plusnin worked in close collaboration with Professor N.P. Klepikov, Project Co-ordinator, UGC.

B. Activities in the Geophysics Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Professor M.I. Plusnin arrived in Hyderabad on 24 December 1968 and stayed up to 12 April 1969. During this period he stayed in the Osmania University and worked in close contact in collaboration with Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram, Head of the Geophysics Department.

The main aspects of the work done by him during this period are given here.

1. Following the recommendations of Professor I.I. Gurvich, who visited the Geophysics Department as a Unesco consultant in 1968, the Department of Geophysics has decided to attach understudies to the Unesco consultants and to get them trained in particular branches of speciality which were not initiated so far in the department. Accordingly, Mr. S.P. Mathur, M.Sc. Tech. Geophysics, Research Scholar in the department was assigned to Professor Plusnin as an understudy.

Professor Plusnin taught Mr. Mathur the details of well-logging methods of geophysical prospecting. He delivered him the material of the course of 20 lectures on electrical well-logging. He also taught him the practical aspects and initiated him in difficult theoretical problems. He explained to Mr. Mathur how the students should be taught well-logging methods of prospecting. Mr. Mathur is expected to teach the geophysics students in the department later on.

2. Professor Plusnin prepared lectures on well-logging techniques for delivering to the M.Sc. Tech. final-year geophysics students and some members of staff. However, due to local strike in the university after delivering four lectures, the students were unable to attend the classes and hence the lectures were stopped. Professor Plusnin also wrote these four lectures delivered and has given them to the department for future use. He also prepared a set of master curves useful for practical work of the students in Indian geological conditions.

3. Two important tasks that have been handled by Professor Plusnin were the design and manufacture of two instruments useful in geophysical prospecting.

The first one was electrical well-logging equipment. He specially designed the equipment for Indian conditions and got it manufactured in the workshop of the Osmania University. In this work, Messrs. S.P. Mathur and N. Venkat Rao helped Professor Plusnin. It may be mentioned that so far the Geophysics Department did not have any well-logging equipment. Further, no well-logging equipment has been manufactured so far in India. Since it was felt that it is highly desirable to investigate shallow wells recently drilled for groundwater in Hyderabad by various agencies including the government of Andhra Pradesh and since the data will be most useful in not only providing quantitative parameters for interpretation of surface resistivity measurements, but also will be helpful in differentiating the water bearing and non-water bearing regions in boreholes. The manufactured instrument was capable of measuring both spontaneous polarization (S.P.) and electrical resistivity with number of sondes. It is capable of logging a borehole up to 250 metres though at the present time a cable of 100 metres only was used.

The instrument used a mechanical commutator and galvanometer with D.C. amplifier. The transistorized D.C. amplifier has an input resistance of six kilohms and the output metre carried several sensitive scales of 15 millivolts for full scale. Because of the special design, the instrument was found capable of measuring a wide range of resistivities common in rocks occurring in any cross-sections of Deccan Plateau. The cable-winding winch and other mechanical parts also were designed and manufactured in the university workshop.

The equipment was later tested in the laboratory as well as in boreholes existing about 30 miles away from Hyderabad drilled for water. The instrument was also tested in the boreholes of the Singareni Collieries in Kothagudium coal belt and was found to give reliable results.

Two members of the Geophysics Department were taught the operation of the instrument in detail. Also a short guide and instructions for use were prepared.

4. The second instrument that was designed and manufactured was electromagnetic subsurface conductivity metre. The most important problem in Deccan is the quest for water. The Geophysics Department has been engaged in this problem for the last three years. The department has not only conducted routine investigations but also some methodological research is underway. So far, however, only electrical resistivity methods were used. While these methods are useful for groundwater prospecting in general, they fail to give reliable response when the resistivity of the soil is very high. In such cases, it is difficult to secure the galvanic contact of electrodes to the ground which leads to routine difficulties which reduce the speed of operation and thus

Professor Plusin has much experience in well-logging and in electromagnetic prospecting. He suggested that induction electromagnetic prospecting for groundwater exploration. It may be stated that inductivity methods do not need any contact with the ground and thus are useful in areas with highly resistive soils. Further the instrument can measure while the operators are in motion and thus the relative speed of coverage increases very much as compared with the resistivity methods. Hence it was decided in consultation with Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram to produce an electromagnetic equipment with fixed energizing and measuring coils on a frame. Such an instrument was designed and manufactured.

The instrument was attached to a fixed frame. On one end of the frame was the energizing coil and towards the other side two secondary coils were provided. The generator and amplifier were transistorized and the instrument could be used with either of the secondary coils or with both of them. In the latter case the principle of focusing was achieved. It may be stated that for the first time the principle of focusing was used in surface electromagnetic methods.

From the practical data on the conductivities of water bearing formations and from the theoretical calculations of the parameters and taking into account the usual depths of water in these regions, it was decided to have the separation of 12 metres between the energizing and the secondary coils and to use an energizing field of 12 kilo cycles frequency. The depth of the investigations as calculated were of the order of 18 to 20 metres, and the range of resistivities that could be measured were from 10 to 200 or 500 ohms, metre. The generator has a power of five watts and the amplifier has an amplification of 100. The construction of the instrument was done with the help of Mr. S. Murali Lecturer and Mr. I.B. Ramaprasada Rao, Research Scholar in the Geophysics Department. The interest and help of Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram in the construction of the instrument should also be mentioned.

The instrument was calibrated so as to read directly the apparent resistivity. In the calibration of the instrument several scientific and technical problems had arisen and were successfully solved. The instrument was tested in the laboratory and preliminarily tested in the field. It was found useful for detecting the presence of water.

Instructions for use of the instrument were prepared. It was decided to try to improve this instrument and also to use it in conjunction with the resistivity methods and prove its efficiency. Once this is achieved, the equipment would be patented in the name of the Department of Geophysics and in the names of Professor M.I. Plusin, Mr. S. Murali and Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram.

It may be stressed that in future the work in this direction should be followed. The work should be both of theoretical as well as of practical nature and improvements in the design and calibration of the instrument must be taken up. The methodology of interpretation of the obtained data should also be investigated in detail. It is important to note that the induction methods are very useful in the Deccan Plateau for groundwater investigations, as they are reliable, less time consuming and relatively cheap to operate. It was decided to entrust this work to Mr. S. Murali who will take it up as a Ph.D. problem under the guidance of Professor Bhimasankaram.

Professor Plusin would like to state that after the utility of the instrument has been proved, Unesco may recommend use of similar instruments in other countries receiving Unesco aid.

5. Professor Plusin participated in some of the field work programmes of the Geophysics Department. The details are as follows:

(i) Groundwater investigations for the industrial estate in Suryapet, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.

The industrial units and the Department of Geophysics has sent a team consisting of two geophysicists for investigations by geophysical methods. Professor Plusnin along with A.S. Gritzaenko visited the area and participated in the field work programme for some days and has given his advice both in planning the surveys as well as in interpretation of the data. On the result of this a few fruitful areas were suggested around the industrial estate. Professor Plusnin was told that the governments have accepted the recommendations of the department and are now digging wells in these regions.

(ii) Groundwater investigations in Ammuguda.

Professor Plusnin advised and gave some suggestions for groundwater location for a private party in the Ammuguda village. The geophysical team of the department engaged in a collaborative project with the Government of Andhra Pradesh has conducted geophysical investigations.

(iii) Well-logging in groundwater boreholes in the property of Biological Evans Limited, Shanshabad.

Professor Plusnin along with two research scholars and Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram conducted well-logging operations in the boreholes of Biological Evans Limited. These investigations were undertaken to test the well-logging equipment constructed in the department and the results showed the efficiency of the equipment and its usefulness in groundwater problems.

(iv) Well-logging in coal bearing regions of Kothagudium.

Professor Plusnin, Professor Bhimasankaram and two research scholars of the department undertook a trip to Kothagudium Collieries and investigated a few boreholes with the well-logging equipment developed in the Department of Geophysics. The aim of these investigations is to find out whether the well-logging equipment could be used to differentiate the sandstone, clay and coal strata. While it was found that it is possible to differentiate these formations by the well-logging equipment, the results of the investigations cannot be said to be completely successful, because almost all the boreholes tested have collapsed, making it impossible to reach great depths. Generally sections of the few metres were only available and in these regions it was found that the lithological formations could be traced both by resistivity and S.P. data.

(v) The visit of Professor Plusnin and Professor Bhimasankaram to Kothagudium has resulted in the possibility of collaboration between the Kothagudium Collieries and the Department of Geophysics. The Kothagudium Collieries have a few problems which could be tackled by geophysical methods and they have requested the department to help them to solve these problems. The main problems put by them are as follows:

- (a) Supplementing existing groundwater resources for drinking water purposes in the township of Kothagudium.
- (b) The Kothagudium Collieries had abandoned one of their pits, Incline No.2, after finishing mining operations and allowed the groundwater to invade the mine. However, the mine itself has been closed on the surface by filling it with soil. Now they would like to know the depth to which groundwater has penetrated the mine and whether potable water can be tapped from this region.

- (c) Near two of the existing mines, Inclines 5 and 6, where the company is now exploiting the coal reserves, preliminary borehole investigations by the company showed that the coal seams are not continuing in the nearby regions. The Department of Geophysics was requested to help them to find out whether the coal is available in the nearby regions and, if so, at what depths.

The department is seriously considering undertaking the last two investigations. They are planning to conduct field camps in which Professor Bhimasankaran, the members of staff and the senior students will participate. Professor V.S. Mironov who is on a visit to the department under Indo-Soviet bilateral agreement is likely to help them in the field operations.

(vi) Professor Plusnin has visited Godavari region of the Andhra Pradesh with a view to see geomorphological conditions for groundwater in these regions.

(vii) Professor Plusnin also visited the Deccan Trappean country, north-west of Hyderabad to study the geomorphological conditions of the trappean country for groundwater investigations.

(viii) Professor Plusnin visited Madras along with Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaran and Professor A.S. Gritzaenko, Unesco consultant to the department. The aims of the visit are as follows:

- (a) To visit the UNIP Groundwater Investigation Project.

The Department of Geophysics during 1966-1967 undertook groundwater investigations under contract with the UNIP and the Government of Madras. The results were considered successful, which led the Groundwater Investigations Project to establish a geophysics section in their project where they have taken four of the ex-students of the Osmania University as geophysicists and are conducting field investigations by themselves. This is a very important achievement in this country in that geophysical methods have not only been proved to be useful in solving typical groundwater problems but also the Geophysics Department could convince the project authorities to continue geophysical operations independently, thus giving a scope for expansion of geophysical science in Madras State. Professor Plusnin therefore visited the UNIP Groundwater Investigation Project and held discussions with the Project Manager, Dr. K.G. Buchanan and Hydrogeologist, Dr. K. Klimachi and acquainted himself with the results of the geophysical investigations conducted by the Department of Geophysics and the follow-up actions taken by the UNIP project. It is gratifying to note that the work done by the department was appreciated by the UNIP Groundwater Investigation Project and that the ex-students of the Osmania University who are working under the project, are doing an excellent job independently in several other regions in the Madras State.

(b) UNIP Mineral Investigation Project in collaboration with the Government of Madras has been started by UNIP recently. The purpose of the visit was to study the geophysical methods that are being employed in this project for mineral investigations and to study the possibility of collaboration between the Department of Geophysics and the UNIP Mineral Investigation Project. Professor Plusnin held discussions with Dr. Ponikarov, Project Manager, Dr. Vogelsang, Geophysicist, Dr. V. Gopal, Project Co-ordinator and other scientific workers. He studied the methods used and results obtained by the project in mineral investigation and gave some suggestions for further employment of geophysical techniques. As to the idea of

collaboration between the Department of Geophysics and Mineral Investigation Project, the Project Manager, as well as the Project Coordinator were convinced that such collaboration would be beneficial to both parties. It was decided that the collaboration should be in two main directions:

- (1) Entrusting certain regional and detailed investigations to the Department of Geophysics under contract. The Geophysics Department will then undertake the work and submit the results and the reports to the Mineral Project. It appears there may be some difficulties on the part of the Government of Madras for the financial sanction for such a contract. In any case both the Project Manager and the Coordinator have agreed to visit Hyderabad and hold further discussions on these problems.
- (2) The UNDP Mineral Investigation project has agreed to extend necessary facilities for field training of the students from the Geophysics Department. The Geophysics Department felt it is good to send students for field training along with the members of staff to one of the areas of the UNDP Mineral Project wherein certain geophysical and geological investigations have already been carried out. This is useful because some data is already available as well as because the students can also study the techniques used by the UNDP Mineral Project.

6. Professor Plusnin participated in several of the departmental meetings and had joined in some of the discussions with the visitors to the department. The details are as follows:

(i) Departmental meetings:

The Department of Geophysics has now established a Centre of Exploration Geophysics under the Indo-Soviet bilateral agreement. In pursuance of this, it was decided to revise the syllabi in such a way that it is oriented much more towards field investigations and to introduce new subjects as well as to increase the standard of some of the subjects taught. The idea of this revision is to put greater emphasis on the exploration geophysical aspects and to produce students who will be capable of undertaking independently mineral investigations after their training. Professor Plusnin participated in the discussions on the regulations, the training and examination schemes, the syllabi, etc. that are to be introduced from next year.

Professor Plusnin also participated in the departmental meetings on the future planning of research in the department. The department has been planning to increase the scope of research activity in the next few years. They would like to undertake investigations on several mineral and groundwater bearing areas and would like to conduct research on the geophysical methodology of mineral prospecting suitable for the local conditions, to design and fabricate some simple but useful instruments, to work the theory of interpretation of certain methods, etc. Professor Plusnin participated in these meetings and gave some advice on the future departmental research activities.

(ii) Mr. L.N. Kalliam, Chief Geophysicist, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, visited the department and held discussions with Professor Bhimasankaram and Professor Plusnin also took part in the discussions wherein the possibility of training the students for some days in the geophysical camps of the geological survey of India was discussed. The possibility of getting some field data for use of the students for analysis and interpretation was also discussed.

(iii) Mr. N.G.K. Murthy, Chairman, Panel on Water resources, Planning Commission, Government of India visited the department and held discussions with Professor Bhimasankaram on the very important issue of the department's scope of participation in Groundwater Investigations in the country. Mr. Murthy wanted to know in what directions the Department of Geophysics can help supplement the groundwater exploitation in the country. It was decided after discussions that the department shall put up proposals to the Planning Commission for setting up a Groundwater Cell for a period of five years in the Department of Geophysics. The Cell is expected to undertake:

1. Investigations in a chosen area for estimating the groundwater potentialities and for suggesting some areas for exploitation.
2. The cell will consist of a research wing which will be engaged in improving the methodology of groundwater investigations, designing and fabricating certain geophysical equipment for groundwater investigations. The Cell also plans training a few geophysicists on specific problems of groundwater exploration. Professor Plusnin participated in the discussions and gave some suggestions.

Later on, Professor Bhimasankaram called for another meeting in which Professor Plusnin, Professor A.S. Gritzaenko and Professor V.S. Mironov and a research scholar participated. This meeting was aimed to set the guidelines on which a Groundwater Cell should be started in the department, with the aid of the Planning Commission. Professor Plusnin suggested some areas of research. He wanted the department to start investigations on the possibility of creating artificial groundwater reservoirs for future exploitation.

3. Two Canadian hydrogeologists who were on a visit to Andhra Pradesh to discuss with the government officials on the possibility of the Canadian Government's participation in the groundwater investigations of the State, visited the Osmania University and studied the work done by the department so far. They took note of the possibility of training groundwater geophysicists in the department as well as the department's capability of undertaking independent groundwater investigations in the State. Professor Plusnin participated in the discussions.
4. Professor Plusnin visited the Geophysics Department of the Andhra University, Waltair on 14 April. He held discussions with the members of staff on the present state of development of geophysics in the department and their future plans.
5. Professor Plusnin visited the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta and held discussions with Mr. L.N. Kailasan, Chief Geophysicist. Professor Plusnin acquainted himself with the work the geophysical division is doing and the plans for future expansion of the geophysical division. Professor Plusnin discussed the possibility of training the geophysics students of the Osmania University with the field parties of the Geological Survey of India.
7. Present state of the Geophysics Department, Osmania University

In April 1968, Professor I.I. Gurvich submitted a report on his visit to the Department of Geophysics, to Unesco and discussed therein, in detail the present status of Geophysics Department of the Osmania University. The present report will only contain the developments that have taken place since the visit of Professor Gurvich.

(i) The Department of Geophysics continues to grow and to conduct teaching and research programmes in the correct direction. Further, the departmental future planning and the present development is such that it has a direct bearing on the economic development of the country by way of mineral investigations, groundwater investigations, etc.

(ii) The Centre of Exploration of Geophysics under the Indo-Soviet bilateral agreement was started in the Department of Geophysics during the end of 1968. Under this programme Soviet assistance is expected to come from next year, i.e. June-July 1969. Meanwhile, the department recruited some research scholars, technicians, etc., and advertised for the posts of a reader in geophysics (gravity and magnetism) and a reader in electronics. They are shortly filling up these posts. Professor Plusnin is glad that another senior member in geophysics is going to be added to this department and also that electronics is going to be strengthened with the appointment of a reader in electronics. The Centre also has plans for sending some of its members to USSR under the Unesco programme during 1969-70.

Professor Gurvich in his report indicated that the future development in the department should be in the fields that were not developed so far and that the techniques of well-logging, radioactivity and nuclear geophysics should be strengthened. Accordingly the department invited Professor Plusnin, who is an expert in well-logging, and also attached an understudy to him. Thus the well-logging studies in the department were initiated.

The department also recruited a research scholar to be trained in radioactivity methods of prospecting. He will be sent to the USSR for training next year.

Another line of development which is very essential for the department is the electromagnetic method of prospecting. The department plans to invite a Soviet expert next year in this branch and has already recruited a research scholar who is at present acquainting himself with the electromagnetic methods of prospecting. This research scholar will be attached as an understudy to the visiting Soviet professor.

Further, it may be stated that during the stay of Professor Plusnin, as mentioned earlier, an electromagnetic subsurface conductivity metre was manufactured. Thus the department also took steps to develop in the field of electromagnetic methods.

(iii) The teaching programmes of the department are strengthened compared to last year. The notes written by the Unesco consultants are fully utilized and the modern geophysical techniques described in the notes are being taught to the students. Professor Bhimasankaram and Professor A.S. Gritzaenko, Unesco consultant have now almost finalized a textbook on "Geophysical Prospecting for Geologists" which will serve as a basic textbook for the students. The department also conducted several field work programmes for the students in the summer of 1968. The students held field camps in Giddapah Basin and in Kothagudium Collieries. In these areas they utilized gravity, magnetic, electrical and radioactivity, seismic methods. All the field equipment obtained under Unesco project were employed during the field programmes.

The geophysics students of the Osmania University formed into an association called "Coterie of Geophysics" and brought out a cyclostyled journal of their own. The first number of the journal released contains the research and investigation work conducted by some members of staff, research scholars and students. It should be mentioned however that unfortunately due to local disturbances the training of the students in the later part of the year has suffered, since the colleges were closed.

(iv) During this year the department has acquired a few pieces of geophysical equipment among which mention may be made of some magnetometers, portable aneroid theodolites etc.. These are being used both in training students and in research programmes. The development of the well-logging and the electromagnetic equipment in the department is also useful for both training and research purposes.

(v) The department is continuing actively a number of research and investigation programmes concerning minerals and groundwater; the following may be mentioned particularly:

- (1) The groundwater project in collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh was successively implemented. The Government of Andhra Pradesh after convincing themselves about the usefulness of the project, extended the project for one more year. They also offered the department three such projects instead of the present one project.
- (2) Investigations of the iron ore deposits in the faulted regions of Veldurthi near Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh were successfully completed.
- (3) Investigations on "the possible diamondiferous volcanic pipes" in Anantapur District were successfully completed.
- (4) The department is now actively planning to undertake regional and detailed investigations in certain mineral bearing regions of the Madras State.
- (5) The department is also actively planning to undertake investigations during the summer of 1969 in certain localities in Kothagudem Collieries. It may be stated that during the summer 1968, some preliminary work was carried out in these areas.
- (6) The department plans to conduct logging operations in various boreholes drilled by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for groundwater in Hyderabad District with the newly developed equipment.
- (7) The department is actively continuing the paleomagnetic investigations. It was recently granted PL 480 project for continuation of these investigations.
- (8) The department was awarded a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Project "On temporal variation of gravity" and the project is going on at present.
- (9) One of the research scholars of the department was awarded a Ph.D. degree recently. Two more theses are nearing completion and will be submitted shortly.

Thus the development of the department is continuing actively in various branches.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The department of geophysics of the Osmania University has developed to a level which is comparable to any of the Indian universities training geophysicists in the country. It is necessary to continue the Unesco aid for some more years, so that the growth and development of the department are consolidated. The future development of the department will be possible by the choice of correct staff to train the students. For instance two of the three lecturers in the department have post-graduate degree in geology, but not in geophysics. Of course,

in the last few years they learned geophysics by themselves and also were trained in USSR and now are capable of teaching and conducting research in geophysics on a good level. But the future appointments in the department should be clearly done from among candidates with post-graduate degrees in geophysics, with the required specialization. Otherwise the level of teaching and research may fall.

With the establishment of the Centre of Exploration of Geophysics it is hoped that the staff position of the department improves in the near future. It is necessary to train several members of staff in various particular branches of geophysics. More and more members of staff should be sent abroad for higher training. More research fellows and more technicians should be appointed.

3. The teaching staff of the department should not be burdened with the administrative and routine work. This will be possible only by appointing adequate trained administrative staff and helpers, so that the teachers can concentrate on scientific matters.

4. The future development of the Centre should be oriented in two directions.

(i) Increase in level of training of the students. The present level is reasonably good but could be improved. For this purpose the services of Unesco consultants may be utilized.

(ii) More and more active participation in research work both by members of staff and research scholars.

(iii) The research work of the department is oriented towards the groundwater geophysics, ore and mining geophysics and engineering geophysics. The last branch has not yet been taken up actively. It is necessary to confine to the above three main directions but to develop them adequately. For instance, the department should try to develop the theory, methodology and new interpretation techniques suitable for the particular conditions. It is necessary to try to design new modifications of geophysical methods and produce equipment useful in the field and in the laboratory.

(iv) The laboratory of the department is not yet well developed, though attempts were made in this direction, it should be actively pursued and the separate laboratories for various geophysical methods should be set up. Immediately electronics laboratory should be set up and students should be trained in experiments in this branch from the next academic year.

(v) Professor Plusnin would like to emphasize that the groundwater investigation problems are one of the most important problems in the country at the present time, since the country is planning to increase its agricultural production and to establish new industries. Water is a very important pre-requisite for these operations. The department should try to provide adequate personnel to undertake investigations to train students oriented towards specific groundwater problems and to undertake some specific research problems in improving the methodology of exploration and techniques of interpretation.

Generally, investigations in groundwater prospecting can be in two directions. The first one is searching for groundwater and recommending areas for exploitation. This branch is important enough but as a university, the department must also try to undertake developing new methods and techniques, and fabrication of new equipment. There is another important direction in which the future development should be planned. This direction according to Professor Plusnin is very important because the period of rainfall in the country is confined to few months during which rainfall is intense. Most of the water obtained from rains runs off into the sea, while some of it

sinks and is also collected in the surface reservoirs. While the rainfall is only confined to a short time, the period of evaporation takes place throughout the year. Thus there is a great need to create artificial groundwater reservoirs. This can be done both economically and without much difficulty. This is possible by the study of the character of fracture zones and geological conditions in suitable places. For this purpose, it is necessary to use various electrical, seismic well-logging methods. It is also necessary to supplement the field investigations by laboratory studies.

The new instruments to be designed may be in the following directions:

The fast and cheap modifications of the electromagnetic subsurface resistivity detectors should be developed. Already one model equipment was manufactured and it is necessary to improve this one, to study the theory and develop the methods of interpretation of the obtained data. The present instrument constructed and its improved versions may be fruitfully used not only in India but also in other countries where the groundwater potentialities need to be supplemented. Unesco may take up this problem actively.

Similarly the resistivity, S.P. and radioactive logging of the boreholes drilled for groundwater should be strengthened. At present the department constructed a simple resistivity and S.P. well-logging unit and it is necessary to construct radioactive equipment also. In this connexion it may be desirable to request for the services of a well-logging expert who is familiar with all types of logging techniques, preferably this year itself.

Regarding Unesco assistance, it is advisable to continue it for some more years. On the nature of Unesco assistance, the comments made by I.I. Gurvich may be noted in regard to the experts, equipment and training of the staff abroad.

The need for preparation of textbooks, field guides, etc., for Indian universities cannot be overstressed. The department which is now receiving aid both from Unesco and UGC should therefore try to prepare as many textbooks as possible in all important branches of geophysics. Some books may be partly translated and some books may be written in collaboration with the Unesco experts. As mentioned earlier one basic textbook was prepared by Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram, Head of the Geophysics Department and Professor A.S. Gritzaenko, Unesco consultant and the book should be published immediately.

The suggestions of appointing a liaison committee to advise Unesco and the Indian authorities for successful implementation of the project should be immediately taken up. It is necessary to appoint such a liaison committee as soon as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Dr. D. Shankar Narayan and Dr. M.L. Mehta of the University Grants Commission, Professor N.P. Klepikov, Project Co-ordinator and Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram, Head of the Geophysics Department and all staff of the Osmania University for their help in my duties and personal care.

17 April 1969

Professor M.I. Plusnin
Unesco consultant

Annexure II to
Item 2(b)(5)

Report made to Unesco Headquarters by Professor A. Gritzaenko, Director, Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Saratov, USSR, who visited India as Unesco consultant to Deptt. of Geophysics, Osmania University from 1st January to 31st May, 1969 under Unesco Programme.

I. GENERAL

1. The Geophysical Advanced Centre of Study Project was initiated at the Osmania University in January 1964.

The following professors visited the Centre as consultants:

Professor I.I. Gurvich (USSR)	20 January	10 April 1964
	12 January	10 April 1968
Professor A.G. Tarkhov (USSR)	15 December 1964	30 March 1965
	March 1967	May 1967
Professor Y.V. Reznitechenko (USSR)	March 1966	
Professor M.I. Plusnin (USSR)	20 December 1968	20 June 1969
Professor A.S. Gritzaenko (USSR)	20 August 1966	20 March 1967

On the basis of Unesco assistance the Geophysical Department of Osmania University has been developed up to the present state.

II. ACTIVITY IN INDIA

1. According to the Unesco contract, Professor A.S. Gritzaenko arrived in India on 1 January for a total period of work of five months, i.e. up to 31 May 1969. The basic place of his activity was the Geophysical Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

2. In Delhi, Professor Gritzaenko had meetings and discussed some problems of the future development of the Advanced Centre with Dr. D.Shank-arnarain, Joint Secretary, UGC and Dr. M.L. Mehta, Education Officer, UGC. He also discussed some problems with the Head of the Unesco mission in India and the Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP. In all his activities, Professor Gritzaenko worked in close collaboration with Professor N.P.Klepikov Unesco Co-ordinator, UGC.

3. Professor A.S. Gritzaenko worked in close contact with Professor M.I. Plusnin, Unesco consultant in geophysics (well logging) during the period of his stay in Osmania University (20 November 1968-20 April 1969). Some problems of research work, teaching, equipment, fellowships, bilateral Indo-Soviet agreement and others were discussed together with Professor Bhimasankaram, Head of Geophysics Department.

4. Before leaving the USSR, Professor Gritzaenko had a meeting with Professor I.I. Gurvich and Professor A.G. Tarkhov and discussed problems of the present state and future progress of the Geophysical Department under the Unesco programme and the Indo-Soviet bilateral agreement.

5. The programme of work of Professor Gritzaenko as well as the programme of Professor Plusnin were written and submitted to the Head of the Geophysical Department, Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram. The programme was approved by the University Grants Commission.

6. The main feature of the period of his stay in Osmania University was the permanent strike of the students during January-March 1969. This made it impossible to deliver lectures and fulfil other contacts with students.

7. During his stay in Osmania University, the following work was done by Professor Gritzaenko.

I. A book "Geophysical methods of prospecting" for geophysicists and geologists was prepared for publication together with Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram. The book numbered over 400 pages and 200 figures.

The book contains physical background, technique and methods, both of field work and ~~inter~~ interpretation of gravimetric, magnetic, electrical, seismic and radio-active field methods and borehole investigations. UGC has granted publication of the book under the title of Osmania University.

II. The following lectures were delivered to staff personnel of the Geophysical Department and research students:

- (a) General problems of future development of geophysical methods of prospecting;
- (b) Complex of geophysical methods of prospecting in solving different geological problems;
- (c) Practical methods in interpretation of electrical prospecting data;
- (d) Groundwater investigation by geophysical methods;
- (e) Graphical method of constructing electrical sounding curves for multilayer section;
- (f) Technique of field geophysical investigation in solving engineering problems.

III. A manual for final report, field work and interpretation groundwater data was written for the groundwater cell of the Geophysical Department.

IV. He visited several teams and carried out field work in different areas of Andhra Pradesh State (groundwater investigation). Recommendations for field procedure were done and some areas which are more favourable for finding water were chosen for drilling and digging of wells on the base of interpretation field electrical data.

V. Together with Professor Bhimasankaram and Professor Plusnin, he visited the United Nations Investigation Project (Madras) and held discussion with the Project Manager, Dr. Panikarov, Project Co-ordinator, Mr. V. Gopal, regarding the type of geophysical work the project is doing and possible collaboration with the Department of Geophysics of Osmania University, to solve mutual problems in field geophysics. Through the above discussion the following main points have arisen:

The members of the United Nations Project felt the need to have some geophysical field work to accelerate obtaining geological results in areas under investigation (gravity, magnetic and radio-active survey). The Geophysics Department, Osmania University can offer help and assistance under certain conditions, say, provide transport, field equipment etc. Preliminary agreement was reached.

VI. Together with Professor Bhimasankaram he visited the Geological Department, University of Madras. Some problems related to magnetic and gravimetric investigation were stressed during discussions with staff personnel of the Department.

VII. The United Nations Groundwater Project in Madras State was visited and results of the geophysical survey were discussed. The results obtained by the university field team were approved and some technical suggestions were made.

VIII. Consultations were held with the field teams of the Geophysical Department which are working in different areas searching for groundwater.

IX. He took part in the summer geophysical school (Bangalore) and delivered three lectures.

(a) Connexion between inner structures of the earth's crust and geophysical data;

(b) Geophysical methods for study of inner structures of the earth's crust and upper mantle;

(c) Palaeomagnetic data and mobilism.

X. The problem of the future development of the centre was discussed with the participation of staff members, Professor Bhimasankaram, Professor Plusnin, and Professor Mironov.

XI. Some discussions were held in connexion with the syllabus for the M.Sc. three-year course.

XII. He participated in the departmental meeting on the future planning of research work in the Department. The main direction of research work was to determine both geophysical methods for one investigation and solving hydrogeological and engineering geological problems.

XIII. He took part in meeting with Mr. L.N. Kailasam, Chief Geophysicist, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, who visited the Department due to possibilities of training the students in geophysical teams of geological survey of India. The possibility of getting some field data for use of the students was also under discussion.

XIV. Some problems of groundwater investigation were discussed together with Mr. N.G.K. Murty, Chairman, Panel of Water Resources Planning Commission, Government of India, and also with some Canadian hydrogeologists.

XV. Professor Gritzaenko visited the National Geophysical Research Institute (Hyderabad) and studied the state and the problems of geophysical research and some problems of collaboration with the Geophysical Department, Osmania University. He had discussions with Dr. Harinarain, Director, and and Dr. A. Roy, Deputy Director. One lecture was delivered in the Institute.

III. PRESENT STATE OF THE GEOPHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

1. The present state of the Department was clearly determined by Gurvich in his report covering the period up to April 1968 and Professor Plusnin's report, submitted one month before.

The present state may be estimated as normal and there exist all necessary conditions for future satisfactory progress of the Department. The present state of the Department was reached mainly due to Unesco assistance.

2. The main direction for development has to be: (a) theoretical problems and field geophysical methods of prospecting for ore; (b) groundwater and engineering geology investigations.

3. However, there are some difficulties and failures which may slow down the progress of the Department.

- (1) The Department has no proper contact with geophysical groups and cells working in the Deccan Plateau and surrounding areas (National Geophysical Research Institute, geological survey of India, etc.)
- (2) Groundwater investigations are carried out in small separated areas without general project. No one report was written on the base of field work carried out in Andhra Pradesh State.
- (3) Research work by staff personnel is carried out individually or each person is working on separate problems without contact with other members of the departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The present level of the Geophysical Department makes it possible to regard it as an advanced centre in geophysical training in India.

2. The staff of the Department has to be increased at least by one more teacher in the following branches: Special methods of electrical prospecting (A.C. and engineering problems), radio-active methods, combined interpretation of geophysical data.

3. It is necessary to have close contact with all geophysical teams working in Deccan Plateau and surrounding areas, to collect final reports, copy of field maps, sections well-logging diagrams etc. (if possible), to have a special fund of papers.

4. To create the general project groundwater investigation in Andhra Pradesh. To determine the volume of reconnaissance, detailed geophysical survey, drilling, the sequence of field work, estimate roughly necessary expenditure. The project should be discussed with State government, geological survey of India, NGRI and other officers which have connexion with groundwater. After approval to apply to government for securing of finances to fulfil the project.

5. To create a group of 2-3 specialists for common research work in problems of exploration geophysics (ore, groundwater).

To have a systematic discussion of results of research work together with members of NGRI geological survey of India and other groups of geophysics working in Andhra Pradesh State.

Minimum Standards to which Agricultural
Colleges should conform

The Committee noted with concern the fact that agricultural education in this country does not appear to be maintaining the needed standards of quality in some colleges. The large demand in recent years for agricultural graduates has encouraged the development of number of colleges which do not have the requisite resources, either in physical plant, laboratories and farms, or in qualified staff, to enable them to provide training of uniformly high quality. While recognizing that no arbitrary set of standards will be fully adequate to assure the necessary level of performance, the Committee suggests certain features which should be taken into account with minimum levels for each, but with the expectation that the superior institutions will substantially exceed these minimum levels. These standards are intended to apply to the colleges awarding B.Sc.(Ag.) degrees. This Committee is concerned with undergraduate instruction since this forms the foundation upon which postgraduate training programmes are to be built. The proposed minimum standards are as follows:-

(i) FACULTY

- (a) Size One Professor with a minimum of 2

Assistant Professors or Lecturers each for Botany, Chemistry, Agronomy, Economics, Horticulture, Entomology Plant Pathology and Extension, and one Assistant Professor or Lecturer each for other subjects.

- (b) Competence. Professors to have a minimum qualification of M.Sc., preferably with a doctorate; Asstt. Professors M.Sc. or M.Sc.(Ag.), and other teaching staff B.Sc.(Ag.)

- (c) Teaching Load A maximum of 20 hours per week exclusive of responsibilities for extra-curricular or tutorial duties.

- (d) Tenure Satisfactory arrangements should exist to ensure reasonable prospects for promotion of permanency among the staff.

(ii) ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH FACILITIES

- (a) Library Should be of a reasonable standard following the recommendations of the Second Seminar on Teaching Methods. Books and periodicals selected for the library should present a cross-section of up-to-date information on scientific agriculture.

1. The library should be centrally located and so housed as to have ample scope for future expansion.
2. The librarian and assistant librarian(s) should preferably be science graduates with recognised degree or diploma in librarianship. To ensure efficient all-time service, they should be employed on the same pay-scales as for assistant professors and lecturers respectively.
3. The library should function on the open-shelf system with proper vigilance against losses.

4. Text-books and such other costly publications as are frequently required by students should be stocked in sufficient numbers, say in the ratio of one copy to every ten users. Non-technical books of general knowledge should also be included.
5. To encourage the library habit among students, reading assignments be made and to assist this the working hours of the library should be extended beyond the regular teaching hours. Such extended hours may be from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. in one session or in suitably interrupted sessions.
6. The librarians be included amongst the participants selected for training in specialised fields under the Inter-Institutional programme.

Recommendations of the Second Seminar

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|
| (b) | Research Facilities | Integration of research with education, and provision of facilities for post-graduate research in major subjects training centres. |
| (iii) | <u>PHYSICAL FACILITIES</u> | |
| (a) | Theory Class accommodation. | 4 lecture halls to accommodate 80 to 100 students at a time. |
| (b) | Laboratory accommodation | 3 laboratories, to accommodate a batch of 20 at least at a time, with one microscope for each student in botany and Zoological laboratories and adequate work table-space lockers and apparatus including weighing balances in the chemical laboratory. |
| (c) | Farm | A minimum of 100 acres, representing the typical agricultural practices of the region. Should be situated near the campus and be for the exclusive use of the college as a teaching laboratory. |
| (d) | Livestock and tools and implements. | A minimum of 10 pairs of work animals and tools adequate for this livestock. Provision of adequate implements and machinery for training in mechanized agriculture. The implements should all be of the improved type. |
| (e) | Dairy | A minimum of 10 milch animals with separators, churns, and other dairy equipment to match. |
| (f) | Orchard and garden | 5 acres of orchard, nursery and floricultural areas. |
| (g) | Botany garden | a minimum of 1 acre. |
| (h) | hostel | For a minimum of 95% of the students. |
| (i) | Playing Grounds | Adequate at least for 90% of the students. |

- (.) Expenditure Adequate funds for research to be available and that on education to be above the average of Rs.1,000 per student.
- (.) Student fees per year Inclusive of all fees it should not exceed Rs.750 per annum.
- (.) MISCELLANEOUS
- (i) Number of working days per year. Above 180
- (l) Duration of the course 5 years after high school or 4 year after higher secondary except as a special case during the transition period of the process of reorganisation of university education.
- (c) Intake Each theory class not to exceed 100 each batch for laboratory or field practicals not to exceed 25.

Copy of Circular letter No.F..3-10/67-Edn.II dated
31st October 1967 from Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Subject: Education Commission - Recommendation of the - Quinquennial
inspection of Agriculture/Veterinary Colleges.

I am directed to say that the Standing Committee for
Agricultural Education considered the subject of Quinquennial
inspection of Agriculture/Veterinary Colleges in its meeting
held on 8th August, 1967 and inter-alia made the following
recommendations:

- (i) Institutions which have not adopted 5 years degree course
in agriculture after Matric or its equivalent as
recommended by Indian Council of Agricultural Research
and the Education Commission, may be informed that unless
they switch over to this system by the next academic
year beginning in July, 1968, they would cease to be
eligible for Indian Council of Agricultural Research
grants.
- (ii) For being considered eligible for the Central Assistance
the institutions must have an adequate instructional
Farm.

It is requested that the recommendation may please be
implemented and kept in view, while forwarding cases for grants
to this office. Action taken may please be intimated to this office.

Copy of Circular letter No.F.3-10/67-Edn.II dated
20th/23rd April,1968 from Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Subject: Extension of the time limit for implementing the decision
of the Standing Committee on the adoption of Five Year
Course in Agriculture, after 10 years schooling.

I am directed to invite attention to this office letter of
even number dated the 30th October 1967, wherein the State Governments/
Agricultural Colleges were requested to switch over to 5 years course
in Agriculture after 10 years schooling wherever it has not been done
so far, by the academic year beginning July 1968. The matter has since
been reconsidered by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Education
of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research again on 24th February
1968 and it was decided that the period of adoption of 5 year degree course
may be extended by a year i.e. till July 1969. This would also enable
the States concerned to include definite schemes to finance the extra
cost involved in introducing 5 years degree course after matric or
3 years after Intermediate or 4 years after High Secondary in respect
of both State owned and private colleges in their State, in their
new Fourth Plan proposals beginning from 1969-70. The Standing Committee
has also decided that no further extension beyond July 1969 will be
entertained.

It is, therefore, requested that Steps may please be taken
to include the scheme for the implementation of 3 years degree course
in the Agriculture and Animal Science colleges by the State Government
in their new Fourth Plan proposals as indicated above. Action taken may
please be intimated to this office.

Copy of Circular letter No.F.3-30/67-Edn.II dated
17th November,1969 from Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Subject: Adoption of Five Year Course in Agriculture
after 10 years schooling.

I am directed to invite attention to this office letter of
even number dated the 20th/23rd April 1968, wherein the State
Governments/Agricultural Colleges were informed that the period
of adoption of 5 year degree course in Agriculture after 10 years
schooling wherever it has not been done earlier had been extended
till July 1969. It has since been decided that from the current
development of agricultural education and the award of scholar-
ships, fellowships, etc., from the Indian Council of Agricultural
Research will be rendered only to such Agricultural Colleges as
have already adopted the pattern of three year, degree programme
after inter-agriculture or four years after higher secondary
or five years after school leaving or matric examination as
recommended by the Education Commission. This may please be noted
and kept in view while forwarding cases for grants to this office
in future.

-ooOoo-

The National Defence Academy should keep close touch with the University community and not remain isolated. For this purpose, the Institution should have an Academic Board, like the Academic Council in a university, where well-established universities should be represented in a fairly large proportion. The Academy should have dynamic standards and not get frozen to the past. The question whether the Academy should have a full autonomous status with power to grant its own degrees or an autonomous status within a university or a "deemed university" status (since it would be dealing with only undergraduate courses) may be left open for the time being. It could be decided after the views of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University to which the Academy is proposed to be affiliated are known.

Designation of degrees:

Since the Academy would not have Honours courses, the designation of the degrees should be B.A. and B.Sc.

Minimum educational qualification for entry:

The minimum educational qualifications suggested by the Mahajani Committee for the two alternatives would amount to lowering the status of the regional languages. The minimum qualification for admission should be Higher Secondary, or an equivalent examination. The completion of the first year of the Intermediate course of U.P. should also be considered as equivalent to Higher Secondary for purposes of the admission test conducted by the U.P.S.C.

Instructional Staff:

The pattern of instructional staff should be somewhat similar to that prevalent in universities. There should be only three categories of teaching posts i.e. professor, reader and lecturer. The scales of pay of the teaching posts indicated above should be the same as in the case of universities i.e. Professor Rs.1100-1600; Reader Rs.700-1250; Lecturer Rs.400-950. However, in view of the special position of the Academy and the duties of the staff the teachers should be paid an extra allowance as under:

Professor	Rs. 500 per month.
Reader	Rs. 350 " "
Lecturer	Rs. 250 " "

The Academy should have a minimum of 4 Professors of which English, Mathematics and Science subjects should have one each. The maximum number of professors should be 9 i.e. one for each department. The ratio of Readers to Lecturer should also be 1:2. These scales of pay and special allowance are suggested so as to attract talented persons to the Academy, so that there is no wastage in failures; otherwise there may be loss of morals and the institution may lose its prestige. In view of the large number of teachers proposed to be appointed, it should be possible to have good teacher-pupil contact.

The Head of the Department should not be paid any allowance, as there is no such allowance in universities. Further, the concept of a faculty is not necessary for an institution of this kind. There should, however, be two deans - one for science department and mathematics, and the other for other departments. The administrative control should be under the overall charge of a Principal. The age of retirement should be 60 but it could be extended to 65 years as in the case of universities.

Syllabus:

The main emphasis should be on improving the quality of education imparted in the Academy. Since the medium of education in the Academy would be English, and the students admitted to the Academy may have different levels of attainment in English language, it would be necessary to devote the first term to an intensive course in English and Obligatory Mathematics for everybody. The other courses may be adjusted in the rest of the terms. There should be a full course in Hindi for every cadet and the Hindi course should include elements of literature of other important Indian languages also.

It is noted that the Committee had recommended foreign languages as a compulsory subject. It is felt that foreign languages should be taught only to those who have an aptitude for it; and these students should be given an intensive course for four terms; otherwise, they would have very little knowledge of the foreign language. Foreign language should, therefore, be included as an optional subject.

Class strength:

The Committee has recommended that the number in classes should be 25 cadets in science subjects and 50 cadets in arts subjects. It is felt that this number is too small for a lecture class and the entire strength of the classes in science and arts subjects should be divided into two sections. However, for practicals in science subjects the class should not have more than 25 cadets. There should be greater emphasis on tutorials.

Examinations:

It is felt that the examinations should be conducted by the institution itself through internal examiners under the general supervision of the Academic Board. The recommendation made by the Committee with regard to the setting of question papers jointly by internal and external examiners would create many administrative and academic problems.

The revised course, after taking the above suggestions into account, may be implemented for a period of five years after which the position may be reviewed again.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:
Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 4th February 1970.

P L A N

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Grant Released
1	2	3	4

1. Agra

Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	3,008.06
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during 1970.	20,000
-do- Chemistry	20,000
Grant for holding a Seminar on Reforms in University education.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges

Dharma Samaj College, Aligarh.	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Physics.	10,000
Agra College, Agra	-do- Physics & Botany	64,000
Govt. Raza Postgraduate College, Rampur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences.	250
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	-do-	375
Hindu College, Moradabad	-do-	250
St. John's College, Agra	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	500
K.N. Govt. College, Gyanpur, Varanasi.	-do-	250
R.S.S. College, Agra	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarship in Science/Humanities.	500
Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Etah.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	-do-	750
K.R. Girls Degree College, Mathura.	-do-	750
Govt. Degree College, Pithorgarh.	-do-	750
Sahu Jain College, Najibabad.	-do-	750
Shri Varshneya College, Aligarh.	-do-	3,000

2	3	4
<u>Agra Contd:</u>		
Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Bareilly.	Grant for students' Welfare programmes.	250
Narain College, Shikohabad.	-do-	1,500
Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Etah.	-do-	750
J.S. Hindu Degree College, Amroha.	-do-	250
Agra College, Agra	Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,683.87
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	-do- Sciences.	1,074.19
Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.	-do-	2,083.87
Dharma Samaj College, Aligarh.	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000
K.S. Girl's Degree College, Mathura.	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
St. John's College, Agra.	-do-	992
Sri Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh.	-do-	1,000
K.R. Girl's Degree College, Mathura.	Purchase of apparatus and equipment for Psychology.	1,000
M.B. Degree College, Haldwani.	Construction of Non Resident Student's Centre.	5,000
St. John's College, Agra.	Purchase of one duplicator	2,242
J.S. Hindu College, Amroha.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,000
Hindu College, Moradabad.	-do-	10,000
Agra College, Agra	-do-	5,000
S.R.K. College, Firozabad.	-do-	9,000
Swami Sukhdevananda College, Shahjahanpur.	Estt. of Text Book Library.	4,000
R.S.M. College, Dhampur (Bijnor).	-do-	1,500
Almora College, Almora.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	-do-	500
Govt. Degree College, Gopeshwar.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Shri Varshneya College, Aligarh.	-do-	1,250
Kishori Raman College, Mathura.	-do-	1,250
Total:		1,86,208.99

2. Aligarh Muslim University:

Construction of Workshop bays (B.L. T. & T.)	50,000
Grant for meeting the expenditure on Field Work and animal collections by the Deptt. of Zoology.	3,000

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

Aligarh Muslim University Contd:

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
Award of scholarships for Honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian.	900
Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	936.83
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,125
Establishment of Student's Aid Fund.	49,635.77
Purchase of air-conditioners for the centre of Advanced Study in History.	10,000
Grant of extension in fellowships tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,161.29
Construction of road under the scheme of providing external services to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	2,000
-do- Hospital attached to	2,000
Purchase of furniture for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	26,500
Construction of 480 Engg. student's hostel.	1,00,000
Purchase of equipment for the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	5,00,000
-do- for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	25,000
-do- additional equipment	75,000
Grant towards salary of additional non-teaching staff for the development schemes for the Fourth Plan period.	20,000
Construction of hostel for 375 Engg: Students.	3,00,000
Grant towards the scheme for provision of services for the staff quarters of the teaching staff of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	4,000
Construction of composite hostel building for 250 Women students.	1,00,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for College teachers during Summer 1970.	30,000
Grant towards development of West Asian Studies Centre.	20,000
Grant towards the Ghalib Centenary Celebrations.	5,000

Total: 13,26,508.89

Aligarh.

Construction of building for B.Tech. and M.Tech courses in Electronics at the J.K. Institute of Applied Physics.	10,000
--	--------

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

Allahabad Contd:

Award of Jr. fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses in Engg. & Technology during 1969-70 at the J.K. Institute of Applied Physics.	11,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science subjects.	2,050
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,354.84
Establishment of Student's Aid Fund.	10,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,151.61
Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Sr. Research fellowships in Humanities.	1,258.06
Contingent grant for Sr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
-do-	1,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,025.81
-do-	1,900
Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
Grant towards rewiring of hostels.	5,392.52
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during 1970.	20,000
-do- Physics for college teachers.	30,000
Construction of Music deptt. building.	50,000

Affiliated Colleges.

C.M.P. Degree College,
Allahabad.
Allahabad Agricultural
Institute, Allahabad.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	375
-do-	500

Total: 1,51,007.84

4. Andhra

Award of UGC studentships to the students admitted to Geo-Physics for the year 1969-70.	48,000
Construction of a building for the postgraduate course in Engg. (M.E. Electrical).	10,000
Award of Jr. fellowships to the postgraduate students admitted to M.E. course during 1969-70.	66,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science subjects.	5,550
-do-	1,000
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,161.29
-do- Science	1,045.16
-do-	880.65

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

Andhra Conti.

Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
-do- Sciences	1,000
-do-	1,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Science.	265.73
-do-	2,093.55
Construction of Teacher's Hostel	20,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Physics	20,000
-do- Chemistry for college teachers.	30,000
-do- Physics.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Bapatla College of Arts and Science, Bapatla.	Estt. of Text Book library.	1,000
Jagarlamuddi Kuppaswamy Chowdhary College, Guntur.	Book grant for 1969-70.	3,000
Smt. Gentala Sakuntalamma College, Jaggayyapet.	-do-	2,250
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao College, Bobbili.	Construction of library building.	25,000
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram.	Construction of non-resident Student's centre and library building.	20,000
J.K.C. College, Guntur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Govt. Arts and Science College, Macherla, Adilabad Distt.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,000
D.N.P. College, Ehimvaram.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
The Podanandipadu College of Arts & Science, Podanandipadu.	-do-	750
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.	-do-	2,500
A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	-do-	2,500
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao College, Bobbili.	-do-	750
Smt. Gentala Sakuntalamma College, Jaggayyapet.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare.	1,000

Total:	<u>3,23,246.38</u>
--------	--------------------

Annemalgi.

Construction of building for Muthich Polytechnic.	50,000
Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the postgraduate courses in Engg.	1,80,000
-do- Chemical Engg:	60,000

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

Annamalai Contd:

Purchase of library books and journals for the deptt. of Technology.	5,000
Construction of building for civil and Mechanical Engg.	60,000
Purchase of equipment for the introduction of postgraduate course in Electrical Engg:	20,000
Recurring grant for staff salaries and maintenance under the scheme of additional facilities for the deptt. of Engg.	6,000
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,183.33
-do-	508.06
Estt: of non-resident student's centre for women students.	30,000
Estt. of Student's Aid Fund.	13,059.87
Purchase of books and journals for the Science deptts.	44,000
Purchase of scientific equipment.	1,05,000
Recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in various science deptts.	4,700
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engg: & Technology.	2,574.19
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
-do- School teachers	20,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	20,000
-do-	15,000
Grant for organising Guru Nanak Quin Centenary celebrations.	2,000
Total:	6,69,025.45

6. Awadhesh Pratapsingh

Affiliated Colleges.

Law College, Shahdol.	Construction of library building.	5,000
Degree College, Newari.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Kamla Nehru Girl's Degree College, Satna.	-do-	2,250
Pushpraj Degree College, Maidnan.	-do-	2,250
Govt. College of Education, Chhatarpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	499.90
Arts College, Amarpatan.	-do-	500

Awadhesh Pratap Singh Contd:

Sudarshan Mahavidyalaya, Lalgaon.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Govt. Engg: College, Rewa.	-do-	750
T.B.S. Arts College, Rewa.	-do-	3,000
Arts & Commercial College, Hanumana, Rewa.	-do-	500
Kamla Nehru Girl's Degree College, Satna.	-do-	500
Girl's Arts Degree College, Chhatarpur.	-do-	500
	Total:	18,499.90

Banaras Hindu University:

Purchase of library books and journals for Science deptts.	33,900
Purchase of equipment for Science deptts.	2,76,900
Construction of extension to Zoology deptt. building.	15,000
Grant for the consolidation and development of the deptt. of Silicate Technology.	2,00,000
Construction of building for the reorganisation of courses in Applied Arts.	2,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	1,750
-do-	1,000
Award of scholarships for Honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian.	700
Grant of extension in the scholarships tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	782.26
Grant towards participation in the Youth Work Camp at Somnath held in May 1969.	373
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	42,121.29
Grant towards implementation of integrated research scheme to study the Deccan trap of the Malwa region and the lower Narmada valley.	4,840
Contingent grant for Sr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
-do- Jr. research fellowships	1,000
-do-	1,000
-do-	1,000
-do-	1,000
-do-	1,000

2	3	4
---	---	---

Banaras Hindu University Contd:

Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	460.71
-do- Science.	1,141.94
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engg. & Technology.	2,600
-do- Sciences.	2,054.84
-do-	2,132.26
-do-	2,132.26
Construction of hostel building for 104 nurses and 24 sisters of the S.S. Hospital attached to the college of Medical Sciences.	2,00,000
Purchase of equipment for the college of Medical Sciences.	1,50,000
Purchase of library books for the expansion of the surgical research laboratory of the college of Medical Sciences.	30,000
Grant towards the pay and allowances of staff under the compulsory Physical Training Scheme.	11,262.66
Purchase of books for the college of Medical Sciences.	30,000
Construction of hostel for 350 students in Technical Colleges.	75,000
Construction of a building for the establishment of a centre of Nuclear medicine of the college of Medical Sciences.	5,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Purchase of library books for the college of Medical Sciences.	1,000

Total:	<u>13,26,151</u>
--------	------------------

Bangalore

Award of Jr. fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate course in Engg. during 1968-69 at the Visvesvaraya College of Engg: Bangalore.	28,000
-do- 1967-68.	6,823
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science subjects.	875
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers during Summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Physics.	30,000
-do- Earth Sciences.	30,000

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

Bangalore Contd:

Affiliated Colleges.

Acharya Pathshala College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences.	250
Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
M.E.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.	-do-	3,000
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.	-do-	3,000
Vijaya College, Bangalore.	-do-	2,000
Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,500
St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.	-do-	500
S. Nijalingappa College, Bangalore.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Sri Renukacharya College of Law, Bangalore.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
R.V. Teacher's College, Bangalore.	-do-	750
B.M.S. College for Women, Bangalore.	-do-	1,000
M.E.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Bangalore.	-do-	1,250
	Total:	1,44,698

Berhampur

	Recurring grant towards the salaries of additional staff appointed for science depts.	5,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	1,250

Affiliated Colleges.

Khallikote College, Berhampur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences.	250
Govt. Women's College, Berhampur.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	250
S.K.G.G. College, Parala-Khemundi (Ganjam).	Purchase of library books, Laboratory equipment and furniture.	25,000
Aska Science College, Aska.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Bhanjangar College, Bhanjanagar.	-do-	750
-do-	Construction of library building.	15,000

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

Berhampur Contd:

D.A.V. College, Koraput.	Estt. of Text Book Library.	1,500
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------

Total:	<u>51,250</u>
--------	---------------

10. Bhagalpur

Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	6,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
Grant for organising Guru Nanak Quin Centenary celebrations.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges.

T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500
-do-	-do-	250
Marwari College, Bhagalpur.	-do-	250
K.S.S. College, Lakhisarai.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Ramcharitra Singh College, Manjhaul.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Jagjiwan Ram Shramic Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur.	-do-	750
K.M.D. College, Farbatta.	-do-	2,250
Teacher's Training College, Bhagalpur.	-do-	2,250
D.S. College, Katihar.	Construction of laboratory building.	5,000
Bharat Sewak Samaj College, Supaul.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	15,000
Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.	Construction of Science laboratories.	50,000
G.L.M. College, Banmankhi (Purnea).	Construction of non resident student's centre.	5,000

Total:	<u>1,13,000</u>
--------	-----------------

1. Bihar

Affiliated Colleges.

M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	-do-	375
L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	-do-	250
Gopeshwar College, Hathwa.	Grant for student's welfare programme.	1,500
Ganga Singh College, Chapra.	-do-	1,000
D.B. College, Jaynagar.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Jagdam College, Chapra.	-do-	3,000
D.B. College, Jaynagar.	Estt. of Text Book Library.	2,000
Milat College, Laheriasarai.	-do-	4,000

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

Bihar Contd:

J.N. College, Madhubani.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Millat College, Laheriasarai.	-do-	2,500
D.B. College, Jaynagar.	-do-	500
Gopalganj College, Gopalganj.	Book grant for 1969-70.	3,000
A.N.D. College, Shehpur Patori.	Construction of Science Block.	10,000
Total:		<u>30,375</u>

12. Bombay

Grant-in-aid for Jammalal Bajaj Institute of Management studies for the period 1970-71.	55,000
Construction of the science block and workshop etc. at the university campus, Kole Kalyan.	1,00,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during 1970.	20,000
-do- English language for college teachers.	25,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India & USSR for the year 1968-69.	1,426.45
-do- 1969.	827.70
Grant for research participation programme for postgraduate students during 1970-71.	1,000
-do- for college teachers during 1969-70.	1,000
Estt. of Student's Aid Fund.	2,977
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for school teachers during Summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Biology (Applied Biology) for college teachers.	30,000
Grant for development of studies relating to the East Africa and Soviet Union.	10,000
-do-	3,000
Purchase of library books and journals relating to Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,000
-do-	20,000

Affiliated Colleges.

M.D. Education Society's College of Arts and Science, Parel, Bombay-12.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	375
Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Hazarimal Somani College of Arts and Science, Chowpatty, Bombay.	-do-	500

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

Bombay Contd:

Sophia College for Women, Bombay-26.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
H.R.College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay-1.	-do-	1,250
Hazarimal Somani College of Arts and Science, Bombay.	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment.	11,250
Carmel College for Women, Muvam (Goa).	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	750
H.S. College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	-do-	500
Rannarain Ruia College, Bombay-19.	-do-	500
Sophia College for Women, Bombay-26.	-do-	3,500
D.E. Society's Kirti M. Doongursee College, Bombay-28.	-do-	500
Rannarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay-19.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Kishanchand Chellaram College, Bombay-1.	-do-	3,000
Nursee Monjee College of Commerce and Economics, Vile-Parle, Bombay-56.	-do-	3,000
Goa Education Society's Dhempe College of Arts & Science, Panjim (Goa).	-do-	3,000
R.D. National College and W.A. Science College, Bandra, Bombay.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,500
H.R. College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay-20.	-do-	1,500
Total:		3,28,106.15

13. Burdwan.

	Purchase of scientific equipment for science depts.	1,00,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	6,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
Asansol Girl's College, Asansol.	Estt: of Text Book library.	4,000
Banwarilal Bhalotia College, Asansol.	Construction of non resident Student's Centre.	10,000
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia Birbhum.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	50,000
Ramananda College, P.O. Bishnupur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	10,000
Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Extension of library and laboratory facilities.	20,000

L	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Burdwan Contd:

Guskara Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Guskara.	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	15,000
-do-	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000
Suri Vidyasagar College, P.O. Suri.	-do-	3,000
Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	-do-	3,000
Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	-do-	3,000
Asansol Girl's College, Asansol.	-do-	1,500
Vivekananda Mahavidya- laya, P.O. Haripal.	-do-	1,500
Kalna College, Kalna.	-do-	3,000
Sonamukhi College, P.O. Sonamukhi.	-do-	750
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan.	-do-	2,000
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Haripal.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,000

Total:	<u>2,35,750</u>
--------	-----------------

14. Calcutta:

Financial assistance to teachers for research in science subjects.	750
-do-	500
-do-	250
-do-	375
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	330.36
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engg: & Technology.	2,640
-do- Sciences.	1,774.19
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	880.65
-do-	546.43
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,112.90
Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Science.	1,000
Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000
-do-	1,000
-do-	1,000
Grant for introduction of Three Year degree course scheme in non Govt. Colleges.	10,000
Grant for research participation prog- ramme for college teachers during 1969-70.	1,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000

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

Calcutta Contd.

	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Geology.		7,500
	-do- Physics & Chemistry.		7,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Presidency College, Calcutta.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.		2,050
Ananda Mohan College, Calcutta-9.	-do-		500
Presidency College, Calcutta.	-do-		125
-do-	-do-		375
-do-	-do-		400
Bengal Engg: College, Howrah.	-do-		250
Surendra Nath College, Calcutta-9	-do-		250
Bethune College, Calcutta.	-do-		250
Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta-17.	-do-		250
Kishnath College, Berhampur.	-do-		375
Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, Calcutta-3.	-do-		250
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
Ranaghat College, P.O. Ranaghat, Nadia.	-do-		500
Chittaranjan College, Calcutta-42.	-do-		500
Vidyasagar College, Calcutta-6	-do-		500
Purash Kanpur Haridas Nandi Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kanpur, Distt. Howrah.	Estt. of Text Book library		1,500
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyalaya, Uttar Dum Dum, Birati, Calcutta-51.	-do-		4,000
Jiaganj Sripat Singh College, P.O. Jiaganj. Murshidabad.	-do-		1,000
City College, Calcutta.	-do-		1,000
Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta-17.	-do-		4,000
Maharaja Srichandra College, Calcutta-3.	Purchase of library books and furniture.		8,000
Basirhat College, Basirhat (24 Parganas)	Construction of Principal's quarter.		6,650
Mahadevanania Mahavidyalaya, Manirampur, Barrackpur.	Improvement of laboratory facilities.		5,000
Panskura Bansmali College, P.O. Panskura.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.		20,000

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

Calcutta Contd:

Bongaon Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Bongaon.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.		2,500
Serampore College, Serampore.	-do-		2,500
Bethune College, Calcutta-6.	-do-		1,500
Uluberia College, Uluberia	-do-		2,000
Asutosh College, Calcutta-26.	-do-		3,000
Heramba Chandra College, Calcutta-29	-do-		3,500
Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga.	-do-		3,500
Sarojini Naidu College for Women, Dum Dum Calcutta-28	-do-		2,500
Shyampur Sidheswari Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Ajodhya, Howrah.	-do-		250
City College of Commerce and Business Administration, Calcutta-12.	-do-		3,500
Maulana Azad College, Calcutta	-do-		1,500
Belda College, P.O. Belda.	-do-		1,000
Garhbeta College, P.O. Garhbeta.	-do-		500
Sitananda College, P.O. Nandigram.	-do-		2,000
Prafulla Chandra College, Calcutta-19.	-do-		3,000
Midnapore College, Midnapore.	-do-		3,000
Hiralal Mazumdar Memorial College for Women, Dakshineswar, Calcutta-35	-do-		250
Vidyasagar College, Calcutta-6	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.		3,000
Mahishadal Raj College, P.O. Mahishadal.	-do-		2,500
Herambachandra College, Calcutta-19.	-do-		3,000
Vidyasagar College for Women, Calcutta-6	-do-		3,000
Prafulla Chandra College, Calcutta-19.	-do-		3,000
Khudiram Bose Central College, Calcutta-6.	-do-		3,000
Netajinagar College, Netajinagar, Calcutta.	-do-		750
Muralidhar Girl's College, Calcutta-29.	-do-		3,000
Uluberia College, Uluberia, Howrah.	-do-		2,500
Gurudas College, Calcutta-54.	-do-		3,000
Kandi Raj College, Kandi	-do-		1,500
New Alipore College, New Alipore, Calcutta-53	-do-		2,000
D.N.C. College, Aurangabad (Murshidabad)	-do-		750

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

Calcutta Contd:

Egra Sarada Shashi Bhushan Grant to Student's Aid Fund. College, P.O. Egra, Midnapore.		500
Umesh Chandra College, Calcutta-12.	-do-	3,000
Women's College, Bidhan Sarani, Calcutta-6	-do-	1,500
S.S. Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Ajodhya, Howrah.	-do-	1,500
Krishnagar College, Krishnagar.	-do-	1,500
Karimpur Pannadevi College, P.O. Karimpur.	-do-	750
Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kargari.	-do-	500
Nabagram Hiralal Paul College, Nabagram, Hooghly.	-do-	2,500
Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala.	-do-	3,000
J.C.C. College, Calcutta-33	-do-	3,000
Garhbeta College, P.O. Garhbeta.	-do-	2,000
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, P.O. Narendrapur.	-do-	750
Calcutta Girl's B.T. College, Calcutta-9.	Development of teacher's training programme.	40,000
University College of Medicines, Calcutta.	Travel grant to Dr. K.S. Bose for attending the XIth International Society of Ortho- paedics and Traumatology at Mexico.	5,655
	Total:	<u>2,56,039.53</u>

15. Calicut

	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during Summer 1970.	25,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
Regional Engg: College, Calicut.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	750
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
Mercy College, Palghat.	-do-	1,000
Providence Women's College, Calicut.	-do-	1,250
-do-	Construction of laboratory buildings and purchase of furniture, fittings and equipments.	50,000
Sri Kerala Verma College, Trichur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Mercy College, Palghat.	-do-	2,000
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	-do-	3,000

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

Calicut Contd:

Vimla College, Trichur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,500
N.S.S. Training College, Ottapalam.	-do-	500

Total:		90,250
--------	--	--------

16. Delhi

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	200
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	935.48
Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities by the Students of Hill areas of North East India.	100
Grant for meeting the expenditure on the centre of Advanced Study in Physics.	10,000
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,919.35
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,664.52
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,151.61
Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
Construction of Botany garden near Science block for Miranda House.	10,000
Grant for meeting the deficit of the International Student's House.	25,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during Summer 1970.	20,000
Grant to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics (Electronics: All India) for college teachers during Summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Moire Technique	30,000
-do- English language	25,000
-do- Mathematics (Operational Research: All India)	30,000
Purchase of equipment by deptt. of Human Geography.	2,000
Purchase of a typewriter for the development of Japanese studies.	2,000
Construction of an extension of W.U.S. Health Centre.	20,000

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

Delhi Contd:

Constituent Colleges.

Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies, Delhi.	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences.	1,000
College of Nursing, New Delhi-1	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi-23	-do-	750
Hindu College, Delhi.	-do-	3,000
Delhi College, Delhi.	-do-	3,000
Central Institute of Education, Delhi-7	-do-	750
Shyamlal College(Evening), Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	500
Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi-7.	-do-	500
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Grant for Students' Welfare programmes.	2,500
Delhi College, Delhi.	-do-	2,500
-do- (Evening Classes)	-do-	3,000
V.P. Post Institute, Delhi-7.	Contingency grant for Sr. research fellowships in Science.	418.91
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.	Purchase of second water cooler.	3,442
-do-	Purchase of station wagon.	17,275
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Construction of Teachers-cum-Tutorial Block.	30,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi-7.	Purchase of books in Physics & Chemistry consequent upon transfer of subsidiary subjects to campus colleges.	2,000
P.G. D.A.V. College, Chitragupta Road, Delhi.	Purchase of library books for Hons. course	10,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi.	Purchase of equipment for Psychology laboratory.	7,498.50
-do-	Construction of 12 additional w-cs	15,000
Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi.	Purchase of water cooler.	3,327.50
Shyamlal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	Purchase of library books.	10,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi-7	Construction of Science block.	40,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi.	Construction of additional cafe, library and N.C.G. room under the extended college scheme.	1,031.91

Total:	<u>3,91,214.78</u>
--------	--------------------

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

17. Dibrugarh

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers during Summer 1970. 30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Dargaon K.D. College, Dargaon.	Estt: of Text Book library.	500
The Gargaon College, Simaluguri.	Improvement of chalk-boards	1,000
D.C. Barua Girl's College, Jorhat.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	2,000
Moran College, Moranhat.	-do--	1,000
Tinsukia College, Tinsukia.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
C.K.B. Commerce College, Jorhat.	-do--	1,500
Postgraduate Training College, Jorhat.	-do--	500
New Jorhat College, Jorhat.	-do--	750

Total: 40,250

18. Gauhati.

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences.	350
Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities to the students of Hill areas of North East India.	276
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for School teachers during Summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Chemistry	20,000
-do- Mathematics	20,000
Purchase of Microfilm Reader	5,000
Grant towards the Folklori Research scheme.	1,500

Affiliated Colleges.

B. Barocah College, Gauhati.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	-do-	250
Cocher College, Silchar.	-do- Humanities.	250
Nalbari College, Nalbari.	-do- Sciences.	1,000
Rabindrasadan Girl's College, P.O. Karimganj.	Estt: of Text Book library.	500
Pandu College, Pandu.	-do-	4,000
Tihu College, Tihu.	Construction of library building.	20,000
Bilasipara College, Bilasipara.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,000

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

Gauhati Contd:

Srikishan Sarda College, Grant for student's welfare programmes Hailakandi.		1,500
Pandu College, Pandu.	-do-	2,500
G.P. Women's College, Imphal.	-do-	1,500
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai.	-do-	500
Rabindra Sadan Girl's College, Karimganj.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Nowgong College, Nowgong.	-do-	2,500
Tura Govt. College, Tura.	-do-	500
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai.	-do-	1,500
	Total:	<u>1,05,876</u>

19. Gorakhpur

Purchase of scientific equipment	95,000
Construction of Mathematics Block.	75,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	500
-do-	375
Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences.	629.03
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Purchase of library furniture.	40,000
Purchase of equipment for commerce and Field Projects.	9,844
Purchase of furniture for Arts Block.	40,000

Affiliated Colleges.

S.C. College, Balia.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in science.	250
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalay, Faizabad.	-do-	150
S.M. Manchar Town Mahavidyalaya, Ballia.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
M.L.K. Mahavidyalaya, Balrampur.	-do-	2,000
M.M.U. Mahavidyalaya, Balakrishna, Itanagarh.	-do-	500
Agrasen Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Azamgarh.	-do-	500
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda.	-do-	500
K.B. Degree College, Duhar, Ballia.	-do-	500
D.A.V. Degree College, Azamgarh.	-do-	2,000

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

Gorakhpur Contd:

Budh Degree College, Kushinagar.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.		1,500
Raja Harpalsing Degree College, Singramu.	-do-		500
S.M. Manohar Town Mahavidyalaya, Ballia.	Grant to Student's welfare programme.		2,500
Buddha Degree College, Kushinagar.	-do-		750
Degree College, Ghazipur.	-do-		2,000
Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh.	-do-		1,000
Ranvir Rananjaya Degree College, Amethi.	Construction of permanent short shooting range.		400
National Degree College, Barhalganj	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.		15,000
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna.	-do-		5,000
S.M. Manohar Twon Degree College, Ballia.	Construction of Men's hostel and purchase of furniture.		15,000
Tirlok Nath Mahavidyalaya, Tonda.	Estt. of Text Book library.		500
D.A.V. Degree College, Azamgarh.	-do-		1,000
F.M. Degree College, Tonda.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
Shri Durgaji Degree College, Chandosar.	Construction of laboratory building, purchase of equipment and laboratory furniture.		35,000
Raja Harpal Singh Degree College, Singramu.	Construction of library building.		10,000
Shibli National College, Azamgarh.	Purchase of furniture and fittings of Chemistry laboratory and library.		40,000
Degree College, Ghazipur.	Expansion of Science education.		10,000
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.	Book grant for 1969-70.		750
Shibli National College, Azamgarh.	-do-		1,250
Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh.	-do-		750
Total:			4,44,648.03

20. Gujarat

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,250
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers during Summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Chemistry for school teachers	20,000
Purchase of furniture for the deptts. of Philosophy and Education.	6,000
Grant towards salaries of the staff relating to Humanities and Social Sciences deptts. approved during the IV Plan-period under development schemes.	30,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1969-70.	65.21

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

Gujarat Contd.

Affiliated Colleges.

Sheth P.T. Arts & Science College, Godhra.	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Chemistry.	15,000
S.V. Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	250
C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad.	-do-	250
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarship in Science/ Humanities.	830.65
Yuvraj Subhagsinghi Arts & Shri Kantilal Saburdas Shah Commerce College, Devgad Baria.	Estt. of Text Book library.	500
Navgujarat Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	7,500
A.G. Teacher's College, Ahmedabad.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
The Banskantha Arts & Science College, Palanpur.	-do-	500
C.U. Shah Science College, Ahmedabad.	Book grant for 1969-70.	3,000
C.S. Shah Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,250
Vivekanand College of Education, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,250
Vivekanand College of Education and Law, Mehsana.	-do-	2,250
Uni-Trust Surajba Mahila Arts College, Nadiad.	-do-	2,250
S.D. Arts and B.R. Commerce College, Mansa.	-do-	2,250
R.K. Lalan College, Bhuj.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
Smt. B.C.J. College of Education, Cambay.	-do-	1,000
G.L.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad.	-do-	875
Sardar Vallabhbhai Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad.	-do-	887
Shri Bhogilal Damodar Das Shah College of Education, Modasa.	-do-	1,000
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad.	Purchase of library books and furniture.	2,933
City Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	5,550
S.D. Arts and B.R. Commerce College, Mansa.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Smt. B.C.J. College of Education, Cambay.	-do-	500

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

Gujarat Contd.

S.S.Mehta Arts and M.M. Patel Commerce College, Himatnagar, Via Ahmedabad.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas Science College, Modasa	-do-	750
The L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
Navgujarat Law & Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	500
Arts College, Sankhed	-do-	500
Sir L.A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	-do-	3,000
Kalol Municipal Arts & Science College, Kalol.	-do-	750
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
G.I.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
Sari Natvarsinghji Arts & Science College, Chhota Udepur.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	500
Vivekanand College of Arts, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
Vivekanand College of Commerce and Law, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
Shri H.K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	Grant for student's welfare programmes	3,500
V.M. Prakh Commerce College, Kapadvanj.	-do-	1,000
Science College, Kadi.	-do-	750
New Law College, Ahmedabad-1	-do-	2,000
Sheth H.P. Arts and S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod.	-do-	1,903.78
L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,500
Bhawan's College, Daker.	-do-	2,000
Shri B.D. Shah College of Education, Modasa.	-do-	1,000
Arts and Science College, Dabhoi.	-do-	2,000
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,000
Vivekanand College of Education, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
M.N. College, Vishnagar.	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000

Total:	1,78,544.64
--------	-------------

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

21. Indore.

Grant towards scheme of visiting studentships for 1969-70.	3,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Chemistry	20,000
-do- Biology	20,000
Grant for organising orientation course for new/Junior college teachers during 1969.	8,000
Grant towards the Research Participation Programme in Autonomic nervous invertebrates (Biology) for college teachers during 1969-70 and 1970-71.	1,500
-do- Morphology Histology and Histo (Chemistry of conducting system of Vertebrate hearts for postgraduate students.	1,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during summer 1969.	418.40
Construction of library building.	25,000
Grant towards salaries of the staff for the college of Education, approved during the IVth Plan under development-schemes.	40,000
Grant towards Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary celebrations.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges.

University College of Education, Indore.	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	10,000
-do-	Construction of Non-Resident Student's centres.	12,000
S.V. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.	Purchase of furniture for library.	6,000
Govt. New Girls Degree College, Indore.	Grant for student's welfare programme.	750
Shri Vaishnava Arts & Commerce College, Indore-2	-do-	250
Devī Ahilyā Girl's Degree Estb: College, Indore.	of Text Book library.	500

Total: 1,70,418.40

22. Jabalpur

Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,151.61
Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,161.29
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000

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

Jabalpur Contd.

Affiliated Colleges.

G.F. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	Grant to student's Aid Fund.	500
Hawabagh Women's College, Hawabagh, Jabalpur.	-do-	750
Nav-yug Arts & Commerce College, Jabalpur.	-do-	750
New Education Society Law College, Jabalpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Total:		25,812.90

23. Jadavpur

Purchase of scientific equipment for different Science depts.	45,000	
-do-	30,000	
Purchase of general equipment for the postgraduate courses in Engg.	5,000	
Grant-in-aid for postgraduate course in Mechanical Engg:	10,000	
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	200	
Grant for organising Indo-British Summer Institute in Mathematics using Nuffield materials for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000	
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry, Test Construction and Evaluation (All India) for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000	
Total:		1,40,200

24. Jammu.

Purchase of library books and journals for science subjects.	22,000
Purchase of scientific equipment for various science depts.	1,13,000
Award of research scholarships in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences.	6,000
-do-	6,887.10
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Physics for college teachers.	30,000
-do- Chemistry	30,000

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

Jammu Contd:

Purchase of library books and journals relating to Humanities and Social Sciences.	25,000
Construction of Arts Block building at Jammu.	3,00,000
Purchase of calculating machines for the deptts. of Economics & Commerce.	5,000
Grant towards salaries of the staff relating to Humanities and Social Sciences deptts. approved during the IV Plan period.	35,000

Total:	<u>5,92,887.10</u>
--------	--------------------

25. Jawaharlal Nehru
Krishi Vishwavidyalaya:

Affiliated Colleges:

College of Agriculture, Indore.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
---------------------------------	------------------------------	-----

Total:	<u>500</u>
--------	------------

26. Jiwaji

Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	375
-do-	-do-	500
-do-	-do-	250
P.G. Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Chhatrasal Degree College, Pichhore.	-do-	500
Jain Degree College, Bhind.	-do-	1,500
Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,900
Govt. Postgraduate College, Shivpuri.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	499.06
M.J.S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhind.	Improvement of chalkboards.	948
Govt. Degree College, Sheopur Kalan.	-do-	348
Ambah Postgraduate College, Ambah.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	35,000
Laxmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Govt. Degree College, Sheopur Kalan.	-do-	2,250

Total:	<u>45,570.06</u>
--------	------------------

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

27. Jodhpur

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	500
-do-	500
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
Total:	21,500

28. Kalyani

Purchase of scientific equipment for various science depts.	1,54,537
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	416
-do-	375
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	366.07
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,919.35
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70	6,000
Total:	1,63,613.42

29. Kanpur

Affiliated Colleges.

Badri Vishal Degree College, Farrukhabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	250
Juhari Devi Girl's Degree College, Kanpur.	-do- Sciences.	500
Atarra Degree College, Atarra.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
B.N.V. Degree College, Rath.	-do-	500
Y.D. College, Lakhimpur-Kheri.	-do-	2,000
J.D.K.M. Degree College, Kanpur.	-do-	500
Baiswara Degree College, Rai Bareli.	-do-	500
Bhagwandin Arya Kanya Degree College, Lakhimpur-Kheri.	Grant for Student's Welfare programmes.	750
Baiswara Degree College, Rai Bareli.	-do-	750

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

Kanpur Contd:

Dayanand Vedic College, Orai.	Grant for student's welfare programme.	1,500
B.N.V. Degree College, Rath.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Janta College, Bakewar, Etawah.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Atarra Degree College, Atarra.	-do-	1,000
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajitmal.	Construction of additional lecture room and laboratory building.	22,000
Dayanand Vedic College, Orai.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	15,000
Total:		47,500

30. Karnatak

Award of studentships to the students of Applied Geology M.Sc. course for the year 1969-70.	26,400
Construction of Chemistry building.	8,035
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
Estt. of Student's Aid Fund.	1,991.52
Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	171.58
Purchase of Press machinery.	55,000
Construction of library building for Karnatak Arts College and Karnatak Science College, Dharwar.	21,000
-do-	25,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000

Affiliated Colleges.

B.V.B. College, Bidar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
G.S. Science College, Belgaum.	-do- Sciences.	1,500
Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Commerce, Kunta.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Ghannabasaveshwar College of Arts & Science, Bhalki.	-do-	500
P.C. Jabin Science College, Hubli.	-do-	3,000
K.C. Patil's Science College, Bijapur.	-do-	2,500
Smt. V.G. Women's College, Gulbarga.	-do-	500
University College of Education, Dharwar.	-do-	500

Karnatak Contd:

S.B. College of Arts, Gulbarga.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Kotturswamy Colloge of Education, Gandhinagar, Bellary.	-do-	500
Gudleppa Hallikeri College, Haveri.	-do-	2,000
R.T.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Ranbansur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare.	1,000
R.L. Science Institute, Belgaum.	-do-	500
Ghanabasaveshwar College of Arts & Science, Bhalki.	-do-	750
S.B. College of Science, Gulbarga.	-do-	500
Govt. College, Gulbarga.	-do-	1,500
S.B. Arts Colloge, Bijapur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
B.L.D.E. Association Arts & Science Colloge, Jamkhandi.	-do-	500
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical Colloge, Belgaum.	Development of library.	1,000
C.S. Bombalgi Arts & Samiti's Science Colloge, Randurg.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Shri V.M. Arts & Science Colloge, Ilkal.	-do-	1,000
Dr. A.V. Baliga Colloge of Commerce, Kumta.	-do-	750
S.B. Colloge of Arts, Gulbarga.	-do-	1,000
Raja Lakhamagounda Science Institut , Belgaum.	Construction of Biology laboratories.	45,000
J.G. Colloge of Commerce, Hubli.	Construction of library building.	40,000
A.S. Patil colloge of Commerce, Bijapur.	Construction of staff quarters.	10,000
Total:		2,81,348.10

1. Kashmir

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	428.50
-do-	375
Award of research scholarships in Science and Humanities including social sciences.	6,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- 1969	12,000
Grant towards the salaries of the staff relating to Humanities and Social Sciences depts. approved during the IVth Plan period under development schemes.	25,000

2	3	4
---	---	---

Kashmir Contd:

Affiliated Colleges.

Vishwabharti Women's College, Rainawari, Srinagar.	Improvement of chalkboards.	800
Govt. College, Anantnag.	Construction of laboratory and library buildings.	25,000
Govt. College for Women, Srinagar.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Vishwabharati Women's College, Rainawari, Srinagar.	-do-	500
Amarsingh College, Srinagar.	-do-	2,500
Govt. College for Women, Srinagar.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	2,500
	Total:	<u>98,103.50</u>

2. Kerala

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	1,250
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,492.74
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	3,500
Grant for research participation programmes for postgraduate students during 1969-70.	1,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Biology.	20,000
-do- Physics.	20,000
-do- Biology (Marine Biology & Oceanography) for college teachers.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Union Christian College, Alwaye.	Development of postgraduate deptts. of Physics, Botany and Mathematics.	8,000
Veluthampi Memorial N.S.S. College, Amaravilla, P.O. Neyyattinkara.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Newman College, Thodupunzha East.	-do-	500
Nirmalagiri College, Kuthuparamba.	-do-	500
Kuriokose Elias College, Mannanam, P.O. Kottayam.	-do-	500

2

3

4

Kerala Contd:

Mount Carmel Training Colloge, Kottayam.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Sree Narayana Training Colloge, Nedumanganda.	-do-	499.94
Govt. Sanskrit Colloge, Tripunithura	-do-	498.31
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70.	748.53
Bishop Moore Colloge, Mavelikara.	-do-	1,250
Mar Thoma Colloge, Thiruvalla.	Estt. of Hobby Workshop.	1,000
Bishop Moore Colloge, Mavelikara.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	10,000
Sree Narayana Colloge, Quilon.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Mahatma Gandhi Colloge, Trivandrum.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Meharaja's Colloge, Ernakulam.	-do-	3,000
St. Albert's Colloge, Cochin-18.	-do-	3,000
Agricultural Colloge and Research Institute, Vellayani, Trivandrum.	-do-	750
Sree Narayana Colloge, Sivagiri.	-do-	3,000
Milad-E.Sherif Memorial Colloge, Kayamkulam.	-do-	2,500
F.M.N. Colloge, Quilon.	-do-	3,000
N.S.S. Training Colloge, Perunnai, Changanacherry.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,000
Union Christian Colloge, Alwaye-2.	-do-	2,500
Basilius Colloge, Kottayam.	-do-	3,000
St. Peter's Colloge, Kolenchery, Ernakulam.	-do-	2,500
Catholicate Colloge, Pathanamthitta.	Construction of permanent short shooting range.	400
		<hr/> 1,50,889.52 <hr/>

33. Kerukshetra

Estt. of student's Aid Fund.	3,136
Contingent grant for jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	500
Construction of two additional wings of the Men's Hostel;	25,000
Grant towards research participation programme for college teachers during 1969-70.	1,500
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000

2	3	4
---	---	---

Kurukshetra Contd:

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR for the year 1969.	16.40
---	-------

Total:	<u>50,152.40</u>
--------	------------------

Lucknow

Construction of building for the deptt. of Physics, Statistics & Geology.	1,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science subjects.	1,275
-do-	500
-do-	1,000
Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences.	53,018.24
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	13,549.75
Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	767
-do- Sciences.	1,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,151.61
-do-	2,180.65
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000
-do- Mathematics.	30,000
Purchase of books and journals for studies and research in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	1,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Shia Degree College,
Lucknow.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
---	-----

Total:	<u>2,31,692.25</u>
--------	--------------------

Madras.

Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.	50,000
Award of scholarships to students undergoing Post-M-Sc. Diploma course in (i) Mycology and Plant Pathology and (ii) Algology at the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany.	9,000

2

3

4

Madras Contd:

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000
-do- Molecular structure (All India)	30,000
-do- Nutrition.	30,000
-do- Biology,	30,000
-do- for school teachers	20,000
-do- Physics at Tiruchinapalli	20,000
-do- at Madras.	20,000
-do- Chemistry	20,000
Grant towards the salary of Professor under area studies.	25,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirappali.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	30,000
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do- Science subjects.	25,000
Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras-4	-do-	4,000
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Presidency College, Madras.	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarship in Science/Humanities.	685.48
Auxilium College, Katpadi Extension, N. Arcot.	Estt. of Text Book library.	4,000
Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,000
Kandaswami Kandar's College, Velur.	-do-	1,250
The Ethiraj College for Women, Egmore, Madras-8.	-do-	1,250
Govt. Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Auxilium College, Katpadi Extension, N. Arcot.	-do-	995
The Women's Christian College, Madras-6.	Extension of library facilities.	9,225
Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras.	Estt: of Hobby Workshop.	3,500
Kandaswami Kandar's College, Velur.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	2,000
Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode.	-do-	500
Sir Theagaraya College, Madras-21	-do-	2,500
Stella Mary's College of Education, Madras.	-do-	1,000
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,500
Modern College, Karaikal.	Grant to student's Aid Fund.	750
Govt. College of Engg: Salem.	-do-	750

2	3	4
---	---	---

Madras Contd:

Govt. Thirumagal Mill's College, Gudiyattam.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Govt. Arts College, Ariyalur.	-do-	1,500
Govt. Arts College for Women, North Madras.	-do-	1,500
A.V.C. College, Mannampandal, Mayuram.	-do-	3,000
P.S.G. Arts College, P.O. Civil Acrodrome, Coimbatore.	-do-	3,000
Law College, Madras-1	-do-	3,000
Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	2,000
Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras.	-do-	750
Agricultural College & Research Institute, Combatores.	Award of Sr. research fellowship in Science.	1,887.10
-do-	Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Science.	1,000
Total:		3,89,292.58

Madurai.

Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	890.32
-do- Sciences.	1,664.52
-do-	2,132.26
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000
-do- Physics.	30,000
-do- Chemistry	30,000
-do- Biology	30,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	1,500
Grant of extension in the scholarships tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,716.67

Affiliated Colleges.

V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar.	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects.	3,000
Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	250
Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi.	Estt: of Text Book library.	8,000
G. Venkataswamy Naidu College, Kovilpatti.	-do-	2,000
Holy Cross College, Rochnagar, Nagercoil-2.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
American College, Tallakulam, Madurai-2.	-do-	1,250
Thiagarajar College for Preceptors, Madurai	-do-	701.0'

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

Madurai Contd:

Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
American College, Madurai.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	40,000
Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Christian College, Martandam.	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment.	30,000 3,621
St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai.	Extension of laboratories.	
Holy Cross College, Rochanagar, Nagercoil-2,	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,00,000
Ayya Nadar Janki Ammal College, Sivakasi.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000
Raja Dorisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga.	Grant for Student's Welfare programme.	2,500
Vivekananda College, Agasteeswaram, Kanyakumari Distt.	-do-	750
Sarah Tucker College, Palayankottai.	-do-	3,000
Seethalakshmi Achi College for Women, Pallattur.	-do-	750
St. Xavier's Teacher's Training College, Palayankottai.	-do-	750
Lady Doak College, Madurai-2	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000
A.N.J. Ammal College, Sivakasi.	-do-	2,000
St. John's College, Palayankottai.	-do-	3,000
V.O.C. College, Tuticorin.	-do-	3,000
V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar.	-do-	3,000
The Setupati Govt. Arts College, Ramanathapuram.	-do-	750 3,000
Christian College, Martandam.	-do-	3,000
Scott. Christian College, Nagercoil.	-do-	3,000
St. Xavier's Training College, Palayankottai.	-do-	500
Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai-15.	-do-	2,000
Alagappa College, Karaikudi-3	-do-	3,000
Total:		3,57,475.84

Madadh.

Grant towards salaries of the additional staff approved during the IV Plan period for Science deptts.	2,00,000
-do- Humanities deptts.	50,000
Construction of staff quarters.	15,000
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	5,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in science subjects.	550

Maadh Contd:

Affiliated Colleges.

A.N.S. College, Barh.	Construction of permanent short shooting range.	400
Gaya College, Gaya.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities and Social Science.	1,000
J.J. College, Gaya.	-do-	550
A.N. College, Anisabad.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Maltidhari College, Naubatpur.	-do-	1,500
Shoodeni College, Mohandia.	-do-	750
Anugrah Narain College, Anisabad, Patna.	Estt. of Text Book library.	1,000
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
S.P. Jain College, Sasaram.	Construction of non-resident student's centre.	5,000
Jagjivan College, Arrah.	Purchase of library books.	1,000

Total:	2,86,500
--------	----------

3. M.S. University
of Baroda.

Recurring grant for part-time course for State Diplomas in Engg:	4,504
Recurring grant for the development and expansion of the University Polytechnic.	2,268
Purchase of equipment for the development of the Five Year Degree Course in Chemical Engg:	10,000
-do- introduction of five year integrated Degree Course.	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	244.25
-do-	500
-do-	1,500
-do-	250
Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,129.69
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	10,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
Publication of a critical edition of Balmiki Ramayana.	40,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	7,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and G.D.R. for the year 1969-71.	105.20

Total:	1,07,501.14
--------	-------------

19. Marathwada

Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	10,000
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	2,772
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Biology	20,000
-do- Chemistry for school teachers.	30,000
Purchase of equipment for the Language Laboratory.	5,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Yugoslavia for the year 1968-69.	358.80
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250

Affiliated Colleges.

Rama Krishna Pranhansa Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	750
Shri Shivaji College, Kandhar.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omarga.	-do-	3,000
Balhim College of Arts & Science, Phir.	-do-	2,250
Adat Vayapari Education Society's Degloor College, Degloor.	-do-	3,000
Govt. College of Education, Ambajogai.	-do-	2,250
Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.	-do-	2,250
Ramakrishna Pranhansa Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	-do-	2,250
The M.S.P. Mandal's Shri Shivaji College of Arts & Science, Parbhani.	-do-	3,000
Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir.	Extension of library and laboratory building.	35,000
S.S.B. Education Society's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Aurangabad.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Govt. College of Education, Parbhani.	-do-	500
Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College of Engg: Aurangabad.	-do-	1,500
Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.	-do-	2,000
J.E. Society's Arts, Science & Commerce College, Parli Vajjnath.	-do-	750

Total: 1,54,130.80

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

10. Meerut

	Grant for organising Indo-British Summer Institute in Physics using Nuffield materials for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
	-do- Biology	20,000
	-do- for college teachers	30,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Botany.	10,000
S.S.V. College, Hapur.	-do- Geography.	1,430
D.B.S. College, Dheradun.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500
-do-	-do-	375
Arya Kanya Pathshala Degree College, Hapur.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	750
Sanatan Dharam College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	500
D.B.S. College, Dehradun.	-do-	3,000
A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja.	-do-	750
M.M. College, Khokra.	-do-	250
D.P. Degree College, Anupshahar.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	-do-	3,000
A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Vidyavati Mukandlal Post-graduate College for Women, Ghaziabad.	Estt. of Text Book library.	6,500
D.B.S. College, Dehradun.	-do-	2,500
Mihir Bhoj Degree College, Dadri.	-do-	1,500
A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja.	-do-	1,500
D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Construction of library building and purchase of library furniture.	25,000
A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja.	Purchase of library books.	5,000
-do-	-do-	5,000
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Purchase of equipment, books and library furniture.	5,000
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur.	Construction of Principal's residence and teacher's hostel.	20,000
D.B.S. College, Dheradun.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250

Total:	1,65,305
--------	----------

1. Mysore

Construction of library building.	50,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Chemistry and other science deptts. under the IV Plan scheme.	1,35,000

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

Mysore Contd:

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Solid State Physics for college teachers.	30,000
-do- Statistics.	30,000
Grant towards the salary of one post of Dean of Student's welfare and one post of Documentation-cum-Reference Officer for the University library	5,000
Grant towards the scheme of Topographical list of Inscriptions.	15,000
Purchase of furniture for the library building.	70,000
Purchase of furniture for the Institute of Kannada studies.	5,000
Construction of a building of the Institute of Kannada studies.	10,000
Construction of Open-air theatre.	10,000
Grant towards Guru Nanak Centenary Celebrations.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges.

M.D.T.D.B. College, Mysore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	250
Shyadri College, Shimoga.	Grant for Student's welfare programmes.	3,000
St. Philomena's College, Puttur.	-do-	2,000
National College of Education, Shimoga.	-do-	750
National College of Commerce, Shimoga.	-do-	1,000
Sree Siddaganga College of Science, Tumkur.	-do-	1,000
Vivekananda College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nehr Nagar, Padnoor Post, via-Kabaka, Puttur.	-do-	500
First Grade College, K.G.F., Ooragaun.	-do-	1,500
Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreswara College, Chamrajanagar.	-do-	1,000
Sri Venkataramana Swamy College, Bantval.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College of Education, Mangalore.	-do-	750
J.S.S. College of Commerce and Science, Mysore.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
A.V.K. College for Women, Hassan.	-do-	750
Sarada Vilas Law College, Mysore.	-do-	750
Govinda Dasa College, Suratkal.	-do-	500
Vijaya College, Mulki.	-do-	1,500

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

Mysore Contd:

Govt. College, Hassan.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	3,000
Vijaya College, Mulki.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	10,000
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	5,000
St. Agne's College, Mangalore.	Construction of Non Resident Student's Centre.	8,000
K.G.F. First Grade College, Ooragaun.	Purchase of equipment and books.	6,666
I.D.S.G. Govt. College. Chickmagalur.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
D. Banumaiah's College of Commerce & Arts, Mysore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Lal Bahadur College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Sagar.	Estt: of Text Book library.	4,000
A.E.S. National College, Gauribidanur.	-do-	500
Bhandarkar's Arts & Science College, Coondapur.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,000
M.G.M. College, Udipi.	-do-	1,250
St. Ann's College, Mangalore.	-do-	750
J.S.S. College, Chamarajanagar.	-do-	750
Kalpataru College, Tiptur.	-do-	1,250
S.G.M. College, of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shravenabela.	-do-	750
Sree Siddaganga College of Science, Tumkur.	-do-	1,000
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	-do-	1,250
Siddaganga Evening College, Tumkur.	-do-	2,250
Institute of Education, Mysore.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Mangalore.	-do-	1,250
Regional College of Education, Mysore.	Grant for organising Indo-British Summer Institute in Biology for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do-	-do- Physics.	20,000

Total: 4,90,666

Nagpur

Construction of building for the Home Science deptt.	50,000
Recurring grant for introduction of postgraduate course in Chemical Engg: and Chemical Technology at L.I.T. Nagpur.	40,000
Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of Three Years B. Tech. Course in Oil Technology at the L.I.T. Nagpur.	12,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250

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

Nagpur Contd:

	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for School teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
	Construction of Arts Block building.	1,00,000
	Construction of Guest House.	35,000
	Construction of Non Resident Student's Centre.	5,000
	Grant towards participation in the Youth Work Camp at Somnath in May 1969.	587.40
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
M. Mohata College of Science, Nagpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	250
St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur.	-do-	125
College of Science, Nagpur.	-do-	250
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	-do-	1,000
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Award of scholarships for Honours studies in Arabic.	900
Shri Shivaji College, Akot.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Yashwant Arts College, Wardha.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	20,000
G.S. College of Commerce, Wardha.	Grants for student's welfare programmes.	2,500
Jija Mata Mahavidyalaya, Buldana.	-do-	500
Arts & Commerce College, Arvi.	-do-	1,000
Visvesvaraya Regional Engg: College, Nagpur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	-do-	3,000
Mahatma Fule Mahavidyalaya, Warud.	-do-	750
Janta College of Education, Chandrapur.	-do-	500
	Total:	2,96,362.40

3. North Bengal.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	1,496
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	5,000
Grant towards research participation programme for postgraduate students during 1969-70 and 1970-71.	1,500
-do-	1,000
-do- for college teachers.	1,250
-do-	1,500

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

North Bengal Contd:

Affiliated Colleges

St. Joseph's College, North Point, P.O. Darjeeling.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	500
Alipurduar College, P.O. Alipurduar.	Grant for Student's Welfare programme.	2,500
Balurghat College, Belurghat.	-do-	3,000
Darjeeling Govt. College, Darjeeling.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000

Total: 20,246

14. Orissa University of
Agriculture and Technology:

Affiliated Colleges:

Utkal Krishi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
---	--	-----

Total: 250

5. Osmania

Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for postgraduate course in Electrical Engg:	80,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
Award of Jr. research fellowships at the deptt. of Chemistry for meeting its requirements arising out of Unesco assistance under the programme of centre of Advanced Study project in Indian Universities.	2,800
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,900
Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,141.91
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	81
Award of UGC fellowships to outstanding participants of the Summer Institutes in English 1968 for further training at Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.	8,000
Additional grant for holding a Symposium on the synthesis of the hetero cyclic compound of physiological interest held during 1964.	800.87
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology (Genetics - All India) for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Chemistry.	30,000
-do- Biology.	30,000

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

Osmania Contd:

Affiliated Colleges.

Regional Engg: College, Warangal.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	1,250
University College of Arts & Commerce, Hyderabad.	-do-	750
A.V. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Hyderabad.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Arts & Science College, Armoor.	-do-	750
New Science College, Hyderabad.	-do-	750
St. Francis College for Women, Secunderabad.	Grant for Student's Welfare programme.	1,500
Mumtaz College, Hyderabad.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Anwar-ul-Uloom Evening College, Hyderabad.	-do-	2,000
St. Ann's College of Education, Secunderabad.	Development of teachers training programme.	60,000
Total:		<u>2,53,723.81</u>

46. Punjab

Grant-in-aid for increase in intake in the degree course in the deptt. of Chemical Engg: and Technology (Library grant).	1,500
Grant for the development of the Micro- Biology deptt.	5,000
-do- Bio-Chemistry deptt.	2,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	300
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,132.26
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Science.	1,141.94
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Chemistry	20,000
-do- Mathematics	20,000
-do- for college teachers	30,000
-do- Chemistry	30,000
-do- Food & Nutrition.	30,000
-do- Physics	30,000
-do- Biology	30,000
Grant towards the scheme of upgrading of University Research & Training in Development Planning and Administra- tion through Survey Research Programme.	6,000
Purchase of equipment for Humanities deptts. (Sociology)	1,000

2

3

4

Punjab Contd:

Affiliated Colleges.

D.A.V. College, Jullundur.	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Mathematics.	2,000
Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	3,000
Mehr Chand Mahajan D.A.V. College for Women, Chandigarh.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Malerkotla.	-do-	2,500
Maharana Pratap College (for women) Mandi Dabwali.	-do-	1,000
D.A.V. College (Lahore), Ambala City.	-do-	2,500
S.D.P. College for Women, Ludhiana.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
Govt. Evening College, Ludhiana.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Dharamsala, Kangra.	-do-	2,500
Mehrchand Mahajan D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	-do-	1,500
G.H.G.H. College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd	-do-	500
Govt. College for Women, Rohtak.	-do-	2,500
Govt. College, Tanda Urmar.	-do-	3,000
Govt. College, Maler Kotla.	-do-	3,000
D.A.V. College for Women, Amritsar.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,500
R.R. Bawa D.A.V. College for Girls, Batala.	-do-	1,000
S.D.P. College for Women, Ludhiana.	-do-	1,500
Govt. College, Tanda Urmar.	-do-	673.
Sikh National College, Banga.	Construction of permanent short shooting range.	400
Vaish College, Rohtak.	-do-	324
R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal.	Estt: of Text Book library.	1,000
Kishanlal Public College, Rewari.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College of Education, Chandigarh.	-do-	500
Chhotu Ram College of Education, Rohtak.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	3,800
Vaish College, Rohtak.	Extension of Men's Hostel.	5,000
-do-	-do-	10,000
R.P.C.S.D.B. College, Simla.	Purchase of library books and science equipment.	6,000
D.A.V. College, Jullundur.	-do-	40,000
-do-	-do-	30,000
M.R. College, Fazilka.	Construction of Non Resident Student's Centre.	15,000
Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	Construction of additional lecture theatre, laboratories and purchase of equipment and furniture.	15,000

1

2

3

4

Punjab Contd:

Arya Girl's College, Ambala Cantt.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	20,000
G.V.M.G.R.R. College, Charkhi Dadri.	Construction of staff quarters.	15,000
Govt. College of Science Education and Research, Jagraon.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudika.	-do-	2,250
Maharana Pratap College for Women, Mandi Dabwali.	-do-	750
D.A.V. College of Education, Nawanshahar, Duaba.	-do-	750
Govind National College, Govindnagar, P.O. Narangwal.	-do-	2,250
Guru Gobind Singh Republic College, Jandiala.	-do-	750
Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Charkhi Dadri.	-do-	1,250
Nehru Memorial College, Hansi.	-do-	2,250
Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura.	-do-	1,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Anandpur Sahib.	-do-	2,250
Bhagat Phool Sing Memorial Girls College, Khanpur Kalan.	-do-	2,250
S.D.P. College for Women, Ludhiana.	-do-	2,250
Hindu College, Sonapat.	-do-	1,250
Hindu Girl's College, Jagadhri.	-do-	750
S.D. College, Barnala.	-do-	1,250
Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Jagraon.	-do-	1,250
Khalsa College, Garhdiwala.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Krishanlal Public College, Rewari.	-do-	500
Govt. College, Hoshiarpur.	-do-	500
Khalsa College of Education, Muktsar.	Construction of Boy's Hostel.	5,000
-do-	Construction of Non-Resident Student's centre.	10,000
Govt. College, Rupar.	Improvement of chalkboards.	741.60
Sikh National College, Qadian.	-do-	881.84
G.H.G. Harparkash College of Education for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	-do-	1,000
Vaish College, Bhiwani.	-do-	1,000
Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.	Development of library.	1,000

Total:

4,69,894.64

2	3	4
---	---	---

7. Punjab Agricultural

Grant for Guru Nanak Quin Centenary Celebrations. 2,000

Affiliated Colleges

College of Agriculture, Ludhiana.	Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
-do-	-do-	1,000
College of Agricultural Engg: Ludhiana.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
College of Agriculture, Palampur.	-do-	500

Total: 5,250

8. Patna

Equipment grant for introduction of postgraduate diploma courses and Research units in Public Health Engg: at Bihar College of Engg:	20,000
Award of Jr. fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate. Diploma course in structural and Public Health Engg: at the Bihar College of Engg:	30,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	750
-do- Science subjects.	1,100
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,083.87
-do-	2,083.87
Grant for holding the XXX Annual conference of the All India Ophthalmological society from 4.2.1970 to 7.2.1970.	2,500
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff in Humanities & Social Sciences approved during IV Plan period.	20,000
Grant for Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary celebrations.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Science College, Patna.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences.	250
B.N. College, Patna.	-do-	375
Bihar College of Engg: Patna.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund for 1968-69.	1,500
-do-	-do- for 1969-70.	2,000

Total: 1,14,642.74

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

Poona

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Improvement of hostel facilities.	4,000
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	1,400
Award of national and research scholarships at the centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics.	5,500
Grant for meeting the expenditure on Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit.	7,300
Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	7,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Mathematics.	20,000
-do- Physics.	20,000
-do- Biology.	20,000
-do- Indo-British Summer	20,000
Institute in Chemistry for school teachers.	
-do- Summer Institute in	25,000
English language for college teachers.	
-do- Mathematics.	30,000
-do- Biology	30,000
Grant towards Research participation programme for college teachers during 1970-71.	1,500
-do-	1,500
-do-	1,200
-do- during 1969-70.	1,000
Grant towards development of Linguistics studies.	2,434.31
Grant towards salaries of additional staff in Social Sciences approved during IV Plan period.	60,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1969-70.	142.30

Affiliated Colleges.

Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	10,000
Deccan College of Post-graduate & Research Institute, Poona.	Cultural Exchange Programme between India and G.D.R. for the year 1969-71.	90.57
-do-	Grant towards research project "A cultural & bio-social study of the Dhanger (Shepherd) Community of Maharashtra."	25,000
Bhusawal Arts and Punamchand Onkardas Nahata Commerce College, Bhusawal.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	250
Pratap College, Amalner.	-do-	250
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	-do-	400
M.E.S. College of Commerce, Poona.	Construction of two reading halls, and purchase of furniture & books	30,000

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

Poona Contd:

J.S.M. College, Alibag.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,500
Fergusson College, Poona-4	-do-	3,500
Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000
Baramati College, Baramati.	-do-	1,500
B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	-do-	2,500
Karjat College, Karjat.	-do-	750
Penraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar.	-do-	2,000

Total: 3,58,967.13

50. Punjab

Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	11,500
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics (Special Institute) for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Grant for Guru Nanak Centenary celebrations.	2,000

Total: 43,500

51. Rabindra Bharati:

Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	2,727
Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	5,000

Total: 8,727

52. Rajasthan

Recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed for science depts. approved during IV Plan period.	22,000
Purchase of scientific equipment for various science depts.	67,000
Grant-in-aid for field training work in Geology.	3,000
Construction of a new Women's Hostel in the University Campus.	75,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	250
-do-	375
-do- Humanities & Social Sciences.	250

Rajasthan Contd:

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Biology.	20,000
-do- English language for college teachers.	25,000
-do- Mathematics (Special Institute).	30,000
Construction of extension of the existing library building.	1,20,000
Purchase of equipment for English deptt.	8,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College, Ajmer:	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	375
-do-	-do-	650
-do-	-do-	375
Bangur College, Pali.	-do-	250
S.M.B. Govt. College, Nathdwara.	-do- Humanities.	500
Maharaja's College, Jaipur.	-do- Sciences.	500
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	-do-	250
Savitri Girl's College, Ajmer.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	750
Seth G.L. Bihani S.D. (Postgraduate) College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Dungarpur.	-do-	250
Shree Jain (Postgraduate) College, Bikaner.	-do-	1,000
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	-do-	250
Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Barmer.	-do-	750
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,500
Motilal Bengani Science College, Ladnun.	-do-	500
Jawaharlal Nehru Teacher's Training College, Kota.	-do-	500
Govt. College, Kotputli.	-do-	2,000
G.V. College of Agriculture, Sangaria.	-do-	500
Govt. College (Boys), Sriganganagar.	-do-	1,500
Govt. College, Barmer.	-do-	500
Govt. College, Rajgarh.	-do-	500
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Dansa.	-do-	750
S.D. Govt. College, Beawer.	-do-	2,000
Govt. College, Bundi.	-do-	750
R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.	-do-	2,000
M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.	-do-	3,000
S.P.U. Degree College, Falna.	-do-	500

2	3	4
---	---	---

Rajasthan Contd:

S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	Construction of library building, purchase of books and furniture.	25,000
M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.	Construction of library building.	45,000
Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	Estt: of Text Book library.	1,000
Govt. College, Dungarpur.	-do-	499.94
Sonadevi Sethia Girl's College, Sujangarh.	-do-	1,500
Seth Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	15,000
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Govt. College, Bhinmal, (Jalore).	-do-	500
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Shree Jain Postgraduate College, Bikaner.	-do-	750
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	1,000
Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.	-do-	1,000
Savitri Girl's College, Ajmer.	-do-	1,000
B.R.G. Govt. Girl's College, Sriganganagar.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Construction of Non-Resident Student's Centre.	5,000
Savitri Girl's College, Ajmer.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and library books.	45,000
S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Travel grant to Dr. B.N. Consul for attending the XXX International Congress Ophthalmology at Mexico.	5,000
	Total:	<u>5,69,024.94</u>

53. Ranchi.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Grant for holding a Summer Institute in Biology for school teachers during 1969.	221.23
-do- Mathematics for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Biology.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Karim City College, Jamshedpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	375
Ranchi College, Ranchi.	-do- Sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	150
-do-	-do- Humanities.	500

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

Ravi Shankar Contd:

Govt. College of Education, Bilaspur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
B.P. Arts & Commerce College, Arang.	-do-	500
Gajanand Agarwal Degree College, Bhatapara.	Estt: of Text Book library.	2,000
K.G. Arts & Science College, Raigarh.	-do-	4,000
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Purchase of books, equipment and furniture.	8,000
-do-	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	10,000
Total:		<u>1,28,500</u>

55. Roorkee.

Award of studentships to M.Tech. (Applied Geology) students.	10,000	
Construction of Chemistry deptt. building.	40,000	
Recurring grant for staff salaries and maintenance for Water Resources Development Training Centre.	1,00,000	
Equipment grant for the Telecomm: Engg: deptt.	40,000	
Recurring grant for staff salaries for the postgraduate course in Metallurgical Engg:	18,000	
-do- for maintenance.	12,000	
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250	
Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities - Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure as a special case.	822.58	
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engg: & Technology.	2,600	
-do-	2,483.87	
-do- Jr. research fellowships in Science.	2,132.26	
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics (Solid State Physics: All India) for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000	
-do- Chemistry.	30,000	
-do- Mathematics.	30,000	
Total:		<u>3,18,288.71</u>

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

56. Sambalpur

Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment for Kalahandi Kalahandi Science College , Bhawanipatna.	5,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers, during Summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Mathematics.	20,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Lajpat Rai College, Sambalpur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Women's College, Bolangir.	-do-	500
Regional Engg. College, Rourkela.	-do-	2,500
Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur.	-do-	3,000
Sundargarh College, Sundargarh.	Grant for Student's Welfare Programmes.	750
Jawaharlal College, Patangarh.	-do-	250
D.A.V. College, Titilagarh.	-do-	1,000
Jawaharlal College, Patangarh.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Sushilavati Khosla D.A.V. College for Women, Rourkela.	Purchase of library and laboratory furniture and equipments.	10,000
Govt. Training College, Bolangir.	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Kuchinda College, Kuchinda.	-do-	750

Total:	<u>67,000</u>
--------	---------------

7. Sardar Patol

Construction of second floor of the Chemistry deptt. building.	30,000
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarship in Science/Humanities.	1,500
Construction of third block of Teacher's Hostel.	40,000
Grant towards the scheme of visiting studentships for 1969-70.	2,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
-do- Physics.	20,000
-do- Biology.	20,000
-do- Mathematics.	20,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Anand Law College, Anand.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	750
---------------------------	---	-----

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

Sardar Patel Contd:

Anand Arts College, Anand.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,500
*The B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	2,000
H.M. Patel Institute of English, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	500
Total:		<u>1,59,250</u>

58. Saugar.

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970.	25,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500
-do-	925
Construction of Undergraduate Block for the deptt. of Botany.	15,000
Payment of research scholarships in the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology.	10,000
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	310.71
-do- Sciences.	2,132.26
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
-do- Mathematics.	30,000
-do- Physics.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

J.S.F. Mahavidyalaya, Balagnat.	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment for the deptt. of Chemistry.	4,000
Swami Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Deori.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
S.R. Telang N.E.S. College, Barman.	-do-	500
Govt. P.G.College, Satna.	-do-	2,500
Thakur Niranjansing Arts and Commerce College, Gotagaon.	-do-	500
Govt. Degree College, Seoni.	-do-	750
M.G.M. College, Itarsi.	-do-	1,500
Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Kareli.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	250
Thakur Niranjansing Mahavidyalaya, Gotegaon.	-do-	750
Sudarshan Mahavidyalaya, Lalgaon, Rowa.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Arts & Commerce College, Baihar.	-do-	500

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

Shivaji Contd:

Sholapur College, Sholapur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science.	250
Mudhoji College, Phaltan.	Estt: of Text Book library.	5,000
Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	-do-	1,000
Science College, Karad.	Extension of laboratory building.	25,000
Azad College of Education, Satara.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,000
Arts and Commerce College, Miroj.	-do-	1,000
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	-do-	2,857.78
Sindhudurg Mahavidyalaya, Malvani.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	750
Balwant College, Vita.	-do-	1,500
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	-do-	2,000
Arts & Commerce College, Wai.	-do-	1,500
College of Engg: Karad.	-do-	1,500
Willindon College, Sangli.	-do-	3,000
Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	-do-	2,000
Sangli College, Sangli.	-do-	2,500
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	-do-	2,000

Total: 1,18,607.78

61. S.N.D.T. Women's University

Purchase of library books and journals for Home Science at Juhu centre.	10,000
Construction of Home Science building at Poona.	50,000
Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70.	5,000
Purchase of library books and journals relating to Humanities and Social Sciences.	15,000

Affiliated Colleges

Smt. P.N. Doshi Women's College, Bombay-77.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	1,000
S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.	-do-	1,000
Sir V.T. College of Home Science, Bombay-20.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	1,500
G.C. Mahila Arts College, Visnagar.	-do-	500

Total: 84,000

2

3

4

2. South Gujarat:

Payment of unassigned grant for 1969-70. 6,000

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English language for college teachers during summer 1970. 25,000

Grant for Gandhi Centenary programmes. 7,000

Affiliated Colleges.

P.T. Sarvajanik College of Science, Surat. Improvement of chalkboards. 1,000

-do- Purchase of laboratory equipment furniture and Gas Plant. 20,000

Shri N.K.M. Science College, Bulsar. Grant to Student's Aid Fund. 2,000

V.S. Patel College of Arts and Science, Bilimora. -do- 2,000

-do- Grant for student's welfare programmes. 1,500

Shri J.S. Bhakta & Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts College & Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Kholwad Navagam. -do- 750

S.B. Garda College of Arts and P.K. Patel College of Commerce, Navsari. -do- 2,500

B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari. -do- 2,500

-do- Grant to Student's Aid Fund. 3,000

S.B. Garda College of Arts and P.K. Patel College of Commerce, Navsari. -do- 3,000

Total: 76,250

Sri Venkateswara

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities. 65.74

-do- Sciences 500

-do- 375

-do- 250

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Electronics Instrumentation (All India) for college teachers during summer 1970. 30,000

-do- Mathematics. 30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Jawahar Bharati, Kavali. Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities. 250

S.V. Medical College, Tirupati. Development of library. 1,000

Govt. Arts & Science College, Vidavalur. Grant for student's welfare programmes. 750

2	3	4
---	---	---

Sri Venkateswara Contd:

Govt. Training College, Nellore.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Visvodaya College, Venkatagiri Town, (Nellore Distt).	-do-	750
The Adoni Arts and Science College, Adoni.	-do-	2,000
B.T. College, Madanpalle.	-do-	2,500
T.R.R. Govt. Arts & Science College, Kandukur.	-do-	750
Total:		<u>69,690.74</u>

Udaipur:

Recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed for science deptts. during IV Plan period.	1,31,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	2,093.55
Grant towards research participation programme for postgraduate students during 1969-70 and 1970-71.	850
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer, 1970.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Bhupal Noble's College, Udaipur.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,500
Shramjivi College, Udaipur.	-do-	750
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Lokmanya Tilak National Teacher's College, Dabok.	-do-	750
Total:		<u>1,68,693.55</u>

Utkal

Purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Physics.	50,000
Purchase of library books and journals for science deptts.	32,450.30
-do- for Physics deptt.	7,500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in science subjects.	1,300
-do-	250
Estt: of Student's Home	25,000

2

3

4

Utteral Contd:

	Construction of 12 lecturer's quarters.	20,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000
	-do- Physics	20,000
	-do- Biology for college teachers.	30,000
	Grant for research participation programme for college teachers during 1970-71.	1,500
	-do-	1,500
	Grant for Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations.	2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>	
Science College, Konthar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Ravenshaw College, Cuttuck.	-do-	150
Basic Training College, Angul.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	500
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack.	Grant for student's welfare programme.	2,000
Nayagarh College, Nayagarh.	-do-	1,000
S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,500
Salipur College, Salipur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack.	-do-	500
Salipur College, Salipur.	Estt: of Text Book library.	2,000
S.V.M. College, Jagat Singhpur.	-do-	1,000
Salipur College, Salipur.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Mahila College, Puri.	-do-	750
Basic Training College, Angul.	Improvement of chalkboards.	957.90
Nimapara College, Nimapara.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	20,000
	Total:	2,43,358.20

3. Varanasey Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

	Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.	3,209.68
	Travel grant to Shri G.C. Biswas for his visit to Formosa for higher studies in Chinese language.	3,744
	Total:	6,953.68

	2	3	4
--	---	---	---

57. Vikram

Purchase of scientific equipment for various science deptts.	60,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	375
Grant for research participation programme for college teachers during 1969-70 and 1970-71.	1,000
-do-	1,500
-do-	1,500
-do-	1,500
-do- for postgraduate students.	1,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Grant for holding a Seminar on Bhoja's contribution to the different branches of Indological studies.	4,500

Affiliated Colleges.

Govt. College, Rampura.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Sandipani College, Ujjain.	-do- Humanities.	1,250
Saifia College, Bhopal.	-do- Sciences.	500
Govt. Degree College, Neemuch.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.	2,000
S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha.	-do-	1,500
Nehru Memorial College, Sendhwa.	-do-	500
Vikram Mahavidyalaya, Khachrand.	-do-	500
Saifia College, Bhopal.	-do-	3,000
Govt. College, Jhabua.	Grant for student's welfare programmes.	750
Govt. Degree College, Narsingharh.	-do-	750
Shri Nehru Degree College, Agar Malwa.	Construction of library building and purchase of books, equipment and furniture.	10,000
Vikram Mahavidyalaya, Khachrand.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Lokmanya Tilak Science College, Madhavnagar, Ujjain.	-do-	2,250
Adersha Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal.	-do-	750
S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	5,000
Regional College of Education, Bhopal.	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during summer 1970.	20,000

Total:	<u>1,51,125</u>
--------	-----------------

2

3

4

68. Visva Bharati

Grant towards salary of additional staff in the Faculty of Sciences approved during the IV Plan period.	30,000
Construction of International House.	19,150.91

Total:	<u>49,150.91</u>
--------	------------------

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics (Functional Analysis: All India) for college teachers during summer 1970.	30,000
Purchase of scientific equipment for the deptt. of Botany.	20,000
Purchase of library books and journals for all science deptts.	11,022.71
Grant for the introduction of degree course in Chemical Engg:	1,00,000
Purchase of equipment for the introduction of postgraduate courses in Engg: and Technology.	40,000
Purchase of library books and journals for the development of Engg: and Technological education.	25,000
Purchase of equipment for the expansion of Birla College of Engg: under the Gosh Chander Kant Report.	80,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,750
Estt: of Student's Aid Fund.	4,134

Total:	<u>3,12,656.71</u>
--------	--------------------

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad.

Construction of addition to the old Boy's Hostel.	5,000
Additional grant for purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop.	9,000

Total:	<u>14,000</u>
--------	---------------

2	3	4
---	---	---

3. Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engg: and Technology.	3,413.33
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	3,033.33
Construction of a hostel block for married teachers/research fellows.	1,00,000
Construction of second block of hostel for 120 students.	3,00,000
Construction of Dining and Kitchen block.	75,000
Recurring grant for staff salaries and maintenance for the year 1969-70, for Engg: deptts.	40,000
Construction of a laboratory building for research and development in	
Cairtation in the deptt. of Civil and Hydraulic Engg:	8,242
Total:	5,29,688.66

4. Indian School of International
Studies, New Delhi.

Contingent grant for Jr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
Extension in fellowship tenure of research fellowships in Humanities.	1,693.55
Award of Sr. research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences.	1,919.35
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	50,000
Total:	54,612.90

5. Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi.

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities deptts. during IV Plan period.	25,000
Purchase of library books and journals for science deptts.	5,000
Total:	30,000

6. Kashi Vidyapith,
Varanasi.

Grant of extension in the s cholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,025
---	-------

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

Kashi Vidyapith Contd:

Estt: of Student's Aid Fund. 3,000

Total: 4,025

N O N - P L A N

1. Aligarh Muslim University.

Grant for maintenance of beds in the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. 60,000

Total: 60,000

Delhi

Maintenance grant for 1969-70 for Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) studies. 1,15,000

-do- Delhi School of Social Work. 65,000

-do- Miranda House. 2,00,000

Constituent Colleges.

S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi. Maintenance grant for 1969-70. 1,30,000

Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi. -do- 90,000

Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi. -do- 1,05,000

Daulat Ram College, Delhi. -do- 1,30,000

Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi. -do- 70,000

-do- -do- 70,000

Kirori Mal College, Delhi. -do- 1,00,000

-do- -do- 25,000

Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi. -do- 1,00,000

Hastinapur College, Moti Bagh, New Delhi. -do- 1,00,000

-do- -do- 50,000

-do- (Evening) -do- 30,000

Jesus and Mary College, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. -do- 50,000

Delhi College (Evening Classes) Delhi. -do- 70,000

Ramjas College, Delhi. -do- 1,50,000

Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. -do- 1,20,000

P.G. D.A.V. College, New Delhi. -do- 55,000

-do- (Evening Classes) -do- 45,000

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

Delhi Contd:

Dyal Singh College, Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69..	6,087
-do-	-do- for 1969-70..	1,50,000
Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi.	-do-	30,000
Modern College for Women, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	-do-	1,25,000
Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	40,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi.	-do-	1,15,000
Kalindi College, Devnagar, New Delhi.	-do-	30,000
Swami Shardhanand College, Alipur, Delhi-36.	-do-	55,000
Hindu College, Delhi.	-do-	1,50,000
Dyal Singh College, (Evening Classes), New Delhi.	-do-	50,000
Gargi College, Lajpatnagar, New Delhi.	-do-	65,000
Shyamlal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	85,000

Total:	<u>27,71,087</u>
--------	------------------

Total Plan	.....	1,54,05,673.50
Total Non-Plan	.....	28,31,087
Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan.	-----	<u>1,82,36,760.50</u>

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1969-70 (upto 31st January, 1970).

.....

I. Section I Non-Plan Project	Budget (1969-70)	Expenditure (upto 31st January, 1970)
A. Administration Charges	32,00,000	24,30,910
B. Block grants to Central Universities.	6,22,00,000	6,04,48,250
C. Maintenance Grant to Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	2,02,00,000	1,87,53,501
D. Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under Block Grant	-	-
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects:	8,56,00,000	8,16,32,661
II. Section II Plan Projects		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	1,21,50,000	97,42,741
B. Grants to Universities for Science.	3,10,00,000	1,94,63,967
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering & Technology.	2,08,50,000	1,50,20,487
D. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges.	3,65,50,000	2,45,48,413
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	4,77,50,000	2,44,59,733
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC, on Seminars, Conferences etc.	8,00,000	3,83,613
Total Section II Plan Projects:	14,91,00,000	9,36,18,954
Total Section I & II:	23,47,00,000	17,52,51,615

P.t.o.

Section III - Expenditure from grants received from Government of India and other Sources for specific purposes:

(i)	Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhavans (Gandhi Smarak Nidhi's share).	7,000
(ii)	Grants to Universities for promoting advanced studies in the subject of Community Development Cooperation and Panchayat Raj (Out of grants received from Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation)	1,08,887
(iii)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for school teachers (Out of contribution received from N.C.E.R.T.)	12,13,634
(iv)	Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges Aligarh and Banaras (Out of grant received from Ministry of Education).	
	(i) Building	6,05,000
	(ii) Equipment	10,00,000
	Total Section III	29,34,521
	Total Section I, II & III	17,81,86,136

Section IV-Deposits and Advances

(i)	Conveyance Advance	37,900
(ii)	Festival Advance	12,520
(iii)	House Building Advance	1,61,675
	Total Section IV:	2,12,095

Expenditure during 1963-69 upto 31st January, 1969 was as under:

	<u>Budget Provision 1963-69</u>	<u>Expenditure upto 31st January, 1969</u>
Section I Non-Plan Project	8,07,90,000	7,59,83,640
Section II Plan Projects	11,50,00,000	7,89,80,159
Total Section I & II	19,57,90,000	15,49,63,799

...

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.5 : To receive the report of the Medical Education Committee setup by the Govt. of India to examine the question of under-graduate medical education in the light of the national needs.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development set up a committee to examine the question of under-graduate Medical Education in the light of national needs and resources, with Secretary, Ministry of Health as its Chairman. The Committee consisted of 18 members and the UGC was represented by its Secretary. The terms of reference of the Committee were as below:-

- (i) to study all aspects of medical education and training of medical graduates in the light of national needs and resources;
- (ii) to consider the development of the medical curriculum in relation to national requirements, the needs for uniformity of syllabus, apportioning of time between didactic and practical teaching, selection of entrants to medical colleges, reciprocity between various medical institutions and Universities and domiciliary restrictions in the matter of medical admission.

The deliberations of the Committee were spread over three meetings held on November 11, 1968, December 17, 1968 and January 29, 1969. The work was undertaken by splitting the Committee into three subcommittees to undertake work as indicated below:

Sub-Committee No.1 : to consider entrance requirements, methods of selection of students, domicile restrictions, matters related to admission of scheduled casts candidates and pre-medical education with Shri M.G. Pimputkar as Convenor.

Sub-Committee No.2: to consider pre-clinical and paraclinical courses with Dr. S. Achaya as Convenor.

Sub-Committee No.3: to consider clinical courses and internship with Dr. P.K. Duraiswami as Convenor.

The Committee noted that the expansion of medical colleges had tended to lower the quality of education. This has raised the issue of the expansion programme in the Fourth five Year Plan. The duration and content of the medical course was also a factor for critical appraisal and assessment. Opinion was expressed that there was room for modification in the present system of examination and its replacement by a semester system and internal assessment. In spite of a large number of medical graduates being produced, the position of doctors in the rural areas had not materially changed, on the other hand the brain-drain of doctors had continued.

Outline of conclusions and recommendations

1. In India out of about a lakh doctors borne on medical lists of different medical councils, about 80,000 were effective. The planned

2

increase in the number of medical graduates in the next five years would be neutralised with the increase in population. The doctor to population ratio was therefore not expected to improve.

2. The majority of the members of the Committee, however, did not favour the introduction of a diploma course in medicine. Two levels of doctors would introduce casteism in medical education. The present uneven distribution of duties between rural and urban areas would not be corrected as the diploma holders would either practise in urban areas, or clamour to gain admission to condensed courses to qualify for the degree course. The Committee suggested some measures to encourage deployment of medical graduates in rural areas.

3. Widely varying patterns may be responsible for varying standards of medical education in medical colleges in the country. After examining the pros and cons of these varying patterns the Committee came to the conclusion that for entrants to the M.B.B.S. course a 13 years academic study was considered desirable as indicated below:

- (a) 11 years of schooling and 2 years of pre-medical studies; or
- (b) 12 years of schooling and 1 year of pre-medical training; or
- (c) in states with 10 years of schooling, three more years of preparation for vocational training.

4. The policy in regard to the location of pre-medical study may be kept flexible. The pre-medical course may be conducted originally in science colleges affiliated to different universities. Nevertheless, medical colleges which can afford the high level of expense and organisation obtaining in these colleges, should also be permitted to conduct pre-medical course, after examining by the state concerned the incidence of this alternative on the public purse. The university to which the medical college is affiliated may select the science colleges considered suitable for pre-medical studies.

5. Pre-medical course should comprise the study of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Basic Mathematics in relation to Physics, and an introduction to Statistics and Language and Literature as recommended by the Mudaliar Committee (1968). The studies of Social Sciences were also important. The curricula for the pre-medical course should be drawn up by the Faculty of Science in consultation with the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

6. An entrance examination may be resorted to in the case of admission to medical colleges, admitting candidates on an all-India basis. At the State level, measures may be adopted as far as possible to a reasonable, equitable and uniform yardstick for admission.

7. For the present the medium of instruction in medical colleges should continue to be English.

8. It was not possible immediately to waive domicile restrictions, the Committee recommended that to begin with 5% of seats in medical colleges may be reserved for candidates from other states, and this quota should be increased gradually to 10%.

9. The system of charging of capitation fees by medical colleges needs to be discouraged. Government support should be made available to make good the gap in the revenues of the college created by the loss of capitation fees.

10. Candidates from Scheduled Castes and Tribes seeking admission to medical colleges should be considered eligible if they obtained 5% marks less than that prescribed as minimum requirements for other candidates.

11. The total period of the undergraduate medical course should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and one year of internship. Of this 18 months would be devoted to instruction in pre-clinical subjects, and 36 months to para-clinical and clinical subjects. Internship should include posting in a rural centre for a period of at least 3 months under adequate supervision. The aim is that the medical teaching and training would be orientated to produce a doctor conversant with the basic health problems of rural and urban communities and can practise scientific methods.

12. The content of the curriculum should be designed with the aim of producing a basic doctor, and adequate knowledge be imparted to the students in basic medical sciences to enable him to acquire further knowledge after qualifying as a doctor.

13. The period of 18 academic months is required for instruction in anatomy, physiology, bio-chemistry and introduction to preventive and social medicine providing for an overall 1700 hours of period of instructions as indicated below:-

- i) 700 hours for instruction in Anatomy including histology, embryology and principles of human genetics.
- ii) 550 teaching hours for physiology which should include instructions in the principles of Bio-physics.
- iii) 350 hours to be allocated to the teaching of bio-chemistry.
- iv) 60 hours for teaching preventive and social medicine.

During the pre-clinical course, the Departments of Anatomy, Bio-chemistry Physiology, and Social Medicine may organise individual and joint teaching sessions for instruction in the principles of family Planning. Didactic teaching should be reduced and seminar and group discussions under adequate supervision encouraged, in all the branches of pre-medical sciences.

14. In the pre-clinical course, examination should be of semester type and should be held twice during the 18 months of pre-clinical training.

15. 25% of the total marks should be earmarked for internal assessments.

16. It is considered necessary to reorganise the courses of study and examinations in the para-clinical subjects of pharmacology, pathology and microbiology. The study of para-clinical subjects may cover a period of two years after completion of the pre-clinical course.

17. Instructions in Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy should be greatly reduced and experimental pharmacology be introduced. A close liaison between the departments of Pharmacology and the department of Medicine must be maintained for teaching and training, by seminars and group discussions in which clinical teachers participate.

18. The department of Pathology and Microbiology should be independent departments. About 245 hours should be allocated for instruction in Pathology, Microbiology, Parasitology and Immunology. Didactic lectures

should be reduced and seminar and group discussions with participation of clinical teachers should be chief methods of instruction. During the course of instruction in chemical pathology, the collaboration of the staff of the department of biochemistry should be sought.

19. About 215 teaching hours should be allocated to the teaching of special pathology.

20. The main emphasis in the teaching of undergraduates should be in the teaching of the disciplines of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics. In Medicine, only those problems should be taught in detail which the basic doctor is expected to meet in his day to day work.

21. The details of the courses for the various branches in basic medical science, medicine, surgery etc. as recommended by the sub-committees and approved by the Committee as a whole are also given in the report.

At present there are 94 medical colleges in the country and there is a provision for the establishment of 10 more during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The admission capacity of the medical colleges has increased nearly five times from an intake of 22,500 in 1950-51 to about 12,000 in the year 1968-69 with an annual outturn of about 8700 graduates.

The Mudaliar Committee had recommended that the health plan should be drawn up keeping in view the objective of providing one doctor for a population of 3500. It has been estimated that the doctor population ratio in our country at the end of the third Five Year Plan was 1:5800. There was some improvement in the subsequent years and the doctor-population ratio in the year 1968 was estimated at 1:5112.

The present admission capacity of the postgraduate departments is about 6000 out of which about 3500 being actually utilised.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(T)/DO(T)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.6: To receive a note on the pattern of assistance approved by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Govt. of India for Engineering and Technical Education.

.....

The Ministry of Education, Government of India under their Circular letter (Annexure) has informed all the State Governments (Technical Education Departments), Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education and all State Directors of Technical Education about the pattern of Central assistance for various schemes for the establishment of new technical institutions or development of existing technical institutions under the 4th Five Year Plan. The State Governments have been requested to keep this pattern of assistance in mind while sponsoring proposals of technical and engineering institutions.

The pattern of assistance as approved by the Government of India for the development of post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology and research and that of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are indicated below:

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Pattern of assistance</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>N.R.</u>	<u>Recurring</u>	
1. Development of Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology and Research..	100%	100%	Recurring Assistance available for 5 years. Thereafter it shall be the responsibility of State Govt. to meet the entire recurring expenditure.
2. Engineering College and other 1st degree course Technical Institutions (establishment & development)	50%	50%	Technical Institutions for girls:
3. Polytechnics and other diploma course Institutions (establishment and development).			N.R. = 75% R. = 75%

During the IIIrd Plan Period, the Commission has been providing assistance to university engineering Institutions on the same pattern for undergraduate and postgraduate studies.

It is for consideration if the same pattern of assistance as adopted by the Government of India may be continued under the IV Five Year Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

B.O(T)/D.O(T).

Copy of Circular letter No.F.2-1/66-T.5 dated 21.7.1967 from the Ministry of Education & Y.S. to all State Governments.

Subject:- Classification of Plan Schemes and pattern of Central assistance to States in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Centrally aided State Plan Schemes of Technical Education.

.....

The pattern of Central assistance for various schemes for the establishment of new technical institutions or development of existing technical institutions under the Fourth Five Year Plan under different classifications has already been communicated to all the State Governments (Planning & Finance Secretaries) by the Planning Commission vide their letter No.PC(P)4/2/66 dated 20.1.67. In order to explain the patterns of Central assistance for Schemes of Technical Education in more detail, these have been shown in the enclosed Statement (Appendix) for your information and guidance.

2. The pattern of Central assistance to private technical institutions has also since been decided in consultation with the Planning Commission and shown in the Statement (Annexure) referred to above. The State Governments are requested to keep this pattern of assistance in mind while sponsoring proposals of private agencies and make necessary financial provision towards the cost of the schemes in full in their Fourth Plan and annual Plans.

3. The Central assistance in accordance with the patterns indicated in the Statement will be available only for such schemes of Technical Education as have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education/Central Government for implementation.

...

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Pattern of assistance</u>
1. Regional Engineering College	Non-recurring - 100%
	Recurring - 50%
2. Development of Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology and Research.	Non-recurring)) - 100%
	Recurring)

STATE PLAN SCHEMESA. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. Revision of Staff structure in Engineering Colleges.	100%	(Transferred from Centrally Sponsored Sector).
2. (i) Technical Institutions for Girls.	Non-recurring - 75%	
	Recurring - 75%	
(ii) Training of Teachers for Technical Institutions.		75%
3. (i) Engineering Colleges and other first degree course Technical Institutions (Establishment and Development).		
(ii) Polytechnics and other Diploma course institutions (Establishment and development).		...
(iii) Staff quarters for Technical Institutions.		50%
(iv) Junior Technical Schools and Chemical Operators course.		
(v) Scholarships for technical studies.		
(vi) Strengthening of Directorates of Technical Education.		

B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Establishment of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.	Non-recurring 50%	) The benefit of any private contribution will go both to the Centre and the State i.e. the Centre's share will be determined after taking into account the contribution made by the private agency.
	Recurring 50%	
2. Improvement, development and expansion of existing institutions for first degree and diploma courses including management studies, Commerce, Applied Art.	Non-recurring 50%	) The benefit of any private contribution will go both to the Centre and the State i.e. the Centre's share will be determined after taking into account the contribution made by the private agency.
	Recurring 50%	

3.	Technical Institutions for Girls.	Non-recurring	75%
		Recurring	75%
4.	Junior Technical Schools and Chemical Operators course.	Non-recurring	50%
		Recurring	50%

NOTE:

1. The non-recurring part also includes hostels wherever these are integrated with the development programmes.
2. Central assistance towards recurring expenditure will be available for a period of five years from the date of establishment of institution/implementation of a particular scheme. Thereafter it shall be the responsibility of the State Government to meet the entire recurring expenditure.
3. No new Junior Technical Schools are being approved for the present.
4. Wherever the State Government will incur expenditure on Staff quarters for private technical institutions out of the provision made in its Plan, it will earn Central assistance to the extent of 50% grant.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 1 : To receive the recommendations of the Seminar of Experts on University Teaching for Educational Planning organised by the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration at New Delhi.

.....

The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration organised a seminar of experts on University Teaching for Educational Planning in New Delhi from August 5-12, 1969. The recommendations made at the Seminar are attached. (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(GD)/J.S.(A)

-ooOoo-

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Seminar of Experts on University Teaching for Educational Planning.

55. Keeping in view the reports of the Working Groups and the discussions that took place in the Seminar, it is recommended that the recommendations given below be taken up appropriately by the agencies concerned for further action.

1. The Seminar recommends that in organising courses in educational planning it is necessary to develop a perspective on educational planning as an integral part of the overall developmental planning.

2. Appreciating the close relationship between educational planning and administration, and welcoming the trend towards making administration development-oriented, the Seminar considers that it would be a definite advantage to associate planning administration with the teaching of educational planning.

3. The Seminar recommends the introduction of the following courses in educational planning in the universities in the Asian region:

A. IN THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION/GRADUATE TEACHER INSTITUTIONS:

(i) A compulsory course in Elements of Educational Planning at the B.Ed. level.

(ii) An additional optional paper at the B.Ed. level.

(iii) A compulsory/optional course in the one-year M.Ed. programme.

(iv) A short course of 10-12 weeks duration for personnel engaged in planning and administration.

B. IN M.A. (ECONOMICS) PROGRAMME:

Two courses in Economics of Education, one at the introductory level and the other at the advanced level.

C. IN M.A. (SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY) :

Aspects of Educational Planning to be incorporated in courses in Sociology and Anthropology.

D. IN M.A. (POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT) :

Aspects of Educational Planning to be included in courses in Political Science, Public Administration and Management.

E. SHORT-TERM COURSES IN EDUCATIONAL PLANNING:

To be organised by various faculties for personnel engaged in development work.

4. The Seminar recommends these courses for (i) personnel actually engaged in educational administration and planning (ii) teachers under training (iii) teacher-educators (iv) post-graduate students in different fields like Education, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Public Administration, etc., and (v) doctoral students in fields contributory to Educational Planning.

5. The Seminar recognises the need for clearly defining the objectives of these different courses and recommends for consideration the objectives as spelt out by the Working Groups.

6. The Seminar recommends the contents of these courses as suggested by the Working Groups for consideration by the universities interested in introducing such courses.

7. Considering the inevitability of inter-disciplinary approach and collaboration in conducting these courses the Seminar recommends the establishment, wherever possible, of Departments of Educational Planning consisting of personnel with necessary background in contributory disciplines and in educational planning. Where conditions are not conducive to setting up of Departments of Educational Planning, the Seminar recommends the organisation of courses drawing personnel from concerned faculties in the university.

8. Considering the nature of the course and its interdependence on several disciplines and taking into account the need to develop personality traits appropriate for educational planning work the Seminar recommends that greater reliance be placed on project method, syndicate method, seminar work and case studies in the teaching of these courses.

9. Recognising the need to collect empirical data on problems in educational planning and realising that research can make the collaboration between universities and planning agencies more meaningful and rewarding the Seminar recommends that greater emphasis be placed on inter-disciplinary and institutional research.

10. The Seminar envisages that educational planning courses and research in the field would forge a vital link between the universities and the developmental efforts of the society. The universities, it is hoped, would also play a useful role in the evaluation of plan projects.

11. The Seminar recognises the need for an orientation of the academic personnel to be involved in conducting courses in educational planning and recommends that teams of academic personnel from different contributory disciplines of the universities intending to introduce courses in educational planning be brought together and suitably oriented.

12. The Seminar recognises that avenues of cooperation between faculties, between universities, between universities and other institutions at national, regional and international level are very promising. Considering the need for mutual cooperation, dissemination of information, spread of literature and the scope for sharing of resources, the Seminar recommends the institution of visiting professorships, fellowships and library and documentation service to facilitate this.

13. To accelerate the movement for the introduction of courses in educational planning in the universities of the Asian region, the Seminar requests the authorities concerned in member States to convene National Seminars to consider the implementation of these recommendations.

14. For speedy introduction of courses in Educational Planning in universities and for their healthy development, it would also be desirable to bring together interested Vice-Chancellors and Deans as early as conveniently possible.

15. Recognising the key role the Asian Institute can play in developing courses in Educational Planning, the Seminar recommends the following action : -

- (i) Organising orientation programmes for teachers of Educational Planning.
 - (ii) Helping member States to organise in-service training programmes for personnel engaged in educational planning and administration work.
 - (iii) Operating a documentation service to help dissemination of research and other information.
 - (iv) Bringing out annually, a list of current material on educational planning.
 - (v) Periodical review of the position and progress of the teaching of educational planning in different universities/institutions.
 - (vi) Bring together Vice-Chancellors and Deans of the universities interested in introducing courses in Educational Planning.
-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

13

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No.9 : To receive a note on the locations of the summer science institutes for college and school teachers to be organised during summer 1970 and the approximate expenditure involved.

.....

On the recommendations of the Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics panels of the National Council for Science Education, it has been decided to organise 60 College level Summer Science Institutes and 60 School level Institutes for teachers during 1970. The details, as well as, the location and the names of the Directors are given in the brochure Annexure I.

The expenditure on operation and administration of the College Science Institutes is met by the Commission and paid to the Institute Directors through the universities, while that on School level Institute is met out of the funds of the National Council for Education Research and Training placed at the disposal of the Commission for this purpose.

Level As in the case of college/Institute payment on this account is made through the universities. Payment, to regional colleges of education under NCERT is being made directly.

A noteworthy feature of the college programme during 1970 is the organisation of advanced level institutes such as in Ecology, Genetics, Marine-Biology, Test Construction and Evaluation in Chemistry, Food and Nutrition, Functional Analysis, Operational Research, Electronics, Solid State Physics, Molecular Structure, Moire Technique, Earth Sciences & Inference with Markov Chains. About 2,500 college teachers are expected to attend the Institutes. The estimated expenditure is about Rs.20/- lakhs. The Commission has already sanctioned to the Universities advance grants of Rs.30,000/- per Institute to enable the Institute Directors to make preliminary preparations and place orders for books, essential equipment and components etc. The norms of the expenditure for the operation of the Institutes may be seen at Annexure II.

Similarly, for the School Institutes, the Commission has sanctioned advanced grant @ Rs.20,000/- per Institute out of the funds received from the NCERT for the purpose. The estimated expenditure on 60 School Level Institutes is of the order of Rs.18/- lakhs. About 2700 teachers from Secondary Schools/PuC/Intermediate/Training Colleges are expected to attend these Institutes. The norms of the expenditure for the operation of the Institute may be seen in Annexure III.

Four of the School Level Institutes are being held in collaboration with the British Council using the Nuffield materials.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

DO(SI)/EO(SI)

ANNEXURE...../.....TO ITEM NO.....9.....

SUMMER
SCIENCE
INSTITUTES

1970

for

COLLEGE TEACHERS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE
EDUCATION
U. S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

NEW DELHI - INDIA

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION ..	1
2. OBJECTIVES ..	1
3. SUMMER SCIENCE INSTITUTES (64-69)	2
4. PROGRAMME FOR 1970 ..	2
5. PROGRAMME OF COURSES ..	3
6. ELIGIBILITY ..	4
7. APPLICATION FORMS ..	4
8. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ..	5
9. LOCATION AND DURATION ..	5-17
BIOLOGY	
CHEMISTRY	
MATHEMATICS	
STATISTICS	
PHYSICS	

1. Introduction

The Summer Science Institute Project for college teachers of science and mathematics, initiated by the University Grants Commission in 1964, is entering the seventh year in 1970. The institutes have been providing opportunities for teachers not only to familiarise themselves with current developments but also to find inspiration and stimulation through personal contacts with well-known scientists and teachers and colleagues from other parts of the country. Through collaboration with National Science Foundation of U.S.A., the services of American university/college professors are expected to be available at some of these institutes. It is hoped that, as in the past, the colleges and universities will respond to the institutes adequately and in the process be encouraged to modernise their courses and evolve new curricula and methods of instruction aimed at meeting the long-felt needs of college teachers in the sciences throughout the country.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the institutes are:

- (a) to provide supplementary training to the college teachers in sciences and to strengthen their mastery over the subjects;
- (b) to refresh their minds with new ideas and to make them familiar with the recent advances in their respective subjects;
- (c) to gain a better understanding of the basic and modern concepts in science and mathematics to enable the teachers to learn and teach science as a process of discovery; and
- (d) to provide the opportunity, means and encouragement for discussion amongst the participant-

teachers with similar backgrounds, interests and problems so as to create mutual understanding.

3. Summer Science Institutes (1964-1969)

During the period 1964-69, 244 summer institutes were organised at various universities attended by about 8800 teachers in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. The number of institutes held during this period and the enrolment at the institutes are given below:

Year	No. of Participants				Total No. of Insti- tutes
	Mathe- matics	Phy- sics	Chemis- try	Bio- logy	
1964	163(4)	166(4)	162(4)	168(4)	659(16)
1965	269(7)	258(8)	248(7)	277(7)	1052(29)
1966	326(9)	308(9)	244(9)	257(7)	1235(34)
1967	560(14)	375(11)	522(14)	410(11)	1867(50)
1968	627(18)	508(14)	449(14)	525(15)	2109(61)
1969	500(14)	524(17)	457(13)	372(10)	1853(54)
Total	2445(66)	2139(63)	2182(61)	2008(54)	8775(244)

(The figures in brackets indicate the number of institutes subjectwise).

4. Programme for 1970

In the summer of 1970 it is proposed to organise 60 summer institutes;

Biology	13
Chemistry	15
Mathematics	10
Statistics	2
Physics	19
Earth Sciences	1
Total	<u>60</u>

Some of the 'special' institutes will enrol teachers on an all-India basis. A few institutes in some universities will enrol primarily teachers from the constituent or affiliated colleges in order to bring about a smooth switchover to new curricula in courses being introduced there.

5. Programme of Courses

The summer institutes will generally offer a programme of courses comprising lectures, group discussions, laboratory work and audio-visual aids wherever useful and necessary. The Institute Director has the discretion and freedom to design the courses in such a way that it will benefit the participants to the possible maximum extent in accordance with their requirements. The institutes can draw upon a vast amount of materials, guides, manuals and journals being produced elsewhere in the world. Indigenous materials prepared on modern lines available in the country will also be used so that new methods and techniques are used in realistic manner, relating the institute programme to the actual needs of the participants.

The programme may also include such activities as a critical assessment of the existing syllabus and preparation and introduction of modern curricula wherever possible as well adoption of modern techniques and adaptation of course contents while teaching the subject in the class-room according to the existing syllabus. In experimental sciences, there should be emphasis on laboratory work and workshop practice, taking care to encourage promising participants in such activities. Participants at biology institutes will have to collect specimens during field trips.

A special feature of the 1970 programme is that advanced level institutes will be organised in fields like Ecology, Marine-Biology, Genetics, Electronics, Solid State Physics, Molecular Structure, Moire Technique, Test Construction and Evaluation in

Chemistry, Functional Analysis, Operational Research and Earth Sciences.

6. Eligibility

Teachers from private and government institutions are eligible for admission to the institutes. Application Forms to be obtained from the concerned Institute Director should be forwarded to him through the Heads of their Institutions. Preference will be given to teachers having at least 2 years experience and who are expected to continue in teaching profession. Teachers who attended summer institutes in previous years will not be generally admitted, except in the case of sequential institutes, special institutes and advance level institutes. A minimum enrolment of 40 should be ensured while the maximum could be 50. The maximum limitation be raised in special cases. Intending participants may obtain the permission of the appropriate authorities [Heads of Institutions, Government etc, as the case may be] while applying for admission to institutes. In case of any difficulty, the Institute Director will approach the proper educational authorities, wherever necessary, for sanction of duty leave, salary etc. in respect of selected candidates.

7. Application Forms

Application Forms and other particulars regarding the institutes may be obtained by the participants from the Institute Directors, as given in Section 9. Excepting the all India institutes, the other institutes will enrol teachers from areas indicated against them.

Early submission of applications is urged to guarantee consideration for selection in the institutes. In cases where unforeseen difficulties arise, applications may be considered by Directors until the beginning of the institute. Candidates will be informed about their selection by the Directors well in time so as to enable them to complete their travel formalities etc. The application forms duly filled in may be sent to the appropriate Director of the Institute. The

last date for receipt of applications for admission at the institutes is about eight weeks prior to their commencement.

8. Financial Assistance

The expenditure on operation and administration of the institutes will be paid to the institutes by the Commission.

Participants are entitled to travelling allowance from the Institution in which they serve to the summer institute and back provided they attend the course in full. They are required to travel by rail or bus or any other normal means of transport in vogue. First and second class railway fare will be paid on production of railway receipts. The institute will provide board and lodging facilities to the participants out of the institute funds. Besides, an out of pocket allowance of Rs. 2/- per day (Rs. 14/- per week) is also admissible to each participant who completes the course in full.

9. Location and Duration

The location and duration of the 60 institutes are given in the following pages:

Note : The expenditure on the US consultants will be met by USAID.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3

BIOLOGY

1. Ranchi Univeristy	1 June- 10 July
2. Utkal University	18 May- 27 June
3. Meerut University	11 May- 20 June
4. Punjab University	1 June 10 July
5. Poona University	11 May- 20 June
6. Vikram University	1 June- 12 July
7. Osmania University	11 May- 20 June
8. Madras University	15 May- 21 June
9. Madurai University	11 May- 13 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Assam, Bihar, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA	Prof. K.C. Bose, Department of Zoology, Ranchi University, Ranchi.
Orissa & West Bengal	Prof. G. Misra, Department of Botany, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Delhi & U.P.	Prof. V. Puri, Division of Plant Studies, Meerut University, Meerut.
Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir.	Prof. G.P. Sharma, Department of Zoology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Maharashtra, Goa & Gujarat	Prof. T.S. Mahabale, Department of Botany, Poona University, Poona.
Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Prof. Har Swarup, School of Studies in Zoology, Vikram University, Ujjain.
Andhra	Prof. M.R. Suxena, Department of Botany, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Mysore and affiliated colleges of Madras University.	Prof. G. Krishnan, Zoology Research Laboratory, University of Madras, Madras.
Kerala and affiliated colleges of Madurai University	Dr. A. Gnanam, Department of Biology, Madurai University Madurai.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

10. Bombay University	4 May- 9 June
11. Saurashtra University	12 May- 7 June
12. Osmania University	11 May- 20 June
13. Kerala University	1 May- 6 June

CHEMISTRY

14. Patna University	18 May- 27 June
15. Aligarh Muslim University	18 May- 27 June
16. Jammu University	22 June 31 July
17. Roorkee University	25 May- 4 July

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Applied Biology (All India)	Prof. N. B. Inamdar, Biology Department, Sophia College, Bombay.
Ecology (All India)	Prof. S.C. Pandeya, Department of Bio-Sciences, Saurashtra University, Rajkot-1.
Genetics (All India)	Prof. O.S. Reddi, Department of Genetics, Osmania Univer- sity, Hyderabad.
Marine Biology & Oceanography (All India)	Prof. C.V. Kurian, University Oceanography Laboratory For- shore Road, Ernakulam, Co- chin-16.
Assam, West Ben- gal, Orissa, Mani- pur, Nagaland & NEFA	Prof. J.N. Chatterjee, Depart- ment of Chemistry, Patna Uni- versity, Patna.
Uttar Pradesh & Bihar	Prof. S.N. Fazlur Rehman, Dep- artment of Chemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
Jamu & Kashmir Himachal Pradesh, Panjab, Haryana, Chandigarh.	Prof. A.C. Jain, Department of Chemistry, Jammu University, Jammu.
Delhi & Rajasthan	Wahid U. Malik, Depart- ment of Chemistry, Roorkee University, Roorkee.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3
18.	Marathwada University	11 May 20 June
19.	Saugar University	25 May 5 July
20.	Osmania University	11 May 20 June
21.	Annamalai University	27 April 6 June
22.	Andhra University	15 May- 24 June
23.	Bangalore University	4 May 13 June
24.	Madurai University	10 May 15 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Maharashtra & Goa	Prof. D.D. Khanolkar, Department of Chemistry, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat	Prof. S.S. Nigam, Department of Chemistry, Saugar University, Sagar.
Affiliated colleges of Osmania University	Prof. N.V. Subba Rao, Department of Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Tamil Nadu & Kerala University	Prof. V. Baliah, Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
Andhra Pradesh	Prof. L.R. Row, Department of Chemistry, Andhra University, Waltair.
Special Curriculum Construction for B. Sc. (All India)	Prof. M. Shadaksharaswamy, Department of Chemistry, Central College, Bangalore.
Affiliated Colleges of Madurai and Calicut Universities	Prof. S. Neelakantan, Department of Chemistry, Madurai University, Madurai.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

25.	Jadavpur University	9 May 17 June
26.	Panjab University	9 May 17 June
27.	Panjab University	25 May 4 July
28.	Madras University	1 May 21 May

MATHEMATICS

29.	Ranchi University	1 June 12 July
30.	Panjab University	1 June 10 July
31.	Roorkee University	30 May 10 July
32.	Lucknow University	1 June 12 July
33.	Saugar University	18 May 27 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Test Construction & Evaluation in Chemistry (All India)	Dr. (Miss) K.K. Rohatgi, Department of Physical Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32.
Northern & Eastern Zones (Food & Nutrition)	Miss Sherie Doongaji, Principal, Home Science College, Chandigarh.
Special Institute in Spectroscopy (Fisc) (All India)	Prof. R.C. Paul, Department of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Western & Southern Zones (Nutrition)	Dr. (Mrs.) Rajammal P. Devadas, Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.
Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Manipur Tripura, NEFA Nagaland, Orissa	Prof. K.M. Saksena, Department of Mathematics Ranchi University, Ranchi.
Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal, Haryana Chandigarh & Panjab	Dr. V.C. Nanda, Department of Mathematics, Panjab University Chandigarh.
Northern Zone (Modern Algebra, Functional Analysis, Topology.)	Prof. Chandrika Prasad, Department of Mathematics, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
Uttar Pradesh & Delhi	Prof. Ram Ballabh, Department of Mathematics, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat	Dr. D.N. Misra, Department of Mathematics, Saugar University, Saugar.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Instit. Date</i>
1	2	3

34. Poona University 4 May
13 June

35. Venkateswara University 4 May
13 June

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

36. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani. 18 May
27 June

37. Delhi University 4 May
13 June

38. Rajasthan University 20 May
30 June

STATISTICS

39. Punjabi University 27 April
6 June

40. Mysore University 1 May
7 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Maharashtra & Goa (Sequential)	Prof. V.S. Huzurbazar, Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Poona University, Poona.
Mysore, Kerala, Andhra and Tamil Nadu	Dr. P.S. Rau, Department of Mathematics, Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati.
Functional Analysis (All India)	Prof. V. Krishnamurthy, Department of Mathematics, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.
Operational Research (All India)	Prof. R.S. Varma, Department of Mathematics, Delhi University, Delhi.
Theory of Distribution and Partial Differential Equations & Fluid Dynamics at Rajasthan University (All India).	Prof. G.C. Patni, Department of Mathematics, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
Advance Statistical Inference and Designs of Experiments at Punjabi University (Northern & Eastern Zones)	Dr. O.P. Srivastava, Department of Mathematics, Punjabi University, Patiala.
Inference with Markov Chains (Southern & Western Zones)	Prof. R.P. Pakshirajan, Department of Statistics, Mysore University, Mysore.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institution Date</i>
1	2	3
41.	Dibrugarh University	20 May- 27 June
42.	Gorakhpur University	11 May 20 June
43.	Banaras Hindu University	11 May 20 June
44.	Panjab University	27 April 6 June
45.	Jammu University	9 May 19 June
46.	Ravishankar University	11 May 20 June
47.	Saugar University	23 May 4 July
48.	Gujarat University	4 May 13 June
49.	Udaipur University	18 May 26 June
50.	Andhra University	1 May 15 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Assam, Nagaland Manipur, Tripura and NEFA	Dr. K.M. Khanna, Department of Physics, Dibrugarh University Dibrugarh.
Bihar, & West- Bengal	Prof. D. Sharma, Department of Physics, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
U.P. & Delhi	Prof. B. Dayal, Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu Uni- versity, Varanasi.
Sequential (Theoretical Physics) North Zone	Prof. H.S. Hans, Department of Physics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Jammu & Kashmir Himachal Pradesh	Prof. Y. Prakash, Department of Physics, Jammu University, Jammu.
Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	Dr. J.N. Das Government College of Science, Raipur.
Madhya Pradesh & Orissa	Dr. J.D. Ranade, Department of Physics, Saugar University, Sagar.
Gujarat and Goa	Prof. P.D. Pathak Department of Physics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
Rajasthan	Prof. J. Varma Department of Physics, Udaipur University, Udaipur.
Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu	Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao Department of Physics, Andhra University, Waltair.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institution Dates</i>
1	2	3
51.	Bangalore University	27 April 6 June
52.	Madurai University	10 May 15 June
SPECIAL INSTITUTES		
53.	Allahabad University	1 June 10 July
54.	Roorkee University (in collaboration with IIT Kanpur)	25 May- 4 July
55.	Delhi University (in collaboration with N.P.L.)	1 June- 11 July
56.	Delhi University (in collaboration with N.P.L.)	11 May 20 June
57.	Madras University	25 May- 27 June
58.	Sri Venkateswara University	4 May- 13 June

3
Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
North Kerala & Mysore	Prof. K.N. Kuchela Department of Physics, Central College, Bangalore.
Tamil Nadu & South Kerala	Prof. K.S. Chandrasekharan Department of Physics, Madurai University, Madurai.
Electronics for Teachers from Eastern Zone	Prof. Krishnaji Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allaha- bad.
Solid State Physics for teachers from Northern & Eastern Zones	Prof. S.K. Joshi Department of Physics, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
Electronics for teachers from Northern & Western Zones	Prof. N.K. Saha Department of Physics, Delhi University, Delhi.
Moire Technique (All India)	Dr. B.K. Agarwal Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
Molecular Structure (All India)	Prof. G.N. Ramchandran Centre of Advance Study in Biophysics & Crystallography, Madras University, Madras-25.
Electronics Instrumentation (Southern Zone)	Prof. J. Bhimasenachar Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

Location and Durat		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Instit Dates</i>
1	2	3
59.	Mysore University	44 May 6 June

EARTH SCIENCES

60.	Bangalore University	55 May 10 June
-----	----------------------	-------------------

of Summer Institutes

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Solid State Physics (Southern & West- ern Zones)	Prof. S. Chandrasekhar Department of Physics, Mysore University, Mysore-2.
All India	Prof. C. Naganna Department of Geology, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3
51.	Bangalore University	27 April 6 June
52.	Madurai University	10 May 15 June
SPECIAL INSTITUTES		
53.	Allahabad University	1 June 10 July
54.	Roorkee University (in collaboration with IIT Kanpur)	25 May- 4 July
55.	Delhi University (in collaboration with N.P.L.)	1 June- 11 July
56.	Delhi University (in collaboration with N.P.L.)	11 May 20 June
57.	Madras University	25 May- 27 June
58.	Sri Venkateswara University	4 May- 13 June

Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
North Kerala & Mysore	Prof. K.N. Kuchela Department of Physics, Central College, Bangalore.
Tamil Nadu & South Kerala	Prof. K.S. Chandrasekharan Department of Physics, Madurai University, Madurai.
Electronics for Teachers from Eastern Zone	Prof. Krishnaji Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
Solid State Physics for teachers from Northern & Eastern Zones)	Prof. S.K. Joshi Department of Physics, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
Electronics (for teachers from Northern & Western Zones)	Prof. N.K. Saha Department of Physics, Delhi University, Delhi.
Moire Technique (All India)	Dr. B.K. Agarwal Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
Molecular Structure (All India)	Prof. G.N. Ramchandran Centre of Advance Study in Biophysics & Crystallography, Madras University, Madras-25.
Electronics Instrumentation (Southern Zone)	Prof. J. Bhimasenachar Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

1970

S M T W T F S

APRIL

			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
26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

					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	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

	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	26	27
28	29	30				

JULY

			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
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**SUMMER
SCIENCE
INSTITUTES**

1970

for

**TEACHERS FROM
SECONDARY SCHOOLS / PUC/
INTERMEDIATE / TRAINING
COLLEGES**

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE
EDUCATION
U. S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

NEW DELHI - INDIA

CONTENTS

	PAG
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. REORIENTATION OF TEACHERS	1
3. OBJECTIVES	2
4. SUMMER SCIENCE INSTITUTES (1963-69)	3
5. PROGRAMME FOR 1970	4
6. PROGRAMME OF COURSES	4
7. ELIGIBILITY	5
8. APPLICATION FORMS	6
9. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	6
10. LOCATION AND DURATION	7
BIOLOGY	8
CHEMISTRY	10
MATHEMATICS	14
PHYSICS	18

1. Introduction

Stressing the importance of science and mathematics, the Education Commission in its report said : "During the last few decades, the conceptual framework of physics has undergone a drastic change and this should be reflected in the high school physics curriculum. Similarly, in chemistry the stress hitherto laid on memorisation of facts formulae, processes and compounds should give place to an emphasis on the unifying concepts in the subject. It is necessary to highlight the applications of chemistry in industry and daily life and its growing importance in our developing economy. Again, the present content of the school course in biology as a method of enquiry by means of accurate and confirmable observations, quantitatively and mathematically analysed, and controlled experimentation should be impressed on the minds of the young learners." The summer institute programme is expected to assist teachers in revitalising the school curriculum as recommended by the Education Commission.

2. Reorientation of Teachers

In the scheme of reorienting science education, the science teacher occupies a central position. The summer institutes are being organised with a view to creating such opportunities by bringing together groups of science teachers in a university or college campus for a period of about six weeks during the summer vacation, and making available to them modern text-books, improved laboratory techniques and teaching aids, under the supervision of competent

directing staff. This will also help to bring the school and university teachers together in a common endeavour to improve the quality and standards of science education.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the institute are :

- (a) to establish channels of communications between schools and universities ;
- (b) to enable teachers to develop a better understanding of the basic concepts and recent developments in their subjects ;
- (c) to assist teachers to conduct experiments wherever possible with simple and improvised apparatus and to encourage further experimentation along lines leading to consideration of theoretical ideas arising out of experiments ;
- (d) to strengthen the capacity of the teachers for motivating able students to develop an aptitude for research ;
- (e) to stimulate interest in teachers by bringing them into contact with eminent men in the field of their study ; and
- (f) to enable teachers to exchange views with their colleagues in the profession and thus promote a great understanding and appreciation of each other's teaching problems.

4. Summer Science Institutes (1963-1969)

During the period 1963-69, the University Grants Commission, in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training and United States Agency for International Development/National Science Foundation, organised at various universities 293 summer institutes in science and mathematics for teachers from high/higher secondary schools/PUC/Intermediate colleges attended by nearly 11200 teachers in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. The number of institutes held during this period and the enrolment at the institutes are given below :

Year	No. of participants				Total
	Mathe- matics	Phy- sics	Chemi- stry	Biology	
1963	34(1)	43(1)	38(1)	39(1)	154(4)
1964	169(4)	170(4)	148(4)	153(4)	640(16)
1965	616(16)	488(13)	464(13)	261(7)	1829(49)
1966	490(12)	468(12)	410(11)	308(8)	1676(43)
1967	747(15)	572(16)	580(16)	482(13)	2381(60)
1968	646(15)	594(17)	612(16)	450(13)	2302(61)
1969	600(16)	551(14)	734(18)	436(12)	2321(60)*
Total	3302(79)	2886(68)	2986(79)	2129(58)	11303(293)

(Figures in brackets indicate the number of institutes held.)

Includes 4 institutes, one each in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry & Biology using Nuffield Materials in collaboration with the British Council.

5. Programme for 1970

During 1970, it is proposed to organise 56 summer science institutes under the above programme for secondary schools/PUC/Intermediate and Train Colleges :

Biology	9
Chemistry	13
Physics	14
Mathematics	20
	—
TOTAL	56

6. Programme of Courses

The summer institutes will offer a programme of courses comprising lectures, group discussions, laboratory work and audio-visual aids wherever useful and necessary. The Institute Director has the discretion and freedom to design the courses in such a way that it will benefit the participants to the maximum possible extent in accordance with their requirements. The institutes can draw upon a vast amount of text-books, guides, manuals and journals being produced elsewhere in the world. Indigenous materials prepared on modern lines available in the country will also be used so that new methods and

techniques are used in realistic manner, relating the institute programme to the actual needs of the participants.

The programme may also include such activities as a critical assessment of the existing syllabus and preparation and introduction of modern curricula wherever possible as well adoption of modern techniques and adaptation of course contents while teaching the subject in the class-room according to the existing syllabus. In experimental sciences, there should be emphasis on laboratory work and workshop practice, taking care to encourage promising participants in such activities. Participants at biology institutes will have to collect specimens during field trips.

7. Teachers from private and government institutions are eligible for admission to the institutes. Applications, in the form to be obtained from the concerned Institute Director, should be forwarded to him through the Heads of the Institutions. Preference will be given to teachers having at least 2 years' experience and who are expected to continue in teaching profession. Teachers who attended summer institutes in previous years will not generally be admitted except in the case of sequential institutes and special institutes. A minimum enrolment of 45 should be ensured while the maximum could be 50. Institutes which cannot ensure minimum enrolment may inform the Commission well in time so that the institute programme could be cancelled. The maximum limit can be raised in special cases. Intending participants may obtain the permission of the appropriate authorities (Heads of Institutions, Government etc., as the case may be) while applying for admission to institutes. In case of any difficulty, the Institute Director will approach the proper educational authorities wherever necessary for sanction of duty leave, salary etc. in respect of selected candidates.

8. Application Forms

Application forms and other particulars regarding the institutes may be obtained by the participants from the Institute Director, as given in Section 10. Excepting the all India institutes, the other institutes will enrol teachers from areas indicated against them.

Early submission of applications is urged to guarantee consideration for selection in the institutes. In cases where unforeseen difficulties arise, applications may be considered by Directors until the beginning of the institute. Candidates will be informed about their selection by the Directors well in time so as to enable them to complete their travel formalities etc. The application forms duly filled in may be sent to the appropriate Institute Director. The last date for receipt of applications for admission at the institutes is about eight weeks prior to their commencement.

9. Financial Assistance

The expenditure on operation and administration of the institutes will be paid to the institutes by the Commission from the funds of the N.C.E.R.T. placed at the disposal of the Commission.

The participants are entitled to travelling allowance from the Institution in which they serve to the summer institute and back provided they attend the course in full. They are required to travel by rail or bus or any other normal means of transport in vogue. First and second class railway fare will be paid on production of railway receipts. The institute will provide board and lodging facilities to the

participants out of the institute funds. Besides, an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 2/- per day (Rs. 14/- per week) is also admissible to each participant who completes the course in full.

10. Location and Duration

The location and duration of the 56 institutes are given in the following pages :

Note : The expenditure on the US consultants will be met by USAID.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3

BIOLOGY

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Meerut University | 18 May-
26 June |
| 2. | Panjab University | 1 June-
12 July |
| 3. | Indore University | 11 May-
20 June |
| 4. | Poona University | 27 April-
6 June |
| 5. | Rajasthan University | 18 May-
27 June |
| 6. | Sardar Patel University | 5 May-
14 June |
| 7. | Marathwada University | 1 May-
11 June |
| 8. | Kerala University | 20 April-
30 May |

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh	Dr. V.P. Agarwal Principal, D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.
Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Hima- chhal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Delhi	Prof. P.N. Mehra Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Madhya Pradesh ;	Dr. Ravi Prakash Principal, Holkar Science College, Indore.
Maharashtra and Goa	Dr. D.D. Wani Department of Botany, M.E.S. Collge, Poona-4.
Rajasthan	Dr. P.N. Mathur Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Gujarat	Prof. J.J. Shah Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
Maharashtra	Prof. A.L. Lohgaonker Department of Zoology, Yashwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded.
Kerala, Minicoy, Laccadive and Andamindive Islands and Mysore	Dr. O.M. Mathen Department of Botany, Union Christian College, Alwaye-2.

Location and Durati

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institut Dates</i>
1	2	3

9. Madras University 9 May
18 June

CHEMISTRY

10. Gauhati University 25 May
4 July

11. Sambalpur University 12 May
20 June

12. Agra University 11 May-
20 June

13. Panjab University 1 June-
15 July

14. Indore University 11 May-
20 June

15. Jabalpur University 11 May-
20 June

16. Nagpur University 4 May-
13 June

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Andhra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, An- daman and Nicobar Islands	Dr. P.J. Sanjeeva Raj Department of Zoology, Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras-59.
Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, NEFA	Dr. P.K. Talukdar Department of Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati.
Orissa and West Bengal	Dr. M.K. Rout Principal, Gangadhar Mehar College, Sambalpur (Orissa).
Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	Dr. S.N. Srivastava Department of Chemistry, Agra College, Agra.
Chandigarh, Pan- ab, Haryana, Hi- nachal Pradesh, J.&K. and Delhi	Shri B.S. Bahal D.A.V. College, Jullundur.
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. S.G. Harmalkar Chemistry Department, Holkar Science College, Indore.
Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan	Dr. S.N. Kaveeshwar Principal, Government Science College, Jabalpur.
Widarbha Region	Prof. N.V. Karbelkar Department of Chemistry, Widarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institution Dates</i>
1	2	3
17.	Gujarat University	4 May 14 June
18.	Sardar Patel University	5 May 14 June
19.	Regional College of Education, Bhopal	5 May 14 June
20.	Andhra University	13 May 22 June
21.	Annamalai University	27 April 6 June
22.	Madras University	4 May 13 June

f Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Western Mahara- htra, Goa and Ahmedabad	Dr. A.M. Trivedi Department of Chemistry, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
Gujarat	Dr. M.C. Patel R.P. T.P. Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand (Dist. Kira).
Special Institute for Training College Teachers (All India)	Dr. G.S. Tiwari Department of Chemistry, Regional College of Education, Bhopal.
Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.	Prof. M.N. Sastri Department of Chemistry, Andhra University, Waltair.
Tamil Nadu, Anda- man and Nicobar Islands, Kerala	Dr. K. Ganapathy Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Special Institute with NCERT (Materials)	Prof. L.M. Yeddanapalli Chemistry Department, Loyola College, Madras.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Inst. D.</i>
----------------	-------------------	-----------------

1	2	
---	---	--

MATHEMATICS

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| 23. | Gauhati University | 8 Ju
18 Ju |
| 24. | Sambalpur University | 11 M
20 Ju |
| 25. | Utkal University | 11 M
20 Ju |
| 26. | Kashmir University | 20 Ma
30 Jun |
| 27. | Jammu University | 9 Ma
19 Jun |
| 28. | Agra University | 25 Ma
5 Jul |
| 29. | Allahabad University | 25 Ma
5 Jul |
| 30. | Delhi University | 4 Ma
13 Jun |

of Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland	Prof. M.N. Barua Department of Mathematics, Gauhati University, Gauhati.
Orissa and Eastern Madhya Pradesh	Dr. M.M. Nanda Gangadhar Mehar College, Sambalpur, Orissa.
West Bengal and Orissa	Prof. B. Misra Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Kashmir	Prof. Jan Mohammad Department of Mathematics, Kashmir University, Srinagar.
Jammu and Hima- chal Pradesh	Prof. M.R. Puri Department of Mathematics, Jammu University, Jammu.
Western U.P.	Dr. H.C. Sinha Bareilly College, Barielly.
Eastern U.P. and Bihar	Prof. N.N. Bhattacharya Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
All India Sequential	Principal P.D. Gupta Ramjas College, Delhi.

		Location and Duration
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institution Dates</i>
1	2	3
31.	I.I.T., Delhi	11 May 21 June
32.	Panjab University	18 May 27 June
33.	Bombay University	22 April 2 June
34.	M.S. University of Baroda	27 April 6 June
35.	Marathwada University	5 May- 14 June
36.	Poona University	27 April 31 May
37.	Poona University	27 April 6 June
38.	Sardar Patel University	1 May- 10 June

of Summer Instituts—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Delhi	Prof. M.P. Singh Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.
Panjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh.	Principal C.L. Arora D.A.V. College, Amritsar.
Western Mahara- shtra	Shri. H.K. Shama Iyengar S.S. & L.S. Patkar College, Goregaon (West) Bombay-62.
Gujarat, & Western M.P.	Shri C.C. Shah Department of Mathematics M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
Marathwada Uni- versity and Andhra Pradesh	Shri D.V. Koranne, Department of Mathematics S.B.E.S. College, Aurangabad.
Vidarbha and Goa	Principal N.R. Kulkarni R.K. Talreja College, Ulhasnagar.
Konken area	Principal R.T. Kulkarni JSM College, Alibagh.
Gujarat	Principal N.D. Desai R.P.T.P. Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Location and Duration		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Institute Dates</i>
1	2	3
39.	Ravishankar University	11 May- 21 June
40.	Rajasthan University	20 May- 30 June
41.	Kerala University-	16 April 28 May
42.	Mysore University	3 May- 13 June
PHYSICS		
43.	Gauhati University	25 May- 4 July
44.	Utkal University	18 May- 27 June
45.	Bhagalpur University	18 May- 27 June
46.	Kurukshetra University	11 May- 20 June
47.	Bombay University	4 May- 13 June

Summer Institutes—(Contd.)

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. C.B.L. Verma Government Science College, Raipur (M.P).
Rajasthan	Prof. G.C. Patni Department of Mathematics Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
Car Nicobar, Minicoy, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Dr. S. Parameswaran University College, Trivandrum.
Mysore	Shri B.V. Achar M.G.M. College, Udipi (Mysore).
Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and NEFA	Dr. H. Goswami Department of Physics, Cotton College, Gauhati.
Bihar and West- Bengal	Dr. Harihar Misra Ravenshaw College, Cuttack-3.
Uttar Pradesh	Principal S.P. Sinha, T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.
Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal Pradesh, Chandigarh, & Delhi	Dr. K.K. Nagpal Department of Physics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
Greater Bombay	Shri G.K. Desai Department of Physics, Kishanchand and Chela Ram College, Bombay-20.

Location and Duration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Insti Da</i>
1	2	3
48.	Poona University	4 Ma 13 Jun
49.	Indore University	11 Ma 20 Jun
50.	Sardar Patel University	27 Ap 6 Jun
51.	Jodhpur University	7 Ma 17 Jun
52.	Kerala University	20 Ap 30 Ma
53.	Madras University	4 Ma 13 Jun
54.	Andhra University	18 Ma 27 Jun
55.	Madras University	20 Ap 30 Ma
56.	Regional College of Education Mysore.	1 Ma 10 Jun

of Summer Institutes

<i>For Teachers From</i>	<i>Director & Location</i>
4	5
Maharashtra and Goa	Shri D.V. Badve Fergusson College, Poona.
Madhya Pradesh	Prof. R.G. Nigeskar Holkar Science College, Indore.
Gujarat	Prof. A.R. Patel Department of Physics, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
Rajasthan	Prof. G.L. Gupta Department of Physics, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin- dive Islands	Prof. T.B. Thomas Union Christian College, Alwaye.
Tamil Nadu, An- daman and Nicobar Islands and Mysore	Shri S. Sundararajan Department of Physics, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
Andhra Pradesh	Dr. D. Premaswarup P.G. Centre of Andhra Uni- versity, Guntur.
Tamil Nadu	Dr. G.A. Savariraj St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.
Preparation of Ins- tructional Methods for Secondary Schools in South- Zone	Dr. V.R. Rao Regional College of Education, Mysore.

9. Guest Lecturers: Not permissible.
10. Secretarial, Technical Class-IV & Medical Expenses: Rs.1,500/- for Biology, Chemistry & Physics Institutes and Rs.500/- for Mathematics Institutes.

The number of staff under this category may be as follows:

	<u>Biology, Physics & Chemistry Institutes:</u>	<u>Mathematics Institutes.</u>
Demonstrators for Lab. Work.	2 or 3	-
Lab. Attendants/ Store Keeper/ Field Collector/ Mechanic/Glass Blower/Clerk-cum- Typist/Peon/ Sweeper.	7 or 8	3
Projectionist (Part-time).	1	-

.....

NORMS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE OPERATION OF THE
SUMMER SCIENCE INSTITUTES DURING 1970 FOR
SCHOOL TEACHERS

1. Board & Lodging Rs.6/- per head per day for boarding only.

Lodging has to be provided free of cost by the host institution.
2. TA & Incidental Charges: First and second class railway fare will be paid to the participants on production of cash receipts/Ticket No. In other cases, third class fare by rail or other means of transport in vogue in the area and Rs.10/- per participant for incidental expenses during journey each way.
3. Out-of Pocket Allowance: Rs.2/- per participant per day.
4. Books: Rs.50/- per participant and Rs.500/- for the Reference Library.

Only new institute staff and new staff members of 'old' institutes are entitled to books from the institute funds. However, new books wherever used may also be given to the staff members.
5. Laboratory Supplies: Rs.2,000/- for Biology, Chemistry & Physics Institutes.

(Items like Type writer, Duplicating machine projector, Almirah etc. are not permissible).
6. Miscellaneous & Contingencies: Rs.1,000/- for stationery, postage etc.
7. Field Traips: Rs.500/- for Biology, Chemistry & Physics Institutes. Any further expenditure is to be borne by the participants.
8. Academic Staff: Not exceeding 5 members including the Director, (who is the Chief among the academic staff), and consultants, if any.

Rs.800/- - Director
Rs.500/- - Each Academic Staff.

It may be noted that consultants, Indian or US wherever available for the institutes, should fall within the permissible ceiling of 5. Wherever US consultants are available, the honoraria of the academic staff may be reduced by an amount equivalent to the number of US consultants multiplied by Rs.500/-.

9. Guest Lecturers:
(Only in case of
special institutes)

Not exceeding Rs.1,500/- for TA and DA (Hospitality) of Guest Lecturers. As far as possible, they should be drawn from neighbouring areas except in very special cases.

Guest Lecturers are permitted only for special institutes provided the lecturers given by them are directly related to the institute programme and in such areas where there are no experts on the staff of the host institute. The guest lecturers may be considered as academic staff on a part-time basis and honoraria paid to them in proportion to their work out of the provision as in 8 overleaf. For this purpose the institute can reduce the number of academic staff from 7 to 6 or 5 according to needs and thus release Rs.500/- or Rs.1,000/- as the case be out of the above Head for payment of honoraria to them in relation to their work.

10. Secretarial,
Technical &
Class IV &
Medical
Expenses:

Rs.1,500/- for Biology, Chemistry & Physics Institutes and Rs.500/- for Mathematics Institutes.

The number of staff under this category may be as follows:

	<u>Biology, Physics & Chemistry Institutes.</u>	<u>Mathematics Institutes</u>
Demonstrators for Lab. Work.	2 or 3	-
Lab.Attendants/Store Keeper/ Field Collector/Mechanic/ Glass Blower/Clerk-Cum-Typist Peon-Sweeper.	7 or 8	3
Projectionist (Part-time)	1	-

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No.10: To receive a note on the dollar loan for purchase of scientific equipment for the universities/Post-graduate colleges.

The Commission at its meetings held on 4 October 1967 (item No.50), 7 August 1968 (ItemNo.43), 2 July 1969 (Item No.64) and 6 August 1969 (Item No.44) was informed regarding the granting of the higher education loan by the US AID and the steps taken for its utilization forwards meeting the equipment needs of the universities and colleges as well as for providing equipment support for conducting the summer science institutes. As already reported to the Commission, a sum of \$ 4.87 million was allocated to the University Grants Commission - \$ 3.87 for universities and colleges and \$1 million for the summer science institutes program.

BACKGROUND

The equipment lists furnished by 239 university science departments belonging to 55 universities as well as 42 postgraduate colleges were got cleared by the UGC Office from the Directorate General of Technical Development from indigenous angle and sent to the India Supply Mission, Washington as early as in April 1968. In January 1969 the ISM Washington expressed their inability to go ahead with the procurement of the items listed in UGC as well Ministry of Education lists since the lists were not prepared in the manner desired by ISM. The ISM asked for strengthening of the Washington as well as India-based staff. Alternatively ISM suggested that UGC and also the Ministry of Education may recast the lists and give generalised specifications for each item. The suggestions given by ISM were discussed in the interministerial meetings held in the Ministry of Finance. It was decided to rework the lists in India to save dollar expenditure in Washington for increasing the staff strength of ISM and not to assign the work to a private procurement agency.

The Commission appointed a Loan Advisory Committee consisting of following under the Chairmanship of Prof. B.R. Seshachar:

Prof. BR Seshachar, Delhi University
Dr. AR Varma, National Physical Laboratory
Dr. VG Bhide, National Physical Laboratory
Prof. V Ramakrishna, IIT, New Delhi
Prof. SC Jain, Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi
Dr. RD Deshpande, University Grants Commission

The Loan Advisory Committee appointed subject-matter sub-committees which scrutinised the lists and drew up generalised specifications on the basis of catalogues and other materials available in the Office of the National Council for Science Education. The Advisory Staff of the National Science Foundation actively joined in the work of the committees and provided necessary information regarding the performance of the equipment. The lists were redrawn by the sub-committees and the following action was taken:

- 1) High priced items of equipment of a proprietary nature were segregated and US AID requested to grant proprietary waiver for these items. The AID granted waiver for NMR spectro-meters only and did not agree for IBM computers and Four Circle Single Crystal Deffractometer.
- 2) 608 items of spare parts and accessories required for the equipment already available with the universities were segregated and the AID was requested to grant proprietary waiver for these items also. The US AID readily agreed for this and granted proprietary waiver.
- 3) 268 items of equipment were selected for preparation of generalised specifications and 30 copies of generalised specification of each item were sent to ISM for issuing tender enquiries to US Suppliers.
- 4) The remaining list of 429 items for which generalised specifications could not be prepared were sent to ISM and US AID was requested for granting proprietary waiver. The AID agreed to this request also.

(15)

The re-worked out lists were despatched to ISM before 15th August 1969 in instalments on 24 May 1969, 16 June 1969, 30 June 1969, 5, 8, 8 and 9 August 1969.

Visit of UGC official to USA

The position regarding the utilization of the loan was jointly reviewed by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance and the Department of Supply from time to time. By the end of November the ISM had issued only 100 advertised enquiries, 9 limited tender enquiries and 340 single tender enquiries. They had also awarded 139 contracts of the value of \$ 907,165. The deputation of a suitable official for assisting the ISM was examined by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education in consultation with the Department of Supply. The India Supply Mission suggested that a person may be deputed at the contract stage for a period of 6 weeks to assist the ISM in its work. The suggestion of the India Supply Mission was considered by the Ministries of Education and Finance and the University Grants Commission and the clearance was given for deputing an official of the Commission (Dr. RD Deshpande) for working at the ISM from 19 December for a period of 6 weeks. On arrival in Washington the UGC official called on the Indian Ambassador to USA, the Minister (Economic), and the Second Secretary, (Economic) and informed them about the objectives of the visit. He had detailed meetings with the Director General, Deputy Director-General and other staff dealing with the UGC as well as Ministry of Education lists in the ISM. The specific objective of the visit was to settle, on the spot, in consultation with the NSF Staff as well as eminent Indian scientists resident in the USA, a large number of technical queries regarding the suitability of the equipment as well as the final acceptance of tenders. In order to get this work executed, the following Indian scientists, who are now resident in the United States agreed to give necessary advice and guidance as and when required:- Prof. BS Chandrasekhar, (Case Western Reserve University), Prof. BS Yodh, (University of Maryland), Prof. Rustom Roy (Pennsylvania State University), Prof. Kuppaswami Vedam (Pennsylvania State University), Dr. Iswar Pradeep (American University) and Dr. Hiralal C. Kharti, (Catholic University of America). Apart from this, assistance of the Staff of the College Commission on Physics, Head of the Division of Chemistry and staff of the various divisions of the NSF was obtained from time to time. Similarly the department of General Service administration was consulted in case of items which are supplied by various companies to USA Government on a rate contract basis. Based on the advice of the experts and also through discussions with them, decisions on items of the value of more than \$1.5 million were finalised during the UGC officials stay which included important equipment such as IBM Computers, Nuclear scintillating counting systems, NMR spectrometers, Spectrophotometers of the specialised type, multi channel analysers, Gas Chromatograph etc. Detailed instructions regarding the acceptance of the items were given to the ISM. A statement indicating the item numbers and the names of the items on which decisions were taken during the UGC official's stay is attached (Appendix I). At the conclusion of the stay, the position of the progress made by ISM was as follows in addition to the work done for the value of \$ 1.5 million by the UGC official as stated above.

<u>Indent No.</u>	<u>Total items</u>	<u>Items covered</u>	<u>Value</u>
No.F.11-41(3A)B3279	All items covered	HPP Materials	\$ 15,410
No.F.11-41(3)B3263	231 Items	209 items covered, 19 withdrawn, 3 awaiting action	\$ 161,742
F.11-41(4)B 3302 3317	268 items	115 items covered, 9 withdrawn. Action being taken on re- maining items.	\$2,246,415
3306	608 and 429 Proprietary Waiver	17 items covered 80 items withdrawn	\$6,277,92
	VALUE OF ITEMS SO FAR COVERED.		<u>\$2,429,844.92</u>

More than 33 letters were received at Washington from many universities requesting for immediate settling of queries regarding the items of equipment. The universities suggested several deletions or modifications which were promptly executed in consultation with the ISM. Of special significance was the effort made for the inclusion of the lists received from the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and the Delhi University of the value of \$ 3,12,000. The lists in respect of these two institutions were received nearly 8 weeks after the last date for the submission of lists with generalised specifications. After consultation with the local AID mission, this matter was pursued actively with AID/Washington who kindly agreed to include the lists subject to the clearance of the local AID Mission. This is now being done in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. In addition to the work of the UGC several queries relating to the lists of the Ministry of Education were also looked into as and when referred to by the ISM officials. As a result of the scrutiny some high value items such as Current Surge generator which would not have been useful for the engineering institutions were deleted in time in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

ACTION FOR SHIPMENT OF COMMODITIES.

The question of shipment of commodities in bulk i.e., the question of containerisation was discussed in detail with the officials of the ISM. The genuine difficulty of the ISM has been the non-availability of godown facilities with their shipping agents, Dyson Shipping Company, New York. In view of the large number of items, the cost of containerisation of UGC cargo would be about \$ 500,000 i.e. approximately Rs.37.50 lakhs. Since this would have been an additional burden on the universities and the loss or damage through transit is likely to be much less than this amount (which in turn would be recovered from insurance), it was decided not to insist on the containerisation. The ISM was also requested to examine the possibility of using Indian ships according to the agreed ratio as far as possible. This has been agreed to. Since majority of the tenders are now in the process of being finalised, the ISM has been requested to arrange for the delivery of the items in such a way that they would reach Bombay after the monsoon season since the arrival during monsoon is likely to cause considerable damage due to exposure to rain on the docks. Moreover it is difficult to keep track of the consignments during monsoon season thus creating possibility of theft and damage.

INSURANCE

As regards insurance documents in respect of UGC lists, these will be sent by the ISM direct to LIC Bombay, which being the headquarters is competent to speedily dispose of any insurance claim in consultation with the Asstt. Director of Shipping, Bombay. The payment of the insurance premium will be paid by the UGC to the LIC directly in bulk. Such a bulk payment of premium will avoid any hardship to the recipient institutions who otherwise would have been required to secure cover under the individual insurance policy.

Not Manufactured in India & Customs Duty Exemption Certificates.

As per the present procedure the individual recipient institutions are required to obtain NMI and CDE certificates. With a view to save the work of the universities, the DGTD have accepted the Commission's request for granting bulk NMI. This has since been obtained. Similarly Customs Duty Exemption certificates in respect of the equipment being imported by the UGC has also been obtained by the office. These have already been transmitted to the Assistant Director of Shipping Bombay, who has been requested to expeditiously clear the cargo to the various destinations. In this connection it may be noted that the ISM has been instructed to send all further shipments to Bombay Port only. A few stray shipments which have been made to other ports viz. Calcutta and Madras are being cleared through the respective Assistant Directors of Shipping at these two ports who have already been informed about the CDE and NMI certificates.

Expected utilisation & Funding for the Project.

On the basis of work done at Washington and keeping in view the progress so far achieved, a summary statement indicating the financial commitment of the universities has been prepared and is attached (Appendix II). As would be seen from the statement, the total amount to be utilized by the universities would be of the order of \$ 5.35 million. Keeping in view the equivalent rupee costs of equipment (including insurance shipping and clearance and ISM charges etc.) would be approximately Rs.5 crores. Detail statements indicating the dollar amounts to be utilised by individual departments of universities and postgraduate colleges have also been prepared and are attached (Appendix III & IV).

When the Universities furnished their equipment lists under the dollar loan they were requested to certify that they have adequate rupee resources to finance the purchase of this equipment. They were also intimated that they would be required to deposit equivalent rupees for the dollar values including insurance and freight for the equipment ordered by them. Because of the time lag in the actual utilisation of the loan i.e. more than two years, a number of universities have already utilised or earmarked significant portion of their equipment grants towards the purchase of equipment urgently required by them. It has also been noted that a number of universities have ordered equipment in excess of their rupee allocation made by the UGC for equipment purposes. Moreover there has been a significant increase of upto thirty percent in some cases in the value of equipment since they were indented by the universities for purchase under the dollar loan. Keeping these factors in view and also the meagre funds available with the Universities and since it is the first major equipment programme undertaken by the UGC, it is for the Commission's consideration whether the equipment may be given on a grant basis to the universities and the rupee counter-part of the order of rupees five crores may be met directly by the Commission. If the proposal is acceptable to the Commission the following procedure will be adopted for giving the equipment on a grant basis to the universities:

1. Letters transferring the title of equipment indicating rupee and dollar costs would be issued to the individual recipient institutions.
2. The Universities would be requested to maintain stock registers of this equipment as per normal rules of the university for other equipment for scrutiny of the government auditors as well as the US AID auditors.
3. The Commission will arrange to pay to the Central Government rupee equivalent directly from time to time.
4. Freight and insurance cost would be defrayed by the UGC directly and any incidental expenses on the local transportation and handling of the equipment would have to be met entirely by the universities. This amount will not be reimbursed by the UGC.

This procedure would be less cumbersome than paying additional grants to universities which in turn would be required to reimburse the amount to the Commission. This arrangement would also be administratively more convenient to the UGC Office. In view of this the Commission may agree to give this equipment on a grant basis and adopt the procedure suggested above. It would be necessary to make a provision of Rs.5 crores for this purpose in the budget of the Commission for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. This payment in the form of equipment would be kept in view while giving additional assistance to the universities on account of meeting the salaries of staff within 70 percent of the allocation for the years 1971-to 1974.

Visit of Dr. Mcelroy, Director NSF

During the course of his visit, the UGC official had a brief meeting with the Director of National Science Foundation, Washington Dr. William D. Mcelroy, who has expressed his deep interest in the NSF India project and has conveyed his willingness to visit India sometime during October 1970. Subject to the Commission's approval, a formal invitation is proposed to be sent to Dr. Mcelroy for visiting India and to meet the officials of Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission, as well as leaders of India's Scientific community. It is expected that Dr. Arthur S Roe, Head of the Office of International Programme, National Science Foundation would accompany Dr. Mcelroy during his visit to India.

During UGC Officer's deputation to Washington the Staff of NSF as well as the ISM gave unstinted cooperation for finalising the procurement of various items. Similarly ready help was extended by all the eminent Indian scientists. It is proposed to convey the Commission's sincere appreciation to the NSF as well as the eminent scientists for their cooperation and timely assistance.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

APPENDIX I
to item No.10

STATEMENT OF THE ITEMS ON WHICH DECISIONS WERE
TAKEN BY UJGC OFFICIAL (DR. RD DESHPANDE) DURING
HIS STAY AT ISM WASHINGTON

S.No.	Item No. in the list and the name of equipment	Action taken
1.	<u>List of 268 items with generalised specifications</u>	
	Item No.1 - NMR Spectrometer	The factory modifications to enable the magnet inlet water temperature to have an upper limit of 40 degree C instead of 32 degree centigrade suggested by the universities intimated to suppliers. The additional accessories like Spin Decoupler included in the order.
2.	Item No.23 - Higher Power Pulsed Oscillator.	Main equipment ordered alongwith the accessories for Sri Venkateswara University (Physics Deptt.)
3.	Item No.60 - IR Spectrophotometer	Beckman IR 20 ordered in place of Perkin Elmer Model 337 for Punjabi University (Chem. Deptt.)
4.	Item No.67 - Spectrograph Grating	The accessories suggested by Geology Deptt. of Poona University ordered.
5.	Item No.49 - Stereo Microscope	Order for Poona University, Zoology Deptt. cancelled on the request of the university.
6.	Item No.57 - DU Spectrophotometer	Equipment ordered for Chem. Deptt. Poona University to be consigned to the Zoology Deptt. of Poona University on the request of the Poona University.
7.	Item No.96 - Intensive Care Unit	The M/s Burdix Corp. requested to intimate the likely suppliers for off season delivery chambers and X-ray fluorescent equipment.
8.	Item No.99 - Plan Growth Chambers	The equipment offered by M/s Van Waters found unsuitable and the equipment offered by M/s Instruments Specialities ordered
9.	Item No.191 - Infrared Double Monochromator.	Offer of M/s Perkin Elmer accepted.
10.	Item No.192 - Mass Spectrometer	Since none of the items offered by American firms was suitable for the requirements of Chem. Deptt. Aligarh Muslim University and the equipment is that of non US origin, the item was cancelled.
11.	Item No.193 - IR Grating Spectrophotometer	The offer of M/s Perkin Elmer accepted.

12. Item No.197 - Ratio Recording UV Spectrophotometer
Since instruments offered by M/s Beckman Instruments was not suitable for the university departments, order placed with M/s Cary Instruments.
13. Item No.198 - Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.
Offer of M/s Jarrell Ash accepted.
14. Item No.227 - Electronic Strip Chart Recorder
The instrument offered by M/s Perkin Elmer accepted.
15. Item No.228 -Spectrum Analyser
Offer of M/s Hewlett Packard accepted with display section of variable persistence type.
16. Item No.241 -Liquid Scintillation
The instrument offered by M/s Packard Instrument is superior to instrument of other companies in the comparable price range and has been accepted.
17. Item No.248 -Current Meter
The offer of M/s Aeromantime Inc accepted with combined readout/ power supply for operation from selfcontained replaceable dry batteries and Electrical Swivel.
18. Item No.230 - Electromagnet
Offer of M/s Vantron accepted
19. Item No.231 - 6" Electromagnet
The offer of M/s Varian accepted since the magnet offered by M/s Vantron was not of required specification. Quantity increased by 1 for Physics Deptt. MS. Univ. of Baroda.
20. Item No.234 - Vapor Fractometer
Offer for Model 990 of Perkin Elmer accepted and quantity increased by 1 for Sardar Patal University.
21. Item No.244 - 6-Channel Polygraph
Model 7A 12p 29.75 of Grass - accepted in preference to M/s Gilson.
22. Item No.245 -8-Channel Polygraph
Offer of M/s Grass accepted and order placed for accessories requested by Physics Department Aligarh University.
23. Item No.251 -Differential Scanning Calorimeter
Replaced by Model 900 Gas Chromatograph for Sardar Patel University.
24. Item No.267-Ultra Microtome
Since the instrument offered by M/s Ivan Sorvell did not have all the essential features desired by Medical College, BHU, the offer invited from M/s LKB Instrument Co. If no quotations received from LKB then order to be placed with M/s Ivan Sorvell for MT2B/.
25. Item No.260-255 and 264 Micro-Combustion Train, Low Inductance Energy Storage Capacitor Micro Combustion Train. Cancelled.

26. Item No. 85 - Four Circle Single Crystal Diffractometer
The offer received found unsuitable and ISM asked to address M/s Picker International for the supply of this equipment.
27. Item No. 28 - Computer System complete with accessories and spare parts.
ISM was informed that IBM Computer 1130 or equivalent for Andhra and Aligarh Universities are identical machines and more advanced/fast as compared to the machines requested by Utkal and Calcutta Universities. The Computer required by Calcutta University has 5 additional machines which are not required by Utkal University although the specifications of the computers for Calcutta University. ISM was also informed that it would not be desirable to finance the spare parts for these machines from the dollar loan. This matter has been discussed in the Ministry of Finance and it was decided that it would be possible to obtain the spares against the special provision out of the non-project loan. Hence the funds of the user institutions may not be blocked for these spares which may not be required for all the universities. One or two sets of these spares can be purchased from the non-project loan. ISM was requested not to purchase the spares for the IBM Computers.
- and Utkal University are same
There would be a difference in their price because of additional components specified by Calcutta University.
28. Item No.108-Ultrasonic Probe
3 alternate suppliers suggested to ISM.
29. Item No.110-Electrolytic Analyzer
Offer of M/s Van Waters accepted
30. Item No.184 -Oxygen Meter
Offer of M/s Van Waters accepted
31. Item No.111-Infrared Gas Analyser
Offer of Beckman accepted.
32. Item No.183-Thermogravimetric Recording
Offer of Perkin Elmer accepted.
33. Item No.84 - Respirometer
1 number for Botany Deptt.
MS University of Baroda cancelled on the request of the University.
34. Item No.99-Plan Growth Chamber
-do-
35. Item No.30-Electronic Desh Calculator
1 number for SNTD Women's Univ. cancelled as desired by the University.
36. Item No.154-Frequency Stabilizer
Cancelled
37. Item No.221-Dreiding Stereomodels
Cancelled
38. Item No.213-Liquid Crystals
Cancelled
39. Item No.213-Flexible Glassinsulated Nichrome Wire.
Cancelled
40. Item No.159-Vanadium
Cancelled
41. Item No.173 -Single Cathetowing and Examining Cystoscope
Cancelled

S.No.

List of 608 items of Proprietary Waiver

Items cancelled

42. Item No.4 - Agla Micrometer, Item No.7-Large Lucite Chromatograph, Item No.8-Precision Warburg Apparatus, Item No.12-Zut(24 bottles) Item No.60-Tubes etc., Item No.66 Standard Cells, Item No.68 Spare components for VTVM GR Type, Item No.69-Transformer, Item No.79-Pressure Transducers, Item No.81-Vacuum Thermocouples, Item No.109-Piche's Evaporimeter, Item No.114-Research chemicals, Item No.124-5gms S 10 powder, 2 boxes Aluminum wool, 2 kits Epon812 Epoxy Resin Kit, Item No.135-CRC Lab. Washer, Item No.139 L/I Peppets, Item No.154-Rocksalt Polishing Kit, Item No.155-1 meter vapour cell with KBr window, Item No.156-Chopper motor, Item No.157-Magratron, Item No.163-Activation foil set, Item No.164-Activation analysis set, Item No.178-Chemicals, Item No.187-Laser Rolemeter, Item No.211-Decade Capacitor and Shielded Transformer, Item No.215-Suprasil Quartz Cylindrical cells, Item No.216-Phosgene Cylinder, Item No.217-Annealed cells, Xenon and Aborption cells, Item No.224-Interference Filters, Item No.231-Tubes, Item No.242-Lab-Line, Item No.243-Lab Minder, Item No.259-Photographic Enlarger Kodak Model, Item No.271 Amperite Ballast Regulator, Item No.275 - The variable, Item No.276-High Temperature Diffractometer, Item No.277-Single Crystal Goniometer, Item No.294-Waveguide Directional coupler, Item No.297-Waveguide, Item No.298-Sliding short, Item No.303-Mercury Vapour Lamp-Utility, Item No.339-spare parts Spencer Microscope, Item No.342-Tantalum Sheets, Item No.344-Photographic plates, Item No.355-Photographic Plates, Item No.361-Accessories for IR, Item No.368-Tungsten target X-ray tube, Item No.369-Cenco Rawson Fluxmeter, Item No.370-philips tubes, Item No.37-Batteries to the light Scattering Photometer, Item No. 373 Furnance Mercury Lamps & Accessories, Item No.391-Frame work Molacular, Item No.410-Accessory for 002 Laser, Item No.419-Hrgon(pure) and Helium(pure), Item No.426-Accessories of Perkin Elmer Model 337, Item No.440-Plasma, Item No.442-Lacey and Leroy, Item No.448-Photomultiplier tube, Item No.450-418 tubes-4 Nos, Item No.487, One-500 sheets of recording paper, Item No.499-E 180 F(limiter valve), Item No.542-5 pieces tunnel diodes, 10 pieces tunnel diode, Item No.571, Eariched Fe, Item No.572-Certified cobalt Item No.573 5 mg Co 57 in 4n HCl, Item No.580-Optical Flats, Item No.581-Interference Filters, Item No.592, Metal shealted, 608-Attachements for Hitachi Permkin Elmer Model-139 (Hitachi Recorder, Diffuse Reflectance attachment and Nephelometry attachment.

a

44

LIST OF 429 ITEMS OF PROPRIETARY WAIVER

Item No.51 Molecular Weight Apparatus, Item No.128 Graflex Century Professional, 284 Flame photometric attachment, Item No.286 Recording Spectrophotometer SP 10, Item No.316 Serve Analyser, Item No.395 Electromyograph, Item No.396 Hypothermia machine with adult and child mattress, Item No.426 Microprojector Basic illuminating unit, speedmatic, Item No.427 NIKON Auto Microfled AFM Microphotographic Item 429 Infrared Spectrophotometer Model 7000.

Appendix II to item No 10

Summary Statement of the cost of Equipment being imported from U.S.A. for Science Departments of the Universities their post graduate colleges out of Dollar 12 million loan.

S.No.	University	Cost in Dollars	Cost in rupees including 20% for insurance & Other Charges Rs
1	2	3	4
1	Agra	37,701	3,39,309
2	Aligarh	489,618	40,06,562
3	Allahabad	103,800	9,34,200
4.	Andhra	155,955	14,03,595
5	Annamalai	26,290	2,36,410
6	Banaras	353,000	31,77,000
7	Bangalore	65,760	5,91,840
8	Berhampur	3,000	27,000
9	Bhagalpur	16,000	1,44,000
10	Bihar	46,000	4,14,000
11	Bombay	1,18,925	10,70,325
12	Burdwan	17,475	1,57,275
13	Calcutta	253,400	22,80,600
14	Delhi	125,280	11,27,610
15	Gorakhpur	41,700	3,75,300
16	Gujarat	78,293	7,04,637
17	Gauhati	43,249	3,89,241
18	Indore	4,352	39,177
19	Jammu & Kashmir	30,463	2,74,167
20	Jiwaji	15,934	143,406
21	Jodhpur	53,983	4,85,847
22	Jadavpur	26,123	2,35,107
23	Kanpur	4,985	44,865
24	Kalyani	24,219	2,17,971
25	Karnatak	83,940	7,55,460
26	Kerala (& Calicut)	1,71,525	15,43,725
27	Kurukshetra	72,180	6,49,620
28	Lucknow	60,640	5,45,760
29	Madras	2,52,989	22,76,901
30	Madurai	17,006	1,53,054
31	Magadh	19,000	1,71,000
32	Marathwada	41,914	3,77,226
33	M.S. Baroda	89,463	8,05,167
34	Mysore	69,713	6,27,413
35	Nagpur	35,410	3,18,690
36	North Bengal	54,424	4,89,816
37	Osmania	1,17,418	10,56,762
38	Panjab	89,853	8,08,677
39	Punjabi	1,28,212	11,53,908
40	Patna	35,550	3,19,959

Contd on page 2

1	2	3	4
41	Poona	1,17,735	10,59,615
42	Rajasthan	1,11,470	10,03,230
43	Ranchi	31,420	2,82,780
44	Roorkee	52,200	4,69,800
45	Sardar Patel	1,12,530	10,12,770
46	Saugar	25,680	2,31,120
47	Shivaji	91100	8,19,900
48	S.N.D.T. Women's	8410	75,690
49	Sri Venkateswara	79,000	8,71,000
50	Utkal	13,430	1,20,870
51	Udaipur	22,400	2,01,600
52	Vikram	28,300	2,54,700
53	B.I.T.S Pilani	16,400	1,47,600
54	I.S. Sc. Bangalore	3,84,461	34,60,149
	Total	<u>\$ 5,69,289</u>	<u>Rs 411,23,601</u>
	Cost of equipment for Summer Institutes -1968	114,586	Rs 10,31,278
	Grand Total	<u>\$ 4,683,875</u>	<u>Rs 4,21,54,879</u>
	Plus 10% increase in prices shipping charges etc.	<u>\$ 468387</u>	<u>Rs 35,12,902</u>
		<u>\$ 5,352,262</u>	<u>Rs 4,56,67,781</u>

APPENDIX III to item No 10

Statement of the cost of equipment being imported from U.S.A for the Universities out of Dollar 12 million loan.

University	Department College	Cost in dollars	Cost in rupees including 20% insurance, clearance & other charges
1	2	3	4
1	Agra	Agra College Agra	17,768
		Bareilly College	1,400
		Bareilly	
		St. Johns College	920
		Agra	
		D.S.B Govt. College	17,525
		Nainital	
		<u>\$ 37,701</u>	<u>Rs 3,39,309</u>
2	Aligarh	Botany	55,500
		Chemistry	1,35,000
		Geology	18,900
		Physics	168,000
		Zoology	8,600
		Surgery	2,890
	/ medicine	Preventive & Soc /	570
		Pathology	19,350
		Medicine	4,600
		Biochemistry	29,500
		Microbiology	2,211
		Pharmacology	35,000
		Physiology	3147
		Forensic Medicine	2500
		Obstetrics &	
		Gynaecology	3800
		<u>\$489,618</u>	<u>Rs 40,06,562</u>
3	Allahabad	Botany	6,500
		Chemistry	22,000
		Bio chemistry	3,000
		Physics	20,000
		Mathematics	10,500
		Zoology	5,800
		Applied Physics	36,000
		<u>\$ 103,800</u>	<u>Rs9,34,200</u>

1	2	3	4
4 Andhra	Botany(Waltair) Chemistry Geophysics Geology Physics Applied Physics Nuclear Physics Zoology Meteorology & Oceanography Botany (Guntur) Chemistry Physics Zoology	9,800 5,900 10,506 571 70,000 7,000 12,140 10,000 9,500 5,000 5,544 5,214 4,750	<u>Rs 14,03,595</u>
		<u>₹ 155,955</u>	
5 Annamalai	Botany Chemistry Geology Physics Zoology Marine Biology	9,800 4,200 2,140 1,400 1,500 7,200	<u>Rs 2,36,410</u>
		<u>₹ 26,290</u>	
6 Banaras	Botany Chemistry Geology Geophysics Physics Zoology Spectroscopy College of Medical Sciences	14,000 116,000 2,000 4,000 1,10,000 96,600 25,000 85,000	<u>Rs 31,77,000</u>
		<u>₹ 353,000</u>	
7 Bangalore	Botany Chemistry Geology Physics Zoology	7,800 22,650 6,900 15,000 13,410	<u>Rs 5,91,840</u>
		<u>₹ 65,760</u>	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
8	Berhampur Chemistry	3,000 <u>₹3,000</u>	<u>Rs 27,000</u>
9	Bhagalpur Botany Chemistry	1000 15,000 <u>₹ 16,000</u>	<u>Rs 1,44,000</u>
10	Bihar Chemistry Physics Zoology	20,000 15,000 11,000 <u>₹ 46,000</u>	<u>Rs 4,14,000</u>
11	Bombay Institute of Science Bombay M.V. College of Sc & Seth LU College of Arts Andheri Bombay Ram Niranjani Zun Zun Wala The D.G. Rupard College Bombay St. Xaviers College Goa Ramnarain Ruia College Bombay T.N.M. College Bombay Yusuf College, Bombay Chemistry (Bombay Univ) Chemistry (Chemical Technology) Applied Chemistry (CAS) Applied Psychology	21,875 436 4320 59 1,315 3,600 600 800 59,760 4730 20,000 1,400 <u>₹ 118,925</u>	<u>Rs 10,70,325</u>
12	Burdwan Botany Chemistry Physics	8850 625 8,000 <u>₹ 17,475</u>	<u>Rs 1,57,275</u>
13	Calcutta Botany Applied Chemistry Biochemistry Pure Physics Physiology Statistics Pure Chemistry Medical College	2950 29900 38,000 2,500 19,050 80,000 63,000 17,000 <u>₹253,400</u>	<u>Rs 22,80,600</u>

1	2	3	4
14	Delhi	Anthropology 430 Chemistry 23,000 Geology 2,000 Physics & Astro 34,845 Physics Zoology 20,000 V.P. Chest Institute 55,015 <hr/> \$125,280	<hr/> Rs 11,27,610
15	Gorakhpur	Botany 12,000 Chemistry 4,500 Physics 16,000 Zoology 9,200 <hr/> \$ 41,700	<hr/> Rs 3,75,300
16	Gujarat	Psychology 1285 Zoology 1800 Botany 41000 Chemistry 16700 Physics 11000 Mathematics 6000 Smt Bc.J.Sc (College 508 Cambey <hr/> \$ 78,293	<hr/> Rs 7,04,637
17	Gauhati	Botany 13820 Chemistry 727 Geology 2600 Physics 18,750 Zoology 7,352 <hr/> \$ 43,249	<hr/> Rs 3,89,241
18	Indore	FMB Gujarati College 4353 <hr/> \$ 4353	<hr/> Rs 39,173
19	Jammu And Kashmir	Chemistry 19,239 Geology 11,224 <hr/> \$ 30,463	<hr/> Rs 2,74,167

1	2	3	4
20	Jiwaji	Botany Chemistry Physics Zoology	2075 5015 7830 1014
			<u>Rs 15,934</u> <u>Rs 1,43,406</u>
	Jodhpur	Botany Chemistry Mathematics Physics Zoology	6087 19,820 10,500 11,569 6,007
			<u>Rs 53,983</u> <u>Rs 4,85,847</u>
	Jadavpur	Computer Science Chemistry Geological Sciences	15,000 7,045 4,078
			<u>Rs 26,123</u> <u>Rs 2,35,107</u>
	Kanpur	P.P.N College Kanpur	4985
			<u>Rs 4985</u> <u>Rs 44,865</u>
	Kalyani	Botany Chemistry Physics Zoology	8,160 5,044 4,288 6,727
			<u>Rs 24,219</u> <u>Rs 2,17,971</u>
	Karnatak	Botany Chemistry Geology Physics Zoology V.M Arts & Sc. College	17,304 16,600 5,750 38,009 5,406 871
			<u>Rs 83,940</u> <u>Rs 7,55,460</u>

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

26 Kerala & Calicut

Botany-Trivandrum	9745		
Chemistry "	15000		
Bio-Chemistry	5,527		
Trivandrum			
Geology Trivandrum	8,000		
Zoology "	7900		
Psychology	2,112		
Mar/Various			
college	8,550		
Mahatma Gaandhi	16,617		
College			
Trivandrum			
Botany Calicut	10,573		
Chemistry "	13,156		
Zoology "	6200		
Medical College	31,067		
Calicut			
Marine Biology	6840		
& Oceanography			
Earnakulam			
Physics-Earnakulam	13,914		
Govt. Victoria	5,442		
College, Palghat			
Union Christian	2240		
College Alwaye			
C.M.S. College	4,321		
Kottayam			
Christ College	4,321		
Trinjalakudda			
		<u>£ 171,525</u>	<u>Rs 15,43,725</u>

27 Kurukshetra

Chemistry	23,410		
Physics	28,770		
		<u>£ 72,180</u>	<u>Rs 6,49,620</u>

28 Lucknow

Botany	5680		
Bio-Chemistry	18,940		
Chemistry	16,200		
Physics	6,000		
Zoology	10,000		
K.G. Medical	3,820		
College		<u>£ 60640</u>	<u>Rs 545,760</u>

1
2
3
4

29 Madras

Botany (CAS)	30,512	
Organic Chemistry	26,086	
Zoology	6,146	
Geology	2,702	
Physics (CAS)	44,418	
Bio-Chemistry (Instt of Basic medical Science)	30,000	
Loyala College, Madras	5050	
Pachaiyappa's College Madras	4,321	
St Josephs College Tiruchirapalli	4,700	
PG Institute of Basic Medical Sciences	44,515	
Jammal Mohamad College Tirichirapalli	7,675	
Sri Avinashlingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	460	
Holi Cross College Tiruchirappali	985	
Presidency College Madras	3,300	
School of - Architecture & Planning	1,745	
P.S.G. Arts College Coimbatore	40,374	
	<u>£ 252,989</u>	<u>Rs 22,76,901</u>

30 Madurai

Chemistry	9,800	
Zoology	5,811	
American College Madurai	795	
Lekshmipuram College of Arts Science Neyyoor	600	
	<u>£17,006</u>	<u>Rs 1,53054</u>

31 Magadh

Chemistry	17,000	
Geography	2,000	
	<u>£ 19,000</u>	<u>Rs 1,71,000</u>

1	2	3	4
32 Marathwada	Chemistry Physics	7,914 34,000	<u>Rs 3,77,226</u>
		<u>₹ 41,914</u>	
33 M. S Baroda	Botany Chemistry Chemistry (Faculty of Tech) Bio-Chemistry Physics Micro-Biology Zoology Clothing Textiles	11,942 16,148 15,000 10,325 13,410 12,158 9,545 935	<u>Rs 8,05,167</u>
		<u>₹ 89,463</u>	
34 Mysore	Botany Chemistry Geology Physics Zoology Mineralogical Institute	9,200 12,000 15,670 11,170 11,673 10,000	<u>Rs 6,27,417</u>
		<u>₹ 69,713</u>	
35 Nagpur	Botany Chemistry Physics Pharmacy Zoology	1046 6250 13914 9500 4,700	<u>Rs 3,18,690</u>
		<u>₹ 35,410</u>	
36 North Bengal	Chemistry Physics Zoology	16,450 35,474 2,500	<u>Rs 4,89,816</u>
		<u>₹ 54,424</u>	

1	2	3	4
37	Osmania	Botany 10,170 Chemistry 47,000 Bio-Chemistry 8,100 Geology 10,385 Geo-Physics 6,478 Physics 31,000 Zoology 4,285 <u>₹ 117,418</u>	<u>Rs 10,56,762</u>
38	Panjab	Geology 4,850 Chemistry 14,5413 Physics 226,890 Pharmacy 145,000 Microbiology 9,800 Zoology 4,800 Dev Samaj College Ferozpur 8,600 D.A.V. College Jullundur 4,500 <u>₹ 899,853</u>	<u>Rs 8,08,677</u>
39	Banjab	Botany 9,912 Chemistry 223,500 Physics 944,800 <u>₹ 128,2212</u>	<u>Rs 11,53,908</u>
40	Patna	Botany 112,800 Chemistry 6,400 Physics 100,000 Zoology 66,350 <u>₹ 335,550</u>	<u>Rs 3,19,959</u>
41	Poona	Chemistry 116,150 Botany 110,160 Geology 222,000 Physics 334,000 Zoology 114,400 Mathematics 2,300 Sanghvi Nagar 9640 Palika Arts & Com & R.N. Shaards Sc. College Bio-Chemistry 3,000 S.S.V. Science College Dhulia 44685 <u>₹ 1117,735</u>	<u>Rs 10,59,615</u>

1	2	3	4
42	Rajasthan	Botany 5,400 Chemistry 27,020 Geology 21,000 Physics 38,000 Zoology 20,000	<u>₹ 111,470</u> <u>Rs 10,03,230</u>
43	Ranchi	Chemistry 6320 Botany 8000 Zoology 8,400 Physics 5,500 Geology 3,200	<u>₹ 31,420</u> <u>Rs 2,82,780</u>
44	Roorkee	Chemistry 25,000 Geology & Geophysics 18,200 Physics 9,000	<u>₹ 52,200</u> <u>Rs 4,69,800</u>
45	G. S. Patel	Botany 10600 Chemistry 94530 Physics 7,400	<u>112,530</u> <u>Rs 10,12,770</u>
46	Saugar	Chemistry 12,500 Applied Geology 3,960 Physics 4,200 Govt. College Patna 5,020	<u>₹ 25,680</u> <u>Rs 2,31,120</u>
47	Shivaji	Botany 25,000 Chemistry 22,300 Physics 40,600 Zoology 3,200	<u>₹ 91,100</u> <u>Rs 8,19,900</u>

1	2	3	4
48	S.N.D.T. Womens		
	Home Science	8,000	
	Library	410	
		<u>₹ 8,410</u>	<u>Rs 75,690</u>
49	Sri Venkateswara		
	Botany	12,800	
	Chemistry	12,900	
	Physics- Anantpur	13,700	
	Physics-Tirupati	22,100	
	Geology	1,600	
	Physics-College of Engg.	1,200	
	Zoology	10,500	
	Home Science	4,200	
		<u>₹ 79000</u>	<u>Rs 8,71,000</u>
50	Utkal		
	Authropology	680	
	Chemistry	7,500	
	Geology	5,250	
		<u>₹ 13,430</u>	<u>Rs 1,20,870</u>
1	Udaipur		
	Chemistry	8900	
	Physics	13500	
		<u>₹22,400</u>	<u>Rs 2,01,600</u>
2	Vikram		
	Botany	700	
	Geology	5,800	
	Physics	15,800	
	Zoology	6,000	
		<u>₹ 28,300</u>	<u>Rs 2,54,700</u>

APPENDIX - IV to item No.10

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF EQUIPMENT BEING IMPORTED FROM
USA OUT OF DOLLAR 12 MILLION LOAN FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS
OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR POST-GRADUATE COLLEGES WHICH
ORGANISED THE SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS
DURING 1968:

UNIVERSITY-DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTE	DOLLAR COST	Rupees Cost including 20% for Insurance & Clearance etc
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Banaras	= Botany	Biology	3,905.00
2. Bombay	= Zoology	"	4,693.03
3. Gorakhpur	= Botany	"	--
4. Panjab	= Zoology	"	3,037.80
5. Gujarat	= Botany	"	1,294.00
6. Poona	= Zoology	"	2,612.25
7. Rajasthan	= Zoology	"	1,687.72
8. Saugar	= Botany	"	960.40
9. Shivaji	= Zoology	"	2,151.60
10. Mysore	= Botany	"	8,616.09
11. Osmania	= Botany	"	4,627.99
12. Osmania	= Genetics	Genetics	3,444.84
13. Kerala	= Zoology	Biology	277.75
14. Kerala	= Genetics	Genetics	2,618.75
15. Karnatak	=	Biology	885.10
16. Aligarh	= Chemistry	Chemistry	4,025.37
17. Annamalai	= "	"	8,557.30
18. Panjab	= "	"	--
19. Utkal	= "	"	8,557.30
20. Delhi Lady-	= "	"	
Irwin	= "	"	5,222.20
21. Osmania	= "	"	1,776.01
22. Rajasthan	= "	"	3,882.41
23. Jadavpur	= "	"	1,195.18
24. Poona	= "	"	2,318.64
25. Nagpur	= "	"	328.18
26. Banaras	= "	"	4,844.05
27. Sardar Patel-	= "	"	9,217.00
28. Andhra	= "	"	285.35
29. Kerala	= Physics	Physics	3,722.00
30. MS Baroda	= "	"	--
31. Jadavpur	= "	"	440.00
32. Delhi	= "	"	1,384.00
33. Gauhati	= "	"	1,745.00
34. Mysore	= "	"	2,766.00
35. Nagpur	= "	"	3,720.00
36. BITS	= "	"	
Pilani	= "	"	3,373.95
37. Saugar	= "	"	2,476.00
38. Sri Venka-	= "	"	--
teswara	= "	"	--
39. Andhra	= "	"	3,968.75

GRAND TOTAL: \$ 1,14,586.47

Rs. 10,31,278.23

Confidential

UNIVERSITIES GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.11: To receive a note on "Student Unions and Organisations" in the universities.

The Commission had requested the universities to send information regarding student unions - their organisation, finance and activities. A note indicating the position in 58 Universities and 5 Institutions deemed to be Universities is attached. (Annexure). The note provides information on the following:

1. The position of student union/organisation in the university/institution.
2. Membership of the Union:
3. Aims, objects and activities of student unions and similar bodies in universities:
4. The Executive Committee of the student union - its composition and way of election/nomination:
5. Pattern of student union and relationship of Vice-Chancellor with the Union:
6. Funds of the union - financial control and sources of income.
7. Restrictions regarding membership of the Union and for election of the office bearers of the Executive Council of the Union.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

ANNEXURE.....TO ITEM NO /

STUDENT UNIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

IN THE

UNIVERSITIES

Student Unions and Organisations in
the Universities

Contents	Page
I. Introduction	1 - 9
II. Membership of the Union	9 -15
III. Aims, objects and activities of students' unions and similar bodies in universities	15 -34
IV. Executive Committee of the students' union - its composition and way of election/nomination.	34 -46
V. Patron of the students' union, and relationship of Vice-Chancellor with the union	46 -53
VI. Funds of the union- financial control and sources of income	53 -61
VII. Restrictions regarding membership of the union and for election as office bearers of the Executive Committee of the union on the basis of years spent at the university/college	62 -64
VIII. Students unions and organisations in Institutions Deemed to be Universities.	65

.....

STUDENT UNIONS AND ORGANISATIONS IN THE UNIVERSITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Students' Unions and organisations can play an important role in University life. A properly organised Students' Union is bound to become a focal point of student activity in the Campus and provide an excellent training ground of the country's future leadership. Such unions can bring the student community together and create a sense of unity and solidarity among them. The unions could also organise many activities of a constructive and cooperative nature and render many kinds of assistance to the authorities. The success of these unions, however, may depend mostly on the manner in which they are organised, the kind and extent of supervision and control of the university authorities over them, the nature of the aims, objectives and activities of the unions and the responsibilities that are entrusted to them and the facilities that are made available to them. One of the ways to train young students to act as responsible citizens in later life is by entrusting them with some responsibility when they are in the universities.

The Education Commission expressed the following views in regard to Students' Unions:

"Student Unions represent an important way of providing student participation in University life outside the classroom. Properly organised, they help in self-government and self-discipline, provide a healthy outlet for students' energies and give the students useful training in the use of democratic methods. It is for each university to decide how its students' union will function and we would welcome a good deal of experimentation. But some broad principles can be indicated. Membership of the student unions should be automatic in the sense that every student should be presumed to be its member. But every student should be expected to choose at least one activity organized in the institution e.g., arts society, football club, drama association, etc., and pay the required subscription. There should be no separate payment for the membership of the students' union as such. Each of the activities will thus have funds of its own and these would be handled by appropriate committees. The funds of the central union - to the extent they are needed - would be formed by contributions from each activity committee. The university or college should also give aid to the central Union as well as to the different activities. It may be desirable to elect the office-bearers, not directly by large body of students (many of whom are freshmen), but indirectly by the different

students' societies in the university who would send selected representatives to the union executive. There should be some disqualifications for office-bearers. For instance, persons who have spent two or more years in the same class should be disqualified. The successful working of student unions depends to a large extent upon the mutual trust and confidence between the teachers and the students. Greater teacher involvement in union activities should, therefore, be ensured. We would strongly commend the establishment of a university or college union in which all teachers and students automatically become members. All committees of the union and various activity groups should have teachers on them and it should be their responsibility to guide the students tactfully on right lines without curbing their freedom to decide for themselves. In some of the institutions the educational objectives of student unions are being well realised and they are functioning satisfactorily. But in a majority of institutions and particularly in recent years, they have tended to function like trade unions presuming to represent students' interests against those of the teachers and authorities. This idea should be firmly and definitely discouraged. A university or college is an academic fellowship of equals where things can be discussed and decided reasonably, and the joint committees of teachers and students which we have recommended have this purpose specifically in view. These shall be fully utilized to ascertain and redress the genuine difficulties of students. There is a general and, perhaps on the whole justified, complaint on the part of students that the college or university authorities sometimes take no notice of these difficulties and deprivations till they are backed by some form of so-called 'direct action' which has really no place in an educational institution. When, however, they are confronted by a strike or demonstration or some kind of violence, they sometimes yield abjectly and students get the unfortunate impression that it pays to break the rules of discipline and good conduct. There is no justification for such administration. The members of the staff, the principals and vice-chancellors should all learn to be sympathetic, understanding, responsive and reasonable, and yet decisive and firm, when necessary, in their dealings with students. What binds together students and teachers in a deep and creative partnership is the sharing of common interests, mutual regard and sense of values, and working together for their main purpose which is the pursuit of knowledge and discovery. Anyone who is not committed to this philosophy or prepared to honour it has really no place in an institution of higher education. It would be useful to convene a conference of representatives of the students' unions in universities and colleges once a year, for the purpose of considering various problems of common interest such as the improvement of discipline and the promotion of academic excellence. Such a conference could also promote a sense of participation in the student community in the development of universities and colleges, apart from affording them an opportunity to express their views on matters that concern their studies and well being. We suggest that the U.C. should take initiative in convening and financially supporting such an annual meeting."

Accordingly, a Conference of student representatives was convened by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the University Grants Commission during May, 1969. The Conference discussed, among other things, the role of student organisations in university life. The Committee which considered this matter made the following recommendations:

(a) There should be a student union/chatra sangh in every university. It should be called 'union'.

(b) The unions should have democratic constitutions which should be, as far as possible, uniform. Where such bodies do not exist, immediate steps may be taken to bring them into existence through the good offices of the UGC/Ministry of Education. The Committee felt that to be represented is the birth right of every student and obstructions in its way from any quarter should not be entertained. Suitable premises for the unions should be provided by the university concerned.

(c) Membership of the Unions should be automatic, as recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66).

(d) The funds of the unions should be under their own charge. Where such a practice does not exist at present, steps may be taken to transfer funds to the unions.

(e) The fields of activities of the unions should cover student self-government and allied matters and organisation of extra-curricular activities, such as sports, scientific, literary and cultural activities etc. Adequate financial assistance should be provided to the unions or their affiliated societies by the universities and the University Grants Commission.

(f) The description of activities by respective student bodies of the universities/institutes given by the members of the committee was found very informative and the committee suggested that a periodical may be published to circulate information regarding the organisation and constructive activities of these bodies, for the general information of the student community all over the country.

(g) Representatives from student unions should meet once a year in different parts of the country under the auspices of the UGC. Invitations for such conferences should be sent directly, to the presidents and secretaries of the student unions, with copies to the vice-chancellor.

In order to know the present position of the students' union and other student representative organisations in the universities, the Commission requested all the universities to send information regarding student unions - their organisation, finance and activities. Universities were to send a brief note giving the organisational set up, with special reference to the constructive and extra-curricular activities in which the students of the different universities participated. So far replies have been received from 58 universities and five institutions deemed to be universities. Table No. 1 presents information regarding whether there is a student union at the university level or there is any other organisation performing some of the activities of student unions.

There are students' unions in twenty five universities, viz., Aligarh, Benares, Bangalore, Baroda, Berhampur, Bombay, Burdwan, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Indore, Jodhpur, Jadavpur, Kurukshetra, Madras, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjabi, Rabindra Bharati, Rajasthan, Saugar, Udaipur, University of Agricultural Sciences at Hebbal, Vikram and Visva-Bharati. In the Andhra University there is a student's union for the University College of Arts, Commerce and Law of which every student of these colleges is a member. In the Annamalai University there is a General Council of Associations and Societies of which the Vice-Chancellor is the President. In the Gujarat University, there is no student union but there is a Youth Welfare section which is functioning in the University to organise youth welfare and extra-curricular activities for the colleges affiliated to this university. In the Jammu & Kashmir University, student representatives elected by the students of Post-Graduate Departments of the Kashmir Division are associated with a Committee dealing with co-curricular activities. Similarly, there is a Students Advisory Council for the Jammu Division. In the universities

of Karnatak and Marathwada there are postgraduate Gymkhanas. In the North Bengal University there is a University Students' Association. The Panjab University has a Panjab University Campus Students' Council of which the Dean of Student Welfare is the ex-officio President. In the Roorkee University there is a Students' Council. Shivaji University has Shivaji Vidhyapeeth Vidyarthi Kalyan Mandel, of which the Vice-Chancellor is the ex-officio President. In Sri-Venkateswara University student affairs are handled by the council of societies consisting of representatives nominated by the Heads of Departments. The U.P. Agricultural University has a Campus Council. An analysis has also been made of the procedure for membership of the student's unions. It is found that in a majority of the universities, the membership is compulsory and automatic, in the sense that the students seeking admission to the colleges or university have to pay a compulsory membership fee at the time of the payment of first instalment of the annual fee of the college or university. This note gives the aims, objects and activities of the student's union and similar bodies of the university. But regarding composition of the Executive Committee and the control and relationship of the Vice-Chancellor, the information from the universities having unions has only been analysed. The analysis reveals that in majority of the universities, the representation in the Executive Committee of the Union is by nomination or by indirect election.

the rules for membership.

TABLE No. I

Student Union/Organisation in the University.

S. No.	University	If there is any student Union at university level, its name.	Name of any other organisation performing some of the activities of the students' union.
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	No students' union.	
2.	Aligarh	Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union.	

1	2	3	4
3.	Andhra		There is a students' union for the University Colleges of Arts, Commerce and Law of which every student of these colleges is a member.
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	No students' union.	There are students' unions in the Colleges affiliated to the University.
5.	Annamalai		General Council of Associations and Societies of which the Vice-Chancellor is the President. The Vice-President is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. Treasurer and junior members are nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
6.	Banaras	Banaras Hindu University Students' Union.	
7.	Bangalore	Bangalore University Students' Council.	
8.	Baroda	The Maharaja Sayajirao University Union.	
9.	Berhampur	Postgraduate Students' Union, Berhampur University.	
10.	Bihar	No student Union.	
11.	Bombay	"Students' Union of the University Depts. of Economics, Sociology, Civics & Politics and Statistics."	
12.	Burdwan	Burdwan Visvavidyalaya Chatra Samsad.	
13.	Calcutta	The University Students' Union, Calcutta.	
14.	Delhi	Delhi University Students' Union.	
15.	Gauhati	Postgraduate Students' Union.	
16.	Gujarat	No Students' Union.	Youth welfare section is functioning in this University to organise Youth Welfare and Extra-curricular activities for the colleges affiliated to this University.
17.	Indira Kala Sangit	No students' Union.	

1	2	3	4
18.	Indore	University of Indore Students' Union	
19.	Jadavpur	Jadavpur University Students' Union.	
20.	Jammu & Kashmir		In the Kashmir Division at Srinagar students representatives elected by students of post-graduate Depts. of the Division are associated with a Committee dealing with co-curricular activities. Similarly, there is a Students' Advisory Council for the Jammu Division.
21.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva- vidyalaya	No students' Union.	
22.	Jiwaji	No students' Union.	
23.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur University Students' Union.	
24.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	No students' Union.	
25.	Kanpur	No students Union.	Students' Unions in the affiliated colleges.
26.	Karnatak		Karnatak University Postgraduate Gymkhana.
27.	Kurukshetra	Students' Union, Kurukshetra University.	
28.	Madras	Madras University Union	
29.	Madurai	There is no students' Union.	Research Scholars Association at Madurai.
30.	Magadh	No students' Union	
31.	Marathwada	No students' Union	Postgraduate Students' Gymkhana Committee of students pursuing postgraduate studies in the colleges affiliated to this university and situated at Aurangabad
32.	Meerut	No students' Union	
33.	Mysore	Has not formed any constitution for the union.	
34.	Nagpur	Nagpur University Union.	
35.	North Bengal		University Students' Association.

1	2	3	4
36.	Osmania	Osmania University Students' Union	
37.	Panjab		The University has a Panjab University Campus Students' Council of which the Dean of student welfare is the ex-officio President and consists of representatives of the various departments.
38.	Poona	No students' Union recognised by the University.	
39.	Panjab Agricultural	No Students' Union.	
40.	Punjabi	Punjabi University Students Central Union.	
41.	Rabindra Bharati	Rabindra Bharati Chhatra Samasad	
42.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan University Students' Consultative Council.	
43.	Ranchi	The postgraduate depts. have their union and the undergraduate colleges have their own.	
44.	Ravi Shankar	No students' Union.	
45.	Rewa	No students' Union.	
46.	Roorkee	No students' Union.	There is a Students' Council.
47.	Sardar Patel	No student union in the University.	There are separate students' Unions in the colleges affiliated to the University.
48.	Saugar	Saugar University Students' Union.	
49.	Saurashtra	No students' Union at present.	
50.	Shivaji	No students' Union.	Shivaji Vidyapeeth Vidyarthi Kalyan Mandal of which the Vice-Chancellor is the ex-officio President.
51.	S.H.D.T. Women's	No students' Union.	
52.	South Gujarat	No students' Union.	
53.	Sri Venkateswara	There is no students' Union.	The student affairs are handled by the council of societies consisting of the representatives nominated by the Head of the Depts.

1	2	3	4
54.	Udaipur	Udaipur University Students Union.	
55.	University of Agricultural Science, Hebbal.	University of Agricultural Sciences Students' Union.	
56.	U.P. Agricultural		Campus Council.
57.	Vikram	Vikram University Students Union.	
58.	Visva-Bharati	Visva-Bharati Chatra Samilani.	
59.	Calicut	No students' Union.	

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

1. Aligarh :

Every student of the Aligarh Muslim University is an ordinary member of the Union and has to pay 50 n.p. per month as a membership fee. Subject to the approval of the Patron any distinguished visitor may be requested by the Executive Committee of the Union to accept the Honorary Life Membership of the Union. Any person who has been an ordinary member of the Union for four years is eligible to become a life member of the Union on payment of a sum not less than Rs.10/-. Persons who have been elected members of the Executive Committee of the Union and have served the Committee for at least six months are deemed to have become Life Members of the Union without any payment. The ordinary and the Life-members of the Union constitute the General Body of the Union. The General Body is the supreme Governing Body of the Union.

2. Banaras Hindu University :

Every student enrolled for attending a course of study in one of the colleges maintained by the University is a member of the Banaras Hindu University Students' Union. The teachers and

Research Scholars of the University are associate Members.

3. M.S. University of Baroda :

There are ordinary members, associate members, honorary members and life members. All students enrolled in the various faculties of the M.S. University of Baroda are ordinary members of the Union. The members of the teaching staff of the University are associate members. They are entitled to all the privileges of the ordinary members but are not entitled to stand for or vote at election. Honorary members are persons of public eminence who may from time to time be elected by the members at a special private business meeting on the recommendations of the Executive Committee. Life Members are those who have ceased to be students of the University, but wish to continue their connection with the University through the Union. A list is kept in the University of all the Members of the Union, and the list is revised before the beginning of every academic year by omitting names of those who are known to have died and adding the names of those who have become newly qualified. Ordinary members have to pay Rs.5/- per year which is collected along with the University fees. The membership of the students is, therefore, automatic. Associate members pay Rs 5/- per year. Honorary members are charged no fees. Life members pay a composition fee of Rs. 10/-. At all elections only ordinary members are entitled to vote.

4. Bombay University :

The members of the Union consist of Patrons, life members, Honorary members, ordinary members and Associate members. A person paying Rs. 100/- or more is enrolled as a patron. Patrons of the Students' Union of the University School of Economics and Sociology are ipso facto Patrons of Students' Union of the Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics, and Statistics. A past member of the Union of University School of Economics and Sociology or of any of the Departments paying Rs.50/- is enrolled as a Life Member. Life

Member of the Students Union of University School of Economics and Sociology are life members of the Students' Union of the Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics, Politics and Statistics. All the members of the teaching staff of the University Department of Economics, Sociology, Civics, and Politics and the Registrar are the Honorary members. All students of the Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics and Statistics so long as they continue on the rolls of the respective departments are ordinary members. They have to pay a fee of Rs. 4/- per term along with their tuition fees. The students, therefore, automatically become the members of the Union. Any inter-collegiate student who is on the roll of the University Department and who pays a fee of Rs. 4/- per term may be enrolled as an Associate member. He has all the rights of an ordinary member excepting the right to vote, to stand for election to the Managing Committee and to represent the Union. A past student of any Department who pays a fee of Rs. 8/- per annum is enrolled as associate member. He has all the rights of an ordinary member except the right to vote, to stand for election to the Managing Committee, to represent the Union and to participate in any competition. Two coopted members help the Managing Committee. They are appointed with the permission of the President.

5. Burdwan :

All postgraduate students of the University are members of the Union provisionally for a period of two years for the present at the end of which the working of the Union will be reviewed by a Committee on the basis of report of which the basis of membership will be finally decided.

6. University of Delhi :

All such students of the University who are members of the college unions and who are members of the Unions of various institutions recognised by or affiliated to the University and who decide to become members are allowed to become members. Students of

University hostels who are not on rolls of any other college or institutions recognised by or affiliated to the University are deemed to be the members of the University Students' Unions. Those studying foreign language courses of the University only are not deemed to be the members of the University Students' Union. The term "Students of the University" also includes a student in the preparatory, pre-medical and pre-engineering classes studying in any of the colleges recognised by or affiliated to the University. The membership fee of the Delhi University Students' Union is Rs. 1/- per head per year. Members of the teaching staff may be enrolled as associate members on payment of Rs. 2/- per annum per teacher. Such teacher members, however, do not have any right to vote. The Supreme Council may invite persons of eminence to become honorary members and enroll them as such with their consent. The Ex-presidents of the Union are honorary members. Honorary Members are not liable to pay any subscription and do not have any right of voting.

7. Gauhati :

All the students of the postgraduate classes of the University are members of the Postgraduate Students' Union, Gauhati University. All the members of the postgraduate teaching staff are regarded as fraternal members of the Union. All the members of the Union other than fraternal members pay, at the beginning of each academic year, union fee as fixed by the University authority in consultation with the Union Executive. Distinguished guests may be admitted as honorary members on the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Union.

8. Indore :

Every student is deemed to be a member of the Union by virtue of his enrolment.

9. Jadavpur :

All students of the University are members of the Union and pay annually the sum of Rs. 2/- as membership fee along with the first instalment of tuition fees. Every full-time student is a member.

10. Jodhpur :

The membership is compulsory for all the regular students of the University. At the time of admission every student has to pay a fee of Rs. 2/-.

11. Madras :

All students of the constituent and affiliated colleges of the Madras University are eligible to become members of the University Union on payment of nominal annual subscription of Rs. 3/-.

12. Nagpur :

All students of the colleges, Departments of the University and recognised institutions eligible for enrolment as university students are ipso facto members of the Union. The annual membership fee is four annas per member for students belonging to an institution located outside Nagpur and eight annas per member for students belonging to institutions in Nagpur. The Council of the Union has a power to alter membership from time to time subject to the consent of the majority of the Unions of Colleges, University Departments, and recognised institutions.

13. Osmania :

Information about membership has not been sent.

14. Punjab :

Every whole-time student on the rolls of the University Department and Colleges affiliated to the University are members of the Union. There is no membership fee and a student automatically ceases to be a member when he no longer remains on the rolls of the college or university. A casual student or a late college student or a student enrolled for diploma course is not eligible to become a member of the Union.

15. Saugar :

All bonafied students of the University are members of Union and are required to pay an annual fee of Rs. 5/- to be paid by each student with the fee of the first month of the session. This amount also includes the magazine fee. The membership is thus automatic.

16. Vikram :

All the students enrolled in the University Departments and the affiliated colleges of the Vikram University are members of the Union. Every student can become the members of the Union after paying some annual fee.

17. Visva-Bharati :

Bonafide students of the University other than the casual and Patta Bhawan Students are members of the Union which is known as the Visva-Bharati Chatra Sammilani. The students have to pay annual membership fee of Rs.3/-. The fee is realised along with other fees by the University. The teachers of the University may participate in the general meeting of the Union as special members but they have no power to vote.

18. Bangalore :

Colleges nominate student representatives based upon the strength of the college and each college contributes a sum ranging from Rs.25/- to Rs.150/- depending upon number of students enrolled in a college. The students enrolled in these colleges, therefore, become automatically members of the union. Besides this the University makes contribution of Rs. 10,000/- for the activities of the students' union.

19. Bahamani :

Every student of the University is a member of the Union. No one whose name is not on the rolls of any college can be a member of the union.

20. Calcutta :

Each member has to pay a union fee of Rs. 3/- per annum.

21. Kurukshetra :

No information on this point.

22. Rajasthan :

Student membership is automatic for the college/department association.

23. Rabindra Bharati :

No information on this point.

24. Udaipur :

No information on this point.

25. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal :

The students have to pay a contribution of Rs.6/- per annum.

III. AIMS, OBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS' UNIONS AND SIMILAR BODIES IN UNIVERSITIES.

1. Aligarh :

The objects of the Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union are as under:

- i) to promote the welfare and advance the interests of the students of the University;
- ii) to foster corporate and social life among the students of this University;
- iii) to arrange social service and welfare work; and
- iv) to establish and promote fraternal relations with the students in other parts of India and abroad.

The above objects are secured by :

- (a) holding debates, discussions, symposiums, declamation contests, organising study circles, arranging excursions, receptions and other suitable means;
- (b) maintaining a reading room and a school; and
- (c) organising indoor games.

There are two allied bodies of the Union viz., i) Speakers' and Writers' Club and ii)) Rafi Ahmed Relief Society. The objects of the Speakers' and Writers' Club are : (a) to train and give help to the members of the Union, to develop the art of debating and (b) to train the members in the art of writing and encouraging them by helping them to publish their writings. On written application to the President any member of the Union can become a member of the Club. The meetings of the Club can be convened by those members of the Union Executive as the Union Executive appoints the incharge of the Club. Each meeting of the Club elects its own Chairman. The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Relief Society is a subsidiary body of the Union and autonomous in its affairs. Every member of the Union can be a member of the Society provided he pays 12 nF per month as membership fee.

The aims and objects of the Society are :

1. To initiate and organise relief activities.
2. To inculcate the habit of "Earn While you Learn".
3. To organise cultural shows including educational films.
4. To keep contact and relations with the national and inter-national organisations working for the welfare of student community.
5. To collect funds.
6. To help poor and needy members of the Society.

The Executive Committee of the Rafi Relief Society is elected within one month of the assumption of office by the new ministry of the M.U.S. Union. The Executive Committee of the Rafi Relief Society consists of the following :

- a) Patron
- b) Hony. Treasurer:
- c) President
- d) General Secretary
- e) One Joint Secretary
- f) Hall representative; and
- g) One representative of the Union Executive.

Procedure of Election :

The Patron of the Union is the Patron of the Society. The Honorary Treasurer of the Union is the Honorary Treasurer of the Society. The President of the Union is the President of the Society. The General Secretary is elected by the Rafi Relief Society Executive. The Joint Secretary is elected by the Rafi Relief Society Executive. The Executive Committee of the Union elects Hall Representatives, one from each Hall and one each from N.R.S.S.C. (Groups (A) & (B)). Members of the Union Executive elect one representative of the Rafi Relief Executive Committee.

The Rafi Relief Executive Committee has the powers to make a bye-laws for regulating its own work and such work of the Committee as is not provided for in its constitution. But no by-law is considered valid if it conflicts with the spirit of the constitution of the Union. The Committee of Awards of the Rafi Relief Society consists of its Executive Committee and one of the Provosts nominated by the Patron of the Society.

2. Annamalai :

There is no Students' Union in this University. There is a General Council of associations and societies. The objects of this Council are :

- (a) to coordinate the activities and arrange for all functions common to all departmental associations and other societies as may be recognised by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (b) to arrange for debates in English, Tamil and such other languages as it may deem necessary; and
- (c) to promote the social and cultural welfare of the students of the University.

ii. Office Bearers:

- i) President- The Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be the President of the General Council.
- ii) Vice-President- Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

- iii) A Secretary and a Joint Secretary- elected by the Secretaries of Associations and Societies from among themselves.
- iv) Treasurer- nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
- v) The Secretaries of Associations and Societies (one from each Association or Society).
- vi) Four teachers nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

III. Funds:

- (a) An allotment of 10% of the total collections made from students towards societies fee.
- (b) An annual contribution of Rs.250/- by the University.

3. Banaras Hindu University :

The following are the objects of the Banaras Hindu University

Students' Union :

- (a) To foster fellow-feeling and disciplined corporate life among the students of the University.
- (b) To promote the intellectual and cultural advancement of the students of the University.
- (c) To promote the study and discussion of subjects of national and international interest and importance.
- (d) To prepare its members for shouldering the responsibilities of democratic citizenship to promote a sense of civic responsibility, and to foster the development of moral and spiritual values among them.
- (e) To promote a sense of national unity.

The following are the activities of the Union :

- (a) To organise debates, discussions, essay competitions, lectures, study circles, etc.
- (b) Publication of magazines, bulletins, etc.
- (c) To arrange for contest, exhibition in art, and crafts, e.g., painting, sculpture, photography and other hobbies.
- (d) To organise cultural performances and contests.
- (e) Social service and social relief activities.
- (f) Organising and running of co-operatives.
- (g) Such other activities as will further the realisation of the aims and objects of the Union.

4. Bangalore :

Bangalore University has Students' Council known as Bangalore University Students' Council. The aims, objects and activities are as follows :

Aims and Objects:

- (a) To provide opportunities for the representatives of the students of Bangalore University to function as a corporate body.
- (b) To promote personal contact between the teachers and the students of Bangalore University.
- (c) To meet, discuss and make representations to the University authorities on matters concerning the common interest of students.
- (d) To promote a democratic outlook and a spirit of oneness among the students of Bangalore University.
- (e) To promote the cultural and intellectual development of the students of Bangalore University.
- (f) To promote the students of the Bangalore University the spirit of service to the people and duty towards the Motherland.

Activities:

- (a) Debates lectures, discussions, study circles or similar activities.
- (b) Cultural performance by students.
- (c) Inter-Collegiate competitions in Debates, Music, Drama etc.
- (d) Publication of a magazine, news-letter or bulletin.
- (e) Social Service.
- (f) Any other activity which will promote the aims and objects set forth above.

In order to achieve the objectives of the Students' Council there are three sub-committees each with a Chairman and Convener to organise various activities. These sub-committees are (1) Cultural Sub-Committee; (2) Social Service Sub-Committee; (3) Magazine Sub-Committee. The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron and the Vice-Chancellor nominates a Rector from amongst the Principals of the colleges. The Associate Rector is Dean of the students. Besides these, there are a number of associate members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. All the above persons serve on the students' council for one year. The

elected office bearers are President, Vice-President and Secretary. They are elected by representatives nominated to the Student Council from amongst themselves. The main activities during the year 1968-69 were :

- i) holding of National Integration Student Convention in Gandhi Bhawan;
- ii) held a Seminar of Students Perspectives;
- iii) Social Service Camp;
- iv) Music;
- v) Essay Competition;
- vi) Publication of Magazine "Bangalore University Students Council".

5. Baroda :

This University has a Student Union known as the M.S. University Union. The aim and objects of the Union are :-

- i) to hold debates so as to enable students to learn the art of debating;
- ii) to arrange public lectures so as to stimulate interest in cultural and public affairs;
- iii) to promote social intercourse amongst the students of the Union by developing the Union as a club for the students;
- iv) to further the academic and social interest of students generally by maintaining a library, a reading room, a writing room, a games room and a refreshment room;
- v) to maintain a cooperative store and a cooperative bank;
- vi) to develop a sense of social service.

Activities :

The Union organises a number of debates on various subjects every year. A centre for training students in public speaking known as the Debators Training Centre has been set up by the Union with a view to train students in the art of public speaking. There are "Discussion Groups" which arrange symposia and discussions on various aspects of different interesting problems. Learned speakers are generally invited to lead these discussions and students also get an opportunity to participate in these discussions. The Union also publishes a magazine known as the 'Emester'. The Union maintains a

library known as Poor Boys' Library for those students who cannot afford to buy Text Books essential for their studies. The Union maintains a reading room and a small library for the use of students. The Union organises a number of entertainment, social and cultural programmes. The Union Film Club is responsible for providing another kind of entertainment. It gets films for projection at the Union Pavilion at the Auditorium of the University. These films are procured on the basis of the requests made by the students and are shown at nominal cost of 50 paise from students. The University band is manned by the students of the University. The Band gives public performance at the Union on every Wednesday in the evening. Facilities for playing tennis, table tennis and other indoor games are provided at the Union Pavilion. There is also a swimming pool in the Union Pavilion Building.

6. Berhampur :

The University has a Student Union. The functions of the Union are (a) to organise discussion on general, cultural, academic and other problems, (b) to organise debates, (c) to invite prominent persons to address the Union, (d) to take up such activities as are proposed by the Union and are approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. Bombay :

The University has Union known as the "Students' Union of the University Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics and Statistics". The aims and objects of the Union are to promote the academic, social and cultural interest of its members. The Union may (a) hold debates and arrange for lectures, (b) maintain library, reading and writing room and refreshment room, (c) promote corporate social life generally.

8. Burdwan :

The University has a Students' Union. The aims and objects of the Union are:

- (a) To promote corporate life among the students of the University.
- (b) To foster among students, the spirit of enquiry and high academic discipline and a feeling of pride for our University and to establish closer relationship between teachers and students.
- (c) To arrange for social welfare and such other activities.
- (d) To promote closer relationship with the students of other universities in India with a view to bringing about an emotional integration.

9. Delhi :

The University has a Union called the Delhi University Students' Union for the following purposes:-

- i) To promote mutual contact, a democratic outlook, and a spirit of oneness among the students of the University of Delhi.
- ii) To promote the social, cultural and intellectual development of the students of the University of Delhi.
- iii) To promote consciousness among the students of the University of Delhi of the events taking place around them with a view to better equipping them as responsible and educated citizen.
- iv) To promote among the students of the University of Delhi a sense of service to the people and duty towards the state.
- v) To promote close relations between the students and teachers of the University of Delhi.
- vi) To meet, discuss and make representations to the University authorities on matters concerning the common interests of the students.

Activities:

- i) Debates, lectures, discussions, study circles, essay competitions etc.
- ii) Cultural performance and contests.
- iii) Indoor games.
- iv) Publication of Magazine, Bulletin and wall newspapers.
- v) Trip and tours to places of historical and educational importance.
- vi) Social Service and Social Relief-activities.

- vii) Organising and running co-operatives.
- viii) Such other activities as will further the realisation of the above aims and objects.

10. Gauhati :

The University has a postgraduate Students' Union for the following purposes:

- i) To promote mental, moral, physical, cultural and social advancement of the Students in general, and members in particular.
- ii) To promote study, discussion and writing on question of academic, general and public interest.
- iii) To train students in intelligent citizenship, corporate life leadership and discipline
- iv) To promote and foster a spirit of friendship, mutual cooperation, harmony, tolerance and sacrifice.
- v) To foster scholarship, statesmanship, sportsmanship and chivalry among the students.
- vi) To cultivate the spirit of social service, and teach the dignity of manual labour among the students.
- vii) To perform and carry on such activities as may be necessary and desirable for the attainment of the above objectives; and particularly :-
 - a) to organise and hold meetings, debates, competitions, symposia, exhibitions;
 - b) to organise functions such as sports, music, social service camps, fine arts;
 - c) to manage the students Common Room, students recreation hall, students' canteen and such other things of students' common interest;
 - d) to participate, organise and play host to Inter-College festivals;
 - e) to publish journals, pamphlets, bulletins, newspapers and submit memoranda whenever deemed fit;
 - f) to send representations, delegations, teams to such authorities, places and bodies as may be desirable.

11. Gujarat :

The University has no students' union but there is a Youth Welfare Committee of which the Vice-Chancellor is the President. The Committee has a Rector, students' representatives, a member of the

Senate, two members of the college staff, Director of Youth Welfare and the Secretary of the Board of Extracurricular studies. The functions of the Committee are :

- (a) To organise an annual University Youth Festival and send up entries for the Inter-University Youth Festival.
- (b) To prepare, scrutinize and recommend schemes for grants for Youth Welfare to the State and the Central Governments.
- (c) To arrange programme of Youth Travels, Hikes, Mountaineering etc.
- (d) To secure grounds for recreation.
- (e) To conduct workshops and hobby centres.
- (f) To take up any other project for the welfare of the Youth.
- (g) To appoint, with prior approval of the Chairman of the Committee, sub-committees necessary in due discharge of their responsibilities.
- (h) To distribute grants to the Area Committees.

12 Indore :

The University has a Students' Union known as University of Indore Students' Union. The aims, objects and activities of the Union are as follows :

- i) To promote mutual contact, a democratic outlook and an esprit de corps amongst the students.
- ii) To promote the social, cultural and intellectual development of the students.
- iii) To promote amongst the students an awareness of happenings in the country and outside, with a view to making them responsible citizens.
- iv) To promote amongst the students a spirit of service to the people and to the country generally; and
- v) To facilitate the making of representations to the university authorities on matters of common interest.

Activities:

- i) Lectures, debates, discussions in study circles or otherwise and essay competitions.
- ii) Cultural shows and contests.
- iii) Indoor and outdoor games and sports.
- iv) Publication of a magazine or bulletins.
- v) Tours to places of educational importance; and
- vi) Organising and running consumers' cooperatives.

13. Jadavpur :

There is a student union known as Jadavpur University Students' Union. The aims and objects of the Union are as follows :

- (a) To promote among the students of the University a corporate life.
- (b) To foster among the students love and loyalty to the University.
- (c) To help to uphold the traditions of the University.
- (d) To help the growth of closer social and cultural relations between the teachers and students.
- (e) To foster the spirit of cooperative activities among the students in all spheres of life.
- (f) To help the growth of closer relations with the students of other universities in India.

14. Jodhpur :

The University has Students' Union known as Jodhpur University Students' Union. The aims and objects of the Union are as follows :

- i) To develop discipline, responsibility, honesty, purity and a sense of responsibility in the students.
- ii) To arrange excursions, tours and social functions in order to create a social and cooperative spirit among the students.
- iii) To arrange sports and games in order to develop physical conditions of the students.
- iv) To arrange dramas, debates and extension lectures so that there may be development of moral and cultural level of the students.
- v) To give information about the future prospects of students through the Information Centre.
- vi) To cooperate with the institutions recognised by the University and colleges.
- vii) To publish a paper in order to develop the creative ability of the students.

15. Karnatak :

This University has no students' union but has a Gymkhana for Postgraduate Students' Union known as the "Karnatak University Postgraduate Gymkhana". The aims and objectives of the Gymkhana are as follows :

- i) To provide amenities for sports and games to the members.
- ii) To promote and organise cultural and social functions such as the Annual Day of the Gymkhana etc.
- iii) To encourage extra-curricular activities which foster the physical, social, moral and intellectual welfare of the members.
- iv) To do all such acts and things as are conducive to the development of a sense of civic duty and social service among its members.

16. Madras :

The University has a students' union known as the Madras University Union. All members of the constituent and affiliated colleges of the Madras University are eligible to become members of the Union. The Madras University Union aims at bringing students of different colleges close together outside the college hours and assembling them to cultivate social qualities of fellowship, regard for one another and capacity for leadership. It also organises every year tournaments sports and games.

17. Marathwada :

The University has no students' union but has a Postgraduate Students' Gymkhana which arranges and conducts essay competitions, sports and games.

18. Nagpur :

The University has a students' union known as Nagpur University Union. The objects of the Union are :

- (a) To afford opportunity to all students of the University of Nagpur to take part in a corporate University life.
- (b) To promote and coordinate such activities of the Union of colleges and University Departments and recognised institutions as may seem desirable.

19. North Bengal :

The University has a University Students' Association which arranges lectures, essay competitions, debate competitions, recitation competitions, music and dance competitions, short play actings, sports and other cultural activities.

20. Osmania :

The University has a Union known as the Osmania University Students' Union. The aims and objects of the Union are as follows:

1. To maintain academic freedom and safeguard student interest.
2. To stimulate and improve democratic student Union.
3. To promote better educational standards and teaching facilities.
4. To promote Inter-University student activities for the social, cultural and educational advancement of the student community.
5. To represent Osmania/University students on the State, National as well as the International levels.

21. Panjeb :

The University has a Panjab University Campus Students' Council, of which the Dean of Student Welfare is the Ex-Officio President. The other members of the Executive Committee of the Council consist of two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Joint Secretary, and five executive members. The aims and objects of the council are as follows :

- i) To devise ways and means for promoting the welfare of the student community on the campus.
- ii) To organize the Panjab University Students' Council and its executive body with a view to provide a common forum for planning and executing the various activities relating to student welfare.
- iii) To supervise Co-curricular and cultural activities of the students on the campus.
- iv) To deal with all matters pertaining to discipline among the students on the campus.

22. Punjabi University :

The University has a Union. The aims and objectives and activities are as follows :-

- (1) To promote mutual contact, a democratic outlook, and a spirit of oneness among the students of the University.
- (2) To promote the social, cultural and intellectual development of the students of the University.
- (3) To promote consciousness among the students of the University of the events taking place around them with a view to better equipping them as responsible and educated citizens.

- (4) To promote among the students of the University a sense of service to the people and duty towards the State.
- (5) To promote closer relations between the students and teachers of the University.
- (6) To meet, discuss and make representations to the University authorities on matters concerning the common interests of the students.

Activities:

- (1) Debates, lectures, discussions, study circles, essay competitions etc.
- (2) Cultural performance and contests.
- (3) Indoor and outdoor games.
- (4) Publication of Magazine Bulletins etc.
- (5) Trips and tours to places of historical and educational importance.
- (6) Social Service and social relief activities.
- (7) Cooperatives and run them.
- (8) Such other activities as will further the realization of the above aims and objects.

3. Rajasthan:

The University has a Students' Consultative Council known as the Rajasthan University Consultative Council, which consists of a Patron, a Rector, Staff Adviser, President, General Secretary/ and two secretaries except the Patron (Vice-Chancellor), the Chief Rector and the Staff members, all the other office-bearers are elected by the Student members of the assembly from amongst themselves. The University Students' Consultative Council concerns itself with matters related to general student body in terms of its allround development and coordinates and organises such co-curricular and extra-curricular activities which the members may desire like U.N. Mott Session, Youth Festival, Inter-Collegiate Debates, University Week at the Convocation time and so on or which may be sponsored from a Federal Nucleus.

24. Ranchi :

The University has a Student Union known as Ranchi University Students' Union. The objects of the Union are :

- i) To promote a sense of discipline and decorum in the University/college.
- ii) To promote the physical, social, cultural and intellectual development of the students.
- iii) To promote mutual contact and foster a sense of unity among the students.
- iv) To promote close and cordial relations among the students and teachers of the university.
- v) To develop a national consciousness among the students and to make them responsible citizens.

The aforesaid objects are carried out by :-

- i) Holding debates, discussions, symposia, declamation and other academic contests.
- ii) Organising lectures, study-circles and similar activities.
- iii) Providing and publishing magazines, bulletins etc.
- iv) Organising approved social services and relief activities including arrangements for part-time jobs for students.
- v) Organising games, sports, tours, excursions etc.
- vi) Organising such other activities with the approval of the Patron as further the realisation of the above mentioned objects.

25. Roorkee :

There is no students' union at this University. There is, however, a parallel organisation known as the Students Council which takes up vital matters pertaining to student welfare.

The University of Roorkee is a residential University with six hostels (called Bhawans) with approximately 350 students in each. Each Bhawan has a Bhawan Leader to act as liaison between the students and the authorities. The Students' Council consists of all the Bhawan Leaders, Mess representative from each hostel, representative from Sports Organisation, N.C.C., Hobbies Club, E.C. Club and a representative from Women's Hostel. The Dean of Students and the Proctor are also members of the Students' Council.

Regular meetings of Students' Council are held to discuss various matters, which directly or indirectly affect student welfare and the general campus life of the students. Recommendations of the Students' Council are sent to the Vice-Chancellor who considers them and takes necessary action. To consider discipline cases, a few members of students' Council, assist the Proctor and form the Proctor's Council.

The University has numerous extra-curricular activities for the students, which are mainly run by the students themselves. One of the activities is the Recreational Club named as Engineer Students Club. The University Sports Association handles almost all the games and sports for the students. A debating society exists in the University and is called the Thomsonian Society. The University has other organisations like Lalit Kala Sangam, United Nation Club, Vinimay discussion Group and a large Hobby Club. The University also has a Cinema Club for running educational documentary films and also recreational movies.

Each one of the organisations has student secretaries with one of the staff members of the University as an adviser, called the Officer-Incharge.

26. Saugar :

There is a Students' Union in the University known as Saugar University Students' Union. The aims of the Union are the following :

1. To impart knowledge of Parliamentary practice and procedure.
2. To organise seminars and literary activities.
3. To organise and promote games and sports.
4. To organise cultural activities.
5. To maintain a Library and conduct a Magazine.
6. To promote and encourage education among the poor and deserving students of the University.

27. Shivaji :

There is no student union in this University but there is a body named as Shivaji Vidyapeeth Vidyarthi Kalyan Mandal, of which the President is an ex-officio member. The objects of the Mandal are as follows :

(A) Academic:

- i) To run book-banks and provide library facilities to the students belonging to the different colleges and to arrange for itinerant libraries.
- ii) To arrange for primary practical knowledge of the trade and profession of students' choice.
- iii) To arrange lecture-series for guidance to the students.
- iv) To advise students in the choice of subjects.
- v) To provide special coaching for competitive examinations.
- vi) To infuse the spirit of comradeship among the students by arranging short duration camps.

(B) Financial Assistance and Amenities :

- i) To arrange for :
 - (a) Hostel accommodation
 - (b) Central study-rooms
 - (c) Meals at cheap rates
 - (d) Medical service at cheap rates
 - (e) Financial assistance to the needy students in the form of loan or grants.
- ii) To help the students to get part-time jobs or piecemeal work.

(C) Cultural :

- i) To organise Youth Festivals, celebrate important National Days in a befitting manner and to arrange for cultural programmes.
- ii) To arrange for publication of a periodical in the interest of the students.

28. University of Agricultural Sciences :

The University has a Students' Association called the U.A.S. Students' Association at Habbal Campus and branch of association at Dharwar Campus.

It is purely a non-official organisation organised by the Director of Student Welfare and two staff representatives. He also acts as Ex-Officio Treasurer. The parent association as also the branch association are managed by the Executive Body consisting of four elected students as office bearers namely, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Joint Secretary. The funds for these associations are contributed by all the students of colleges at Rs. 6/- per annum. The activities of these associations consist of cultural, literary and magazine publication which are carried out through the sub-organisations called, the Literary Society, Fine Arts Society and Magazine Sub-Committee. A magazine called U.A.S. Students Magazine is being published every year, the articles for which are entertained both from students and staff members.

29. Vikram :

There is a Students' Union in this University known as the Vikram University Students' Union. The aims of the Union are as follows :

1. To create democratic and cooperative among the students and to create an atmosphere so that there may be contact between students.
2. To develop the physical, social, cultural habits in students.
3. To inculcate a sense of responsibility as a citizen and as an educated human being.
4. To create contact between students and teachers.
5. To create a sense of inter-national friendship among students.
6. To create a sense of social service in the students.
7. To discuss generally matter of mutual benefit among the students and to transmit it to the University authority.
8. To send representatives of students to different national schemes pertaining to universities.

Activities of the Union :

1. To arrange debates, lectures, essay competitions, exhibitions and study groups.
2. Cultural programmes and competitions.

3. To publish magazines and news bulletins.
4. To arrange tours to places of historical and educational importance.
5. To arrange programmes for social service.
6. To operate cooperative societies.
7. To initiate any other activity for the attainment of the objects of the Union.

30. Visva-Bharati :

The University has a Union known as Visva-Bharati Chhatra Sammilani. The aims and objects of the Sammilani are :

- (a) To further the ideals of Visva-Bharati as incorporated in the Visva-Bharati Act, the writings of Gurudeva and the living tradition of the institution.
- (b) To promote the welfare of the corporate and the social life of the students by organizing social, cultural and intellectual activities.

31. Calcutta :

The aims of the Union are : (a) to promote social, academic and cultural interest of the students, (b) to assist in maintenance of university traditions, (c) to develop among the students a sense of responsibility for good citizenship and a corporate life, (d) to stimulate by debates lectures, discussions and other methods of study the interest of the students in various national questions of the day.

32. Kurukshetra :

The aim of the Union is to bring to the notice of the authority the problems of the students of the University and to work in general in their welfare. It aims at organising cultural activities, tours of groups of students to places of cultural and historical interest and in general to tone up the student life.

33. Rabindra Bharati :

It aims to cooperate with the general activities of the University. It also aims for organising activities like cultural programmes, dance, drama, music and other literary competitions.

34. Jammu & Kashmir :

There is no student union functioning in the university. In the Kashmir Division at Srinagar, student representatives elected by the students from the various postgraduate departments of the Kashmir Division are associated with a Committee dealing with curricular activities of the division. As regards the Jammu division of the University, a Students' Advisory Committee has been set up which is a Body of 12 members including the President and the Secretary. All of them are elected by secret ballot from among the student representatives in the Advisory Council. The Student Council has its various committees to advise on various curricular activities. The Student Council does not have any written Constitution.

35. Udaipur :

At the university level student body consists of all the Presidents of the college unions. They elect their own President. The University has Joint Consultative Committee consisting of all the presidents and the Assistant Dean of Student Welfare which is a body meant to examine the grievances of students and bring them to the notice of the University. This body confines itself to the coordination of college activities and those activities which have to be undertaken at the university level.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STUDENTS' UNION -
ITS COMPOSITION AND WAY OF ELECTION/NOMINATION

1. Aligarh :

The Executive Committee of the Union consists of the following :

a) Honorary Treasurer, c) President,
d) Hony. Secretary, e) Hony. Librarian, and
f) ten other members, and

g) The President, the Hony. Secretary and the Hony. Librarian for the preceding year, provided they remain students of the University. The President, Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Librarian and ten members are directly elected by the members of the Union. The Vice-Chancellor of

the University is the Patron of the Union who presides at the meeting of the General Body on the occasion of the new Ministry and on other occasions at the request of the Union Executive. The Honorary Treasurer is a member of the teaching staff of the University elected by the Executive Committee, within one month of the assumption of the office by the new Ministry. The President, Secretary, Librarian and ten members of the Union Executive are elected annually by the members of the Union by a procedure of 'secret ballot'.

2. Banaras Hindu University:

The Union has the following office bearers:

- a) President
- b) General Secretary
- c) Honorary Treasurer

The President and the General Secretary are elected by all members of the Union who are on the rolls of the University on 15th August and continue to be enrolled on the date of election provided they have paid fees due from them before the day of election. If the election are held on a date later than 31st of August, then all members who are on rolls on a date fifteen days prior to the date of election and who continue to be enrolled on the date of election and have paid the fees due from them have the right to vote. Only those members are eligible for election as President and General Secretary who have been members of the Union or the Banaras Hindu University Students' Association for at least two years or are graduates and have been members for at least one year. Students who are repeaters in the same class for two consecutive years and those who have completed 12 years since passing high-school or equivalent examination are not eligible for election as President and General Secretary. The Union functions through the following bodies :

- i) General Council
- ii) Executive Committee
- iii) Council of Ministers

The General Council of the Union is the supreme authority and determines general policy for the fulfilment of the objects of the Union. The General Council has the power to revise the acts of the Executive Committee and other bodies of the Union and to pass the budget prepared by the Executive Committee after it has been scrutinised by the Treasurer of the Union and also the annual report of the work of the union. The General Council consists of (a) President, the General Secretary, and the Treasurer of the Union; (b) representatives of the members elected college-wise. There is one representative for every 200 members on the rolls of any college and one for remainder in case it exceeds 100 members. There is at least one representative from one college irrespective of the number of members on rolls of the college; (c) extraordinary members as may be nominated by the Patron.

The Executive Committee is responsible for administrative affairs and finances of the Union and it prepares the budget for the consideration of the General Council. The Executive Committee consists of (a) President, the General Secretary and the Treasurer of the Union, (b) fourteen persons elected by the General Council from amongst its own members according to the system of limited voting, (c) such extraordinary member, not exceeding three, as the Patron may appoint.

The Students' Parliament consists of the speaker, Dy. Speaker and all members of the Council of Ministers. There are seven ministers including the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister forms the council of Ministers and the Constitution. The Speaker is a teacher of the University of the rank of Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Dy. Speaker is elected by the General Council by means of Voting. The person who obtains highest number of votes in the election is declared elected as Prime Minister and the person who obtains the next highest number of votes as leader of Opposition. The Secretary of the Parliament is appointed by the speaker in consultation with the Prime Minister and leader of Opposition. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Cultural Committee are elected by the General Council by means of voting. No individual can hold more than one of the above offices.

The President and the General Secretary of the Union are not eligible for election to any of the above offices.

3. Baroda :

Following are the officers of the Union :

- a) Patron
- b) President
- c) Vice-President
- d) Treasurer
- e) General Secretary

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the Patron of the Union.

The President is a member of the teaching staff nominated by the Syndicate for a year. The Vice-President and the General Secretary are students who have completed two years of studies (including the Preparatory Course or the Pre-Medical) in degree or diploma after S.S.C. or equivalent and postgraduate classes elected directly by ordinary members of the Union. All the students enrolled in the various faculties of the University are ordinary members of the Union. The treasurer is a member of the teaching staff nominated by the Patron for a year. The Joint Secretary and the Sectional Secretaries are elected by the Executive Committee of the Union from amongst its members and their numbers are fixed according to the needs of the Union. The Executive Committee consists of the office bearers of the Union and (a) at least one representative of each faculty and college elected by the ordinary members who are students of that faculty or college, (b) faculties and colleges having more than five students on their rolls are entitled to elect one more student for every additional unit of 250 to 500, (c) Syndicate nominates not more than four members of whom two may be students.

4. Behrampur :

The Executive Committee consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and one representative student from each department of the University college. Every student of the University college is a member of the Union and is ordinarily eligible

for election to any office. Any member of the Union is eligible to stand for/President, Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary. There is also an adviser appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from among the members of the staff. The adviser can be present at the meetings of the Executive Committee. He assists the Union by giving helpful suggestions. The President may refer to him any rule for interpretation and the decisions of the adviser, when so referred, are final.

5. Bombay :

The University has a Students' Union known as "Students' Union of the University Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics and Statistics". The Administrative Committee of the Departments appoint the Head of one of the departments to be the President of the Union every year. The Management of the Union is vested in a Committee of thirteen members. The members including the Chairman and two Joint Hony. Secretaries are elected at the Annual General Meeting by the ordinary members of the Union from amongst themselves. The elected members of the Managing Committee hold office till the next annual general election. The Registrar is the ex-officio Treasurer of the Union. Two members of the Union who are not members of the Managing Committee are elected at the annual general meeting as Hony. Auditors. All students of the departments can become ordinary members after paying a fee of Rs. 4/- per term along with their tuition fees. The President has the right to delegate any of his powers to one of the honorary members consisting of all the members of the teaching staff of the departments.

6. Burdwan :

The Executive Committee of the Union consists of President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, Games Secretary, Cultural Secretary, Social Service Secretary, Common Room Secretary, Cheap Store Secretary, Debate Secretary, Vigyan Secretary and Employment Bureau Secretary. The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of

the Union. He may nominate a suitable person as Vice-Patron from among the members of the teaching staff. The President, Vice-President, General Secretary, and Asstt. General Secretary and Sectional Secretaries for games etc., are elected from among the members of the Union by secret ballot voting.

7. Delhi University:

There are four elected office-bearers of the Delhi University Students' Union viz., the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Asstt. Secretary. All of them are elected by and from the members of the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council is the supreme controlling and policy making Committee of the Delhi University Students' Union and consists of the following:

(a) Students delegations from colleges or institutions affiliated to the University Students' Union elected on the basis of one delegate for every 100 student members or a fraction thereof. Each such delegation has a maximum strength of ten excluding the Ex-officio member. The members other than the ex-officio members of the delegation are elected directly by the students of such an institution or unit.

(b) All presidents of participating university hostels are ex-officio members of the supreme council provided they are not on rolls of any other college or institution recognised by or affiliated to the University. In case the president of participating university hostel is on the rolls of other college or institution recognised by or affiliated to the University, such students of that university hostel as are not on rolls of any other college or institution recognised by or affiliated to the University elect from among themselves one member to the Supreme Council.

(c) All Presidents of the participating unions of the institutions of the Delhi University are ex-officio members of the Supreme Council. The outgoing President of the Delhi University Students' Union is an ex-officio member of the Supreme Council for one year provided he continues to be on the rolls of an institution of the University of Delhi. No member of the Delhi University Students' Union is entitled

to become a member of the Supreme Council from his institution or unit if he has already been a member of the Supreme Council three times and has also crossed the age of 26 years at the beginning of the first term of the year in which he proposes to seek election.

The Executive Committee consists of twenty four members.

At least one fourth of the strength of the Executive Committee consists of Presidents of the Unions in the several institutions of the University of Delhi, who are members of the Supreme Council. Fifty per cent of the members of the Executive Committee are nominated by the President subject to the approval of the Supreme Council. The President, however, may not exercise his right if he so desires, and may ask the Supreme Council to elect all the members of the Executive Committee. The Patron (Vice-Chancellor) may nominate not more than three associate members from amongst the members of the teaching staff on the Executive Committee but they have no right of voting. The Treasurer is an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee without a right to vote. The outgoing president of the Delhi University Students' Union is an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee for one year, without right to vote, provided he continues to be on the rolls of an institution of the University of Delhi. The Executive Committee carries on the activities of the Delhi University Students Union on behalf of the Supreme Council. The Executive Committee may appoint sub-committees or any other office-bearer considered necessary both of which are like other organs of the Delhi University Students' Union subordinate to the Supreme Council.

8. Indre:

There are five office-bearers of the Union, viz., the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Treasurer. The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the Union are elected by the members of the Union Council from amongst themselves and they are also the President, the Vice-President, the

Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Union Council respectively. The Treasurer is appointed by the Patron from amongst the teachers of the University for such term, not exceeding three years, as he may determine.

The Executive Committee consists of fifteen members inclusive of the President, the Vice-President,, the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the Union Council who are also its President, Vice-President, Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively. The other eleven members are elected by the Union Council from amongst its members. The members of the Union Council are directly elected by and from amongst the students of each college on the basis of one member for every 200 students or part thereof. The Union Council is policy making authority of the Union. The President of the Union is its Chief Executive. The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Union.

9. Jadavpur :

The office bearers of the Union are the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, General Secretary and three Assistant General Secretaries. The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the ex-officio President. The Provost of the University is the ex-officio Vice-President. The Treasurer of the Union is senior teacher of the University nominated by the Rector. The General Secretary is elected and the three General Secretaries are the secretaries of the University college students' unions. The General Secretary is elected by the members of the Union from among the senior students i.e. students of the second year Arts and Science postgraduate classes or Fourth Year Engineering graduate classes. The office of the General Secretary is held in rotation by students of three different faculties of arts, science and engineering.

The affairs of the Union are vested in the Executive Council which is composed as follows :

- a) President - Chairman Ex-Officio
- b) Vice-President - Vice-Chairman Ex-Officio
- c) Treasurer
- d) Director of Youth Welfare
- e) One representative of the Alumni Association of the National Council of Education nominated by the Executive Committee of the Association from its members.
- f) The Chairman of the University College Students' Union.
- g) The Assistant General Secretaries.
- h) Three Assistant Secretaries of University College Students' Union, Ex-Officio.
- i) Two representatives elected by the Executive Committee of each university/college Students' Union from among its members.
- j) Five representatives elected by the members of the University Union.
- k) General Secretary of the Union - Secretary, Ex-officio.

10. Jaipur :

The office bearers of the Union are : President, Chief Executive, Secretary, General Secretary, Vice-President, Joint Secretary, Treasurer, Six members of the Executive Committee and a Speaker. The President is elected by the representative council by secret ballot. The Vice-President is nominated by the President from among the members of the Union.

11. Madras :

The Union has a President, Vice-President and Student Secretary. No information on any other point.

12. Nagpur :

The Executive Committee of the Union consists of the Patron, the President of the Union, the Vice-President, ^a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, a Joint Treasurer, teachers of the University who are members of the Council, fifteen students members of the Council chosen yearly by the Council, not more than three other student members of the Council appointed by the Patron at his discretion.

13. Osmania :

Osmania University Students' Union has the following authorities:

- 1) General Council
- 2) Executive Committee
- 3) Advisory Committee

The Advisory Council consists of the President, Vice-President, General Secretaries, and Joint Secretaries of all the college Unions (University, constituent and affiliated) and form the electoral college in the election of office bearers of the Osmania University Students Union.

The Advisory Committee consists of not more than five members including the Chairman to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The General Secretary of the Osmania University Students Union is the Secretary of the Committee. The Office bearers of the Osmania University Students' Union are President / Vice-President General Secretary and two Associate Secretaries. These are elected by the General Council from its members. The Registrar is the treasurer of the Union.

14. Punjab :

The Executive Committee of the Central Union consists of all local unions and two the Presidents and Secretaries of the / Students representatives from the Department of Law. The Executive Committee elects from among themselves four office-bearers namely the President, the Vice-President, Secretary and the Joint Secretary. The Dean, Academic Affairs and Students' Welfare is the Patron of the Central Union.

15. Rajasthan :

The Executive Committee of the Consultative Council consists of a Patron, Chief Rector, President, General Secretary, Cultural Secretary, Secretary incharge of Students' Welfare, two other student members and one staff member to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Except the Patron (Vice-Chancellor), the Chief Rector and the staff member, all other office bearers and members are elected by student members of the assembly from among themselves. The President and the Secretary-General are elected only from amongst the Postgraduate and undergraduate student members respectively.

16. Rabindra Bharati :

No information on this point.

17. Saugar :

The Executive Committee of the Union consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Chief Editor and three representatives each of the faculties - arts and science and one representative of each of the other faculties. The President and the Secretary are elected by the General Body of the Union. The Vice-President is nominated by the President. A member of the teaching staff of the university nominated by the Patron is the ex-officio Treasurer. A member of teaching staff of the University nominated by the Patron is the Ex-Officio Librarian. The Asst. Librarian should be bonafied student of the postgraduate class of the University who is nominated by the Librarian. The Chief Editor is a bonafied student of the postgraduate class of the University who is elected by the General Body of the Union.

18. Vikram :

The office-bearers of the Union are the following :

President, General Secretary, Zonal Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Secretary. The treasurer is a member of the staff of the University.

19. Visva-Bharati :

The Union consists of the following office-bearers:

The President, the General Secretary, and a Treasurer.

20. Bangalore :

Office Bearers of the Union consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The President, Vice-President and Secretary are elected by the members from the student council. The Patron nominates either the Associate Rector or one of the Associate members as the treasurer. He is in charge of the funds of the Council.

21. Calcutta :

The Central Standing Committee consists of 13 members and are elected by the three General Councils sitting together on the basis of proportional representation. The members of the Central Standing Committee elect among themselves one President, one Vice-President, one General Secretary, one Assistant General Secretary, one Treasurer, as also two auditors who are, however, not members of the Central Standing Committee. No student has the right to contest any election for membership to Council or the Standing Committee after four years from the year of his first admission in the postgraduate class. No student is eligible to contest for the same executive portfolio twice in his student career in the postgraduate classes.

22. Gauhati :

The Executive Committee consists of (1) President, (2) Vice-President, (3) General Secretary, (4) Asstt. General Secretary, (5) Literary Secretary, (6) Music Secretary, (7) Cultural Secretary, (8) Debate and Symposia Secretary, (9) Major Game Secretary, (10) Minor Game Secretary, (11) Sport Secretary, (12) Boys Common Room Secretary, (13) Girls Common Room Secretary, (14) Gymnasium Secretary, (15) Social Service Secretary, (16) one departmental representative from each of the postgraduate teaching department, (17) a professor incharge for each one of the offices of the Secretary from items 5 to 15 and (18) the General Secretary of the preceding term who is an ex-officio member for the duration of the term only. All the office-bearers from 2 to 14 are from the 5th year postgraduate classes only. The office bearers from 3 to 15 are elected by the members

of the Union other than the fraternal members by secret ballot. The Vice-President is elected by the members of the Executive Committee other than the fraternal members. The Vice-President must not be member of the Executive Committee prior to his election as Vice-President. The Secretary, University classes, is the ex-officio President of the Union.

23. Kurukshetra :

No information on this point.

24. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal ::

Four elected students as President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Joint Secretary.

25. Udaipur :

No information on this point.

V. PATRON OF THE STUDENTS' UNION AND RELATIONSHIP OF VICE-CHANCELLOR WITH THE UNION.

1. Aligarh :

The Vice-Chancellor of University is the Patron of the Union. He presides at the meeting of the General Body on the occasion of the installation of the new Ministry and on other occasions at the request of the Union Executive. Meetings of the General Body can be called by the Secretary in consultation with or on the direction of the Patron, the President or the Union Executive, or at the written application of forty ordinary members of the Union. Emergency meetings of the Union Executive can be called under the direction of Patron, President or by the Secretary after consultation with the President or at the written request of nine members of the Executive Committee. The Patron of the Union is also the Patron of the 'Rafi Relief' Society, which is a subsidiary body of the Union.

2. Banaras Hindu University :

The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Union. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector or other person who is discharging the duties of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being acts as the Patron. The Patron has right to attend and speak at any meeting of the Union or its constituent bodies and committees. The Patron may appoint such persons as he deems fit from time to time to be extraordinary members of the Union or any of its constituent bodies and committees. These members have the right to attend and speak at the meetings but have no right to vote. The Union functions under the frame-work of University regulations and discipline under the general direction and guidance of the Vice-Chancellor. He has the power to prohibit or annul such activities of the Union which in his opinion are prejudicial to the interest of the University and to require such actions to be taken as may in his opinion be necessary to protect the interest of the Union. The Union cannot be associated with or affiliated to any organisation outside the University except with the previous sanction of the Vice-Chancellor. The affiliation also requires the consent of an absolute majority of all the members of the General Council. The Vice-Chancellor may require the question to be placed before the General Body for its consent. The consent of the Vice-Chancellor or the Rector or the Treasurer of the Union has to be obtained before any person not on the teaching staff of the University is invited to speak or give an entertainment before the Union. The Vice-Chancellor is the final authority to interpret the Constitution, rules and decisions of the Union. The Patron may constitute a Standing Advisory Committee of such persons as he deems necessary from time to time to whom he may refer any matter connected with the Union for advice.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the Patron of

The Patron exercises general supervisory control over

him, and may require any immediate action to be taken on any matter concerning the Union. The proceedings of the Executive Committee and those of the general body of the Union are submitted to him within two days of every meeting and no irrevocable action can be taken on any resolution of the Executive Committee or of the General Body before the Patron has seen these proceedings; and has had the opportunity of requiring a reconsideration of the resolution if he deems it necessary. The consent of the Patron or of the person nominated by him is to be obtained before any person, not on the teaching staff of the University, is invited to speak or give an entertainment; before the Union. In all cases, including the interpretation of the ordinance, the decision of the Patron is the final.

4. Bombay :

A person paying Rs. 100/- and more can be enrolled as a Patron. Patrons of the Students' Union of the University School of Economics and Sociology are ipso facto Patrons of the Students' Union.

5. Burdwan :

The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Students' Union, known as the Burdwan Viswavidyalaya Chhatra Samsad. He can cause the election to be conducted and inaugurate the first General Meeting every year. He may nominate a suitable person as Vice-Patron from among members of the teaching staff who can represent the Patron and can encourage and help Samsad in carrying out its activities. The Patron also nominates a treasurer from among the officers of the University. The proposals for any amendment of the Constitution, if passed by a two-third majority of the Union, may be forwarded to the Patron with a request to place the same before the University.

6. University of Delhi :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the Patron of the Union. The Patron may nominate not more than three associate members

appointed from among the members of the teaching staff by the Patron for such term as he may determine. The President may appoint a committee with the approval of the Patron for framing such rules as may be necessary for working of the Constitution. No rule so framed can be repugnant to the provision of the Constitution.

7. Ganhati :

No patron.

8. Indore :

The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Union. The Treasurer of the Students' Union is appointed by the Patron from amongst the teachers of the University for such terms not exceeding three years, as he determines. The Patron may appoint tribunal to adjudicate on such questions arising out of any election held under the Constitution, as may be referred to it by the Patron or to advise ^{the} Patron on the interpretation of any provision of the Constitution or any matter arising out of its working which he deems it necessary to be referred for advice.

9. Madanpur :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the ex-officio President of the Union.

10. Jodhpur :

The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Union. He gives a general direction and supervision to the work of the Union and he has final authority for the interpretation of the Constitution. The appointment of the Advisers, Treasurer, and Auditors is made by him. He can give lectures in the General Body and the Executive Committee when he deems it necessary. He may indicate the method of keeping the accounts of the Union.

11. Madras :

No information on this point.

12. Nagpur :

The affairs of the Union is managed by a Council which consists of the Patron of the Union, the Treasurer of the Union and students' representative of the Unions of colleges, university departments and recognised institutions chosen every year directly or indirectly by their respective Unions on the basis of enrolment. The Vice-Chancellor is the ex-officio Patron. He is entitled to attend all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee and can take chair when he likes. He conducts through direct or delegated authority the election of the office-bearers and other members of the Executive Committee and is the final Court of appeal in all election disputes. He has power to veto any resolution of the Council or of the Executive Committee which in his opinion is beyond the scope of the legitimate activities of the respective bodies of the Union or which is deemed by him to be unconstitutional. He is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of the Union. He can take over the assets and liabilities of the Union in the event of the break-down of the Constitution or of the winding up of the Union.

13. Osmania :

The Union has no Patron but the Advisory Committee which is one of the authorities of the Osmania University Students' Union consists of not more than five members including Chairman to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has therefore indirect control over the Union. The Registrar of the University is the Treasurer of the Union.

14. Punjab :

The Dean, Academic Affairs and Students' welfare is the Patron of the Central Union. He has right to nominate one or two members of the staff to act as staff advisers to the Union and attend all meetings thereof without right to vote.

15. Rabindra Bharati :

No information on this point.

16. Rajasthan :

Vice-Chancellor is Patron of the Rajasthan University Students' Consultative Council and Chief Patron in respect of other college/departmental associations. The Patron can exercise a general supervision and over all authority over the affairs of the Council. He is the ultimate authority to deal with problems raised or suggestions by the Council or any of its Committees ^{or} Sub-Committees. He has the power to call for report from any office bearer of the Council. In case a member of the Council misbehaves or neglects his duties or is alleged to have committed a breach of the Constitution or is charged with offenses such as misappropriation of funds, the Patron has the power to call the explanation and after investigation takes such an action as he may deem fit. The Vice-Chancellor can appoint a member of the staff as Chief Rector who is responsible for the proper functioning, coordination and direction of student activities in the social and intellectual affairs. The ^{Rector} is the channel of communication between the university authority and the students.

17. Saugar :

The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron. A member of the teaching staff of the University nominated by the Patron is the ex-officio Treasurer. Similarly, a member of the teaching staff of the University nominated by the Patron is the ex-officio Librarian. The Patron announces all dates concerning general elections. He appoints an Election Committee consisting of a Returning Officer and four polling officers to be nominated from amongst the teachers of the University. He can confirm or withhold confirmation of the Resolutions passed by the General Body or Executive Committee of the Union. Such Resolutions cannot be brought into effect until they are confirmed by him. He may disallow any meeting of the General Body or Executive Committee of the Union. He may suspend working of the Union or any of its supporting bodies or sub-committees.

18. Udaipur :

19. University of Agricultural Sciences:

No information on this point.

20. Vikram :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the Patron.

He is the only person responsible for protecting the provisions of the Constitution. The treasurer of the Union is a member of the staff of the University and he is nominated by the Patron. The Treasurer has no right to vote, but he is a member of the Executive Committee. One of the Secretaries is appointed by the Patron.

21. Visva-Bharati :

The Vice-Chancellor has the power to review the Acts of the Union. The Proctor is the ex-officio Treasurer of the Union.

22. Bangalore :

The Vice-Chancellor of the Bangalore University is the Patron of the Union. The Vice-Chancellor nominates the Rector from among the Principals by rotation. The Dean of the University is the Associate Rector. The Patron can nominate teachers as associate members of the Students' Councils to the extent of about one third of the total student strength of the Council. The nomination of the associate members is by rotation and they have no right to vote. The Vice-Chancellor is the Patron of the Union and can nominate either the Associate Rector or one of the associate members as Treasurer. Disputes relating to the interpretation of the Constitution is settled by a Committee, constituted by the Patron and its decision is final. The Rector may with the approval of the Patron appoint a Committee of which the President is the member for making such rules as may be considered necessary for working the Constitution, provided such rules are not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution. If the Patron is unsatisfied with the situation or emergency arises as a result of which the normal functioning of the Council is jeopardised, he may by a notification suspend the Constitution for a period not more than one academic year and in such cases he may either close the Students'

the activities of the Council with the assistance of a committee constituted by the Patron.

23. Berhampur :

The Vice-Chancellor has some control over the Union through the President of the Union who is the Secretary, university classes.

24. Calcutta :

If any dispute arises regarding any election to the Councils or Students Committees or regarding the activities of any of the office bearers of bodies of unions, then the matter is decided by a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Vice-President and the two Secretaries of the university colleges of Arts and Commerce, Science and Technology as members. If any dispute arises regarding interpretation of any clause of the Constitution or any rule made thereunder the ruling in this regard of the above mentioned Committee is final.

25. Kurukshetra :

No information on this point.

VI. FUNDS OF THE UNION - FINANCIAL CONTROL AND SOURCES OF INCOME.

1. Aligarh :

Every student of the Aligarh Muslim University has to pay 50 paise per month as membership fee. Those persons who wish to become life members of the Union have to pay a fee of Rs.10/- at least. Besides this there is also some income from billiard club membership.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Union audits the accounts of the Union and gives his opinion in writing to the Executive Committee. He counter-signs all orders for purchases and payments and ensures that no expenditure is incurred beyond the budget amount for each item. He furnishes the President with a short report on the accounts

of the Union which is incorporated in the President's Annual Report. The Honorary Treasurer is a member of the teaching staff of the University elected by the Executive Committee. The President makes payment on behalf of the Union. He prepares annual report of the Union which after adoption of the Executive Committee is submitted to the General Body on its behalf. The President is empowered to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 20/- in any month, on casual and extraordinary occasions, and the accounts have to be submitted at the next meeting.

2. Banaras :

The funds of the Union comprise ^{of} (a) voluntary contribution, donations and grants, (b) fees and other charges collected from members and associate members, (c) income from investment of its money and sale or hire of its properties. The accounts of the Union is maintained in the office of the Registrar of the University and is operated by the Treasurer of the Union. The Honorary Treasurer is a teacher of the University appointed by the Patron. The accounts is audited in the manner and by the person determined by the Patron of the University. The budget of the Union is framed by the Executive Committee. It is scrutinised by the Treasurer who refers to the Patron with his recommendation any item for which provision has been made but which in his opinion does not fall within the budgets of the Union. The draft budget, after such modifications as the Patron may direct, is submitted to the general council, which has the power to reduce or revise but not to increase the amount provided under any item. The Executive Committee may appeal to the Patron for the restoration of any amount so revised or reduced. The decision of the Patron is final. The Patron has the power to sanction expenditure not provided for or not adequately provided for in the budget if he thinks such expenditure necessary.

3. Baroda :

The funds of the Union consists of the Union fees collected from the students, associate membership fees collected from teachers, university badminton grant, university annual grant and the badminton

that they are spent properly according to the budget and in accordance with the resolution passed by the general body or the Executive Committee. He counter-signs all indents for articles costing Rs. 10/- or more. He makes necessary disbursement directly, after receiving certificate from the Secretary to the fact that the articles mentioned in the bill have been duly received. He draws and signs cheques drawn on the Union's accounts. He prepares the annual balance sheet and handovers the same to the secretary and receives the subscription of associate members. The Treasurer is a member of the teaching staff nominated by the Patron. The General Secretary of the Union can incur on contingencies up to a limit of Rs. 10/- in the case of each item sanctioned in the budget. The Executive Committee manages the funds and affairs of the Union and has the powers to do such acts as may be necessary to give effect to the objects of the Union. Two or more auditors nominated annually by the Patron audit annual balance-sheet. The annual meeting of the Union is a private business meeting and it considers, among other things, the annual balance sheet. A private business meeting of the general body to consider and pass the budget of the year as prepared by the Executive Committee is held every year. Any member may, by giving due notice, propose any resolution on the budget. The resolutions passed by the meeting have to be placed before the Executive Committee; who then reconsider the budget. In case of difference of opinion between the general body and the Executive Committee, a reference is made to the Patron, whose decision is final. Before the budget is annually passed, the Treasurer carries on the current expenditure of the Union until the Executive Committee is appointed and begins to function. The quorum for a private business meeting of the Union is 50 provided that at any meeting which has to consider the changes in the constitution or a resolution of no-confidence in any officer or members of the Executive Committee the quorum has to be 200.

4. Bombay :

The sources of income of the Union consists of the fees paid by the Patron, life members, ordinary members, and associate members. A person paying Rs. 100/- or more can be enrolled as the Patron. A past

member of the Union of the University can be enrolled as a life member by paying Rs. 50/-. All the students of the departments have to become ordinary members after paying fees of Rs.4/-. Similarly, Associate members also pay Rs. 4/- per term. The Registrar is the ex-officio Hony.Treasurer of the Union. The annual report of the audited accounts presented by the Honorary Joint Secretaries are considered and approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Union.

5. Burdwan :

The Patron nominates a Treasurer from among the officers of the University. After the inaugural meeting of the Union the Executive Committee meets to consider the annual budget of the Union. The budget estimates are prepared by the General Secretary in collaboration with the Sectional Secretary and in consultation with the Treasurer. The session charges realised from students by the University is the ordinary source of revenue for the budgetary purposes. The Vice-Chancellor can reserve up to 10% of the session charges to be spent at his own discretion for the welfare of the students. The funds of the Union is under the custody of the Treasurer. All expenditure have to be made against proper vouchers and in accordance with the budget allocations. The vouchers of expenditure have to be counter-signed by the General Secretary and the President. The secretaries keep an account of the expenditure incurred. While passing the vouchers for payment, the Treasurer may point out irregularities in expenditure, if any, to General Secretary, who may refer the matter to the Executive Committee for such action as may be deemed necessary. The Treasurer may allow such advances as may be necessary, to the general secretary, within the budget provision, for carrying on the activities of the Union.

6. Delhi :

The source of income of the Union is from the membership collected from the students which is Rs. one per head per year. The members of the teaching staff may be enrolled as associate member on payment of Rs. 2/- per annum per teacher. The Treasurer of the Union is appointed from among the members of the teaching staff by the Patron.

The yearly budget of the Union is prepared by the Executive Committee and is approved by the Supreme Council to which it is presented within one month of the election of the President. The Supreme Council may revise the budget if so desires. The accounts of the Union is maintained in an appropriate manner under the authority of the Executive Committee by such person as may be appointed in this behalf by the Executive Committee.

7. Gauhati :

All the members of the Union other than fraternal members have to pay a union fee at the beginning of each academic year. This forms the main source of fund for the Union. There is also a fund known as the General Secretary Fund which is operated by the General Secretary under the supervision of the President. There are separate funds entrusted to the charge of the other secretaries. The General Secretary maintains a general cash register of the different heads of funds. The President of the Union can make payment only under the endorsement of the Professor Incharge. The Union can accept donations, grants from the university and individuals, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The allocation of funds to the secretaries is made on the basis of the budget duly passed in the budget session of the Executive Committee. There is one student auditor nominated by the President in consultation with the ~~Executive~~ Executive Committee. He audits the accounts of the General Secretary and the sectional Secretaries and submits reports from time to time to the Executive Committee. The entire account of the Union is audited by the auditors duly appointed for the purpose by the Secretary, Postgraduate classes. The accounts together with the audit report is made available to the General Body.

8. Indore :

The Union fund consists of membership fee realised from colleges on behalf of its students and contribution or grants made by the University, the University Grants Commission or the State Govt. Every college has to pay from the college Union fund a sum collected at the rate of 50 paise per student on its rolls, towards the Union Fund.

The annual Budget of the Union is prepared by the Executive Committee within one month of its formation and is presented to the Union Council. The budget is considered and passed by the Union Council with such changes as it may deem fit. The Executive Committee makes such arrangements as it deems appropriate, for regular maintenance of accounts in a business-like manner. The Patron makes such arrangements as he may deem fit for the audit of the accounts periodically. The Treasurer is appointed by the Patron from the amongst the teachers of the University.

9. Jadavpur :

All students of the University have to become members of the Union by paying annually the sum of Rs.2/- as membership fee along with the first instalment of the tuition fee. The membership fee together with any other sum that the University may grant or provide for the Union remains in the custody of the university and is known as student's fund. The Union Fund consists of 50% of the total membership fee and is administered by the Executive Council. The fund of the Union is kept in the hands of the University. No expenditure can be incurred unless the sum is previously approved by the Treasurer. The expenditure is scrutinised by the Registrar of the University on the basis of the budget adopted by the Union. Money in cash can be advanced by the Registrar only to the Treasurer provided there is budget provision for the purpose for which the advance is made. Proper accounts of such expenditure has to be submitted as soon as practicable to the Registrar by the Treasurer of the Union. The Treasurer of the Union is a senior teacher of the university nominated by the Rector. Budget estimates are framed by the General Secretary with the help of the Assistant Secretaries immediately after the constitution of the Executive Council and is placed before the Executive Council within one month of the date of its constitution. A copy of the budget after adoption is placed with the Registrar of the University.

10. Jodhpur :

The source of income of the Union is from the annual

Patron of the University. Besides this a auditor is appointed by the Patron. They keep accounts of the funds of the Union. The President of the Union can sign over the drafts and cheques which are also to be signed by the Treasurer. He can also sanction expenditure up to Rs. 100/- and a sum of Rs. 200/- is kept with him for emergency purposes.

11. Madras :

No information on this point.

12. Nagpur :

The annual membership fee is four annas only for members belonging to an institution located outside Nagpur and annas eight per member belonging to an institution in Nagpur. The Patron appoints a teacher member of the Council as Treasurer of the Union. Besides this, there is joint Treasurer who is responsible for keeping the accounts and he is elected by the General Council from among its members. The Secretary and the Joint Treasurer of the Union submit to the Registrar every year, the cash book and statement of accounts of the income received and expenditure incurred during the year together with related vouchers. The Registrar gets this account audited and submits an Audit Report to the Executive Council for such action as it may consider proper. Registrar also sends a copy of the Audit Report to the Executive Council and to other office bearers who are concerned with the observations of the auditors. The Joint Treasurer has to act according to the directions of the Treasurer of the Union. He is responsible for the proper maintenance of the accounts. A student office bearer cannot incur any expenditure unless it is sanctioned by the Treasurer.

13. Osmania :

The finance of the Osmania University Students' Union consists of fee collected through the Principal of every college at the rate of 25 paise per student for all the students on the roll of that college, and donations and grants. The General Council passes the budget and approves the audited accounts. The General Council consists of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, General Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of all the

college unions (University constituents and affiliated) and form the electoral college for the election of office-bearers of the Osmania University Students' Union. The Registrar is the Treasurer of the Union.

The Executive draws up a budget and a programme for every financial year and as far as possible such financial estimates have to be approved by the Central Council before the financial year begins. The books of the Union are examined at the end of the financial year by auditors appointed for this purpose by the Executive Committee and a statement of accounts submitted to the General Council.

14. Ranjabi :

Every whole-time student on the rolls of the University Department and colleges affiliated to the University is a member of the Central Union but there is no membership fee. All legitimate demands of the Union is met out of the amalgamated fund of the University. Financial assistance is given only for such activities as are approved by the Patron. The Central Students' Union is incompetent to raise private funds, loans etc. The Patron may give ad-hoc grants to the Union for meeting all the legitimate demands approved by him on the recommendations of the advisers. Such advisers are nominated by the Patron from among the staff members and these staff advisers have the right to attend meeting but no right to vote.

15. Sauger :

The fund of the Union consists of donations, annual fee of Rs.5/- paid by the members of the Union and annual contribution of Rs.500/- to be met by the University to the Union. The accounts of the Union are audited by the auditors of the University. A member of the teaching staff of the university nominated by the Patron is the ex-officio treasurer of the Union. The funds of the Union is allocated as follows:

- (a) Rupees 500/- is kept as reserve fund of the Union which remains at the disposal of the Patron.
- (b) Not more than Rs.500/- can be spent on any function of the Union.

- (c) Remaining amount is allocated too the Sub-Committee in such sum as are approved by the Patron in consultation with the President of the Union and Convener of the Sub-Committee. The Patron has the power to re-allocate the funds as and when necessary in any manner that he thinks fit.

16. Wizam :

Every student can become the member of the Union by paying annual fee. The budget of the Union is framed at the meeting of the General Council of the Union. The Treasurer is the member of the staff of the University and he keeps accounts of the Union and places them before the General Meeting of the Union. He is nominated by the Patron.

17. Visva-Bharati :

All bonafide student of the University is member of the Union and he has to pay annual membership of Rs.3/-. This fee is realized along with the other fees by the University. The Proctor of the University is the ex-officio treasurer. He can allocate two 2/3 of the whole fund to the particular Samillani and 1/3 to the Visva--Bharati Chattr Samillani and the Council.

18. Bangalore :

Colleges nominate student representatives based upon the strength of the college and each college contributes a sum ranging from Rs.25/- to Rs.150/- depending upon number of students enrolled in a college. The students enrolled in these colleges therefore become automatically members of the union. Besides this the University makes contribution of Rs.10,000/- for the activities of the students' union.

19. Bombay :

Every student of the university is a member of the Union. No one whose name is not on the rolls of any college can be a member of the union.

20. Calcutta :

Each member has to pay a union fee of Rs.3/- per annum.

21. Kurukshetra :

No information on this point.

22. Rajasthan :

Student membership is automatic for the college/department association.

23. Rabindra Bharati :

No information on this point.

24. Udaipur :

No information on this point.

25. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal:

VII. Restrictions regarding membership of the Union and for election as office bearers of the Executive Council of the Union on the basis of years spent at the University/College.

.....

1. Aligarh - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No person who has not been an ordinary member of the Union for at least six months is eligible for election to the office of the President, Honorary Secretary or Honorary Librarian.
2. Banaras - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. Only those members are eligible for election as President and General Secretary who have been (a) members of the union or the Banaras University Students' Association for at least two years or are graduates and have been such members for at least one year; (b) have not been repeaters in the same class for two consecutive years; (c) have not completed twelve years since passing high school or equivalent examination.
3. Baroda - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. The President and the General Secretary are students who have completed two years of studies (including preparatory course and pre-medical) in degree or diploma after S.S.C. or equivalent and postgraduate classes, elected directly by ordinary members of the Union.
4. Bombay - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.
5. Burdwan - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.
6. Bangalore - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No member of the Council can be elected to any of the three posts of President, Vice-President and Secretary if he has held the same office in any previous year.
7. Berhampur - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.
8. Calcutta - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No student has the right to contest the elections for membership of Councils or the Standing Committees after four years from the year of admission in the University.

9. Delhi - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No member of Supreme Council is entitled to hold the post of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary if (a) he has exceeded the age of 24 on the first September of the year in which he wishes to seek election or (b) he has completed seven years in the University after passing higher secondary examination or has completed eight years after passing matriculation examination and (c) no elected office bearers is entitled to hold the same office twice.
10. Gauhati - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.
11. Andore - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. A candidate for election to the Union Council during any session should have at least one year standing in the college and must have passed the last examination held in March - May in preceding the election. No student is eligible to be a candidate for election during any session if he has been a member of the Union Council during any previous session or he has completed seven years in the university or he is more than 24 years of age on the day of commencement of the session.
12. Jadavpur - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the university by the students for becoming members of the Union.
13. Jodhpur - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No student can become the President of the Union for more than two times.
14. Kurukshetra - No information on this subject.
15. Madras - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.
16. Rajasthan - A student member of the college/departmental assemblies and the university council and their Executive Committees should not be more than 25 years of age on the first day of August of the year of election in case of college assemblies and other executive councils and 30 years of age in case of law school and other departmental associations.
17. Nagpur - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the

university by the students for becoming members of the Union. A student who has failed in the March-April examination (university or college) next preceding the day election to the Union, or a student who has not appeared at such examinations but has failed in an earlier examination and has joined a college, department or an institution without passing that examination, is not eligible, to become a member of the Council of the Union or its Executive Committee or to hold any office under the union.

18. Osmania - No information about this.

19. Panjabi - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No class representative can be elected office bearer if he has completed seven years in the college or university after passing higher secondary examination or has completed eight years after passing matriculation examination. No elected office bearer is entitled to hold the same office twice and no member is permitted to hold more than one office at the same time.

20. Saugar - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union. No candidate can contest the election for more than one office or again stand for election to the office which he had previously occupied.

21. Vikram - No restriction on the basis of the years spent at the University by the students for becoming members of the Union.

22. Visva-Bharati - No restriction on the basis of years spent at the university by the students for becoming members of the Union.

23. Rabindra Bharati - No information on this point.

24. Udaipur - No information on this point.

25. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal - No information on this point.

VIII. Students' Unions and Organizations in Institutions deemed to be a University.

....

Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

The School has a students' union consisting of three Secretaries. These secretaries are elected from the 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year students of the Ph.D. classes. The elections are held on democratic principles. The elections are held every year for the posts of the three Secretaries. Students are consulted in matters of the Indian School of International Studies Students' Association; and every effort is made to put things of general interest to vote.

Activities

1. Seminars, Symposiums, lectures and discussions on international relations are held.
2. Educational tours are arranged for the benefit of the students.
3. Picnics and other entertainments tips are arranged.
4. Cultural programmes are organised in which students actively participate.

Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.

The Institute has a students' union known as the B.I.T.S. Students' Union consisting of a President, Secretary, Vice-President, and a Joint Secretary. The Union and its affairs are fully run by the students.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

The Institute has a students union consisting of a President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer and five Secretaries for sports, socials, debates, picnics and magazine respectively.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Has a students' union known as the Post-Graduate School Students' Union. The executive functions of the Union are carried out by an Executive Committee constituted by the elected office bearers and class representatives as well as two additional members nominated by the President of the Union. The Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute is the Chief Patron and the Dean of the Post-Graduate School is Patron of the Union. Any person who is admitted to the post-graduate school automatically becomes a member of the post-graduate school students union and has to pay an annual fee of Rs.10/- in addition to Rs.10/- as games and sports fee. The post-graduate school also provides additional funds.

Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Gurukul Kangri.

There is no students union.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 12 : To consider further the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to look into the amenities for the students of the Banaras Hindu University.

The first report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to look into the question of amenities for students of the Banaras Hindu University was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 4th February 1970. The Commission accepted the report and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.9,26,000 to the University for students amenities in the hostels and further desired that the University be requested to prepare the detailed estimates for the suggestions made therein for which estimates have not been supplied for consideration of the Commission.

The Committee has since submitted the second and final part of the report and a copy of the report is attached (Annexure). In this report, the Committee has made recommendations regarding improvement of facilities for games and sports, cafeteria - canteens, textbook library, health centre and provision of an auditorium, a dairy and a building for guidance and counselling. If the recommendations of the Committee enumerated in Para 4 of the report are accepted, the BHU would be requested to work out the estimated cost of the same for consideration of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J S (A)

-ooOoo-

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to look into the amenities for the students in the Banaras Hindu University.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to examine and make recommendations with regard to the amenities that may be provided in the Banaras Hindu University consequent upon the observations made by the BHU Inquiry Committee:

1. Professor A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
2. Dr. P.K. Kelkar,
Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur.
3. Shri D.R. Patwardhan,
Senior Architect,
C.P.W.D., New Delhi.
4. Shri R.S. Chitkara,
Dy. Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education & Youth Services,
New Delhi.
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

2. The Committee first visited Varanasi on November 28-29, 1969 and has already submitted its report. The second visit was arranged on January 16-17, 1970. Dr. P.K. Kelkar and Shri D.R. Patwardhan could not visit Varanasi.

3. During our visit we had detailed discussion with the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University. We also visited (i) play-grounds, covered badminton court, gymnasium and swimming pool; (ii) cafeteria and canteens; (iii) library; (iv) health centre and urban health centre.

4. Our observations and recommendations are as follows:

(a) Games & Sports

The University has a large number of play-fields which are allotted to the different Faculties. This is in addition to the play-fields used for university teams for games and athletic and for inter-faculty tournaments. We regret to say that the play-fields intended for the Faculties have not been properly maintained and some of them are not being used. The University authorities indicated that due to shortage of water it had not been possible for them to maintain the ground.

The swimming pool also is not well maintained. The dressing room and the bath-rooms intended for girls were being used as store-room and as sleeping place for the chowkidars. The building does not seem to have been looked after for quite some time though the swimming pool conforms to olympic standards. It has also no adequate approach road. Lawns outside the pool are not at all maintained. The water was seeping from the wall between the swimming pool and the filtration plant. Obviously adequate care had not been taken to provide for proper water-proofing. The Officer incharge of the swimming pool also pointed out that though the dimensions of the swimming pool conform to the olympic size, the diving boards have not been provided at the proper height.

The covered badminton court and the gymnasium are, however, being properly maintained and used.

The University has suggested the following additional facilities for games & sports:

Play-grounds:

The main play-field has seating arrangements on three sides of the field. The University has suggested enclosure for the remaining one side also. In view of the paucity of funds, we feel that this can be postponed for some time. The University has also suggested provision of seating arrangement near the cinder track. We recommend that this proposal of the University may be accepted.

Badminton Court

The University has suggested expansion of the closed badminton court to enable the large number of spectators to be accommodated when tournaments are held. We do not think it is necessary at this stage to extend the present building only to meet the needs occurring on a very few occasions in a year.

Swimming Pool:

The University has suggested provision of two staff quarters for class IV employees, store-rooms and office room, fencing around the building, provision of approach road, alterations to diving boards to correct height, auxiliary pool for students to learn swimming, and more seating accommodation. In addition to this, they have suggested the provision of a coach, filter-plant operator, and chowkidar-cum-gardener on a permanent basis and adequate maintenance grant for operation of the swimming pool.

We recommend that provision may be made for one office-cum-store room, provision of approach road and alterations to the diving boards. We are not in favour of providing another swimming pool. With regard to the staff quarters for the chowkidars, the same arrangements as exist for other buildings in the University may be made and the staff allotted accommodation within the pool accommodation available for class IV employees. We recommend that instead of having staff on temporary basis, the University should make provision for the staff on a permanent basis. Similarly, the University should find from the revenue budget adequate provision for maintaining and operating the pool and its environments.

The University had some time back created the post of Landscape Supervisor with the approval of the Commission. While submitting the proposal it was submitted that all the posts of Malis will be put together and placed under the charge of the Supervisor. We understand

that the Landscape Supervisor has under him only a few malis and a small work-charge establishment. We are of the view that all the malis should be under the overall charge of the Landscape Supervisor. This would result in proper supervision on the maintenance of the lawns, including those of the hostels and the faculty buildings.

(b) Cafeteria & Canteens

The University had built a central cafeteria near the non-resident students centre. We regret to say that the cafeteria had not been maintained well and at present is not being used. The building is in a shabby condition and needs immediate attention. The University has not provided any canteen for the students. We, however, noticed that at some places private persons have started canteens on the road-side. These appear to be in unhygienic conditions and an eye-sore to the campus. With the large campus which the University has and the scattered academic buildings and hostels, it would be necessary to have a central cafeteria in the existing cafeteria building with suitable additions and alterations (as already recommended in our first report). In addition a chain of small canteens to provide for tea, cold drinks, and snacks which, if necessary, could be prepared at a central place, may also be provided. We are happy to record that the canteen for the staff in the administrative building is being run and maintained very well. This, we are given to understand, is being done on a cooperative basis. This experiment could be extended by the University for other canteens recommended by us.

(c) Library:

The University has with effect from the current academic year introduced a scheme by which text-books are loaned to poor students of different faculties. This seems to be a good experiment for which the University has provided from its own funds an amount of Rs.1,20,000. We feel that this part of the library should be further strengthened by providing text-books to more needy students, and recommend that a sum of Rs. five lakhs may be paid to the University for this purpose spread over a period of 2-3 years.

(d) Health Centre.

The University runs a health centre where students and staff including their families are attended to with the assistance of two doctors. Cases of ordinary diseases are dealt with in this centre and in case of serious illness they are referred to the hospitals attached to the College of Medical Sciences. Medicines are generally issued from this centre even though they may in some cases be prescribed by the doctors in the hospitals. The arrangements made in the health centre are far from satisfactory. We feel that this should be run as an integral part of the hospital with such adjustment as may be necessary to avoid inconvenience to the staff and the students.

The student health clinic which is being run in a few rooms in one of the hostels under the guidance of Professor of Preventive and Medical Sciences of the Medical Sciences College is doing very good work. We feel that this experiment needs encouragement as money spent on preventive measures will in the long run not only help the students but also relieve considerably the pressure on the hospital of the University. We recommend that the Clinic should be located in a separate building and suggest that this may be near the Health Centre so that there should be close collaboration between the two.

(e) Auditorium:

The Vice-Chancellor stressed the need of a central auditorium for use by the students and for other activities of the University. The University has no auditorium at present and the Vice-Chancellor suggested that an auditorium with a capacity of 5000 students may be constructed at a central place. We had detailed discussion with him in the matter and we recommend that an auditorium with a capacity of 2000 students - 1500-1600 on the ground floor and the remaining in the balcony - may be provided in the University. This auditorium should be properly equipped so as to provide facilities for staging of dramas and plays, meetings, cultural functions, film-shows, etc. The Vice-Chancellor has agreed with the above recommendation.

(f) Dairy:

The University runs a very small dairy as part of the faculty of agriculture. It was pointed out by the Vice-Chancellor that for a population of over 15,000 (students and staff and their families) there is no adequate provision for supply of milk. He particularly stressed the need for larger supply of milk to the students in the hostels, the absence of which is adversely affecting the health of the students. We recommend that a central modern hygienic dairy may be set up by the University. The University may have the advice of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, in this regard.

(g) Guidance and Counselling:

The University has been running a Guidance and Counselling Centre for several years in the common room of one of the hostels. We feel that this arrangement is unsatisfactory and recommend that the Centre should be located in a separate building.

(h) Water supply :

The University has suggested that additional tubewells may be provided with over-head tanks for increasing the water supply in the University. No detailed proposal has been prepared by the University for getting the additional supply of water. The University may be asked to work out a scheme with full justification and submit the same to the Commission for consideration.

5. If the above recommendations are accepted by the Commission, the University may be asked to work out the estimates of the cost for consideration of the Commission.

Sd/-
(A.B. Lal)

Sd/-
(R.S. Chitkara)

Sd/-
(R.K. Chhabra)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.13: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the A.I.C.T.E. for assessing the Fourth Plan development needs for Engineering and Technology (under-graduate courses) at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University.

.....

The Eastern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education, appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the development schemes for undergraduate engineering and technical education at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University during the Fourth Five Year Plan (ending 1973-74).

The Committee visited the Patna University on the 10th May, 1969 and held discussions with the University and College authorities.

The main recommendations of the Committee are given below:

- (i) Provision may be made for quarters for 50% of the teaching staff and lump sum provision be made for quarters for the non-teaching staff.
- (ii) One hostel with 150 single-seated rooms may be constructed in order to enable the College to provide single-seated rooms to all fourth and fifth year students.
- (iii) For improving administrative machinery of the College there may be one Administrative Officer and one P.A. to Principal. One Librarian, two Drivers and two Cleaners. A senior teacher at least of the level of Reader may be designated as Student Welfare Officer for which he should be given a special allowance of Rs.75/- per month.
- (iv) College may be provided with a 50-seater bus for taking students on visits to industries.
- (v) The institution may have a staff car.
- (vi) College may have a gymnasium of its own.
- (vii) The Committee did not favour starting of a degree course in Instrument Technology in view of its limited employment potential. The Committee felt that the possibility of offering this subject as an elective in the final year may be explored.

The recommendations of the Visiting Committee involve an expenditure of Rs.16.69 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs.47,000/- per annum (recurring).

(i) Non-Recurring:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A. Hostel for 150 students | Rs. 6.30 lakhs |
| B. Staff quarters for one professor and 14 Readers/Lecturers. | Rs. 3.20 lakhs |
| C. Staff quarters for non-teaching staff. | Rs. 5.00 lakhs |

D. Bus	Rs.1.00 lakh
E. Staff Car.	Rs.0.25 lakhs
F. Gymnasium 3,000 sq.ft. area	Rs.0.54 lakhs
G Campus Development and boundary wall.	Rs.0.40 lakhs.
Total N.R.	<u>Rs.16.69 lakhs</u>

(ii) Recurring:

A. Salary of Administrative Officer and P.A. to Principal.	Rs.14,000 p.a.
B. Salary of Librarian, Drivers, Cleaners, allowances for Student Welfare Officer.	Rs.18,000 p.a.
C. Cost of fuel for Bus and Staff Car.	Rs.15,000 p.a.
Total (R).	<u>Rs.47,000 p.a.</u>

The report of the Visiting Committee is attached as Annexure.

From above, it would appear that the Committee has not recommended any grants for equipment, books/journals or for additional teaching staff for the development of undergraduate engineering education at the Bihar College of Engineering.

The University College of Engineering has been providing facilities for post-graduate diploma course in Structural Engineering and Public Health Engineering alongwith two research schemes in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Under IV Plan the Patna University had submitted proposals for starting M.Sc. Courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering and Management Studies. All these proposals had been forwarded to the AICTE alongwith its undergraduate development requirements on 3.4.1969. The AICTE Committee has examined the IV Plan development needs of the College for its undergraduate courses and those of the postgraduate courses are likely to be assessed separately by the Post-graduate Committee of the AICTE. The UGC Standing Committee on Engineering education and research recommended that the overall development needs of the entire Faculty of Engineering (Postgraduate and Undergraduate taken as a whole) in a university may be examined and assessed by the AICTE. This had been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Education while forwarding the overall development proposals of 15 university Engineering Institutions/Departments (whose IV Plan development needs are yet to be assessed) in April, 1969.

The Commission had earlier completed the assessment of the overall IV Plan development needs of Undergraduate and Postgraduate teaching and research of the Faculty of Engineering/Technology of seven Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(T)/D.O(T).

Item No.13 (Contd.)

It may be stated that the Commission provides 50% assistance for development of undergraduate engineering education at university institutions/departments and the remaining 50% is met by the University/State Government. The recurring assistance is provided for a period of five years and after that the entire responsibility of meeting the recurring expenditure is taken over by the University/State Government.

It is suggested that the Commission may provide the following non-recurring and recurring assistance for development of engineering education at Patna University on 50:50 sharing basis.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total approved expenditure</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
-------------	-----------------------------------	------------------

Figures in lakhs of rupees

Non-Recurring

(a) Hostel for 150 students	6.30	3.15
(b) Staff quarters for one Professor and 14 Readers/Lecturers.	3.20	1.60
(c) Staff quarters for non-teaching staff.	5.00	2.50
(d) Gynasium 3,000 sq.ft. area	0.54	0.27

Other items of non-recurring expenditure, viz., bus, staff car, campus development and boundary wall would need further examination.

Recurring (per annum)

Salary of librarian (400-950)	10,500	5,250
-------------------------------	--------	-------

As regards the posts of Administrative Officer, PA to Principal, etc., these would be examined.

The non-recurring and recurring grants as proposed above may be released to the university, subject to the condition that the matching share is provided by the University/State Government.

25-6

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services in its letter No. F.16-3-14/69-T.2 dated the 25th February 1970 has informed that the proposals of the Patna University for the introduction of Post-graduate Courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Business Management and Industrial Administration have been examined by the Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Post-graduate Board for the Eastern Region. In this connection, it has been observed that the Institute need to consolidate its under-graduate courses and at the present moment no Post-graduate Courses can be recommended for this Institute. After 3 or 4 years, the Evaluation Sub-Committee of the Eastern Regional Committee should reassess the position and if its report is found to be favourable, the question of starting Post-graduate Courses in this Institution can be considered. A copy of the letter received from the Chairman, Prof. A.C. Roy, who was also the Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Eastern Regional Committee which was set up to assess the requirements of the University for the development of Under-graduate Courses, is enclosed (Appendix) for reference.

The above recommendations have been approved by the Chairman, Board of Post-graduate Engineering Studies and Research.

.....

Appendix

Copy of letter dated the 29th January 1970 from Shri A.C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University to Shri S.K. Handa, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

.....

Please refer to your D.O. No;F.16-14/69)-T.2. dated 15th January 1970, regarding the development programme of Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University, Patna, sofar as their proposals for Post-graduate Courses are concerned. The institute has suggested starting of Master's Degree Courses with an intake of 15-20 students in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Business Management and Industrial Administration. A Sub-Committee appointed by the Eastern Regional Committee, visited the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna , on 10th December 1969 to examine the development plan of the Colloge sofar as under-graduate courses are concerned. This report has already been sent to the Ministry by Eastern Regional Office. During this vissit the general impression I gathered was that the institute need to consolidate Under-graduate courses. The Evaluation Sub-Committee of the Eastern Regional Committee have also recently visited the institute and evaluated its Under-Graduate courses. Copy of its report is enclosed herewith. This report confirms my findings that the Under-Graduate Courses need consolidation. In view of this, at the present moment, I would nott recommend any Post-graduate course for this institute. I would suggest that the Eastern Regional Committee be requested to send its Evaluatiion Sub-Committee again after three or four years and if this report is ffavourable then we may consider the question of starting Post-graduate courses in this College. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Shahani, Eastern Regional Office, Calcutta.

.....

Annexure to
Item No.13:

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Eastern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education to examine the proposal of Fourth Five Year Plan Development programme of Bihar College of Engineering, Patna (a constituent College of Patna University).

1. Introduction: The Patna University submitted to the University Grants Commission proposal for Fourth Five Year Plan Development Programme of the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna. The Ministry of Education requested the Eastern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education to examine the proposal of the University so far as under-graduate course are concerned and make recommendations.
2. Appointment of the Committee: The chairman, Eastern Regional Committee appointed the following Visiting Committee to examine the proposal:
 1. Prof. A.C. Ray, Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University, Siliguri, Convenor.
 2. Prof. B. Behera, Principal, Regional Engineering College, Bhubaneswar.
 3. Dr. S.K. Sen, Head of the Deptt. of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, Howrah.
 4. A representative of the University of Patna and
 5. Shri H.S. Shahni - Member-Secretary.
3. Deliberation & Recommendation of the Committee:-
 - i) The Committee visited the college at Patna on the 10th May, 1969. Prof. B. Behera regretted his inability to attend. Dr.D.N. Singh, Principal, Bihar College of Engineering, Patna and Shri Chaudhuri, Finance Officer, of Patna University represented the University. Dr. J.P. Chaudhuri, Director of Technical Education, Government of Bihar, who was represented by the Member-Secretary to assist the Committee also participated.
 - ii) The Committee noted that even though there had been considerable expansion during the last 20 years at the College, no new staff quarters had been constructed after 1945. The Committee further noted that this had hampered in attracting right type of teachers. Normally, the Committee would have suggested 100% provision for quarters for the non-teaching staff. The Committee was of the view that since the institute is in Patna City, it might be possible for some staff members to get accommodation in the city. The Committee, therefore, suggested provision of 50% quarters for the teaching staff and lump sum provision for quarters for non-teaching staff.
 - iii) The Committee also noted inadequate students' hostel facilities. There were 3 hostels with the total seating capacity for 453 students out of which 91 rooms were single-seated and the rest were double or triple seated. The present students' population was 710, but since the

(27)

admission capacity had been restricted to 120, the total students' population after two years would be 600. The Committee therefore recommended construction of one hostel with 150 single-statted rooms, in order to enable the College to provide single seated rooms to all fourth and fifth year students..

iv) The Committee noted that under the scheme for modernisation and expansion of the college while the intake capacity was raised from 60 to 120, College administrative machinery had not been improved. Under the existing provision next to Principal there was a Head clerk in the office. The Committee considered this arrangement as most unsatisfactory and recommended the following staff..

1. Administrative Officer.

2. One P.A. to Principal.

3. One Librarian.

Further, the Committee suggested that a senior teacher atleast of the level of Reader should be designated as student welfare officer for which he should be given a special allowance of Rs.75/-.

v) The Committee noted that the institute had no vehicles of its own. Since most of the industries in Patna were established within 6600 kilometers the Committee felt that provision of a 50 seated bus was essential to take the students for visits to industry. The committee also recommended provision of a staff car for the institute. For these two vehicles the Committee recommended with the provision of two drivers and two cleaners.

vi) The Committee noted that the College did not have gymnasium of its own. The Committee considered this as essential. The Committee further recommended that Golakpur area of the College needed boundary wall for safety and protection;

vii) In the 4th Five Year Plan, the institute had suggested starting of Instrument Technology course at the under-graduate level. The Committee was of the view that employment potential of Instrument Technologists was limited and further, it would not be possible for the institute to recruit right type of teachers for the course. The Committee therefore, did not favour starting of this course. However, the Committee felt that the possibility of offering instrument technology as elective in the final year might be explored. The Committee desired that the Principal should discuss this matter with the industries in Bihar regarding the need for offering instrument technology as elective in the final year and discuss the matter with the Director of technical education,, Government of Bihar and before submitting a fresh scheme.

4. Financial recommendation by the Committee:

i) Non-Recurring:

A Hostel 150 x 200 sft. - 30,000 sq.ftt. @ Rs.20/- per sft.	Rs.6,00,000	
Furniture, utensils etc. @Rs.200 per student.	<u>Rs. 30,000</u>	Rs. 6,30,000
B. Staff Quarter		
Professor - 1 @ Rs.40,000/-	Rs. 40,000	
Asstt. Prof./Lecturer - 14 @ Rs.20,000/-	Rs.2,80,000	
Non-teaching staff	Rs.5,00,000	Rs. 8,20,000
C. One Bus - 50 seater		Rs. 1,00,000
D. One staff car		Rs. 25,000
E. Gymnasium 3000 sft. @ 18 per sft.		Rs. 54,000
F. Campus development and boundary wall		<u>Rs. 40,000</u>
	Total Non-R.	<u>Rs.16,69,000</u>

ii) Recurring

	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Av.cost</u>	<u>Total cost for the year.</u>
Administrative Officer	- 1-Rs. 3225-985	Rs.655	Rs.7,860/-
Student Welfare Officer	- 1-Allowaance of Rs.75/- p.o.m.	75/-	Rs. 900/-
P.A. to Principal	-1- 135-270 } plus	Rs.50/-	253/-
Librarian	- 1-400-400-950	675/-	Rs.3,100/-
Drivers	-2-100-1300	115/-2	Rs.2,760/-
Cleaners	-2-75-110	90.50x2	<u>Rs.2,340/-</u> Rs24,996/-

Add 30% for C.L.A. & other allowancces and
contribution to Provident Fund

Rs.7,498/-
Rs32,494/-

say: Rs32,000/-

Contingencies including cost of fuel for bus and
staff car.

Rs15,000/-
Rs47,000/-

Total Additional recurring; per year

Rs47,000/-

Sd/- A.C. Roy.
13.12.1969.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970

Item No.14: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to introduction of S.I. Units of measurement in Indian and foreign text-books.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the introduction of S.I. Units of measurement in Indian and foreign text-books. An extract from the Government of India letter dated 21st January 1970 is reproduced below:

"It has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that with its development the 'SI' (International System of Units) system of measurement has definite advantages over the other metric systems, namely, C.G.S., M.K.S. and R.M.K.S.A. It has been suggested that by using the 'SI' system there will be uniformity at the international plane in scientific and technical communication, in general education at all levels and of all types, in manufacturing industries and in business and commerce. The SI system has, therefore been recommended for use in the Indian and foreign text-books prescribed for use in Indian universities and schools.

It is felt that the question of switching over to the SI system might require a policy decision of the Government and also ratification by Parliament. It is also understood that this question was considered at the last meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education."

The All India Council of Technical Education at its meeting held on 23rd September 1969 had considered a note on the adoption of Metric S.I. Units in technical education. The Council agreed with the views of the Coordinating Committee that the S.I. Units are a logical follow-up of Metric System but that complete change over to the new units is feasible only when deliberate efforts are made to introduce the new system right at the school stage and carried further to university stage for all science and technical subjects. In the light of the views of the A.I.C.T.E., the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services has addressed a letter to all the engineering institutions conducting degree/diploma courses with regard to the adoption of Metric S.I. Units in technical institutions. A copy of the letter alongwith a note considered in the meeting of the A.I.C.T.E. referred to above, are enclosed (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

Annexure to
item No.14

Copy of circular letter No.F.1-21/69
T.2 dated 25.11.1969 from the Ministry
of Education & Youth Services to all
Technical Institutions.

.....

Subject: Adoption of Metric 'SI' Units in
technical institutions.

....

As you are aware, with the decision of the Government of India to adopt Metric System, there has been progressive introduction of this system in all our industrial and commercial activities throughout the country. Simultaneously with this, many of our technical institutions have also changed over to the new system; however, it is noted that the progress in this regard has not been satisfactory.

While considering the question of quick and complete adoption of metric system in teaching in technical institutions, the All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on 23rd September, 1969, recommended circulation of a paper written on the subject, entitled, "Education through SI Units" by Prof. V.V.L. Rao and Dr. I.V.V. Raghavacharyulu, to all technical institutions. The authors of the paper have urged that since 'SI' (an abbreviation for 'Système International d'Unités' or the International System of Units) has emerged as the metric system for world-wide adoption, the technical institutions in India, both at degree and diploma levels should teach all technical, mathematical and science subjects only in SI Units atleast from 1970-71 session.

The Council agreed that 'SI' Units are a logical follow up of the Metric System, but that a complete change over to the new units is feasible only when deliberate efforts are made to introduce the new system right at the school stage for all science and technical subjects.

A copy of the aforementioned paper is enclosed (Appendix) for your consideration and necessary action to introduce the new system wherever feasible.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

....

EDUCATION THROUGH S.I. UNITS.

Paper by S/Shri V.V.L. Rao and
I.V.V. Raghavacharyulu.

SUMMARY:

Because of its rational and coherent character and the facility it offers for greatly simplified calculations in science and technology, the SI System of units is slowly gaining acceptance as the international system of units. While reviewing the salient features of this latest form of the metric system, its advantages, problem areas and limitations, guidelines for expeditious introduction of SI Units in educational institutions are also suggested.

EDUCATION THROUGH SI UNITS

Prof. V.V.L. Rao and Dr. I.V.V. Raghavacharyulu,
D.Sc., Institute of Mathematical Sciences,
Madras-20.

...

The SI system of units, which has six fundamental units (the metre, the kilogramme, the second, the ampere, the kelvin and the candela) and a number of derived units (the watt, the volt, the ohm and the newton), is the latest form of the metric system. Its adoption for every-day scientific and engineering purposes will have far-reaching implications in almost all spheres of human activity. India had taken a statutory decision in December 1956 to go metric. If the initial reform in the basic units is to the MKS or MKSA system only, then the full advantages of the change over will not be available unless subsequently a progressive advance is made towards the use of SI Units. It may be mentioned that more and more countries of the world are now adopting the metric system in the form of SI. Although India decided to change over to the metric system over 12 years ago, the introduction of the metric system in educational curricula has not progressed to the extent desirable. This paper discusses in detail, the implications of the SI system of units, its advantages, problem areas and limitations. Guidelines for introducing expeditiously the SI units in education at different levels are also suggested.

LEARNING IN SI:

Most of the countries including UK (with India, of course, leading by over 12 years) are converting their currencies to decimal coinage. It would, therefore, be natural for a child when introduced to this currency to expect that the other units would also reflect the same trend. Children easily recognise the simplicity involved in multiplying or dividing the numbers in powers of 10, namely, 10, 100, 1000 etc. which involves only the shifting of a decimal point. Hence the outstanding feature of metric system lies in making quantitative comparisons quite 'elementary'. By transfer of experience, it will be possible for the young student to learn simultaneously numbers, measurements

and coinage (all decimal based). It is usually intended that children's learning should ensure that they understand what they are doing and why things happen as they do in mathematics. They will grasp the basic principles of mathematics involved more quickly if theory and application go together. The elimination of drudgery associated with calculation in mixed units, particularly during the early impressionable years, would help to promote interest in mathematics and science, thus attracting a large number of students to the study of these subjects.

An important advantage of SI is the elimination of the division of units into 'absolute' (or theoretical) and 'gravitational' (or practical) units. Previously, CGS units were used in science teaching and science laboratories and gravitational units in engineering and technology. This led to the situation where a civil engineer worked in terms of gravitational units, a mechanical engineer thought in terms of 'horsepower' (again a gravitational unit), while a housewife in UK was pre-occupied with stones, pounds (lbs), ounces and pints. All these developed a subjective feel in an individual towards the materials which were daily handled by him in terms of the various units that were forced on him without any rationale. If the SI units were introduced, the feel for them would become universal and comprehensive, thereby eliminating the gap that existed between the 'theoretic' and the 'practical' units. When a student embarks on specialised studies in physics, he need not face any unnecessary difficulties as all the principal units in SI are defined in/ applicable to all branches of physics, and such that no conversion factors are necessary while passing from mechanics to electrostatics or to electrodynamics. The introduction of SI will, in due course, unify the system of measurement through all fields of activity.

/conformity with
GIORGI's idea
that they be
universally

TEACHING IN SI:

It is interesting to note that the change to the SI system has coincided with an overall change in general education in the world. At a time when progressive teachers are introducing much new material into curricula and are using more imaginative methods of teaching, the number of teachers who think that it is not safe to reduce the practice of four rules for arithmetic in various units, is slowly dwindling. Thus, the change in units is helping to make room for the development projects such as the Nuffield Mathematics Project (NMP) and Nuffield Foundation Science Teaching Project, and Physical Science Study Committee in the USA (PSSC) - to introduce new kinds of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc. into the junior schools, thereby helping them to grasp basic principles, structures and applications at the same time without ignoring the enjoyment part of education.

The advantages to be gained in the secondary schools by adopting the metric system and, in particular, the SI units are many. For example, teachers of mathematics and mechanics now need not set the type of questions requiring odd conversion factors for change from one unit to another, involving use of numbers, such as 112, 550, 1760, 2440, and 4840 which used to occupy the precious quick access memory of pupils. Now, questions that lay emphasis on the conversion factors from one set of units to another have given way to those which stress the basic principles of the subject. This is a result of the introduction of SI units, which is intended to eliminate this misplacement of emphasis and to reduce the artificiality of questions thus making smaller demands on the students' learning capacity. However, it is pertinent to point out that even while making use of SI units, time-wasting exercises could still be set. To prevent this, the teachers themselves may have to be given special orientation course in the rational use of SI units.

While using the old practical units in a class room a teacher had to take special precautions in getting correct answers to problems in elementary dynamics, which might otherwise be g or g^2 times too big or too small. Such incorrect answers necessitated a thorough check of the entire solution to find where ' g ' had been incorrectly omitted or introduced. This difficulty could be eliminated by using SI units because the teacher now would need to remember and to teach only in 'absolute units', that is:

$$P(\text{newton}) = m(\text{kg}) \times a \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

instead of:

$$P \text{ (Kgf)} = \frac{w(\text{kg}) \times a(\text{m/s}^2)}{g(\text{m/s}^2)}$$

This would make things simpler both for the teacher and for the student. This can only be achieved if we ungrudgingly change over habits of a lifetime to give to future generations a simple system of units.

It has been recognised that, during the transition period there should be stress on the change of attitude; to think metric and not to lay emphasis on a set of conversion tables. The teachers especially those in primary schools now have a singular opportunity for making the study of abstract subjects, such as the mathematics and science, an enjoyable experience. This may best be achieved by the immediate introduction of a 'Metric Play Set' perhaps a wisely designed 'toy-shop' complete with weights and measures and coins, all in metric units. Such a device, which a child could even take home for the benefit of the parents, could offer a powerful incentive for promoting acquaintance with SI units.

Summer and short term courses in schools and colleges would offer special opportunities to teachers to become used to the new units. To make them rapidly acquainted with the unified and rational system of units, teachers should be provided with clear and well considered briefs. Educational institutions, such as the Regional Colleges of Education and National Council of Educational Research and Training which conduct 'summer institutes' and in-service

EDUCATION THROUGH S.I. UNITS.

Paper by S/Shri V.V.L. Rao and
I.V.V. Raghavacharyulu.

SUMMARY:

Because of its rational and coherent character and the facility it offers for greatly simplified calculations in science and technology, the SI System of units is slowly gaining acceptance as the international system of units. While reviewing the salient features of this latest form of the metric system, its advantages, problem areas and limitations, guidelines for expeditious introduction of SI Units in educational institutions are also suggested.

EDUCATION THROUGH SI UNITS

Prof. V.V.L. Rao and Dr. I.V.V. Raghavacharyulu,
D.Sc., Institute of Mathematical Sciences,
Madras-20.

...

The SI system of units, which has six fundamental units (the metre, the kilogramme, the second, the ampere, the kelvin and the candela) and a number of derived units (the watt, the volt, the ohm and the newton), is the latest form of the metric system. Its adoption for every-day scientific and engineering purposes will have far-reaching implications in almost all spheres of human activity. India had taken a statutory decision in December 1956 to go metric. If the initial reform in the basic units is to the MKS or MKSA system only, then the full advantages of the change over will not be available unless subsequently a progressive advance is made towards the use of SI Units. It may be mentioned that more and more countries of the world are now adopting the metric system in the form of SI. Although India decided to change over to the metric system over 12 years ago, the introduction of the metric system in educational curricula has not progressed to the extent desirable. This paper discusses in detail, the implications of the SI system of units, its advantages, problem areas and limitations. Guidelines for introducing expeditiously the SI units in education at different levels are also suggested.

LEARNING IN SI:

Most of the countries including UK (with India, of course, leading by over 12 years) are converting their currencies to decimal coinage. It would, therefore, be natural for a child when introduced to this currency to expect that the other units would also reflect the same trend. Children easily recognise the simplicity involved in multiplying or dividing the numbers in powers of 10, namely, 10, 100, 1000 etc. which involves only the shifting of a decimal point. Hence the outstanding feature of metric system lies in making quantitative comparisons quite 'elementary'. By transfer of experience, it will be possible for the young student to learn simultaneously numbers, measurements

and coinage (all decimal based). It is usually intended that children's learning should ensure that they understand what they are doing and why things happen as they do in mathematics. They will grasp the basic principles of mathematics involved more quickly if theory and application go together. The elimination of drudgery associated with calculation in mixed units, particularly during the early impressionable years, would help to promote interest in mathematics and science, thus attracting a large number of students to the study of these subjects.

An important advantage of SI is the elimination of the division of units into 'absolute' (or theoretical) and 'gravitational' (or practical) units. Previously, CGS units were used in science teaching and science laboratories and gravitational units in engineering and technology. This led to the situation where a civil engineer worked in terms of gravitational units, a mechanical engineer thought in terms of 'horsepower' (again a gravitational unit), while a housewife in UK was pre-occupied with stones, pounds (lbs), ounces and pints. All these developed a subjective feel in an individual towards the materials which were daily handled by him in terms of the various units that were forced on him without any rationale. If the SI units were introduced, the feel for them would become universal and comprehensive, thereby eliminating the gap that existed between the 'theoretic' and the 'practical' units. When a student embarks on specialist studies in physics, he need not face any unnecessary difficulties as all the principal units in SI are defined in/ applicable to all branches of physics, and such that no conversion factors are necessary while passing from mechanics to electrostatics or to electrodynamics. The introduction of SI will, in due course, unify the system of measurement through all fields of activity.

/conformity with
GIORGI's idea
that they be
universally

TEACHING IN SI:

It is interesting to note that the change to the SI system has coincided with an overall change in general education in the world. At a time when progressive teachers are introducing much new material into curricula and are using more imaginative methods of teaching, the number of teachers who think that it is not safe to reduce the practice of four rules for arithmetic in various units, is slowly dwindling. Thus, the change in units is helping to make room for the development projects such as the Nuffield Mathematics Project (NMP) and Nuffield Foundation Science Teaching Project, and Physical Science Study Committee in the USA (PSSC) - to introduce new kinds of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc. into the junior schools, thereby helping them to grasp basic principles, structures and applications at the same time without ignoring the enjoyment part of education.

The advantages to be gained in the secondary schools by adopting the metric system and, in particular, the SI units are many. For example, teachers of mathematics and mechanics now need not set the type of questions requiring odd conversion factors for change from one unit to another, involving use of numbers, such as 112, 550, 1760, 2440, and 4840 which used to occupy the precious quick access memory of pupils. Now, questions that lay emphasis on the conversion factors from one set of units to another have given way to those which stress the basic principles of the subject. This is a result of the introduction of SI units, which is intended to eliminate this misplacement of emphasis and to reduce the artificiality of questions thus making smaller demands on the students' learning capacity. However, it is pertinent to point out that even while making use of SI units, time-wasting exercises could still be set. To prevent this, the teachers themselves may have to be given special orientation course in the rational use of SI units.

While using the old practical units in a class room a teacher had to take special precautions in getting correct answers to problems in elementary dynamics, which might otherwise be or get times too big or too small. Such incorrect answers necessitated a thorough check of the entire solution to find where 'g' had been incorrectly omitted or introduced. This difficulty could be eliminated by using SI units because the teacher now would need to remember and to teach only in 'absolute units', that is:

$$P(\text{newton}) = m(\text{kg}) \times a \text{ (m//s}^2\text{)}$$

instead of:

$$P \text{ (Kgf)} = \frac{w(\text{kg}) \times a(\text{m/S}^2)}{g(\text{m/s}^2)}$$

This would make things simpler both for the teacher and for the student. This can only be achieved if we ungrudgingly change over habits of a lifetime to give to future generations a simple system of units.

It has been recognised that, during the transition period there should be stress on the change of attitude; to think metric and not to lay emphasis on a set of conversion tables. The teachers especially those in primary schools now have a singular opportunity for making the study of abstract subjects, such as the mathematics and science, an enjoyable experience. This may best be achieved by the immediate introduction of a 'Metric Play Set' perhaps a wisely designed 'toy-shop' complete with weights and measures and coins, all in metric units. Such a device, which a child could even take home for the benefit of the parents, could offer a powerful incentive for promoting acquaintance with SI units.

Summer and short term courses in schools and colleges would offer special opportunities to teachers to become used to the new units. To make them rapidly acquainted with the unified and rational system of units, teachers should be provided with clear and well considered briefs. Educational institutions, such as the Regional Colleges of Education and National Council of Educational Research and Training which conduct 'summer institutes' and in-service

programmes can do a lot in this regard. By shifting from the use of MKS or CGS units to SI units in these programmes they could help the teachers to acquire a feel for the new system and this is a pre-requisite for a gradual change to SI. The combined involvement of teachers and students is necessary for better appreciation of the role of mathematics and science in society.

TUNING THE PUBLIC TO SI:

The public must be made aware that SI represents a single international language of units for all purposes, education, industry, business etc. To educate the general public on the practical application of SI in daily life, a massive publicity campaign should be launched covering even such persons as housewives and restaurant managers. It should be made known that gold and precious stones will be quoted only in grammes and not in ounces or carats or points and that a man's weight would be expressed in kilogrammes, his height in metres and his body temperature in celsius (°C). One will have to buy sweets, bread, sugar etc. in terms of 100, 200, 500 grammes etc. The concept of weight will have to yield place to the concept of 'mass'.

Similarly, in the case of speed or velocity, one should get the same feel of values like 50 km/h as one gets with velocities like 30 miles/hour (see Table 1). A newton is approximately the weight of a full-sized apple or that of a knife and fork. It is a unit of force or weight. In trade, it is not the kg-weight which has been utilised as a unit of quantity for goods, but the kg-mass (since no correction is necessary for variation of gravity from one place to the other as universally calibrated 'weights' are utilised in beam balances). The appreciation of metric masses may present some difficulty to the trader as well as to the public in their day-to-day business transactions, especially during the period of change-over. Further, in SI, 'pressure' is to be mentioned as so many 'newtons per square millimetre' instead of so many 'pounds per square inch'. After 'force', the most important quantity is work or energy. The unit of energy in SI is the newton-metre or joule. This is the quantity of energy lost by a 100 gram mass rolling off a table, one metre high, on to your toe. It is also the heat released by a small drop of boiling water cooling on your skin, or the energy released by a small torch bulb (one watt) burning for one second. Thus, joule is the unit for mathematical, electrical, thermal, chemical and other forms of energy. In the transition period, appreciation of

quantities by the general public is a great problem. During this period young students may be in a position to help their parents and the public in their adjustment to SI units.

ATTITUDE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The time for calculation of a typical problem in mechanics using SI units will only be about one sixth of that for the same problem expressed in the old system of units - FPS, CGS etc. This is a significant advantage. Considering similar situations, it has been estimated by Dr. E.G. Tagg, Director of the Accelerated Teaching of Higher Level Mathematics Project at the University of Lancaster, UK, that each year the time saved in schools by using SI units might be about 2×10^7 child-hours or about 6×10^9 teacher-hours. This would result in savings of about 100 million hours a year. Countries, such as India with free and compulsory primary and secondary education in which very large number of children are enrolled, the savings from adopting SI will run into hundreds of millions of rupees. (There were 24,000 secondary schools and 406,000 primary schools in India upto 1966).

Before SI is accepted from educational point of view, a significant change is necessary in the general attitude towards education. In developed countries, the number of people who receive higher education is much larger compared to that in the developing countries. That is the reason why any change to SI is slower in these countries particularly as the concerned administrators are familiar only with the old system of units. To ensure that the proposed change takes root expeditiously it is necessary to ensure availability of qualified personnel.

Otherwise, it has adverse effects on the implementation of the policy decision of the government in adopting SI. For example, the Government of India in its then Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1960 had called a Conference of the Principals of Technical Institutions to consider the adoption of metric system (not SI) in higher technical education. The conference had unanimously recommended the adoption of metric system in the first and second year classes from the academic session in 1962-63, in the third and fourth year classes in 1963-64 and in the fifth and final year classes in 1964-65.

Unfortunately, all the engineering colleges in India did not strictly adhere to this phased programme inspite of the efforts made from time-to-time by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Now, as SI has finally emerged as the metric system for world-wide adoption, the various central institutions as well as the State Directorates of Public Institution/Technical Education or their equivalents should take care to see that all technical subjects are taught and examined only in SI atleast from 1970-71.

Mathematics should be looked upon as a language for expressing ideas as simply as possible and promoting clear and logical thinking. Discarding the FPS system suffering from complicated and adhoc relationships among units, and the extension of the metric system to the SI, based on the decimal notation, is synonymous with adopting a simpler international mathematical language of units. There is a tendency among children to give up learning mathematics as soon as possible perhaps because some parents might have confessed to their children that they themselves were never any good at mathematics and yet they had succeeded in life!

REFORM BY EXAMINATION BODIES:

A specific and phased programme of reforms for introducing SI units in various subjects of primary and secondary education to start with and later at degree and higher levels, especially in science, engineering and technology is given below:

Mathematics and Physics: In matriculation and its equivalent examination (SSLC) every country should resolve to use exclusively the metric (SI) units from 1970 or 1971. The implication of SI units, namely, using the multiples of units limited to $10^{\pm 3}$ for prefixes and suffixes must be clearly borne in mind with slight alterations while using for example, cm, cm³ and 100g as basic units temporarily.

Use of Newton and Joule: These science teachers, who teach in CGS units, use dyne and erg as the units of 'force' and 'work' respectively. Of course, they are also familiar with joule as the practical unit of energy being equal to 10^7 ergs. They can easily introduce newton as being equal to 10^5 dynes. It will become much simpler for the examinee if he confines himself to a single unit of force and single unit of work (or energy). It is to achieve this objective that immediate adoption of newton and joule for force and energy (or work) respectively is recommended. As an interim measure, for one to two years, force can be expressed in the examination papers both in newtons and dynes and work or energy in both Joules and ergs.

Calorie: In UK majority of physics teachers in schools favour heat to be expressed only in joules instead of calories and specific heat as 'joules/gramme celsius'. However, it is very difficult to abolish the use of calorie from the school stages, because many physics teachers firmly believe that for a thorough grasp of the principle of conservation of heat energy, they have to use the historical development of the concept of the mechanical equivalent of heat and therefore express the specific heat not only in joule/gramme celsius, but also in calories/gram/celsius. Perhaps, kilocalorie, instead of calorie, corresponding to kilogramme, the unit of mass, can be used for sometime.

Chemistry: Few changes are necessary in this discipline, because the normally used units, those of mass, volume and heat, namely, g, ml and °C are already in SI. However, one must remember that another unit 'kilogram mole' is proposed as the seventh basic unit in SI, in the field of chemistry and chemical engineering.

Geography: For the next few years, temperature may be expressed both in °Centigrade and Fahrenheit, but soon it should be mentioned only in °Celsius. Similarly for tabulating the date of rainfall only millimetres (mm) and not inches, should be used. In maps, only the appropriate metric scale should be used by map-makers such as the Survey of India.

Humanities: There should be a gradual introduction of metric (SI) units in the question papers in commerce, economics, etc. to be completed by 1971.

Domestic and Home Science Subjects: Most examination boards have not done much to replace gallons, pounds, ounces, pints, etc. by the corresponding metric SI units. Housewives and government institutions should be persuaded through propaganda to achieve this aim.

The Director of Public Instruction and Technical Education under the Ministry of Education (Government of India) and the States should forthwith set up small working groups on SI units for primary and secondary schools and polytechnics and submit their findings and

recommendations to such national bodies as the National Institute of Science of India and the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) and forward the final proposals to all the recognised examination boards. If the Boards adopt SI, the schools will automatically change to SI.

Recalling the adage: 'If everyone waited for someone to move, nothing would move', it is suggested that specific target dates for certain subjects would be most effective to force the pace. This work of exclusive use of metric (SI) units by all examination boards in India should be completed as early as 1971.

COOPERATION FROM PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS:

In the text-book publishing industry, the first axiom is that given a sufficiently specific and substantial market, publishers should always try to meet the demand. The publisher wants a definite idea of time when text-books in mathematics, science, engineering and technological subjects are required in SI units. The authors also should have authentic data on the correct use of SI units, including standardized symbols and abbreviations or various quantities collected from standards organisations namely, ISI, International Standards Organisation (ISO), and the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC).

The Publisher views that an early investment in metric books is bad business and to be too late in the market would be bad service to the customer. The publisher feels that so far there has been insufficient information from the Education Ministry, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) State Governments, etc. to enable them to chalk out clear-cut publishing programmes in SI units with any confidence.

In the text books, during the change-over period, emphasis should be placed on thinking metric (with a proper "feel") and not merely on conversion with such factors as one inch = 2.54 cm. Initiation into SI units should be started at all levels simultaneously by drawing examples from everyday life. Besides, two other ways of producing text books in SI Units are:

(a) writing new text-books incorporating SI, and (b) revision of good and popular existing text books and converting them to SI versions. The publication of the new text-books is necessary because methods of teaching such subjects as electricity and magnetism, electrical engineering and electronics demand a radically new approach owing to the rationalised MKSA units, which have been absorbed by the SI units. The revision of published books may demand considerable attention on the part of the author, who either may not be willing due to their pre-occupation or be able to tackle the rather tedious work involved. Even granting that there are such willing authors or collaborators, they need sufficient time for the job and the publishers who would need time for carefully producing the revised versions.

In India, during the past decade, a few text-books particularly in physics and engineering were published in MKS or RMKSA units. But many books in civil, hydraulic and mechanical engineering (except in electrical engineering and electronics) unfortunately use gravitational MKS units. This is wholly contrary to the very spirit of SI units. In UK, besides text-books in metric units, publishers have already ventured even into SII units.

The Union Ministry of Education and the Educational Departments in the States should set up information centres and periodically give information to Indian publishers about the topics (syllabus) and the

approximate number of copies of text-books in SI units required in different states. Similarly, other examination bodies, and the professional institutions, such as the Institution of Engineers (India), the Institution of Tele-communication Engineers (India) and the Aeronautical Society of India, should also publish periodically syllabi and indicate and approximate demand of recommended books written in SI units in various subjects for their respective examinations. This would create a definite requirement outside the Governmental agencies. It might be difficult for the State Governments with the limited machinery at their disposal to cope with this task. Therefore, the co-operation of competent personnel, well-versed in SI units and their use, should be sought for this highly responsible work.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.15: To consider the advice given by the Solicitor General of India regarding the recovery of grants paid to Shankar College, Yadgiri (Karnatak University) towards the introduction of Three Year Degree Course.

.....

In December, 1958 the Ministry of Education, Government of India, informed the Government of Mysore and the Karnatak University that assistance for the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme would be available to Shankar College, Yadgiri, @ 50% non-recurring expenditure (upto a ceiling of Rs.1.60 lakhs) for lecture rooms, staff room, laboratories, furniture and fittings, library books and science equipment and Rs.35,000 per annum for recurring expenditure for a period of four years for additional teaching staff. The Karnatak University informed the Commission that the University and the colleges concerned agreed to the conditions stipulated by the Central Government regarding the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Funds provided to the Commission for implementing the scheme were placed at the disposal of the Karnatak University for disbursement to the colleges concerned on the terms and conditions prescribed by the Ministry. The Commission's letter to the University dated 16th January, 1959 is attached (Annexure I).

The Karnatak University paid a non-recurring grant of Rs.80,000/- to Shankar College, Yadgiri towards the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course against a total expenditure of Rs.1,61,171.88 as per details given below :-

(i)	Additional College building	Rs. 84,692.31
(ii)	Class room furniture	Rs. 13,177.26
(iii)	Library books	Rs. 13,202.43
(iv)	Laboratory equipment	Rs. 50,099.88
Total:-		<u>Rs.1,61,171.88</u>

A statement of expenditure duly verified by the Registrar, Karnatak University was sent to the Commission. The University also sent to the Commission copies of Utilisation Certificates issued by a Chartered Accountant certifying the expenditure of Rs.1,61,171.88 on the items indicated above.

In addition to the non-recurring of Rs.80,000/- referred to above, a grant of Rs.15,237.93 was paid for recurring expenditure (additional teaching staff etc) for the implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme from 1958-59 to 1960-61 on the basis of a certified statement of expenditure received from the Karnatak University.

In April, 1966, the Director of Collegiate Education, Mysore, informed the Registrar, Karnatak University that the technical Audit Cell of the State PWD had assessed the non-recurring expenditure incurred by the Shankar College, Yadgiri under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme as Rs.72,299/- only (as against the expenditure of Rs.1,61,171.88 earlier certified by the University and Chartered

Accountant). The details of the expenditure assessed by the Technical Audit Cell are as under::

(i) College building	Rs.13,500
(ii) Laboratory equipment and books.	<u>Rs.58,799</u> <u>Rs.72,299</u>

A copy of the letter of the Director of Collegiate Education, Mysore was endorsed to the Commission. The Karnatak University was requested in May, 1966 to elucidate the position and inform the Commission of the action that the University proposed to take in the matter. The University intimated that they have decided not to continue the affiliation of the college after 15th June, 1966 and suggested that the Commission may write directly to the Education Department, Government of Mysore with a view to (i) recovering the public funds misutilised by the present management; and to see that the college is handed over to a more reliable body so that the U.G.C. and the State Government funds involved are used for the purpose for which they were meant. Accordingly, the Education Secretary, Mysore Government was addressed in the matter. The State Government intimated that the action was being taken to set right the various irregularities. In May, 1967 the State Government informed that the Director of Collegiate Education had been asked to recover the State Government's grant from the college through civil court proceedings, and as such the Commission might take such action as it deemed fit to recover its dues.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, had also provided a grant to the college for campus development projects. The Ministry suggested that the case of Shankar College, Yadgiri be investigated by the Special Police Establishment, CBI, Ministry of Home Affairs. This was agreed to by the Commission.

The Karnatak University was, in the meanwhile, requested to take earlier and appropriate steps to obtain possession of the assets acquired out of the UGC grants by the Shankar College, Yadgiri, or to recover the non-recurring grants amounting to Rs.80,000 from the management of the college. The matter was discussed by an officer of the Commission with the representative of the State Government and the Karnatak University. The report of the officer is enclosed (Annexure II). At this meeting, it was indicated that the civil suit for the recovery of the grants cannot be instituted along with criminal proceedings. The Education department, Mysore Government also informed the Commission that the Law Department of the State Government, which had been consulted, was of the opinion "that the concerned officers and persons in charge of the management should be prosecuted first, and then the question of a civil action to recover the amounts due may be taken after examination of the documents securing the grants paid".

However, on a reference to the Ministry of Law, Government of India, it was ascertained in December, 1967 that a civil suit could be filed along with the criminal proceedings. This was intimated to the State Government.

A brief of the case enclosing copies of the papers with the Commission was sent to the Education Department with a request that these be entrusted to the Central Government Counsel at Gulbarga. The State Government informed the Commission that the case was handed over to Shri Shankar Rao Patil, Public Prosecutor and Government Advocate, Gulbarga, on behalf of the University Grants Commission to prepare a draft plaint in consultation with the Registrar, Karnatak University. However, the Commission was informed in August, 1969 by Shri Patil that the brief and the papers sent through the

Education Department, Government of Mysore had not been received by him. The Central Government Counsel desired that all the relevant records may be sent to him and a person fully conversant with the facts be deputed to assist him for expediting action in the matter. An officer of the Commission visited Gulbarga in October, 1969, and the records which had for a long time been under the custody of the C.B.I., Bangalore, were made available for consultation to the Government Advocate. The draft plaint prepared by the Government Advocate was later received.

In October, 1969 Shri K.R. Nadadagoda, Chairman, Governing Body, Shankar College, Yagdir, addressed a communication to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, a copy of which is enclosed (Annexure III).

The matter was referred to the Solicitor General of India for his advice. The opinion of the Solicitor General is attached (Annexure IV).

The Solicitor General has inter alia pointed out

- (i) There was no privity of contract between the Commission and the colleges to which grants were given;
- (ii) In the conditions laid down, there is no indication as to what would happen in the event of the college not utilising the grant for the specified purpose. There is no document to indicate the liability either of the university or of the college in the event of the college misutilising the grants.
- (iii) In any case the suit was to be filed within three years of the date when the Commission came to know of taking of the grant on false representation.
- (iv) The Commission will have to spend quite a substantial amount in prosecuting a suit and in the end the suit may be dismissed on the plea of limitations.

The Solicitor General has suggested that in future, it would be better if the Commission formally lays down the terms and conditions, and the colleges are asked to execute some sort of Indemnity Bond making them liable to repay the amount of the grants in case they are not utilised wholly or in part for the specified purposes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CI)/D.O(C)

....

Copy of letter No. F. 15-15/56(H) dated 16th January, 1959 from the Secretary, UGC to The Registrar, Karnatak University, Dharwar..

Sub: Introduction of the Three Year Degree Course -
Payment of grants to Colleges affiliated to the
Karnatak University..

With reference to your letter No. ACCT/43488 dated the 31st December, 1958, on the above subject I am directed to convey the sanction of the University Grants Commission to the payment of an 'on account' grant of Rs. 5,65,000/- (Rupees five lakhs and sixty five thousand) only to the Karnatak University, during the year 1958-59, representing the first instalment at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Central share of assistance of Rs. 11,30,000/- at 50% of the N.R. expenditure of Rs. 22,60,000/- as estimated, for the second plan period, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Deshmukh Committee, for the introduction of the Three Year Degree course in the non-govt Colleges enumerated in the enclosed list.

2. This grant is sanctioned on the conditions mentioned below:-

(a) That the State Govt. and/or Colleges will provide an amount equivalent to that sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the introduction of the scheme of the Three-year Degree Course in the non-Govt. Colleges. This may be confirmed.

(b) That the amount will be utilised for any or all of the items indicated below, in accordance with the needs of the Colleges as approved by the University:

i) Additional building accommodation for

a) Lecture and staff rooms.

b) Laboratories including preparation room, balance room, store rooms etc.

ii) Furniture and fittings etc.

iii) Library books and scientific equipment.

The non-recurring expenditure already incurred by the State Govt. and/or the Colleges as certified by the University may be adjusted against the share of the State Govt. and/or the Colleges. It is also requested that the proposals of the Colleges for additional accommodation may be carefully scrutinised from the point of view of austerity and economy before they are approved.

(c) That in case of Colleges with more than 1000 students on their rolls, the maximum number of students should be brought down to 800-1000 by regulated admissions/over a period of three or four years. This will be exclusive of post-graduate and research students, if any, but inclusive of pre-University students, for the present. The cases of Colleges with larger numbers but which have been built for their convenient accommodation will be considered separately. Detailed particulars regarding the Physical facilities provided (with areas of rooms etc.) in such Colleges may be furnished to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi as well as to the Commission for consideration.

- (d) That should the total expenditure on any of the approved items fall below the present estimates, the central grant will be adjusted on the basis of actual expenditure.
- (e) That the accounts of the University/Colleges shall be open for a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion,

3. The Commission would request the Vice-Chancellor personally to satisfy himself about the utilisation of the grant for the purposes referred to above and to forward a certificate to this effect. Quarterly statements showing progress of expenditure as on 30-6-1958, 30-9-1958 and 31-12-1958 should be sent to the Ministry of Education and to the University Grants Commission as early as possible. The Statement for the quarter ending 31-12-1958 should indicate inter alia a realistic estimate of the anticipated expenditure during the last quarter of the financial year 1958-59, worked out with reference to the progress of expenditure incurred upto December, 1958 and should reach the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission by the 25th January 1959.

4. The Central share of assistance for the recurring expenditure will be sanctioned to the University when the information regarding appointment of additional staff for the implementation of the three year degree course in respect of all the non-Govt. Colleges is furnished by the University. In this connection you are requested to send to the Ministry of Education and to the University Grants Commission the full particulars of the staff on the strength of each College before the introduction of this scheme and of the staff employed thereafter for the implementation of this scheme so that necessary sanction may be issued. It may, however, be pointed out that there should not be any retrenchment of the teaching staff employed before the introduction of the scheme of the three year degree course, on account of reduction in the number of students etc., without consulting the Ministry of Education and the Commission.

5. A bill in the prescribed form (copy enclosed) may be prepared, signed and sent to this office for payment. A certificate from the auditors of the University that the grant has been utilised for the purposes for which it was sanctioned and that the conditions attached to the grant have been fulfilled may be furnished to the University Grants Commission as also to the Ministry of Education in due course.

6. I am to add that necessary financial assistance for the introduction of the Three-year Degree Course in the Government College affiliated to the Karnatak University will be made available by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Annexure II
to Item No. 15.

Copy of note dated-23.11.67 (P 38/N of Shri Y.D.Sharma E.O,
(File No.15-15/56(H/G/C)) Vol IV)

As directed, I visited Bangalore on October 19-21, 1967, in connection with the misuse of the three-year degree course scheme grants by the Shankar College, Yadgiri (Karnatak University). I also took the opportunity to impress upon the Registrars, Bangalore, Mysore and Karnatak universities Director of Collegiate Education, Education Secretary etc. the urgency to furnish to the UGC by 31.10.67, the statements of expenditure along with completion documents regarding the three-year degree course scheme. I was assured that the relevant papers will be sent to the Commission by the end of this month. The enclosed programme was followed.

The meeting in the State Education Secretary's room between 11.00A.M. to 3.30 P.M. on October 20, 1967 was attended by the following:

1. Shri T.R. Jayaraman, State Education Secretary
2. Shri S.N. Sreenath, Under Secretary, State Education Department.
3. Shri S.B. Shapoti, Registrar, Karnatak University.
4. Shri Y.S. Shammana, D.S.P., S.P.E., Govt. of India, Bangalore.
5. Shri K.C. Bothe, Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Mysore State.
6. Shri B.V. Ramaiah, Accounts Officer, Directorate of Collegiate Education, Mysore State.
7. Shri Y.D. Sharma, Education Officer, UGC.

The Officers from the Directorate of Collegiate Education explained the procedure and quantum of grant released to the Shankar College, Yadgiri. Shri Shammana, Inspecting Officer incharge of the case, apprised the progress made in the preparation of the case. He was, however, confident, as advised by the S.P.E. legal consultants, that that was a clear case of criminal misappropriation of grants and that culprits could be brought to book, convicted and jailed and fined. As far as the question of the recovery of grants was concerned the EO (PI) requested the D.S.P., S.P.E., and the State Education Department to get the advice from the appropriate authorities whether the civil suit can be filed simultaneously (for the recovery of the grants) and whether it would not prejudice the criminal proceedings. The State Law Department was, however, examining the case for filing a civil suit. The State Education Secretary also agreed that the State legal consultant would look to the interest of the UGC also. As soon as a final decision was taken by the State Law Department, the U.G.C. would be informed and a suitable resolution for the delegation of power of attorney etc. would be sent to U.G.C. for necessary action. Before the civil suit was finally filed, it may be necessary for the UGC representative to come again for necessary formalities..

As regards the Chartered Accountant (who issued certificates of doubtful validity) was concerned that the case could be instituted with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

In another meeting with D.S.P., S.P.E., the procedure for and release of grants from the UGC was explained of which Shri Shammana D.S.P. took extensive notes as far as the Shankar College, Yadgiri. Mr. Shammana will be coming to New Delhi sometime next week, to inspect UGC records, connected with this case.

Annexure III
to item No.15

Copy of letter dated 9.10.1969 from Shri K.R. Nadagoda,
Chairman, Governing Body Shankar College, Yadgir, to
the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub: Utilisation of grants received from the University Grants
Commission towards the introduction of 3 years degree
course.

I on behalf of the governing body of Shankar College, Yadgiri
wish to state on the above subject for your kind consideration.

1. That the Shankar College, Yadgiri was established in the year
1953 and was affiliated to Osmania University from 1953 as a Intermediate
Arts and Science College and became affiliated to the Karnatak University
from 1956, after re-organisation of the State.

2. That the College received Rs.80,000/- from the University Grants
Commission and Rs.40,000/- from the State Government of Mysore as non-
recurring grants towards the institution's three years degree course.

3. That the above grants are only spent by us for the development
of the College. It is a fact that the grants were not spent for the
purposes specified by the University Grants Commission, but it is also
a fact that they were fully spent on the development of the College and
towards furtherance of the cause of higher education. Consequently, a
small portion of the grants was utilised towards payment of salaries
to the teaching staff etc. This amounts only to a temporary diversion
of the University Grants Commission which was undertaken mainly in the
hope that the staff maintenance grants from the State Government which
were overdue to this college would be received and would be spent on the
items approved by the University Grants Commission. I regret to say
that these grants have not been paid to us so far and hence to keep the
College functioning, I not only spent the Union Grants Commission's
grants but also my personnel funds. It would thus be seen that there
has been only minor slip in our part and that too purely in the interest
of the college for which we can be held responsible and not for anything.
It may also be stated that we have complete accounts with us and we
are prepared to face any enquiry that may be conducted if required by
the University Grants Commission. In this connection, I may also state
that the Technical Audit Cell and the State Government did not take into
account the expenditure incurred on certain items and hence the assets of the
college have been under-estimated by them. This fact was brought to the
notice of the University immediately on receipt of the report of the
Technical Audit Cell vide letter dated 25.2.1965 (copy enclosed)*.

4. That the Shankar College, Yadgiri was dis-affiliated in June 1968
to the Karnatak University and I believe that this decision of the
University was mainly based on the report of the Technical Audit Cell.
In this connection, I may state that even after the dis-affiliation,
I continued to run the College for nearly 5 months in the forven hope
that the University and the State Government would try to understand
the problems of the college in the right perspective and would renew
the application.

5. That during the last three years, I have been making frantic efforts
to settle the things with the State Government and the University and to
convince them about the honesty of the purposes in which the various grants
were spent but of no avail. I wrote to the Education Secretary, Government
of Mysore immediately after disaffiliation of the College i.e. on 23.6.1966
explaining the position in detail (copy - enclosed)*. But no reply received.

During the period from June, 1966 to November, 1966, I had several meetings with the Education Secretary and State Education Minister and finally came to an oral agreement. Accordingly, I wrote a letter in confirmation of the agreement to the Education Secretary on 24.11.1966 (copy enclosed)*. But the official confirmation has not been received so far.

6. Since then, I had to keep busy with my election to Legislative Assembly and with the election position in the High Court and the Supreme Court. Obviously I could not pursue the case. On 20.11.1967, I wrote to Dr. D.C. Pavate, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University and now Governor of Punjab State explaining my position clearly in reference to C.B.I enquiry but no reply has been received to this regard (copy enclosed)*.

7. From the above correspondence with the State Government and the University it will be clear that I have tried my level best to straighten out the things and to clarify my position and that of the College, but was disappointed. My mistake has been that I did not contact the University Grants Commission merely because I have all along been under the impression that it was the State Government and the University with whom the matter rested. After having been disappointed from all sources I am now approaching you for the administration of justice.

In the end, I may assure you that the grants paid by the University Grants Commission are intact and if some time is given to us and if the University Grants the affiliation to the college and the State Govt. releases the maintenance grants due from them to the College, then I will see that the projects are completed in due course with the terms and conditions of the University Grants Commission. I do not disown my responsibility as the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Colleges for the proper utilisation of the grants. In case, the University Grants Commission feels that the extension of time will not be possible then I am prepared to accept any alternative proposals for the running of the College, provided it is in the best interest of the College.

Annexure IV
to Item No.15

Opinion the Solicitor General of India - recovery
of grants paid to Shankar College, Yadgiri.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the "Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee", took preliminary steps to introduce the scheme and advanced large sums of money for the implementation of the scheme. The scheme was transferred to the University Grants Commission for implementation in 1958-59. The Commission did not frame any formal rules laying down the terms and conditions for making grants but followed the general practice and procedures enunciated by the Government of India. It appears that the Commission issued a general letter to various Universities in January 1959 and in para 2 of this circular letter some conditions were mentioned on the basis of which the grants were to be sanctioned. The following conditions are for the present purpose relevant.

- (a) That the State Government and/or Colleges will provide an amount equivalent to that sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the introduction of the scheme of the Three Year Degree Course in the non-Govt. colleges. This may be confirmed.
- (b) That the amount will be utilised for any or all of the items indicated below, in accordance with the needs of the colleges as approved by the University.
 - (i) Additional building accommodation for
 - (a) Lecture and staff rooms;
 - (b) Laboratories including preparation room, balance room, store rooms etc.
 - (ii) Furniture and fittings etc.
 - (iii) Library books and scientific equipment.

The non-recurring expenditure already incurred by the State Govt. and/or the Colleges as certified by the University may be adjusted against the share of the State Govt. and/or the colleges. It is also requested that the proposals of the colleges for additional accommodation may be carefully scrutinised from the point of view of austerity and economy before they are approved.

- (c) That in case of colleges with more than 1000 students in their rolls, the maximum number of students should be brought down to 800-1000 by regulated admissions/over a period of three or four years. This will be exclusive of postgraduate and research students, if any, but inclusive of pre-University students, for the present. The cases of colleges with larger numbers but which have been built for their convenient accommodation will be considered separately. Detailed particulars regarding the physical facilities provided (with areas of rooms etc.) in such colleges may be furnished to the Ministry of Education, New Delhi, as well as to the Commission for consideration.
- (d) That should the total expenditure on any of the approved items fall below the present estimates, the central grant will be adjusted on the basis of actual expenditure.

(c) That the accounts of the University/Colleges shall be open for a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

The modus operandi adopted by the Commission in making the grant was that the colleges eligible for financial assistance under the scheme intimated to the Universities to which they were affiliated certifying that the institute had incurred expenditure on admissible items under the scheme. This information was conveyed by the University with its certificate to the Commission and the Commission then on the faith of the correctness of the certificate remitted the grant to the University which in turn was remitted by the University to the college concerned.

In a few cases it was however found that the certificate sent by the colleges to the Universities were not genuine and the colleges having taken the grant on false representations, utilised the grant for purposes other than those for which the grant was given. In these cases, investigations were made by the police about the genuineness or otherwise of the certificates sent by the colleges to the Universities. Besides, special audits were made and it was found that the certificates were not genuine.

Now the question that has arisen is as to what is the remedy which the Commission should adopt in order to recover the grants given to various colleges and which were taken by the colleges on false representation and which were not utilised by those colleges for the purposes for which these were given. In some cases it cannot definitely be said that part of the grant had not been utilised for the specified purposes though the entire grant was not used for the purposes for which it was given.

The Commission is a Corporation and not a government. Therefore, the remedies which may be available to a government to recover the government dues are not available to the Commission. The Commission can only file civil suits against those colleges for taking the grant on making false and fraudulent representation to the University.

In certain cases the fact that the grant had not been utilised for the purpose for which it was given came to the knowledge of the Commission several years after the grant had been made.

In filing a suit against the colleges the main hurdle in the way of the Commission is the fact that there was no privity of contract between the Commission and the colleges to which grants were given. Again there is no material in possession of the Commission to show whether the colleges were apprised of the terms and conditions on the basis of which grant was given by the University. The only thing that could be relied upon in this regard is the letter which the Commission had addressed to the Universities in the matter of making the grant. This letter contained the terms and conditions referred to above and a copy of it was endorsed to the various colleges. On this basis it could legitimately be said that the college had knowledge of the terms and conditions on the basis of which it received the grant. There is, however, no indication in this letter as to what would happen in the event of the college not utilising the grant for the specified purpose. There does not appear to be any other document in possession of the Commission to indicate the liability either of the University or of the college in the event of the college misusing the grant. At the most we could reasonably say that the colleges knew having full knowledge of the terms of the grant and having availed themselves of the grant

were bound to utilise the same for the purpose it was given. The colleges could not in any even draw the grant on making false representations. If the Commission is able to substantiate these points it may be possible to hold the college liable to refund the amount. Even on this ground the suit will have to be filed within three years counted from the date when the Commission came to know of taking of the grant on false representation.

In this particular case the Commission made a grant to Shankar College, Yadgiri, through the University of Karnatak. The amount advanced was Rs.80,000/- and it was given in three instalments. It was in April 1966 that the Commission came to know that the college had not utilised the grant for the purpose for which it had been given and that the College had played a fraud on the University and on the Commission.

On 9th of October 1969, one K.R.Nadgode, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Shankar College sent a letter to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi and in that letter it was mentioned:

"..... the college received Rs.80,000/- from the University Grants Commission and Rs.40,000/- from the State Government of Mysore as non-recurring grants towards the institution's three years degree courses... it is a fact that the grants were not spent for the purposes specified by the University Grants Commission....."

It was also stated in the end:

"In the end, I may assure you that the grants paid by the University Grants Commission are in fact and if some time is granted to us and if the University grants the affiliation to the college and the State Government releases the maintenance grants due from them to the college, then I will see that the projects are completed in due course with the terms and conditions of the University Grants Commission. I do not disown my responsibility as the Chairman of the Governing Body of the college for the proper utilisation of the grants. In case the University Grants Commission feels that the extension of time will not be possible then I am prepared to accept any alternative proposals for the running of the college, provided it is in the best interest of the College."

The Commission on receipt of the information about the fraudulent act of the college tried to realise the amount from the college through the intervention of the University. The University instead of taking the steps to have the amount realised disaffiliated the college. It also sought the help of the State Government in the realisation of the amount in as much as the State Government had also given grants to these colleges. But in 1967 the Commission ultimately was told by the State Government that it should take action to realise the amount through a court of law.

Now the Commission is faced with this difficulty that any suit for the realisation of the amount against the college may be barred by time. The suit has to be filed within three years from the date when the cause of action accrued. This cause of action accrued when the Commission got the definite information that the grant had been utilised for purposes of other than specified.

Even if the letter of the Chairman of the Governing Body of the college be treated as an acknowledgement of the liability it may not save limitation because this acknowledgement was given after the expiry of the three years from April 1966. On the facts of this case there may not be much difficulty in establishing the fact that Shankar College knew about the terms and conditions on the basis of which

Rs.80,000/- were advanced to the college as grant. There may further be no difficulty in proving that the college had not utilised a part of the grant for the purpose for which it was given. It may also be established that the grant was taken by the college on false representation made to the University, but the real difficulty in filing a suit against this college is the bar of limitation.

The Audit report had disclosed that out of Rs.80,000/- a sum of Rs.31,000/- only had not been utilised for the purpose specified. The amount for which the suit will have to be filed would then be for about Rs.31,000/- only. The Commission will have to spend quite a substantial amount in prosecuting the suit. In the end the suit may be dismissed on the plea of limitation.

In future, it would be better if the Commission formally lays down the terms and conditions on the basis of which grants shall be made by the Commission. The colleges should make a formal application for the grant on the conditions prescribed by the Commission. There should be a formal acceptance by the Commission. The college should be asked to execute some sort of an indemnity bond making it self liable to repay the amount of the grant incase it was not utilised in whole or in part for the specified purposes.

The grant may be made available through the University to which the college is affiliated and the application should also come through the University which should recommend the giving of the grant. Other suitable conditions should be laid down to the effect that the grant will be given only when the Commission after verification is satisfied that the prescribed conditions for the giving of the grant are being fulfilled.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.16: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for holding summer institutes on Methodology of Educational Research.

.....

The Banaras Hindu University has sent a proposal for organising five summer schools during the Fourth Plan period on Methodology of Educational Research. These Schools will be organised every year during summer for a duration of 30 days with about 30 participants. Dr.(Miss) K. Bokil, Acting Dean, Faculty of Education will be the Director of the School and Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia, Reader in Education will be the Assistant Director.

The main objective of the School is to acquaint teachers of Education, Psychology and Sociology in Colleges and University teaching Departments with advanced techniques of research in general and methodology of educational research in particular and initiate them to "pure and fundamental" as well as "applied and action" research in Education. The programme of the summer schools will include, lectures-cum-discussions, small group discussions, exercises on computing machines, library reading, practice in Designing Research Projects, etc.

The estimated expenditure on the five summer schools will be Rs.22,590/- x 5 = Rs.1,12,950/-.

The letter received from the University in this connection is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

(43)

Annexure to Item No.16.

Copy of letter No.IV-FW (44) 3928 dated 13.1.1970 from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

...

Subject: Grants to the universities for development of teacher education and research.

...

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.21-1/69(H) dated 9.9.1969 on the subject mentioned above and to inform you that the Faculty of Education of the Banaras Hindu University, during the IV Plan period, proposes to organise one 'Summer School on Methodology of Education Research' every year for a period of four weeks for teacher-educators and persons teaching education and allied disciplines i.e. Psychology, Sociology and Economics to under-graduate/post-graduate classes in colleges/university teaching departments in India. A proposal describing the details of one such Summer School and its operating costs is enclosed (Appendix) for your perusal and approval. As the amount required for one Summer School is Rs.22,590/-, the implementation of the proposal i.e. the running of such five Summer Schools during the IV Plan period may require Rs.1,12,950/- (22,590 x 5).

It is hoped that the enclosed proposal will meet your expectations and necessary grants will be released for its successful implementation.

.....

Appendix

A PROPOSAL FOR SUPPORT OF A SUMMER SCHOOL IN EDUCATION (METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH) FOR TRAINING COLLEGE TEACHERS AND PERSONS TEACHING EDUCATION AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES (VIZ. PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS) IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS.

....

1. Name and address of the host institution : Department of Education,
Faculty of Education,
(Banaras Hindu University)
Kamachha, Varanasi-1(U.P.)

2. Name of the proposed Director/Asstt. Director of the Summer School and Designation. : Director: Dr.(Miss) K.Bokil,
Acting Dean,
Faculty of Education,
Banaras Hindu Univ.

Asstt. Director:
Dr.S.P. Ahluwalia,
Reader in Education,
Department of Edu.,
Banaras Hindu Univ.

3. Director's postal address : As in Item 1
4. Director's telephone number : 62982
5. This proposal is for : A new Summer School
6. Indicate whether the proposal is for a university/academic year or a Summer-cum-Follow up combined : Five Summer Schools:
Summer-cum-Follow up Combined:
One Summer School every year during the IV Plan period.

7. Duration of the school : Four weeks: operating dates from June 10 to July 9.

8. Number of participants to be enrolled : 30 (thirty)

9. Location of the Summer School : Kamachha Campus - Faculty of Edu., building for academic activities and University K.E. hostel for boarding purposes.

10. Estimated expenditure on one Summer School:

(A) Operating Costs:

(a) Secretarial and Clerical Staff (three persons - one Steno., one typist and one accountant @ Rs.150.00 per person for 3 persons) Rs. 450.00

(b) Three field trips to places of educational interest in the neighbourhood of Varanasi. Rs.2000.00

(c) Office supplies, communications and publicity Rs.1000.00

(d) Salaries of 2 peonss @ Rs. 90/- per peon .	Rs. 180.00
(e) Operating and hire charges for projector, Epiliascope, slides, filmstrips and the like.	Rs. 500.00
(f) Inauguration tea, winding-up lunch, tea to meet visiting speakers and photographs.	Rs. 500.00
(g) Miscellaneous:	
(A) Direct Costs:	
i) Honorarium to the Director	Rs. 800.00
ii) Honorarium to the Asstt. Director.	Rs. 500.00
iii) Payment to five visiting lecturers/ speakers @ Rs.2000/- per lecturer/ speaker for boarding, lodging and travel expenses..	Rs. 1000.00
Total:	<u>Rs. 6930.00</u>

(B) Support of participants:

i) Boarding and lodging for 30 participants @ Rs. 9.00 per head per day (9x30x28).	Rs. 7560.00
ii) Travelling expenses @ Rs.100.00 per head for 30 persons	Rs. 3000.00
iii) Book allowance @ Rs.50/- per head for 30 persons.	Rs. 1500.00
iv) Out of pocket allowance @ Rs.120/- per head (Rs.4/- per day for 30 days).	Rs. 3600.00
Total:	<u>Rs. 15660.00</u>

11. Total amount requested for the Summer School per year for five years during the IV Plan period for running five such Summer Schools, one each year.	Rs. 22590.00
12. Operating cost per participant for the Summer School.	Rs. 753.00
13. Operating cost per participant per day	Rs. 27.00

Notes: A brief narrative on the proposed Summer School in Education (Methodology of Educational Research) is enclosed.

(Director of the proposed
Summer School)
Dean,
Faculty of Education,
Banaras Hindu University.

A SMALL NARRATIVE ON THE PROPOSED SUMMER SCHOOL IN EDUCATION
(METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH) .

A. Rationale and Objectives of the Summer School:

A country planning for educational reconstruction cannot ignore research in education to solve the manifold problems in the educational field. Education in research, hence, assumes far greater importance than research in Education. The subject of Methodology of Educational Research is being taught under different names in all the universities where the students are prepared for the M.Ed. degree or for M.A. degree in Education, Psychology and Sociology. But it is sad to note that not only the quality of teaching is observed to be not upto the mark but also the knowledge thus imparted appears to be shallow, superficial and impractical. There is a relevant need to strengthen and improve instructional programmes in research methodology in order to stimulate and strengthen educational research in the country.

Some of the lecturers in Training Colleges do not possess the M.Ed. degree and have no training in the techniques of research. Most of the persons teaching Education, Psychology, Sociology and Economics in the Colleges and University teaching Departments lack intensive training and specialization in the field of research methodology. That's why they do not actively participate in research programmes and often fail to initiate any significant research project throughout their professional career.

With the establishment of NCERT and NIE at the Central level and SIE and RCE's at the State and Regional levels, the schemes of educational research have received a fillip. The setting-up of the Indian Council for Social Science Research is another recent landmark in this direction. The participation of teachers of Education, Psychology and Sociology in research has become now a recognized need of the hour. Indifference to educational research may lead the country to chaos or catastrophe.

The main objective of the Summer School, hence, is to acquaint teachers of Education, Psychology and Sociology in colleges and University Teaching Departments with advanced techniques of research in general and methodology of educational research in particular and thereby stimulate and initiate them to "pure and fundamental" as well as "applied and action" research in Education.

The Summer School shall endeavour to achieve this objective by the following methods of work:

- i) Lectures-cum-discussions
- ii) Small Group discussion
- iii) Exercises on Computing Machines
- iv) Library Reading
- v) Practice in Designing Research Projects

B. Host Institution:

The Banaras Hindu University, one of the leading four Central Universities, was founded by the holy hands of Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviyaji in 1916 at Kashi (now known as Varanasi) which has been the seat of learning and culture and the abode of saints and thinkers for ages. The University is a township by itself and has now 14 constituent colleges comprising 66 depts.

(47)

distributed under 11 Faculties. The University has completed more than 52 years of its existence. The two special features of the University are (1) its All-India character, and (2) its residential nature.

The Faculty of Education of the Banaras Hindu University is fairly old and reasonably strong. The Teachers' Training College was formally established on August 13, 1918. Since July, 1962 the Faculty is functioning in a new building constructed at the Kamachha campus.

During the academic session 1968-69 the strength of the Faculty is: staff members -- 23; Ph.D. students 10; M.Ed. students -14; and B.Ed. students - 151. . .

Four candidates have received the Ph.D. degree and many are still working for it. Besides Ph.D. and M.Ed. students, the members of the teaching staff are also carrying on individual research studies of some social significance and educational importance. The University has played host for Summer Schools and All India Conferences for the last many years. The Faculty of Education has also actively participated in such programmes and has organized some National Seminars/Meetings. As the Banaras Hindu University is an institution of All-India character, it would be proper to sanction a Summer School of the sort for the Faculty of Education of this University.

C. Selection Criteria for participants:

i) Major criteria for eligibility - The Summer School shall admit preferably those teachers of colleges and University Teaching Departments who teach disciplines such as Education, Psychology, Sociology and Economics and have 'acquired' at least 3 years teaching experience in a recognised institution of post-graduate standard. However, persons teaching courses on Education would be given first preference.

ii) Geographical limitations - The participants from All over India and from any Indian State can seek admission. However, persons from the neighbouring states would be given preference in admission in order to keep travelling expenses within reasonable limits.

iii) Age limit - The participants shall be selected from age range 25 to 45 years.

iv) Teaching Experience - Persons who have at least three years teaching experience in a recognized institution of post-graduate standard would be preferred.

D. Courses:

The Summer School shall follow an integrated and comprehensive course of study in Methodology of Educational Research. Some important topics that may be covered are:

i) Selection and Formulation of a research problem;
Canons for selecting a topic for research;
Formulation of research problem and Hypothesis;
Definition of Concepts; Survey of Related Literature
and Library Techniques.

ii) Tools of Research - Questionnaire, observation,
interview, rating scales, Educational and Psychological
Tests.

- iii) Methods of Research - Historical, Descriptive Survey; Case study and genetic; Experimental; Casual-Comparative.
- iv) Experimentation in Education - Laboratory and Group Techniques; Experimental Designs; Problems of manipulating the experimental variable in educational experiments.
- v) Collection, Analysis and Interpretation of Data.
- vi) Some Advanced Techniques - Content Analysis; Q-Methodology; Semantic Differential; Factor Analysis.
- vii) Some Statistical Measures - Mean, Standard Deviation, Correlation Coefficient; Chi-square.
- viii) Testing of significance of different statistical measures and their differences; Testing of Null Hypothesis.
- ix) Action research.

Each participant may be given a set of three books for intensive study and reference from the following books.

1. George J. Monly The Science of Educational Research; Indian Reprint (New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House, 1964)
2. M. Vama An Introduction to Educational and Psychological Research (Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1964)
3. Robert M. W. Travers An Introduction to Educational Research (New York: Macmillan, 1964)
4. H.M. Walker and Joseph Lev Elementary Statistical Methods: Indian Reprint (Bombay: Indian Book House, 1965)
5. H.E. Garrett Statistics in Psychology and Edu..: Indian Reprint (Bombay: Vakils, Feffer and Simons, 1962)

E. Staff:

The staff will comprise of the following:

1. Director

Dr. ((Miss) K. Bokil
Acting Dean, Faculty of
Education, Banaras Hindu Univ.

Experience: Specialized in Child Development in the United States; (Organized and participated in Seminars; Acted as Resource Person on many occasions) working in the field of Education for the last 25 years.

2. Asstt. Director : Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia,
Teacher in Education,
Faculty of Education,
Banaras Hindu University.

Experience: Specialised in
Research Methodology and
Experimental Education;
Participated in Seminars/Confe-
rences/Summer Schools; Acted as
Resource Person; working in the
field of Education for the last
15 years.

The following visiting lecturers are proposed to be invited
to deliver talks:

1. Professor K. K. Roy,
(Dean, Faculty of Education, Delhi University)
Principal, Central Institute of Education,
36 Probyn Road, Delhi-7.
2. Dr. S. B. Adaveal,
Professor and Head, Department of Education,
Allahabad University, Allahabad (U.P.).
3. Dr. Shib K. Mitra,
Professor of Psychology, Department of
Psychology, Calcutta University, Calcutta-17.
4. Dr. N. C. S. Rao,
(Dean, Faculty of Education and Psychology,
Jabalpur University) Principal, College of
Educational Psychology and Guidance,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
5. Dr. M. Varma,
Professor and Head, Department of Education,
Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (U.P.)

Plans:

i) Formal Instruction - The tentative schedule may be as
under:

- 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Lecture on a prescribed topic
- 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Discussion by participants
- 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Tea
- 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Discussion in small groups
- 12.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Lunch and Rest
- 3.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Practice in Designing Research
Projects/Exercises on Computing
Machines
- 6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Film Show/Variety Entertainment

ii) Informal Instruction:

- a) Trip to Samatth, AIR Varanasi and other places of
historic interest.
- b) Visits to B.H.U. Main Campus for seeing the Departments
of Psychology, Sociology, Mathematics and Statistics.

- c) Excursion to Mirzapur and Allahabad for sight seeing.
- iii) Recreation: It shall comprise of the following:
 - a) Films in the afternoon on alternative days.
 - b) Variety Entertainment Programme by the Participants.
 - c) Variety Entertainment Programme to be presented by the students of the Faculty.
- iv) Board and Lodging - the boarding arrangements shall be made in the K.E. Hostel of the Banaras Hindu University which is located at the Kamachha Campus, close to the B.H.U. Faculty of Education. Attempt will be made to provide single-seated furnished rooms for each participant. Meals will be arranged in the Hostel Mess/Cafeteria which is run by an approved contractor.

((Proposed Director of the
Summer School)
Dean,
Faculty of Education,
Banaras Hindu University.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 17: To consider a proposal off the Panjab University for the construction of a Hostel for 132 men students.

.....

In July, 1969, the Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the Panjab University for the construction of a hostel for 132 post-graduate men students on a sharing basis of 50:50, * subject to the condition that the University Grants Commission's share would be met within the Fourth Plan allocation for the period ending 1973-74.

In order to examine the plans and estimates sent by the University for the proposed hostel, the University was requested to supply certain information in the prescribed proforma. It was observed from the information supplied by the University that the built up area provided in the plan was 32,187 sq.ft. and that no provisions were made for Common room, Dining Hall, Kitchen, Pantry etc.

In accordance with the norms laid down by the Commission, the total built up area of a post-graduate hostel for 132 men students including all facilities viz. service space and Common facilities is worked out to be 33,000 sq.ft. As the University had not provided the facilities for Dining room etc. the total built up area should have been much less than 33,000 sq.ft. as admissible under the U.G.C. norms. It was therefore, suggested to the University to revise the plans and estimates of the proposed hostel so as to broadly conform to the standards laid down by the University Grants Commission.

The University has stated that in the year 1966, a part of the construction of the Boys' Hostel No.63 including dining space, kitchen, waiting lounge etc., was completed. The present proposal of the University is to construct the remaining part of the above hostel. Since Dining space, Kitchen, Lounge etc., have already been constructed for the entire hostel block, no provision for these has been made in the estimates of the presentt hostel.

The detailed estimates duly certified by the Chief Engineer, Union Territory, Chandigarh in respect off the above project amounting to Rs.6,53,830/- have been received as detailed below:-

(a)	Main building including passage and Wardens' Office and internal services:	Rs.5,54,645/-
(b)	Cycle shed including Electrification:	Rs. 31,350/-
(c)	Approach road and Foot-path:	Rs. 5,325/-
(d)	Cost of Furniture:	Rs. 57,250/-
(e)	Add 1% for Land-scape work on the main building and Cycle Shed:	Rs. 5,258/-

Rs. 6,53,828/-

Or say: Rs.6,53,830.

It is understood that the above hostel has already been constructed by the University and is under occupation. The University was requested to confirm this. They were also requested to intimate the circumstances under which this was done before the plans were accepted by the Commission. The University in reply has now stated that the hostel has already been constructed. This had been done due to acute shortage of accommodation. The University has also stated that the area of the cubicles was according to approved norms and within the permissible limits laid down by the University Grants Commission. According to the norms laid down by the Commission for Post-graduate student's hostel, the room area should not exceed 100 sq. ft. per student against a floor area of 104.50 sq. ft. per student provided by the Panjab University for the above hostel.

It is for consideration if the Panjab University be assisted for the construction of the hostel already constructed on the basis of these plans. The assistance for the furniture will be limited to the living room furniture @ Rs.150/- per student.

JS(A)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 18: To consider a reference from the Osmania University regarding the question of prescribing academic robes to be worn at the University convocation.

....

The question of prescribing academic robes to be worn at the University convocation was considered at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Osmania, Andhra and Srivankateswara Universities in February, 1969. This was subsequently referred to a Committee consisting of the representatives of the three Universities, Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Education Department. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached. (Annexure I). The Committee has recommended that the academic robes can be completely dispensed with. Each University may prescribe a small badge in different designs and colours indicating different faculties. These badges should be neither too small nor too big and should be capable of being pinned on to the dress worn by the graduates. In so far as their personal dress is concerned, the Committee has expressed the view that they may be asked to wear a decent dress. It may be good if the graduates could be persuaded to come all dressed in white whatever the style.

The report of the Committee was also circulated by the Osmania University amongst the Deans of the Faculties. A statement containing the views of the Deans is attached (Annexure II).

The Osmania University has asked for the views of the UGC. The university has also separately asked for the views of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (GD)/J.S. (A)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WEARING OF ACADEMIC GOWNS AT THE
TIMES OF CONVOCATIONS.

..*.*

The Sub-Committee constituted to go into the question of prescription of Academic robes at the time of Convocations met on 15.3.1969. Prof. Subba Rao, representing the Osmania University and Sri Anthony Reddy representing the Sri Venkateswara University attended the meeting. A letter from Rev. Fr. D. Gordon, nominee of Andhra University was received subsequent to the meeting. A copy of the letter is appended to this.

The note sent by the Chancellor to the Vice-Chancellors of the 3 Universities was placed before the Committee. The Chancellor has been pleased to suggest that in the context of the present day conditions in India, there is a great need to think of transforming the present robes etc., into something oriental and Indian. Some of the Indian Universities have already done this and hence the Chancellor has suggested that this may be considered by the 3 Universities, in this State also.

The Committee first of all considered whether it was at all necessary to hold convocation in the manner in which it is being held at present and whether it cannot be dispensed with. The Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the Convocation held as at present, can conveniently be dispensed with. Due mainly to the unduly large and unwieldy congregation of graduates involved in the present day convocation, it has not been possible to ensure solemnity and dignity at these functions. Nor has it been possible to bring about closeness or relationship between the students who have graduated and the different authorities of the University. The sizeable expenditure in holding the convocations which cannot be said to be quite purposeful should also be avoided. The Committee, therefore, decided to recommend to the Universities to consider the possibility of dispensing with the convocations as they are now being held. The representative of the Andhra University seems to be of the same view.

At the same time the Committee felt that it is necessary to have a solemn and dignified function which would mark the end of one stage in the life of the students, at which the students are made conscious of their belonging to a wider fraternity and which also there is a sense of active participation on their part.

Towards achieving this, the Committee considered the following two alternatives:-

- (1) Allow each College to have its own function at which the diplomas etc., could be distributed to the Graduates Concerned. The Colleges could combine this function with the Annual College day or such other suitable occasion as they think fit,
- (2) For the Universities themselves to have this function conducted on the basis of different faculties.

The advantages of the first alternative are that it solves the problem of numbers and it gives parents and others in many towns an opportunity to participate more closely in the convocation. The advantage in reducing numbers is available in the second alternative also. In addition, at least once in their academic life the students will be brought to the University Headquarters on a solemn occasion to instil in them a sense of belonging to a wider world and a bigger organisation than their Colleges. All said and done, even now

Convocation is regarded as an important landmark at least by a majority of the students, and having this function conducted at the University level, faculty-wise, will impart to it a greater solemnity and dignity.

The Committee considered the procedure which would be as follows:-

A meeting of the Senate could be held with the Chancellor presiding at which the formalities involved in passing the Grade and Conferring the Degrees could be gone through. It will be a business meeting of the senate with no other paraphernalia.

Thereafter the University will arrange functions for each faculty at which the Graduates of that faculty will be asked to be present. At this function after administering the oath by the Vice-Chancellor the diplomas could be individually presented wherever possible, a distinguished member of the faculty, either from within the University or outside, could be invited to address the members of the faculty, preferably on a subject related to the faculty. Where the members are not many, the University could combine 2 or more faculties at one meeting, always ensuring that in any case the number is within manageable proportions, such as, could be accommodated in an auditorium or a 'smaller' place. This would obviate elaborate arrangements at considerable expense being made. To such a function it is not necessary to invite either the Chancellor or the other Senate members.

So far as the dress to be worn by the Graduates is concerned, the committee felt, that academic robes can be completely dispensed with. Each University may prescribe a small badge in different designs and colours indicating the different faculties which may cost about Rs. 2 or 3 and which may be asked to be purchased by the Graduates who may use them on subsequent occasions also. These badges should be neither too small nor too big, and should be capable of being pinned on to the dress worn by the Graduates.

In so far as their personal dress is concerned the Committee were of the view that they may be asked to wear a decent dress. The Committee felt that it would be good if the Graduates could be persuaded to come all dressed in white, whatever be the style that is white pant and white closed buttoned-up coat or jubba and Dhoti.

It may be necessary to permit the parents of graduates desirous of witnessing the function to do so. Graduates who desire to avail of this facility may be given 2 passes each, if they request for it.

The Committee also considered as to whether inviting a distinguished member of the Faculty from outside to address the faculty-wise convocation would involve additional expenditure for the University. The Committee felt that this need not be the case, since it may not be difficult for the Universities to take advantage of the presence of the distinguished invitees who visit the Universities for delivering extension lectures. There need not be extra expenditure on this item.

The above suggestions would bring about economy and at the same time make the function meaningful.

The Committee place the above recommendations before the Vice-Chancellors for their consideration.

A statement containing the views of the
Deans of Faculties of Osmania University.

....

" Dean Faculty of Commerce:

We can dispense with the Convocation as held to-day. Looking at the views of the Committee, I prefer the holding of small convocation functions at individual colleges. Incidentally this will be a step towards the giving of some status and picture of autonomy to the colleges.

I am firmly against the prescription of any uniform dress. The white dress, proposed by the Committee, will be as much of an imposition as the present dress.

At the University Campus Colleges the Vice-Chancellor may preside over the functions.

Dean Arts:

" I agree with the views of the Committee that the Convocation in the present form may be done away with and also that there is no need for special robes etc. I also agree with the view that each college can hold its Convocation on the Annual Day. However, I feel that the University should also hold a Convocation for the Post-graduate and Ph.D. Degrees and for the awardees of medals. I do not think it to be practicable to hold the Convocation for 3 or 4 days for separate Faculties."

Dean Science:

" I am in agreement with the views of the Committee."

Dean Education :

- 1) The Convocations need not be dispensed with altogether.
- 2) The Universities may arrange Faculty-wise functions as substitutes for the Convocations, as recommended by the Committee.
- 3) I agree with the recommendation about small badges in different designs and colours for different faculties, instead of the conventional robes.
- 4) Regarding the dress, I agree with the recommendations. But nothing is said therein about the dress of lady graduates. Therefore, it may be added that lady graduates may be also required to wear white sarees and white blouses.

I agree with the rest of recommendations."

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No: 19: To consider a note on the utilisation of grants paid to S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.

.....

Development grants were paid to the S.B.R. College under various schemes during the Second and Third Plans as indicated below:

Project	Approved cost	UGC Share	Grants Paid
1	2	3	4
1. Construction of library building.	63,690/-	42,460/-	14,000/-
2. Non Resident Students Centre	42,372/-	35,000/-	25,000/-
3. Hobby Workshop (building & equipment)	26,272/-	20,000/-	5,000/-
4. Introduction of Three Year Degree Course scheme	1,50,000/-(NR) 30,000/-(R) per annum for 4 yrs.	75,000/-(NR) 15,000/-(R) per annum for 4 yrs.	75,000/-(NR) 51,139.53(R)

A number of complaints were received by the Commission alleging mis-utilisation of grants by the College, which were forwarded to the Saugar University for necessary action, and the payment of grants was with-held. The University of Saugar, to which the College was at that time affiliated, intimated in February, 1963 that the allegations made against the College were baseless and recommended the release of further grants to the College. It was decided that further grants be paid only on receipt of a certificate from a Chartered Accountant regarding the expenditure already incurred by the College on the projects under-implementation and the utilisation of grants already released under the Three Year Degree Course scheme.

The S.B.R. College was later transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ravi Shankar University. The University was apprised of the position and in view of the failure of the College to send the requisite documents, the University was requested to advise the College to refund the grants paid by the University Grants Commission. The Ravi Shankar University informed the Commission in September, 1966 that these affairs of the College had been referred for investigation to an Enquiry Committee set up by the University. The report of Enquiry Committee (Annexure I) was made available by the University in July, 1969. The College was visited by an Officer of the Commission (Shri R.P. Dhir, Section Officer) and the matter was also discussed by Education Officer (Colleges) with the University in February, 1967. Their reports are attached (Annexures II & III). The Enquiry Committee has made the following observations/recommendations:

1. Since the project relating to the Hobby Workshop was not undertaken the amount of Rs.5,000/- paid by the Commission be refunded.
2. The College should refund the grant of Rs.14,000/- paid for the library building. (The college had only incurred an expenditure of Rs.7,227/- on the foundation and the plinth).
3. The Non-Resident Students Centre building has been completed at a cost of Rs.70,634/- on the basis of revised plans and estimates for which the UGC approval was not obtained. The building is being used for holding Arts classes and not for the purpose for which it was meant.
4. The recurring and non-recurring grants paid by the Commission for the introduction of Three Year Degree Course scheme be accounted for and the College asked to refund the grants to such extent as may be necessary, after scrutiny of the accounts.

The University was requested to indicate the action taken or proposed to be taken by it on the recommendations of the Committee especially those relating to the recovery of grants paid by the Commission to the S.B.R. College. The Vice-Chancellor, Ravi Shankar University indicated that the College was practically insolvent and there was little hope of making any recovery from the institution. Later it was intimated that the matter was considered by the Executive Council in November, 1969 and the College directed to repay the amount to the UGC by 31.3.1970 failing which action may be taken to withdraw the affiliation of the College.

The Principal, S.B.R. College has intimated that the constitution of the Governing Body was in dispute, and when the dispute is settled, a meeting of the properly constituted Governing Body would be held for consideration of the report of the Enquiry Committee with regard to the refund of the grants paid by the UGC. The Principal has requested that pending consideration of the report by the Governing Body, the question of the refund of grants be kept in abeyance.

The matter regarding the refund of the grants was also referred to the Ministry of Law through the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. The Ministry of Law has expressed the opinion that since the College did not utilise the grants for the purpose for which they were paid, legally there is a good case for the recovery of the grants. It has, however, been pointed out that since the College is reported to be practically insolvent and there is little hope of making any recovery from the institution, it would be advisable to ascertain the assets of the College before filing a suit. In the meanwhile it has been advised that legal notice may be served to the management of the S.B.R. College making a formal demand for the refund of the grants giving a number of reasons therein.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CII)/D.O(C)

REPORT OF THE S.B.R. COLLEGE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

1. INTRODUCTORY

This Committee was appointed by the Executive Council of the Ravishankar University, Raipur on 3rd July, 1966, to examine the situation in the college, after considering the letter No.21/20/M.E./GA, dated 26.4.1966 from the State Government.

2. The Committee consisted of Shri U. Misra (Convenor) and Shri Ishwar Chandra. Its sittings were held at Bilaspur on several days between September, 1966 to May, 1967. Shri Ishwar Chandra was unable to be present at any of its sitting except those held at Bilaspur on 30th March, 1967 and the following two days. Under the instructions of the Vice-Chancellor, however, the convenor, proceeded with the work of the Committee. Subsequently, Shri Ishwar Chandra resigned his membership of the Committee and since then the Committee was reconstituted by the Executive Council as a one man Committee, consisting of the Convenor Shri U. Misra only. The responsibility for this report is accordingly that of the present one member Committee only.

GENERAL PICTURE.

3. The S.B.R. College has played an important part in the collegiate Education of Chhattisgarh. For some years past, however, the administration and financial picture of the college has been a depressing one. Internal dissensions in the staff, paucity of funds and their improper use and failure to win the respect and good will of the important parties that count in the financial development of the college - have been the sad features of the situation.

4. These are among the liabilities of the college at present. Matter come to a crisis in 1966 when the great majority of the teachers of the college made a representation to the higher authorities, with regard to irregular payments of their salaries, unsatisfactory administration of the college and misuse of some of its fund. This Committee was then appointed by the Executive Council of Ravishankar University, to report on the situation. Certain specific complaints, received subsequently, by the University from time to time were also referred to the Committee.

The present report consists of the following sections:-

- (I) Introductory.
- (II) Grants paid by the University Grants Commission
- (III) Administration of the college.
- (IV) Finances of the college.
- (V) Recommendations of the Committee.

Sections (I) and (II) of the report are submitted herewith for enabling the University, to communicate to the University Grants Commission without further delay, the present position of the grants to the college, paid by the Commission through the University of Saugar, to which the college was affiliated upto the year 1964.

(60)

GRANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

5. During the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 the college received the following grants from the University Grants Commission Viz:-

Year/ Purpose of Grant.	Recurring Non- Recurring	Sanctioned Amount.	Amount Received	Balance to be received	Value of work Executed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 1959-60 Building on resident students' Centre.	Non- Recurring	35,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	70,634.00
2. 1960-61 Library Building.	-do-	42,460.00	14,000.00	28,460.00	7,227.00
3. 1960-61 Hobby Work-shop.	-do-	20,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	-
4. 1959-60 Three Year Degree Course.	Non-re- curring, recurring (1957-58 to 1960-61)	75,000.00 51,1139.53	75,569.75 50,569.76		Item of non-recurring Expenditure includes Store-room (Rs.16,831/-) The balance is for apparatus and equip- ment.
5. 1963-64 Shooting Range.	Non- Recurring.	2,000.00	2,000.00	400.00	3,287.61

NOTE: Subsequently a recurring grant of Rs.1,000.00 was received last year (1966-67) towards the Students' Aid Fund.

I now deal with the position with regard to each grant below:-

(i) Non-Resident Students' Centre.

6. On the basis of an estimate of Rs.42,372/- the University Grants Commission conveyed in its letter No.F.38-21/56(H)/G, dated 27.1.1960, sanction of a non-recurring grant of Rs.35,000/- for construction of a Non-Resident students' centre for the college the estimated cost being Rs.42,000/-. Out of this amount, the University Grants Commission paid a sum of Rs.5,000/- on 17.3.1960 and Rs.20,000/- on 31.7.1961. The University Grants Commission has, in view of "complaints" received withheld the remaining amount of Rs.10,000/- for want of completion report and utilization certificates. The building has been constructed at a cost of Rs.70,634/-, for the realised plan and estimate of which the approval of the University Grants Commission does not seem to have been obtained. A completion certificate has now been received from Shri A.M. Chakrabarty, Retired Executive Engineer, P.W.D. on 12th August, 1966. Actually the building has since 1963 been used not as a Students' Centre, but as the main college building for holding Arts classes. It is now 6 years and a half year since the building was constructed, but is not being used primarily for the purpose for which the Grant was sanctioned.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

7. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a non-recurring Grants of Rs.42,460/- for a Library Building for the College and paid Rs.14,000/- out of the sanctioned amount on 27.3.1960, the estimate of the total expenditure on the building being Rs.63,690/-. Since then no further grant has been received. In fact, out of the first instalment of Rs.14,000/- received from the University Grants Commission on 27th August, 1960, only a sum of Rs.7,227/- has been so far spent on the foundation and the plinth. Since then the University Grants Commission has not paid any more instalments on this account as there has been no further progress in the construction of the building.

THREE YEARS DEGREE COURSE

(a) Recurring Expenditure.

8. On introduction of the Three Years Degree Course with effect from the year 1957-58, the University Grants Commission sanctioned the following Grants for enabling the college to meet the additional expenditure in the first four years (1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61), on the introduction of the Three Years Degree Course, (vide its letter No.F.15-25/56(H), dated 23rd March, 1959)-

<u>Grants paid.</u>	<u>Purpose.</u>
Rs. 12,500.00 on 21.1.1960	Non-Recurring (i) Expenditure on additional building accommodation,
Rs. 12,500.00 on 14.3.1960	Lecturer and staff room. (ii) Laboratories including preparation room
Rs.50,569.76 on 24.2.1964	Balance room, Store room. (iii) Furniture and fittings. (iv) Library books and equipments.
Rs.50,569.76 on 5.2.1962.	Recurring expenditure on additional staff.

TOTAL: Rs.1,26,139.52

9. It appears from one of the statements prepared for the Committee, in the college office that the expenditure on some posts, which were in existence before the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, has been included in the amount of expenditure met from the Recurring U.G.C. grant. This will need consideration of each individual case of a teacher and preparation of a revised list of teachers who can be paid from the U.G.C. Grant (Recurring), for the Three Years Degree Course. This may be done by the Internal Auditor of the University and only the amount correctly calculated be charged to the U.G.C. Grants for the purpose. As an account of this Grant for recurring expenditure has already been sent to the Commission, it may be requested to make the necessary adjustments, as necessary.

Non-Recurring Expenditure.

10. The University Grants Commission also sanctioned a grant of Rs.75,000/- for meeting the Non-recurring expenditure on the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course. This amount has been paid to the college in two instalments, viz:- (1) Rs.25,000/- on 21.1.1960 and 14.3.1960, (2) Rs.50,569.76 on 24.2.1964.

(62)

As regards the second instalment of Rs.50,569.76 paid to the college on 24.2.1964, through the University of Saugar from the U.G.C. the U.G.C. has now asked the college to refund the amount, in view of the complaints against the college (see its letter No.P.25/5837, dated the 10th January, 1967 on the subject.).

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(i) Hobby Workshop.

11. The College has, on 9.5.1963 with the approval of the scheme, drafted a scheme for the Hobby Workshop which has subsequently drafted with its approval. It is accordingly (I) recommended that the College should refund the grant of Rs.50,569.76 received from the Commission immediately, as desired by the Commission.

(ii) Recurring grants for the Three-Years Degree Course.

12. A recurring University Grants Commission grant of Rs.50,569.76 for the additional teaching staff was received on 5.2.1962. As according to a statement prepared in the College office last year, some of the appointments seem to have been made against pre-existing posts in the College, it is (II) recommended that appointment of each individual teacher be checked in detail by the internal auditor of the University and where necessary, necessary adjustments made in the statement of expenditure shown against this grant and the University Grants Commission and the University of Saugar informed accordingly.

(iii) Non-recurring expenditure on Three Year Degree Course

13. The College had received from the Commission a non-recurring grant of Rs.75,000/- for the Three Year Degree Course in two instalments: Rs.25,000/-- on 14.3.1960 and Rs.50,569.76 on 24.2.1964 respectively. The University Grants Commission has been pressing for refund of the latter amount in view of the complaints against the college. In its letter dated the 24th January, 1967, however, sent to the college the University Grants Commission has stated as follows, viz:-

"The Commission has not received the following completion documents in respect of non-recurring/recurring grants paid to your college under the three year degree course scheme:-

- (1) An undertaking signed by the Principal of the college to the effect that -

"It is certified that the inventories of permanent or semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or mainly out of the U.G.C. grants are being maintained in the prescribed form and are being kept up-to-date."

- (2) Statement of NR & R expenditure incurred by the college with break up of the approved items as given in Col. No.6 of the enclosed proforma duly certified by the Vice-Chancellor/Registrar of the University.

- (3) Utilisation Certificate in respect of entire grant (NR & R) separately utilised by the College in the prescribed proforma duly certified by the Chartered Accountant in the case of private colleges and Govt. Auditor in the case of Govt. Colleges.

It is requested that the above documents may please be sent to the University Grants Commission through the University of Saugar as early as possible in any case before 15.2.1967."

14. It is (III) recommended that if the college is not in a position to comply fully with these considerations within the next three months, the College should be asked to refund the grant to such extent as may be necessary, after setting off the amount of such non-recurring expenditure as may be determined to be correct by a special Committee constituted along the lines of that for the college at Chirimiri (i.e. an officer of the University of Saugar and a sectional officer of the University Grants Commission).

15. It is further (IV) recommended in this context that the actual construction of a Laboratory Store-Room should be further inspected by an officer of the University of Saugar, the Committee itself having been unable to see any such newly constructed room on the new or old site and the Executive Engineer-in-charge being unable to sign any completion certificate in respect of such a room.

(iv) COLLEGE LIBRARY.

16. In the year 1960 the University Grants Commission had also sanctioned a grant of Rs.42,460/-- for a Library Building for the college, its approved cost being Rs.62,690/-. The University Grants Commission paid the first instalment of the grant (Rs.14,000/-) on 27.8.1960. An expenditure of Rs.7,,227/- was incurred upto the year 1963. Since then foundational structure is lying almost buried on the new site of the College. The Committee did not see any papers from the Commission asking for a refund of the first instalment of Rs.14,000/-. As, however, there has been no further progress in the construction of the building since 1963, no further instalments have been received from the Commission. The College itself has hardly any funds with it for meeting the expenditure. Under the circumstances, it is (V) recommended that the College should refund the grant of Rs.14,000/- by 1st February, 1969, preferably earlier.

The College has to do much before it regains the confidence of the Commission and thereby its potentiality for academic service to the public of the locality. It should not wait for a communication from the University Grants Commission in this behalf.

(v) SHOOTING RANGE.

17. A sum of Rs.2,000/- for a shooting range was received from the University Grants Commission on 20.12.1963. A shooting range was accordingly constructed. The total expenditure on the range concerned by the college was Rs.3,287.61. But it was complained that the College was entitled to receive an additional sum of Rs.400/- for the purpose, which does not seem to have been claimed. It is VI recommended that the College itself may further examine the matter and take the necessary steps with regard to this sum of Rs.400/-.

(vi) Students' Aid Fund

18. This grant was received probably as a recurring grant of Rs.1,000/- on 25.10.1966 and presumably accounts will be forwarded to the University Grants Commission in or about this year. No immediate action is necessary.

(64)

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

19. The Committee considers that if the college is continued as an affiliated college of Ravishanker University, it should arrange to refund through the University of Saugar the grants with regard to the expenditure for which it finds itself unable to satisfy the Commission. The Committee considers that this will be in the best interests of the College and improve its prospects for receiving development grants from the University Grants Commission, soon after the College is put under a better management. Prospects for the University Grants Commission grants will then improve. If any grants have not been properly utilized, the College management should not wait until measures for their recovery are taken against the college or the Foundation Society through the State Government.

20. With a view to minimize the financial difficulties of the College arising from the funds already received, it is (VII) recommended that -

- (1) Steps be taken for placing the administrative set up of the College in the hands of persons who are both efficient and able to command the confidence of the local public; and
- (2) Further steps be taken to improve the management of the College in consultation with the Foundation - Donor of the College who was yet to pay a balance of about Rs.80,000/- on account of his foundation - donation and iss, so far as the Committee could understand him quite willing to pay it, if he is fully satisfied that the money will be properly utilised for bonafied development of the college only.

Detailed recommendations are being made in other parts of this report.

21. The Committee had discussed the subject with the Foundation-Donor. His main difficulty with regard to the donation is that, rightly or wrongly, he does not have sufficient confidence in the management of the college. (VIII) An attempt may be made to approach him and, as far as possible, to appoint the administrative officers of the College dealing with finance in consultation with him. The Commission may be informed about the financial position of the College and (X) requested to permit the College to refund, where necessary, the grants concerned within a period of two to three years. Such a request should be accompanied with payment of the first instalment of the amount to be refunded. The Commission may be further informed that a detailed audit of the College accounts is under consideration and if any important points affecting the University Grants Commission are noticed, its attention will be drawn by the University for appropriate action.

2.7.1968

Sd/- U.Misra
Convenor.

The Report of Shri F.R.P. Dhir
Section Officer on his visit
to S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.

As desired, I visited the S.B.R. College, Bilaspur (M.P.) on 5.2.1967 with a view to see the position of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission towards the construction of library and N.R.S.C. buildings. The position is as follows:-

(a) LIBRARY BUILDING

The college was paid an advance grant of Rs.14,000/- in June, 1960 towards the construction of the building estimated to cost Rs.63,690/- with the University Grants Commission share of Rs.42,460. The foundation of the building has so far been filled up to the ground level. As there is no possibility for further construction due to lack of funds, the amount of Rs.14,000/- with interest is recoverable from the college.

(b) N.R.S.C.

The University Grants Commission has paid a grant of Rs.25,000/- to the college against the University Grants Commission share of Rs.35,000/- for the building estimated to cost Rs.42,372/- on the building which is complete, but is in use for teaching work.

As the building has not been constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the U.G.C. and is being used as class rooms, the amount of Rs.25,000/- paid by the Commission is recoverable.

(c) HOBBY WORKSHOP

A sum of Rs.5,000/- paid to the college is recoverable with interest, as the scheme has not at all been implemented.

The total amount recoverable from the college in respect of the above mentioned three schemes, is Rs.44,000/- with interest.

Shri U. Mishra, Ex-Rector of the Jabalpur University has completed his enquiry and his detailed report with regard to the affairs of the college and mis-appropriation of funds by Shri A.L. Pandey Ex-Principal of the college, who was forced to resign in Sept., 1966 on the basis of hunger strike by the teachers of the college, is awaited very shortly in the Ravi Shankar University. I have requested the Registrar to send a copy of the same with the comments of the University as early as possible. As the accounts of the college are lying with a retired judge appointed as Administrator, I could not check the accounts of the college. Necessary action for the refund of our grants may be taken on receipt of the detailed report from Shri Mishra.

Annexure -III
to Item No:19.

Report of Dr. V.L. Mazumdar, Education Officer (Colleges) on her discussions with the Registrar, Ravi Shankar University regarding the affairs of S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.

.....

I discussed the case with the Registrar, Ravi Shankar University during my visit to Raipur on the 8th February. He has been nominated to the Governing Body of the College by the Vice-Chancellor and was responsible for the appointment of the Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri U. Mishra. He informed me that the former Principal Shri A.L. Pandey appeared to be responsible for mis-management, since he was the virtual dictator of the college during his tenure. He has now been relieved of his position and is making a reference to the Court against this decision of the Governing Body. The latter has recently passed a resolution requesting the Ravi Shankar University to take over the management of the college for two years, in order to strengthen the administration and clear up the irregular cases. The Registrar mentioned that the college in spite of maladministration, has a good academic record, and hoped that it would be possible to clear up all matters and provide it with a sound administration.

We may before taking action regarding recovery of grants, request the University to send us a copy of Shri Mishra's Report, along with the University's decision on the matter.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(67)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.20 : To consider the proposaal of the Nehru College of Education, Sangaria (University off Rajasthan) for assistance towards library building, bookss and furniture.

The Rajasthan University has reecommanded the proposal of the Nehru College of Education, Sangaria,, for the construction of a library building and purchase of library bookks and furniture, under the Commission's scheme of development off teacher training colleges.

The College was established in 1965 with 100 students in the B.Ed. class. The present number of sttudents is 123. The College has been granted temporary affiliation by the University and is included under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act..

The requirements of the Collegege are as under:

	<u>Total cost</u> Rs.	<u>UGC share</u> Rs.
(1) Construction of Library building.	79,260/-	52,840/- (66.2/3%)
(2) Furniture & Library equipment for Library Building.	7,900/-	5,267/- -do-
(3) Purchase of Library Books.	10,000/-	7,500/- (75%)
TOTAL:	<u>97,160/-</u>	<u>65,607/-</u>

The College did not receive any assistance from the Commission during the Third Plan Period. The ceiling of Commission's assistance for the development of teacher training colleges offering B.Ed. course is Rs.1,50,000/- during the Fourth Pllan.

The matter is placed before thae Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(68)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.21: To consider the proposal of Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay for the construction of two Non-Resident Students centres.

Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay desires to construct a big non-resident student centre at an estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000, and has sought a grant of Rs.70,000 for this purpose. The college has an enrolment of 2500 students, about half of them being women students. The provision of proper facilities for these students and separate arrangements for about 1300 women students require an adequate building. The principal has, therefore, stated:

" I have to request you to allow the Ramnarain Ruia College, to draw up a plan involving a cost of Rs.1,00,000 of which The Commission's share would be Rs. 70,000/-. In a college like ours which provides both undergraduate and postgraduate instruction and which has a strength of about 2500 students - many of whom travel far from their houses to attend the college - the non-resident students centre will have a significant role to play, and as such there is a need to equip it as satisfactorily as possible to cater to the needs of these students".

The Bombay University has strongly recommended the construction of two non-resident students centres in the college - one for boys and the other for girls.

The Commission's assistance to a college is limited to Rs.35,000 (against an estimated average cost of Rs.50,000) for one non-resident student centre, consisting of a canteen, a recreation room, a reading room and one or two bath rooms, with a floor area of 2,000 sq.ft. For a university, the Commission provides assistance up to Rs.1,00,000 (against an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,000) for the provision of a students home. A students' home normally has reading room facilities for 100 students at a time with a stack room for 5,000 books, a cafeteria type dining hall for accommodating 30 students at a time, a kitchen and sanitary facilities. The relevant circular letter issued to the universities in this regard is attached (Annexure)

The following suggestions are for the Commission's consideration:

- (I) A college with a large enrolment (~~say~~ of 1,000 or above) may be provided with a students home, as for the universities, for which the Commission's assistance would be Rs.1,00,000 against an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,000.
- (II) In the alternative a college (with a student enrolment of 1000 or above) may be assisted to construct a large non-resident students centre or two non-resident student centres for which the Commission's grant may be limited to Rs.70,000 against an estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000.

It may be stated that under the present policy, proposals received from the colleges for the construction of non-resident student centres have to be accommodated within the overall Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs.5,00,000 per college available for various development projects.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(69)

Copy of circular letter No.F.33-107/63(CUP)
dated 2.9.64 to all the universities.

.....

Subject: Financial assistance for the establishment
of students homes.

Sir,

.....

I am directed to say that the question of providing to the students a quiet place for study in a congenial atmosphere has been engaging the attention of the University Grants Commission for some time. It is well known that the home conditions of a very large majority of students do not very often enable them to pursue their studies. As these students have to compete with other students who have such facilities for study they are at a great disadvantage. One solution for this problem would be to provide accommodation for such students in the hostels. But the cost involved in such a project would be prohibitive in the context of the present available resources and also such students would not be able to bear hostel expenses. The University Grants Commission are therefore of the view that at least 25% of the students in the Universities/Colleges should be provided with 'reading seats' (in libraries, day homes, hostels, etc.) by the end of the 4th Plan.

With this in view it has been decided to assist universities for the setting up of students homes (through the provision of recurring and non-recurring grants). A students Home should normally provide reading facilities for 100 students at a time. Each such home may have a library which should provide 'reading seats' to the students a stack-room for about 5,000 books a cafeteria type dining hall which should accommodate 30 students at a time, a kitchen and a block of bath rooms and W.C.S. (Separate for men and women). It is estimated that the construction of such a home will cost about Rs.11,25,000/-. The Commission's share towards the construction of building would be limited to Rs.1 lakh and the balance may be met by the University from their own resources. In addition a suitable grant may also be provided for library books. The assistance towards the maintenance of the students home would be determined on the merits of each case. In case the University is interested in having a students home of the type suggested above, a concrete proposal with plans and estimates of recurring and non-recurring expenditure may be sent to this office for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

70

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No.22 : To consider the request of the Bhupal Nobles' College, Udaipur for assistance towards extension of Science laboratories on the basis of revised plans and estimates.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd August 1969 accepted the proposal of the Bhupal Nobles' College, Udaipur for the construction of a laboratory building at an estimated cost of Rs.86,304, the UGC contribution being limited to Rs.57,000.. The college later sent revised plans and estimates which included the construction of two lecture theatres, provision of the architect's fees etc. These were accepted and the Commission's grant for the project was raised to Rs.82,437 against a total estimated cost of Rs.1,23,676, on the usual sharing basis.

Subsequently, the plans of the laboratory building were again revised by the college in consultation with the heads of the science departments. The letter of the college explaining the changes made is enclosed (Annexure). On the recommendations of the Udaipur University, the revised plan was accepted subject to the condition that the Commission's grant would remain the same as already agreed to.

The College sent a revised estimates amounting to Rs.1,79,732 certified by the P.W.D. in respect of the laboratory building according to the revised plan, and requested the Commission to enhance its grant from Rs.82,437 to Rs.1,19,820 on the usual sharing basis. The Vice-Chancellor, Udaipur University has stated that "the revised plans are in the interest of both the students and staff", and has requested the Commission to accept the revised estimates. The College has intimated if the revised estimates are not approved, "the institution will have to undergo a financial crisis and its future progress will be debarred".

The Bhupal Nobles' College, Udaipur was established in 1960 as a degree college and is now permanently affiliated to the Udaipur University. It has a student enrolment of 11115 and is conducting pre-university and three year degree courses (arts and science).

It is for the Commission's consideration if the revised estimates sent by the college may be accepted and the Commission's grant enhanced from Rs.82,437 to Rs.1,19,820 for the laboratory building within the Fourth Plan ceiling.

E.O(CII)/D.O(C)

(71)

Copy of letter No.752/BNC/69-70 dated 8.9.1969 from Principal, Bhupal Nobles' College, Udaipur to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, through the Vice-Chancellor, University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

Subject: Revised Estimates of Bhupal Nobles' College Science Block.

.....

In continuation of my letter No.472/BNC/69-70 dated 14th July, 1969 which was forwarded by the University of Udaipur, Udaipur vide its letter No.F.37.143/(C-III) dated 23.5.1969, I am to state as under: The estimate of the building had to be revised due to the following reasons:

1. Height of the building has been increased from 12' to 13'.
2. Partition walls of 9" has been replaced by full wall of 1½'.
3. Lecture Theatres have been provided with the steps, the estimate of which was not provided in first estimate. Along with this the size has been revised from 30' x 30' to 30' x 40'.
4. Two lavatories have been provided in the two stores which were not there in the previous plans.
5. The whole building has been covered by RCC roofing.

This estimate is on the basis of actual work done.

In view of the requirements and the size of the building already in existence, these changes in the plan were considered quite genuine and inevitable by the engineers as well as the Heads of the Departments concerned. As such these changes have been made in the plans.

The revised estimate certificates along with the plans in duplicate have already been submitted with the above letter.

It is requested that these estimates may kindly be approved at an early date.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

72

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

- Item No.23: To further consider a suggestion for instituting a few Fellowships in Education on an inter-departmental basis.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th November, 1969 considered a suggestion made by Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education and Youth Services for instituting a few fellowships for educational research on an inter-departmental basis and agreed to the need to support research in Education. The Commission further desired that a note may be prepared in consultation with Shri J.P. Naik and placed before the Standing Committee on Teacher Education, and the matter brought up again before the Commission with its (Committee's) recommendations at a later meeting (Resolution No.24; meeting dated 5th November, 1969). A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure).

The matter was considered by the Standing Committee on Teacher Education at its meeting held on December 30 1969. The Committee agreed that inter-disciplinary studies in education should be strengthened but felt that the proposals for instituting fellowships for the purpose should emanate from the institutions/universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(E)/D.O.(H)

Copy of notice placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th Nov '69 vide item No. 23

The Commission, at its meeting held on 6th August, 1969, considered the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Teachers' Education & Research and generally accepted its recommendations but desired that the proposal relating to the institution of scholarships and fellowships may be considered at a later stage.

Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education and Youth Services and one of the members of the Advisory Committee on Teachers' Education & Research has in a letter addressed to the Chairman UGC (Copy attached Appendix) suggested that a small but crucial part of the scholarship and fellowship scheme recommended by the Advisory Committee may be implemented forthwith. He has suggested promoting doctoral research in three important inter-disciplinary areas relating to education viz.,,

- (i) Sociology of Education
- (ii) Economics of Education
- (iii) Philosophy of Education.

The details of fellowships in respect of the above areas of research as suggested by Shri J.P. Naik are as under :

(1) Sociology of Education

Three fellowships should be instituted over the plan period and at least 1 should be instituted during the current year. One fellowship may be instituted at the Deptt. of Sociology, Delhi University, One at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and the third one at any other centre on the basis of its competence and interest.

(ii) Economics of Education

Three fellowships may be available for the Plan period but at least one should be instituted during the current year i.e. 1969-70. The three centres suggested are Delhi School of Economics (ii) Presidency College, Calcutta (iii) Bombay School of Economics.

(iii) Philosophy of Education

Two fellowships may be instituted during the plan period and attached to leading university departments of Philosophy which show interest in the study of this problem. One such fellowship may be made available during the current year.

These fellowships could be increased to 15 or so over the plan period if the response is good.

(74)

The financial implication of the proposal is as follows :

1969-70	- 3	fellowships (four months)	Rs. 4,600/-)	@ Rs.300/- p.m. + Rs.1000/- p.a.
1970-71	- 8	"	Rs. 36,800/-)	
1971-72	- 12	"	Rs. 55,200/-)	
1972-73	- 12	"	Rs. 55,200/-)	
1973-74	- 12	"	Rs. 55,200/-)	

Total : Rs.2,07,000/-

The number of fellowships for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 has been increased from 8 to 12 to meet anticipated demand.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

Copy of the D.O. letter No. AAdm.(PA)/69 dated 4th September, 1969 received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, New Delhi, addressed to the Chairrman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I have seen the Resolutions of the University Grants Commission on the proposals made by the Standing Committee on Teacher Education. I feel very happy at this decision and I take this opportunity to thank you and other members of the UGC for the very sympathetic attitude they have adopted towards the Committee's proposals.

There is, however, one aspect of the decisions which makes me feel a little unhappy and it is to invite your attention to this that I am writing this letter. While approving the Committee's proposals, the Commission has said that the programme of fellowships and scholarships may be considered at a later stage. I have no objection to this decision in general and, on second thoughts, I think that it may be wiser and better to initiate this programme in a big way at a later stage, after some further thinking has been done regarding the areas of research to be developed on a priority basis, etc. I would however plead that a small and crucial part of this programme which I have indicated below may be treated as an exception and started forthwith.

The programme that I have in view is that of promoting Ph.D. research in three important inter-disciplinary areas relating to education, viz., (1) sociology of education, (2) economics of education and (3) philosophy of education. The importance of these areas is so obvious that I need not dilate upon it. It is also hardly necessary for me to point out that a significant manner in which research in these important fields can be encouraged is to attract a few talented young persons to them and to help them to build a career for themselves in these fields. I am, therefore, very anxious that we should immediately institute at least a few fellowships for Ph.D. students in these areas on the lines indicated below:-

- (1) Sociology of Education : We should institute, over the plan period, three fellowships in this field for Ph.D. students. At least one should be instituted during the current year.. The fellowships should be tenable at any good departments of sociology where the Head of the Department shows interest in the problem and is prepared to train a few youngsters in the sociology of education. The Department of Sociology, Delhi University, is obviously one such choice. The Tata School of Social Work, Bombay is another. We might select a third centre on the basis of its competence and interest.
- (2) Economics of Education : Here also I would like to have at least three fellowships to be instituted over the plan period and at least one fellowship to be instituted during 1969-70. The Delhi School of Economics where very useful work is being done by Dr. A.A. Sen is obviously the best choice. The Presidency College, Calcutta where Dr. Amlan Datta is keenly interested is another. The Bombay School of Economics where Dr. D.T. Lakdawala is taking considerable interest in the problem is a third choice possible. Other centres may also be considered.
- (3) Philosophy of Education : I would suggest that we should institute, over the plan period, at least two fellowships in this period which should be attached to leading university Departments of Philosophy which show interest in the study of this problem. If possible, we should institute a fellowship in this area during 1969-70..

(76)

The programme I have in view is, therefore, a very humble programme of about eight fellowships - if sufficient response is forthcoming, we may even increase it to 15 or so - over the plan period and of two or three fellowships at the most during 1969-70.

I request you kindly to reconsider the earlier decision and approve this small beginning in a very important dimension of the programme during the current year.

With best regards,

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

77

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item:24: To consider the proposal from the Danforth Foundation, USA for assistance to Indian Universities/Colleges.

/intimated

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969 received a note on the revised procedure to be followed for assistance from Danforth Foundation, U.S.A. The Commission had been informed that the Government of India had/the Foundation that the assistance would be utilized normally for acquiring books and journals (particularly back volumes of scientific and other journals) and equipment (not indigenously available). It had further been pointed out to the Foundation that proposals for exchange of personnel would be considered only if they formed part of an approved project. For the actual implementation of the programme, the Foundation had been informed that the procedure would be as follows:

- (i) The University Grants Commission would determine the broad areas of development and prepare an over-all plan for the utilisation of the assistance offered by the Foundation in consultation with their representatives. The final plan would be submitted to the Government of India for approval.
- (ii) The selection of universities and colleges to be assisted under the programme would be made by the Commission. The Commission would also determine the quantum and form of assistance to be given to each university/college.
- (iii) Representatives of the Foundation may contact the selected universities/colleges for discussing details of a project approved by the Commission.

The Government of India had not favoured the idea of establishing an office of the Foundation in India. The Foundation had been informed that representatives of the Foundation could visit India occasionally in connection with the implementation of the approved programmes. The Foundation had been requested to consider the decision of the Government of India and send their views.

The Danforth Foundation have now communicated their views to the Government of India. A copy of their letter dated 7th January, 1970 to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services is attached (Annexure). The following points have been brought out:

- (1) If the UGC would draw up a plan for utilising such assistance as the Foundation may be requested and able to give, the Foundation would give careful study to the plan. However, the trustees to the Foundation cannot divest themselves of the legal responsibilities of taking final decision in regard to projects for which assistance is to be made available. All projects undertaken by the Foundation would be subject to the scrutiny of the Government of India.
- (2) In the Foundation's work in the USA, it has intended to give special emphasis to the personal dimension in teaching and education and to educational quality rather than to support of physical facilities and assistance in the securing of educational equipment.

78

- (3) The trustees of the Foundation accept the broad procedures of operation proposed by the Government of India.
- (4) The Foundation is prepared to consider modest assistance for the support of promising projects which seek to strengthen undergraduate education in India with a view to the contribution of higher education to the development of the country.
- (5) The Foundation would now welcome the proposed plan for utilisation and authorisation in India of possible assistance.

It would be seen that while the Foundation is generally agreeable to the procedure it does not totally agree with the purpose for which the Government of India would like to have the Foundation's assistance.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services have asked for the views of the U.G.C. in the matter.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/JS(A)

Copy of letter dated 7.1.1970 from the
Danforth Foundation St. Louis to the Ministry
of Education and Youth Services, Government
of India, New Delhi.

Kindly refer to your letter of June 5, 1969, in which you communicated to the Danforth Foundation the acceptance by the Government of India of any assistance the Foundation may be able to offer to projects in Indian colleges and universities. The Trustees of the Foundation have given careful attention to your letter and especially to your statements concerning the plans which would be developed for the utilization of such assistance and the proposed procedures to be followed in the implementation of the program. I have been requested, as the Director of the Indian Program, to write to you to outline the nature of the response of our Trustees.

The Danforth Foundation is, as you know, an independent and autonomous philanthropic organization completely free of control by the Government of the United States, though subject to legislation governing all private foundations, and it is responsible for fulfilling the terms established for it by its charter. Although it is one of the larger of the more than twenty thousand foundations in the United States, when size of capital and/or annual expenditures are considered, the Danforth Foundation has large commitments to program which its staff operate on an on-going basis and its assistance, in terms of funds which can be authorized for grants in India, can only be quite modest in the context of the great needs of your country.

The Trustees welcome the fact that the Government of India has suggested a broad procedure for continuing some of the activities which the Foundation has sponsored in India in the past. In the event that some continuing assistance and activity is provided for, the Board feels that a common effort must be made to use the small resources for such significant projects as are most likely to help in the achievement of academic excellence and the introduction of innovative-educational practices for which funds may not be available in India at the present time. If the University Grants Commission would, therefore, draw up a plan for utilizing such assistance as the Foundation may be requested and able to give, it would be given careful study by the staff of the Foundation and, as necessary, especially with respect to grants, by the Executive Committee or the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees cannot, however, divest themselves of the legal responsibilities of taking final decisions in regard to projects for which assistance is to be made available. They would wish you to know, from a recent meeting, that they are prepared to move forward on an experimental basis to learn how the procedures you have outlined may work when put into practice. I can assure you, of course, that the Foundation has no intention whatsoever to aid or promote activities in India which may run counter to the plans and wishes of the Indian Government or are in conflict with the priorities for the colleges and universities of your country. Any projects undertaken by the Foundation would be subject to the scrutiny of the Government of India.

Because you have indicated the way in which assistance might be most welcome, perhaps it would be appropriate for me to point out that, in the Foundation's work in the United States, it has tended to give special emphasis to the personal dimension in teaching and education and to educational quality rather than to the support of physical facilities and assistance in the securing of educational equipment.

Nevertheless, the Trustees have taken action to accept the broad procedures of operation proposed in your letter as being beneficial to the end of having them discharge their own responsibilities and for the Foundation to promote its own general purposes. Subject to these responsibilities and these purposes, the Foundation will be prepared to view the procedures you suggested as the basis from which we may move forward to a cooperative identifying priorities and the development of activities. On the basis of experience during the next year or two, the procedures could help the Foundation to determine the nature and scope of its program in India.

It was the decision of the Board that this would not appear to be the propitious time to attempt to resume the earlier scale of effort in India. It is the hope of the Board that a cooperative mechanism for effective mutual decisions may evolve (in the absence of an office through which more regular consultative efforts might be attempted by the Foundation), and that, by keeping the lines of communication open, opportunities for stronger associations may develop in the future.

The Foundation is prepared to consider modest assistance for the support of promising projects which seek to strengthen undergraduate education in India with a view to the contribution of higher education to the development of the country. At the same time, the Trustees have also expressed an interest in providing assistance for activities on a wider regional scale in Asia, hopefully with further benefits to the academic community in India.

The Foundation is, therefore, hopeful of being able to continue to have a mutually helpful relationship with India as it pursues its general purpose of serving human welfare and in the course of which to enrich its own experience as well. The Trustees have suggested that the Foundation will welcome its receipt of your suggestions, or those of the University Grants Commission, as to the steps which now need to be taken and the proposed plan for the utilization and authorization in India of possible assistance.

...

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(81)

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.26: To consider further reference regarding non-payment of remuneration to examiners by the Jabalpur University for 1968.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd September, 1969 received a note regarding the non-payment of remuneration to the examiners by the Jabalpur University in 1968. It had been brought to the notice of the Chairman, UGC that the Jabalpur University had not paid remuneration to the examiners for the year 1968 and had informed them that payment would be made when the financial position of the University improved. On a reference, the Jabalpur University intimated that the financial position of the University was not good and that they had to approach the State Government for additional funds. The remunerations to over 50% of the examiners had been paid and to the rest the payment would be made within the next two or three months. The Commission subsequently, invited the comments of the State Government in the matter who informed that they had no comments to offer.

The Commission expressed its concern at the non-payment of remunerations to examiners and desired that the present position of the matter be ascertained from the University.

The University has now intimated that payment of all remunerations for the examinations in 1968 is being made and it is expected that all the payments would be finalised by the end of this financial year. However, payment of remuneration for the examinations held in 1969 is being made subject to the availability of funds. The University has further stated that they are in a critical financial position. The University is functioning by drawing cover drafts from the local banks. Efforts are, however, being made with the State Government for the enhancement of the grants. Priority will be given to the payment of remuneration to examiners as soon as additional grant is received.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

University Grants Commission

Confidential

82

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.27: To consider the question of providing additional allocation for expenditure on teaching posts upto 1973-74.

.....
.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 considered the question of providing additional allocation to universities for the Fourth Plan period. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached, (Annexure I). The Commission had been informed that a large number of universities had represented that the allocations made on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 and subsequently, extended upto 1973-74 would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the universities for implementation of the approved schemes on account of the extension of the period of assistance for recurring items by three years. In case, they had to accommodate the expenditure on the teaching posts sanctioned within the approved allocations for another three years, it would be at the cost of some of the approved schemes which may have to be deferred. Some of the approved schemes which may have to be deferred. Some of the universities had also proposed new programmes which were considered to be of crucial importance in the development of their programmes of teaching and research and had asked for additional funds. Looking into the difficulties faced by the universities, it had been suggested that for the time being, the Commission may agree to provide additional grant over and above the Fourth Plan allocation to cover expenditure on the teaching posts for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

The Commission while noting the difficulties of the universities in accommodating the additional recurring expenditure which would be incurred in the period 1971-74 on the posts already sanctioned as a part of the Fourth Plan development proposals, desired that the amount required for meeting this expenditure (for 1971-74) may be ascertained from the universities and the matter be placed before the Commission.

The requisite information has not been received from all the universities. However, a statement indicating the posts sanctioned within 70% of the allocation to various universities/institutions (except a few universities which had not intimated the programmes to be accommodated within 70% of the allocation) is attached (Annexure II). It is observed that the number of posts accommodated within 70% of the allocation to various universities is, as under:

Professors	2733
Readers	6611
Lecturers	7122
Others	4111

The estimated expenditure on these posts for three years i.e. 1971-72 to 1973-74 on the basis of the average expenditure per year on these posts, as indicated below, works out to Rs.6.53 crores:

Professor	Rs.118,000 per annum
Reader	112,000 "
Lecturer	9,000 "
Other posts	6,000 "

Taking into account the few universities/institutions which had not communicated their programmes to be adjusted within 70% of the allocation, the total estimated requirement for continuing the teaching posts sanctioned within 70% of the allocation for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 may be taken as to be of the order of Rs.7.00 crores.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I to
item No.27.

Copy of note placed before the Commission
at its meeting held on 3.12.1969 vide
item No.54.

....

The University Grants Commission had appointed Visiting Committee to assess the developmental needs of the universities and institutions deemed to be universities for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. On the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission had allocated grants to universities/institutions. However, in the light of the allocation that was likely to be made available to the Commission for the period ending 1970-71, i.e. Rs.60 crores approximately the universities had been informed that it may not be possible for the Commission to provide grants exceeding 70% of the allocation and that they may take up schemes which could be accommodated within 70 per cent of the allocation for the period ending 1970-71. The Commission had also informed the universities that if the resources of the U.G.C. improved, it might be possible later to allocate some additional funds to the universities. Reallocation could also be considered in the light of the actual progress of implementation and expenditure on the approved schemes.

The Government of India subsequently decided that the Fourth Plan period would be from 1969-70 to 1973-74. It is understood that the allocation of the U.G.C. for this period is likely to be Rs.115 crores. This amount, however, includes Rs.7.50 crores for technical education, Rs.8.00 crores for teacher education and Rs.0.50 crores for adult education. The effective allocation to the Commission is, therefore, likely to be of the order of Rs.99.00 crores.

The Commission had earlier agreed to provide assistance to universities/institutions for schemes involving recurring expenditure within 70 per cent of the allocation upto 1970-71. However, with the decision of the Government of India to treat the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 as the official Fourth Plan period, the Commission decided to extend assistance for such schemes involving recurring expenditure upto 1973-74.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1969 considered the question of releasing the balance 30 per cent of the allocations made to the universities for the period ending 1970-71 and agreed that the "70 per cent ceiling" on them be waived. The assistance available to the universities would now be (full) amounts approved by the Commission on the basis of the reports of the Visiting Committees. The relevant period would extend upto the end of 1973-74 (and not 1970-71). The first charge on the funds placed at the disposal of the universities would be the expenditure involved in continuing the development schemes already in operation. New schemes may be included if resources permit in consultation with the Commission.

A large number of universities have represented that the allocation made on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 and subsequently extended upto 1973-74 would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the universities for implementation of the approved schemes on account of the extension of period of assistance for recurring items by three years. In case they have to accommodate the expenditure on the teaching posts sanctioned within the approved allocations for another three years, it would be at the cost of some of the approved

schemes which may have to be deferred. Some of the universities have also proposed new programmes which are considered to be of crucial importance for the development of its programmes of teaching and research and have asked for additional funds for this purpose.

The difficulties being faced by the universities to accommodate recurring expenditure for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 within Fourth Plan allocation seem genuine. However as the final allocation of the U.G.C. for the Fourth Plan period has not been intimated to the Commission as yet, it is suggested that for the time being the Commission may agree to provide an additional grant over and above the Fourth Plan allocation to cover the expenditure on the teaching posts for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74. The Universities are being requested to intimate the likely amount required for meeting the expenditure on these posts for 1971-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

...

Statement showing the teaching posts accepted
within 70% of the allocation for the Fourth
Plan Period.

.....

S. No.	Name of the University	Humanities				Science				Total			
		P	R	L	O	P	R	L	O	P	R	L	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Aligarh Muslim	8	12	15	23	6	14	7	-	14	26	22	23
3.	Allahabad	6	23	7	4	3	6	6	3	9	29	13	7
4.	Andhra	1	2	7	11	2	3	2	9	3	5	9	20
5.	Annamalai	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	4	-	2	5	5
6.	Banaras Hindu	1	19	41	12	8	14	4	19	9	33	45	31
7.	Bangalore	6	4	7	-	5	8	15	-	11	12	22	-
8.	Berhampur	-	6	11	-	-	5	11	-	-	11	22	-
9.	Bhagalpur	2	11	5	-	2	3	6	-	4	14	11	-
10.	Bihar	4	6	8	1	-	10	-	2	4	16	8	3
11.	Bombay	9	14	4	-	4	6	8	-	13	20	12	-
12.	Burdwan	-	8	8	1	2	11	18	3	2	19	26	4
13.	Calcutta	1	5	6	5	6	5	7	6	7	10	13	11
14.	Delhi	12	19	8	29	5	10	4	39	17	29	12	68
15.	Dibrugarh	7	3	15	-	6	3	11	-	13	6	26	-
16.	Gauhati	-	7	11	3	-	9	10	-	-	16	21	3
17.	Gorakhpur	1	13	1	7	-	8	-	10	1	21	1	17
18.	Gujarat	6	6	11	6	3	2	8	1	9	8	19	7
19.	Indore	3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	-
20.	Jabalpur	2	4	3	3	2	10	5	3	4	14	8	6
21.	Jadavpur	-	6	9	2	4	5	3	-	4	11	12	2
22.	Jammu	5	3	11	-	2	5	6	2	7	8	17	2
23.	Jiwaji	1	1	1	-	2	4	5	-	3	5	6	-
24.	Jodhpur	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	6
25.	Karnatak	7	9	3	3	3	8	3	5	10	17	6	8
26.	Kashmir	4	3	8	1	3	5	6	5	7	8	14	6
27.	Kerala	1	5	11	-	4	9	15	-	5	14	26	-
28.	Kurukshetra	-	3	3	1	-	4	2	3	-	7	5	4
29.	Lucknow	5	10	11	17	-	13	2	15	3	23	13	32
30.	Madras	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-
31.	Madurai	1	5	10	-	2	10	11	4	3	15	21	4
32.	Magadh	-	8	4	-	4	5	11	-	4	13	15	-
33.	M.S.Baroda	1	1	-	1	4	8	6	6	5	9	6	7
34.	Marathwada	2	5	10	-	-	5	6	2	2	10	16	2
35.	Meerut	-	-	1	-	4	5	7	-	4	5	8	-
36.	Mysore	2	8	9	10	3	3	8	5	5	11	17	15
37.	Nagpur	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	4	4	5	-
38.	North Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	Osmania	4	5	7	14	4	5	4	2	8	10	11	16
40.	Panjab	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	-
41.	Panjabi	-	4	5	-	1	3	6	-	1	7	11	-
42.	Patna	3	9	10	7	1	8	1	16	4	17	11	23
43.	Poona	3	9	7	8	3	12	10	5	6	21	17	13
44.	Rabindra Bharati	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-
45.	Rajasthan	4	3	1	10	3	3	1	7	7	6	2	17
46.	Ranchi	7	2	1	-	7	6	6	4	14	8	7	4
47.	Ravishankar	2	5	2	2	-	5	-	-	2	10	2	2
48.	Roorkee	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	4	-	9	3	4
49.	Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Sardar Patel	-	3	6	2	1	2	5	2	1	5	11	4
51.	Saugar	2	9	2	2	-	12	1	3	2	21	3	5
52.	Saurashtra	-	4	-	-	3	7	9	-	3	11	9	-
53.	Shivaji	1	-	3	1	1	-	5	-	2	-	8	1
54.	South Gujrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55.	S.N.D.T.Women's	3	7	11	2	2	6	14	-	5	13	25	2
56.	Sri Venkateswara	-	3	2	2	1	6	3	-	1	9	5	2
57.	Udaipur	9	3	7	-	2	8	6	2	11	11	13	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
58. Varanaseya Sanskrit	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
59. Vikram	2	5	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	11	-
60. Utkal	-	6	18	-	3	7	8	-	3	13	26	-	-
61. Visva Bharati	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	9	-	-

DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

1. Gujarat Vidyapith	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-
2. Gurukul Kangri	-	-	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-
3. Indian Instt. of Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.* Indian School of Internal Studies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Jamia Millia Islamia	-	6	2	2	-	1	5	-	-	7	7	2	-
6. Kashi Vidyapith	4	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	7	-
7. Tata Instt. of So- cial Sciences.	1	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	-

Total:- 149 339 396 218 124 322 316 192 273 661 713 411

x Posts to be included in 70% allocation not intimated by the University/Institute.

* Posts adjusted in 100% allocation directly.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

83

Meeting:
Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.28: To consider a proposal for providing a consolidated grant to colleges for Students' Welfare & Activities.

The University Grants Commission is providing assistance to colleges for promoting students welfare under the following programmes:

Students' Aid Fund

All colleges approved under section 2(f) of the UGC Act are assisted to establish Students' Aid Fund with the object of rendering financial assistance to deserving students to meet their tuition/examination fees or purchase of books. Limited assistance may also be given to students to meet hostel, clothing mess or medical expenses, if their needs are considered genuine. No scholarship, stipend, loan, prize, rewards etc. are to be given from this fund. Grants on this account are provided to colleges each year on the basis of their enrolment as on the 15th of August in the preceding year, as detailed below:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
250 or below	500
Between 251 to 500	750
Between 501 to 750	1,500
Between 751 to 1000	2,000
Between 1001 to 1250	2,500
Between 1251 or above	3,000

This programme was instituted in 1958-59. Certain changes in the rules and basis of assistance have been made from time to time.

B. Students' Welfare Programmes

In 1968-69 another programme of grants (on cent-per-cent basis) was started to assist Arts, Science, Commerce, Home Science and oriental colleges to provide certain amenities for students welfare. Grants were allocated to colleges on the basis of enrolment as on 1st August, 1967, as detailed below:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Grant to be allocated</u> Rs.
Below 500	2,000
Between 500-999	4,000
Between 1000-1499	6,000
Between 1500 and above	7,000

Later this scheme was also extended to Law and Teachers' Training Colleges. The grant may be utilised for any of the following purposes:

- i) Improvement of existing hostel facilities - e.g. kitchen including equipment, dining room including furniture, students common room amenities.
- ii) improvement of canteen facilities (if run on co-operative basis).
- iii) Improvement of sanitary facilities.

(84)

Colleges were requested to suggest alternate programmes of a similar nature which could be implemented with the prior concurrence of the Commission. While deciding priorities in regard to the implementation of these programmes, it was suggested that colleges might consult their staff and students.

C. Installation of Water Cooler

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th November, 1963 considered the question of assisting colleges to provide water coolers and agreed to give assistance on 50:50 basis (Resolution 6). Grant to a college under the above programme is limited to Rs.2,500/- or 50% of the approved cost whichever is less. All colleges approved under section 2(f) are eligible for this grant for the installation of one water cooler.

The statement at Annexure-I indicates the total amount paid to colleges under the three schemes mentioned above during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (i.e. from 1.4.1969 to 31.1.1970).

Colleges have to maintain separate accounts and to send Utilization Certificates from Chartered Accountants or Govt. Auditors separately for each of these schemes every year. As the Commission's grants do not cover administrative cost, this imposes a certain burden of expenditure on colleges in getting the accounts audited separately.

The present number of colleges approved under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act is about 2600. The number has been increasing steadily in the course of the last few years. The statement in Annexure-II indicates the pace of growth in the number of colleges and enrolment in the country since 1961-62. According to this estimate, we are likely to have 4,415 colleges in the country by 1975-76 with an enrolment of nearly 41 lakhs. During 11 months in the year 1969 (1.2.1969 to 31.12.1969) the Commission received 13,000 letters from colleges seeking grants under the above mentioned schemes. This volume is expected to increase and it may be difficult for the office to ensure timely release of grants unless the procedure is rationalized and the volume restricted to manageable proportion.

Since all the programmes mentioned above aim to provide assistance and amenities for students, it is suggested that the three schemes may be combined so that one consolidated grant may be provided to colleges for all the items at present covered by these schemes. As in the case of the Students Welfare Programmes, some discretion may be allowed to colleges to utilise the grants according to the specific requirements of their students.

It may be added that the conference of students representatives organised by the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in May, 1969 recommended that the Commission should provide some assistance to student organizations to undertake activities in order to vitalise these organisations and make them an important aspect of university education. The Commission has been receiving repeated requests from universities and colleges for assistance towards student activities like science and literary clubs, exhibitions etc. At present the Commission has no programme under which assistance may be provided for such activities. If approved, colleges may also be permitted to utilise a portion of the consolidated grant to subsidise student activities/organizations according to their specific requirements, with the concurrence of the Commission.

If the proposal for a consolidated scheme of grants is accepted, grants may be allocated to colleges for students assistance, welfare and activities on the basis of enrolment as detailed below:-

<u>Enrolment as on 1st August in the preceding year.</u>	<u>Grant suggested</u>
Below 500	Rs. 5,000
501-999	Rs. 8,000
1000-1499	Rs. 10,000
1500 and above	Rs. 12,000

50% of the grant may be released while intimating the allocation and the remaining 50% may be released on receipt of report of progress of expenditure actually incurred and the necessary Utilization Certificates. Colleges may be requested to associate students and teachers in the administration of this fund. It is estimated that the above scheme would involve an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores p.a. approximately. It may be noted that the budget provision made for the three existing schemes for the year 1970-71 amounts to Rs. 1.6 crores.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(S.A.)/D.O.(S.I)

(86)

Statement showing the grants paid to the colleges for Students' Aid Fund, Student Welfare Programmes and installation of Water Coolers during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (i.e. from 1.4.1969 to 31.1.1970).

Name of the Scheme.	Amount paid	
	1968-69 Rs.	1969-70 (i.e. from 1.4.1969 to 31.1.1970) Rs.
1. Student Aid Fund	27,04,894	9,88,339.50
2. Student Welfare Programmes	27,64,500	13,53,804.33
3. Purchase of Water Coolers	1,17,116.63	1,24,859.92
Total:	55,86,517.63	24,67,003.75

GROWTH OF COLLEGES AND ENROLMENT IN INDIA

Year	Colleges			Enrolment in Affiliated Colleges
	University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	
1961-'62	107	1,676	1,783	8,41,580
1962-'63	133	1,805	1,938	9,19,173
1963-'64	128	1,983	2,111	10,13,032
1964-'65	147	2,213	2,360	11,27,738
1965-'66	163	2,409	2,572	12,81,215
1966-'67	166	2,583	2,749	14,60,370
1967-'68	170	2,729	2,899	16,59,655
1968-'69	173	2,934	3,107	18,78,764
1969-'70	179	3,114	3,293	21,21,459
1970-'71	183	3,301	3,484	23,88,960
1971-'72	187	3,489	3,676	26,81,927
1972-'73	191	3,671	3,862	29,98,142
1973-'74	195	3,851	4,046	33,37,200
1974-'75	199	4,032	4,231	36,99,554
1975-'76	203	4,212	4,415	40,85,782

Note: (1) Enrolment in University Colleges is not readily available as the same has not been compiled separately.

(2) Data related to 1969-70 and onwards are estimated.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

88

Meeting:

Dated : 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 30: To receive a note on the setting up of a Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine in the University of Agra.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th September, 1966 considered the question of setting up of a Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine in the University of Agra. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure I). It was agreed that information in the first instance be obtained as regards courses of study in the subject of Homeopathy and examinations (degree/diploma level) conducted by the Institutions in India and abroad (U.K., Germany, France and USA). The Ministry of Education were requested to obtain the requisite information from the Ministry of Health and refer the matter again to the U.G.C. for consideration.

Extracts from the note recorded by the Adviser in Homeopathy, Government of India, Ministry of Health which has been sent to the U.G.C. are reproduced below:-

"The question on this file, for consideration of the University Grants Commission is whether Homeopathy is a subject for regular study in an University. This question arose when Dr. J.C. Sharma, Dean of the Homeopathic Faculty, Agra University, Agra pointed out in his d.o. letter dated the 22nd January, 1966 addressed to me, that the U.G.C. had written to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh that in their opinion Homeopathy was not a subject which could be introduced as one of the discipline for regular study in an university. The Ministry of Health & FP requested the Ministry of Education to ascertain the position in this regard from the U.G.C. so that the matter might be considered in all its aspects and misunderstanding if any, removed. In this regard, the U.G.C. wanted to know the views of the Ministry of Health with regard to their policy relating to Homeopathy. The Ministry of Health informed the Ministry of Education that the Central Government were encouraging the scientific development, research and education in all systems of medicine including Homeopathy. The intention was that all systems of medicine should develop scientifically with a view to be of maximum benefit to the people and the practice of medicine by unqualified practitioners was not favoured. There was no Central Legislation to regulate the practice and imparting of education in Homeopathic system of medicine. However, an Advisory Committee was established to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the development of this system. The Advisory Committee had formulated uniform Diploma and Degree courses of studies in Homeopathy. The syllabi had been circulated to the State Governments for implementation. The Ministry of Education informed the Ministry of Health that U.G.C. desired to know the courses of studies in the subject of Homeopathy and examinations (Degree/Diploma courses) which were conducted by the institutions in India and abroad (U.K., Germany France and U.S.A.).

From the information which has so far come to our knowledge, the position is that in foreign countries viz. UK and USA, there are short term courses of Homeopathy. These are basically meant for those who possess a qualification in modern medicine. The Royal Faculty of London in Homeopathy which was till recently allowing candidates who possess recognised 4 years diploma registerable in India to take post-graduate courses, has stopped the training. However, the post-graduate training summer school in U.S.A is still being continued for Homeopathy which are diploma holders registrable in India and who have 10 years practical experience after registration.

(89)

Regarding the implementation of degree courses of Homoeopathy which had earlier been approved by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee, certain practical difficulties were experienced. Therefore, the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee considered necessary to make certain changes in the degree course. This task was entrusted to the Education Sub-Committee of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee.

The Education Sub-Committee which was constituted in 1966, by the Government of India, completed this task and finally approved the revised Homoeopathic Degree Course at their meeting held on 20.12.1969. A copy of the revised graded degree course is attached. (A) (II)
This will be circulated to all State Governments and State Homoeopathic Boards for adoption by the Homoeopathic colleges. The Agra University had stopped the Homoeopathic degree course in 1966. At present no where in India the degree course in Homoeopathy is being conducted. However, the Kanpur as well as Nagpur Universities are eager to carry on a degree course in Homoeopathy.

The Central Government has put up a draft bill for the constitution of a Central Council for Homoeopathy in Parliament and it is hoped, the Central Council will be constituted soon. This Council will look after education in Homoeopathy and the practice of Homoeopathy in India."

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O. (CD)/J.S. (A)

Copy of the note placed before the Commission
at its meeting held on 7.9.1966 vide item No.7.

.....

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 7th August, 1963 received a report regarding setting up of a faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine in the University of Agra. The Commission were informed that the University had setup a faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine which will award degree of G.H.M.S. The University had been informed that in case a separate degree was to be awarded in the subject, a prior reference was to be made to the Commission and the degree could be awarded by the University only after it was specified by the Commission through a notification in terms of Section 22(3) of the UGC Act. The Commission had desired that the University be advised to discontinue this faculty. On a representation from the University of Agra that the Commission's decision will cause a great hardship, the Commission considered this question again in their meeting held on 4th December, 1963 but reiterated its earlier decision. Later, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh also approached the Commission for re-considering the matter in view of the fact that the faculty had been in existence for three years and the University would have to award degree of G.H.M.S. to the students who emerged successful in the final examination. After some further correspondence and discussions with the State Government, the Commission informed them that they were not in favour of Agra University having a faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine without entering into the merits of Homoeopathy as a system of medical practice. They were further informed that in the opinion of the Commission, the Homoeopathy was not a subject which could be introduced as one of the disciplines for regular study in the University.

The University of Agra has now approached the Government of India, Ministry of Health and pointed out that decision conveyed by the University Grants Commission with regard to the opening of faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine in the Agra University runs counter to the policy of the Central Government with regard to the development of Homoeopathic system of medicine. On a reference from the Government of India for the views of University Grants Commission, they were requested to inform the Commission about the policy of the Central Government with regard to Homoeopathy. The Government of India have intimated that they are encouraging the scientific development, research and education in all systems of medicine including Homoeopathy, the intention being that all systems of medicines should develop harmoniously and scientifically so as to provide maximum benefit to the community. The Ministry of Health do not favour the practice of medicine by unqualified persons. There is no central legislation to regulate the practice and imparting of education in Homoeopathic system of medicine. However, the Ministry of Health have set up an Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the developments of this system. This Committee has formulated uniform diploma and degree courses of studies in Homoeopathy. The syllabi have been circulated to the State Govt. for implementation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS
FOR THE

91

COURSE OF GRADUATE IN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE & SURGERY
(G.H.M.S.) EXAMINATION

1. G.H.M.S. course is to cover two years.
2. The candidates have to undergo a certified period of two years' course after final D.H.M.S. examination or any other examination which in scope and standard is found equivalent to that of D.H.M.S. examination.
3. The Examination shall be held and conducted by the respective university/State faculty/Council/Board Court of Examiners/Board.
4. After successfully completing and passing the qualifying examination the candidate will be awarded the G.H.M.S. Degree by competent authority.
5. Any candidate who fulfils the following condition may be admitted to this examination:-
 - 5.1. That he has passed the final D.H.M.S. or any other examination which in scope and standard is equivalent to the D.H.M.S. examination at least two years previously.
 - 5.2. That he has completed a regular course of study, theoretical and practical, in the subjects of examination extending over a period of two years subsequent to his passing the final D.H.M.S. or the equivalent examination in a recognised college, subject to the provision in clause below.
6. The G.H.M.S. examination shall be divided into two parts, part I, part II, embracing subjects as defined hereafter.
 - 6.1. The examination in each part shall take place twice in each year, and shall commence on such dates as the respective State Board/Homoeopathic Council shall determine.
 - 6.2. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send to the Registrar his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the respective state Board/Homoeopathic Council and prescribed fee before each part of the commencement of each part of the examination.
 - 6.3. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee but may be admitted to one or more subsequent examination in that part on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.
 - 6.4. A candidate may appear in Part I at the end of the 1st year and Part II at the end of the 2nd year. A candidate may, however, take up during or at the end of the 2nd year Part I and Part II at the end of 2nd year only.

(92)

7. Every candidate may be admitted to the final G.H.M.S. part I examination provided he/she has fulfilled the following conditions:

- 7.1. That candidate has attended regularly at a recognised homoeopathic institution:
 - 7.1.1. a course of 75 lectures in practice of Medicine etc.
 - 7.1.2. a course of 75 lectures in surgery including Eye, E.N.T. and orthopaedics.
 - 7.1.3. a course of 75 lectures in Obstetrics and Gynaecology including pediatrics.
- 7.2. That candidate has attended Indoor Hospitals and out door clinics in Medical 3 months, surgical 3 months (E.N.T) obstetrical and Gynaecological 3 months.

8. Every candidate appearing for G.H.M.S. Part II examination shall furnish the following evidence:

- 8.2. that candidate has attended regularly at a recognised Homoeopathic institution:
 - 8.2.1. a course of 150 lectures in Organon of Medicine etc.
 - 8.2.2. a course of 150 lectures in Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 - 8.2.3. a course of 150 lectures in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and Repertorisation.
- 8.3. that candidate has attended Indoor wards and outdoor clinics of 6 months each within 2 years.
- 8.4. that candidate has attended family planning clinics.
- 8.5. that candidate has attended 10 delivery cases and has produced records of two cases attended by him/her and has worked for 15 days in E.N.T.; 15 days in ophthalmology and 2 months in General surgical wards including orthopaedics.
Pass marks-50% of the total in written and oral
50% in practical separately in each subject.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

- 9.1. Part I The first year Course
 - 9.1.1. Medicine including Mental, Psychosomatic, Preventive and social Medicine - consistent with Homoeopathic Principles and Philosophy.
 - 9.1.2. Surgery including Eye, E.N.T. & Orthopaedics.
 - 9.1.3. Mid-wifery and Gynaecology including Pediatrics.
- N.B. A more intensive study of the above subjects than what were undergone in the D.H.M.S. examination course.

9.2 Part II The Second Year Course

9.2.1. History of Medicine, Organon of Medicine, Homoeopathic philosophy and Chronic Diseases.

9.2.2. Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Homoeopathic Therapeutics and Repertorisation and Case-taking; evaluation of Symptoms.

10. The examination shall be written, Oral and practical and for clinical as provided hereunder, three hours being allowed for each paper.

10.1 The examination in practice of Medicine etc. shall consist of:-

10.1.1. Two theoretical papers covering 3 hours for each paper.

10.1.2 An oral examination including questions on pathological specimens and interpretation of X-Ray records and charts.

10.1.3 A practical examination including examination of secretions, testing of urine, clinical, microscopic and prescription writing.

10.1.4 A clinical examination, including Therapeutics at least an hour being allowed to the candidate for the examination of and report on his principal case both from the angle of diagnosis and prognosis as well as from the Homoeopathic point of view; and at least half an hour being allowed to the candidate for the examination of and report on his two short cases with regard to diagnosis (noologically) differential and selection of similimum remedy.

10.2 The examination in Surgery shall consist of:-

10.2.1 Two theoretical papers, covering 3 hours for each paper.

10.2.2 An oral examination in which questions of surgical pathology, X-Ray records, pathological slides and specimens shall form special parts.

10.2.3 A practical examination in which questions in the use of surgical instruments and appliances, and on the application of splints and Bandages shall form special parts. It shall include surgical Anatomy and operative technique on cadaver when-ever feasible.

10.2.4 A clinical examination, at least an hour being allowed to the candidates for the examination and report on his principal case; and at least half an hour for examination and diagnosis, differential therapeutics and selection of homoeopathic remedy on his two short cases.

10.3 The examination in obstetrics and Gynaecology and radiatics shall consist of :-

10.3.1 Two theoretical papers, covering 3 hours for each paper.

94

- 10.3.2 An oral examination on obstetrics and Gynaecology including questions on instruments and appliances and infant hygiene.
- 10.3.3 A Practical examination on Obstetrics and Gynaecology including questions on instruments and appliances and on common operative techniques.
- 10.3.4 A Clinical examination, at least an hour being allowed to the candidate for report on his principal case; and at least half an hour for examination, diagnosis, differential theapeutics and homoeopathic remedy selection for his two short cases.

PART II

11. The examination in History of Medicine, Organon of Medicine etc. shall cover of:-
- 11.1 Two theoretical papers, covering 3 hours for each paper.
- 11.2 An oral examination.
12. The examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathic Therapeutics etc.
- 12.1 Two Theoretical papers, covering 3 hours for each paper.
- 12.2 An Oral examination.
- 12.3 A Practical examination on Repertory work.
13. Full marks for each subject shall be as follows:-

<u>Subject</u> 1	<u>Written</u> 2	<u>Oral</u> 3	<u>Practical</u> 4	<u>Total</u> 5
1. Practice of Medicine & Homoeopathic Therapeutics	200	100	100	400
2. Mid-wifery & Gynaecology including Pediatrics & Homoeopathic therapeutics.	200	100	100	400
3. Surgery including Ophthalmology, ENT, Dentistry & Homoeopathic therapeutics.	200	100	100	400
4. Organon of Medicine & philosophy.	200	100	-	300
5. Homoeopathic Materia Medica.	200	100	100	400

Pass marks 50% of the total in written and oral and 50% in practical separately in each subject.

Candidates securing 75% marks in a subject will be deemed to have passed with "Distinction" in the subject.

N.B. Each of the Clinical subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology shall have a second paper dealing with Homoeopathic therapeutics of relative conditions and the same pattern shall be followed while teaching the respective subjects conducting oral and practical examinations in these subjects.

14. The following are the Syllabus for the subjects mentioned in Rule 7 above and they may be modified by the proper authorities from time to time on the recommendations of the respective University, State faculties/State Boards/Homoeopathic Councils or any such competent authority.

14.1 Practice of Medicine including Mental, Psychosomatic, Preventive & Social Medicine.

A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of Medicine, in general & Homoeopathy, in particular.

.....

(96)

SYLLABUS

Practice of Medicines including Preventive and Social Medicine.

1. Specific Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria. Erysipelas Measles. Rubella-German Measles. Typhus fever. Typhoid and Paratyphoid group-Enteric fever. Bacillus Coli Infection. Gonococcus infection Pneumococcus Infection. Lobar Pneumonia. Lobular Pneumonia. Rheumatic fever. Mumps. Variola or Small-pox. Varicella or Chicken pox. Pertussis or whooping cough. Influenza. Cerebro-spinal fever. Acute Poliomyelitis. Epidemic Encephalitis. Anthrax. Tetanus. Tuberculosis. Syphilis.

2. Tropical Diseases.

Plague. Cholera. Dysentery. Dengue. Leprosy. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Spirochetosis. Ictero-Haemorrhagica.

3. Diseases of Metabolism and Deficiency Diseases.

Diabetes Mellitus.
Gout.
Obesity. Beri-Beri. Pellagra. Scurvy. Rickets. Protein Deficiency.

4. Diseases due to Physical and Chemical Agents.

Heat stroke and Effects of Heat diseases. Electrical Injuries. Alcoholism. Morphinism. Cocainism. Lead poisoning-Food poisoning.

5. Diseases of the Endocrine Glands.

The Pituitary Gland. The Thyroid Gland. The parathyroid Glands. The Suprarenal Glands. The Sex Glands. Spleen. Splenic Anaemia, Lymphatic glands.

6. Diseases of the Alimentary system.

(a) The Mouth.

Stomatitis. Acute Tonsillitis Chronic Tonsillitis. Vincent's Angina.

(b) The Oesophagus.

Oesophagitis. Neuro-muscular in co-ordination. Diverticulum of the Oesophagus. Cancer of the Oesophagus.

(c) The Stomach.

Nervous Dyspepsia Acute Gastritis. Chronic Gastritis Dilatation of the Stomach. Congenital Hypertrophy of the pylorus. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer. Hchlorhydria. Cancer of Stomach.

(97)

(d) The Intestines.

Enteritis. Constipation. Diarrhoea. The fatty Diarrhoeas.

Intestinal ulceration. Appendicitis. Intestinal Obstruction. Tumour of the Intestine. Diverticulitis.

Disease due to Metazoan Parasites.

Cestoda.

Taenia Solim. Taenia Sanginata. Taenia Echinococcus
Nematoda.

Ascaris Lumbricoides. Oxyuris Vermicularis.

Ankylostoma. Duodenale.

Filaria Sanguinis Hornnis.

Diseases of the Liver.

Acute infective Hepatitis. Cirrhosis of Liver.

Abscess of Liver. Cancer of Liver. Syphilis of Liver.

Jaundice. Liver function test.

Diseases of the Gall bladder and Bile-Ducts.

Cholecystitis. (Chronic Cholecystitis.

Gall-stones. Testing the content of the gall bladder.

Carcinoma of the Gall-Bladder and Bile Ducts.

Diseases of the Pancreas. Function test.

Pancreatitis. Carcinoma of Pancreas.

Diseases of the Peritoneum.

Septic peritonitis. Sub-phrenic Abscess-Ascites.

Ileitis, pylephlebitis, other liver diseases,

Abdominal new growth.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.

(a) Heart.

Left Ventricular strain and failure.

Cardiac Pain. Palpitation. Disturbances of Conductivity

Congenital Heart Diseases. Rheumatic Heart Disease.

Bacterial Endocarditis. Syphilitic Heart Disease.

Hypertensive Heart Disease. Coronary Artery Disease.

Heart Failure. Cardiac Neurosis. Valvular Lesions.

Pericardial Disease.

(b) The Arteries.

Atheroma (Arterio-sclerosis). Hypertensive Sclerosis.

(c) Thrombo-phlebitis.

(d) Peripheral Vascular Disorders.

Raynaud's Disease. Erythromelalgia.

(e) Disease of Blood.

Types of Anaemia. Pernicious Anaemia. Other

types of anaerocytic anaemia. The Rhesus

Factor. The Leukemias. The Haemorrhagic

Diseases. Prothrombin Deficiency. Thrombokinase

Deficiency. Polycythaemia. Haemophilia. The

splenomegalias.

(f) Disease of the Reticulo-Endothelial system.

Hodgkin's Disease. Sarcoidosis.

8. Disease of the Respiratory System.

(a) Diseases of the Larynx.

Acute catarrhal Laryngitis. Oedema of the Glottis.
 Chronic Laryngitis. Tubercular Laryngitis.
 Sy-philitic Laryngitis. Laryngeal Tumours.
 Laryngismus stridulus. Laryngeal Paralysis.

(b) Disease of the Bron-chi.

Bronchitis. Bronchietasis.. Bronchial Asthma.

(c) Disease of Lungs.

Emphysema. Collapse of the Lung. Fibrosis of the
 Lung. Pneumococcosis. Abscess of the Lung. Bronchial
 Carcinoma and other intrathoracic tumours.
 Circulatory Disturbances of the Lungs.

(d) Diseases of the Pleura.

Pleurisies. Empyema. Pneumothorax.

9. Diseases of the Kidney.

Uraemia. Nephritis. Renal Tuberculosis. Hydronephrosis.
 Renal Calculus. Perinephric Abscess. New Growths
 in the Kidneys. Renal function test. Gonorrhoeic and
 Syphilitic diseases of the Kidney.

10. Diseases of the Joints. Fibrous tissues. Muscles

and bones. Rheumatoid Arthritis. Osteoarthritis.
 Ankylosing spondylitis. Fibrositis. Myositis.
 Osteitis Deformans (Paget's Disease of Bone)
 Myasthenia Gravis
 Hypertrophic Osteo arthropathy
 Metabolic Arthritis, panarthrititis.

11. Diseases of the Nervous System.

Hemiplegi. Paraplegia. Tuberculous Meningitis.
 Abscess of the Brain. Herpes Zoster. Syphilis of the
 Nervous System. Tabes Dorsalis. General Paralysis
 of the Insane. Tumours of the Brain. Cerebral
 Haemorrhage. Embolism and Thrombosis. Cranial Nerves
 I to XII (affections of) Hydrocephalus. Cerebral
 Injuries. The Epilepsies. Migrain. Rheumatic chorea.
 Paralysis Agitans. Acute Myelitis. Syringomyelia.
 Disseminated sclerosis. Sub-acute combined degeneration
 of the spinal cord. Hereditary Ataxia. Muscular
 disorders. Muscular Dystrophy. Myotonic Muscular
 Dystrophies. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy. Chronic Bulbar Palsy,
 Peripheral Nerve Lesions. Brachial Neuritis. Sciatica.
 Polyncuritis. The Tics. Spasmodic Torticollis.

Mental Diseases.

Psycoasthenia

Occult anxiety

Infantile emotionalism

Psychosis Mania, depressive, Schizophrenics,

Paranoia.

Treatment and management with relation to Homoeopathic
 principles.

Introduction to Preventive and Social Medicine

Concept of Man and Society - aid and scope of Preventive Medicine - Social courses of diseases and social problems of the sick - Relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease.

I Environmental sanitation.

(a) Atmospheric pollution. Purification of Air. Air sterilisation.

(b) Water Supplies - sources and uses, impurities and purification. Public water supplies in Urban and Rural areas. Standards for drinking water, diseases associated with water supply (Water Borne diseases)

(c) Garbage, refuse and excreta. Methods of collections, removal and disposal. Types of latrines and their uses. Utilisation of waters, compost.

(d) Disposal of the dead.

(e) Principles of housing - residential and Non-residential Rural, Urban and Industrial.

(f) Disinfection - Disinfectants. Deodorants. Antiseptics, Germicides, Methods of disinfection and sterilisation.

(g) Insects. Insecticides and disinfection. Insects in relation to disease. Insect control.

(h) Protozoal and Helminthic disease. Life cycle of protozoa and helminths; their prevention.

II Industrial Hygiene.

(a) Health, Safety and welfare of Industrial workers. Industrial Hazards.

(b) Occupational Diseases.

(c) Offensive trades. Trade wastes and disposal.

(d) Noise, Fatigue, Rest, Recreation.

III Medical Statistics.

(a) Principles and elements of statistics.

(b) Vital Statistics.

IV School Hygiene.

Medical inspection and correction of defects. Control of communicable diseases in school, consistent with the Homoeopathic principles.

V Elementary Principles.

Health Education.

VI Public Health Administration.

Brief history of development of Public Health, Central Provincial, Local authorities. Notification of communicable diseases, Elements of Public Health Laws applicable to India. The social responsibility of the physician in the diagnosis treatment and rehabilitation of a patient.

Fairs, festivals and camp sanitation.

International Health Relations.

Seaports and Airports quarantine. International Health Regulations. International Health Organisation.

Traffic Sanitation.

Railways, Tramways, Bus and other public conveyance.

Practical.

(a) Field demonstration should include visits to water purification plant, trending ground, sewage, disposal works, incinerator, housing projects, antimalarial operation etc.

(b) Attendance at maternity and child welfare centres, health clinics, chest clinics, C.D. clinics, infectious diseases, rural health centres, etc.

The course should be given by a course of lectures or lecture-demonstration for 20 hours and 10 field demonstrations.

Lecture Demonstration in clinical medicine and attendance in general in-patient and out patient practice during two years which may run concurrently with the surgical practice under surgery.

Instructions in applied Anatomy and physiology throughout the period of clinical studies to be arranged between the teachers of Anatomy and of physiology and of the clinical subjects.

Instructions throughout the period of medical clerkship in clinical pathology, to be arranged between the teachers of Anatomy and of physiology and of the clinical subjects.

The students should be grounded thoroughly on the idea that diseases per-se constitute sense perceptible, alteration in sensations functions and structures of the living body and the gross pathological (structural) changes are but the end results of the altered vital force of the vital principle i.e. the sensational functional changes precede and co-exist with structural changes. Hence it would be the training of Homoeopathic students to study the beginnings of disease-condition which might find a replica in Drug-provings from the basis of application of the Law of Similars.

Surgery

A course of systemic instructions in the principles and practice of surgery.

General Surgery

General Surgical Procedure
Anaesthesia and general
consideration of Anaesthesiology.

Examination of a surgical patient - asepsis and anti-sepsis, sterilization-technique in operative surgery-preparation of patients for operation- post operation treatment-post operative complications.

Inflammation, infection, suppuration, bacteriology of surgical diseases, immunity.

Non-specific and specific infections.

Injuries, contusions, wounds, haemorrhage, shock and collapse, burns and scalds.

Ulceration and gangrene
common tumours, cysts.

General considerations with regard to injuries of bones - fracture and dislocations.

General considerations with regard to injuries of joints. Diseases of joints especially Hip joint.

Regional Surgery.

Injuries and diseases of the Spine. Tubercular diseases of the spine (spinal carries) Psoas and Lumber abscess.

Deformities of the Lips and Face.

Hare lip, varieties-cleft palate-injuries of the jaws - dislocation of jaw.

Cancer, tongue - infection of salivary glands - parotid tumour.

Acute mastoiditis - mastoid operation, otitis media.

Affection of the tonsils - tonsillectomy - retropharyngeal abscess, adenoids.

Diseases of the Nose - acute and chronic rhinitis, polypus, septal defects.

Stricture of the esophagus - dysphagia - achalasia.

Examination of the larynx benign and malignant. diphtheria - Tracheotomy, Oedema glottidis.

Infections of the neck, cellulitis neck, growths about the neck, goitre - thyroidectomy.

Injuries of the chest - Fracture ribs - Surgical emphysema.

Diseases of the pleura and lungs.

Diseases of the breast acute ineffective mastitis and mammary abscess - growths of the breast. Simple tumours, malignant tumour, operation for carcinoma of the breast - excision of the breast.

Abdominal operations - general considerations - Injuries of the hollow and solid viscera. Acute peritonitis. Intraperitoneal abscess, pelvic abscess, suppurative abscess and abscess in the right iliac fossa, Peritoneal bands and adhesions, cysts and

ascites. Acute abdomen and their differential diagnosis treatment and management. Investigation of acute abdomen.

Hernia - clinical conditions and complications of Ostructed hernia - Strengulated hernia - Operative treatments.

Surgical aspects of gastric and duodenal ulcers and cancer. Indications for operative treatment.

Surgical aspects of the Intestinal affections Intestinal perforation - intestinal obstruction and stasis. Newgrowths of the intestine, large and small - Indications for operative treatment.

Surgical aspects of the affections of the appendix - operative treatment.

Liver abscess - Surgical treatment. Gallstone (cholelithiasis) surgical treatment.

Rectum ulcers and cancers - Hoemorrhoids - prolapse of the rectum, Carcinoma Anus - Fistula, Fissures.

Method of examination of the urinary tract, renal, Calculus, surgical treatment. Indications for Nephrectomy. Rupture of Bladder - Ectopia-vesicæ, Foreign bodies in the bladder - stone in the bladder, extravasation of urine.

Male generative organ : Circumcision, injury and stricture of urethra, Enlargement of Prostate, malignancy of prostate, surgical treatment, Scrotal tumour, Hydrocele, spermatocele, varicocele, vasectomy and methods of sterilisation.

Diseases of the eyes, diseases of vision, including that of conjunctiva, Sclera, iris, Ratina, ophthalmic and optic nerve. Muscles of eye ball. Glaucoma.

The place of surgery in General Medicine.

Hahnemannian conceptions of surgical diseases. Scope and limits of Homoeopathic therapeutics. Lectures - Demonstrations in clinical surgery and attendance in general in patient and out-patient practice during two years which may run concurrently with the medical practice under medicine. Practical instructions in surgical methods including elements of Physiotherapy.

Practical instructions in minor operative surgery on the living subject.

A course of instructions in minor operative surgery (elementary).

Instructions in applied Anatomy and Physiology through the period of clinical studies to be arranged between the teachers of Anatomy and Physiology and of the clinical subjects.

Elementary instructions in the following subjects:-

- a) Radiology and Electrotherapeutics in their application to surgery.
- b) Orthopedics.
- c) E.N.T. Diseases.
- d) Eye diseases.
- e) Dental diseases.
- f) Surgical diseases of in fancy and childhood.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Infant Hygiene

A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles of obstetrics and Gynaecology and Infant Hygiene including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour.

B. Lectures and Demonstrations in clinical obstetrics. Gynaecology and Infant Hygiene and attendance on the practice of maternity hospital or the maternity wards or a general hospital including (a) antenatal care and (b) the management of the puerperium and on in patient and out patient gynaecology practice for a period of at least 3 months.

This period should be devoted exclusively to instruction in these subjects, and should be subsequent to the medical clinical clerkship and the surgical dressership. Not less than two thirds of the hours of clinical instruction should be given to Midwifery including ante-natal care and Infant Hygiene.

A certificate showing the number of cases of labour attended by the student in the Maternity Hospital, shall be signed by a responsible medical officer on the staff of the hospital and should state that the student has personally attended each case, during the course of labour, making the necessary abdominal and other examination under the supervision of the certifying officer who should describe his official position..

(ii) That satisfactory written histories of the cases attended including (when possible) ante-natal and postnatal observations, were presented by the student and initialled by the supervising officer.

1. Normal Pregnancy.

Sex Cycles, Ovarian and uterine.
Sex hormones, ovarian, Pituitary and Placental.
Maturation and Fertilisation of ovum.
Early development of the Zygote (Fertilised Ovum)
Implantation of Zygote and Decidual Formation.
Formation and Functions of Placenta and Chorion.
Amnion, Umbilical cord and Foetus.
Circulation, Blood Formation and General Physiology of the Foetus.
The Gravid uterus.
Maternal Physiology.
Diagnosis.
Normal Duration.
Antenatal care.

2. Abnormal Pregnancy.

Minor ailments.
Preclampsia.
Hyperemesis Gravidarum, acute yellow atrophy of liver, Jaundice,
Essential hypertension, chronic Nephritis
Eclampsia-glycosuria, diabetes
Placenta previa, Accidental Haemorrhages
Abortions, miscarriage
Uterine moles
Extra Uterine gestation
Anaemia, Blood incompatibilities
Disorders of developing ovum, twin pregnancy
Infections of Urinary tract
Disorders of the genital tract

3. Normal Labour

Normal presentation.
Onset and different stages of Labour.
Management in each stage of Labour.
Delivery of Foetus and Placenta.
Nursing care after Delivery.

4. Abnormal Labour.

Occipito-posterior positions of vertex
Face and Brow presentations.
Breech Presentations.
Transverse Lie.
Delayed labour, Hourglass contraction,
Twin Labour.
Prolapse of Cord and Limbs.
Pelvic contractions, Etiology and Varieties
Contracted pelvis. Management of Delivery.
Obstructed Labour.
Maternal Injuries in Parturition
Ante-partum Haemorrhage.
Post-partum Haemorrhage.

5. The Puerperium.
General Physiology.
Management.

Infection.
Inflammation of Breasts.
Chorionic epithelioma
Mental Disorders.
Unexpected Death (or Near Death)

* Ovarian Uterina, Tumourg.
Rigidity of Cervix and
Pelvic Floor.
Abnormality of uterine
action.

6. The Foetus

Pulmonary Respiration
Pre-Natal Asphyxia (Foetal and Neonatorium)
Intra-Uterine and Post-natal Death.
Cranial Injuries.

7. The Newly born child

Breast feeding.
Artificial feeding.
Early Progress.
Management of Prematurity,
Digestive Disturbances.
Birth-Injuries.
Immunisation of infant with respect to Homeprinciple.

8. Obstetric Operations.

Induction of Abortion. Tubectomy
Induction of labour.
Version. Technic of introducing
IUCD
Obstetric forceps.
Caesarian Section.
Destructive operations on foetus.
Pubiotomy and symphysiotomy.

9. Maternity Service.

Social care for women in pregnancy.

Gynaecology

1. Gynaecological Examination.

(105)

2. 2. Diseases of the Vulva.
3. Diseases of the Vagina
4. Disorders of Menstruation
5. Inflammation of Uterus.
6. Prolapse Uterus.
7. Displacements of Uterus.
8. New Growths of Uterus.
9. New growths of Ovaries.
10. Inflammations of Uterine Adnexa.
Inflammations of the fallopian Tubes and Ovaries.
salpingo-oophoritis.
11. Diseases of the Broad Ligament, fallopian
12. Investigation of sterility.

Homoeopathic Philosophy, Organon of Medicine, History of Medicine, Chronic Diseases.

Homoeopathic aspect of-

Evaluation of symptoms, obstacles to cure effects of homoeopathic medicine after administration.

Comparative study of nomenclature of the symptomatology as described in Organon, Kent's philosophy and Garth Boericke's Principles of Homoeopathy.

Life of Hahnemann and contributions.

Comparative study of different editions of Organon from 1st to 6th (appendix to 5th edition of Organon by Dudgeon)

Study of vital principle, organism and mechanism as discussed in the Organon.

Introductory lectures on the evolution of Medicine and the place of Homoeopathy in it.

Subsequent development of Homoeopathy upto date with special reference to progress of Homoeopathy.

Detailed study of Hahnemann's conception of life, disease including deficiency, occupational disease and cure.

Study of chronic diseases (preface to Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases - Theoretical portion) and with special reference to Dr. J.H. Allen's Chronic Diseases.

Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

The scientific basis and principles underlying the construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Sources and composition of Materia Medica and different methods of studying materia Medica.

Special study of proving as in Materia Medica Pura.

Study of 50 drugs over and above those that have already been taught in the Diploma Course which will be revised particularly from the view points of comparative and analytical study of drug.

A study of drugs relationship.

Homeopathic Therapeutics.

Lectures from Dunham's Homeopathy "Science of Therapeutics" and lectures on Materia Medica on general principles of Homeopathic therapeutics.

Scope and limits of Homeopathic therapeutics in the medical surgical and Obstetrical and gynaecological conditions should be stressed. Science of Posology and second prescription.

Case taking and Repertorisation.

How to take a case from Homeopathic point of view.

Study of construction of different repertorisation Kent, Boennin, hausen and Boericke.

What is a repertory- uses of Repertories.

Practical examination will be held for Repertory.

Elements of Modern scientific Pharmacology.

Pharmacology of Drugs.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

(107)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 31 : To receive a copy of the Office Order regarding procedure for recruitment to various categories of posts in the office of the UGC

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th November 1969 has decided that 50% of the future vacancies of the posts of Assistant Secretary and Education Officer may be filled on the basis of selection from amongst Section Officers (Grade I) and Assistant Education Officers respectively.

In view of the above decision, the Office Order laying down the procedure for the recruitment to various categories of posts in the UGC has been revised, a copy of which is attached (Annexure).

LS(A)/JS(A)

Copy of UGC Office Order No. F.14-13/62 (E)
dated 8.2.1970.

.....

In supersession of all previous orders issued on the subject the procedure for recruitment to the various categories of posts in the office of the University Grants Commission will be as detailed below till further orders. This is subject to revision, with the prior approval of the Chairman, according to exigencies of office work.

1. Class I Posts:

(i) Education Officers:

50% of the future vacancies of the posts of E.Os. may be filled on the basis of selection from amongst A.E.Os., the remaining 50% of the vacancies being filled by open competition either by advertisement or by inviting names from the Government of India or the Universities depending upon the nature and duties attached to the post in the following roster:

1st Vacancy: Departmental Candidate

2nd Vacancy: Outside candidate and so on.

Note: The existing vacancy, however, will be filled by an outside candidate as per previous roster.

(ii) Assistant Secretary:

50% of the future vacancies of the posts of Assistant Secretary may be made on the basis of selection from among Section Officers (Grade I) the remaining 50% being filled by open competition either by advertisement or by inviting names from the Government of India or the Universities, depending upon the nature and duties attached to the posts in the following roster:

1st Vacancy: Departmental Candidate

2nd Vacancy: Outside Candidate and so on.

2. Class II Posts:

Section Officers (Grade I):

50% of the combined strength of Section Officers and P.As. will form the strength in the cadre of Section Officer (Grade I) and the promotions in this cadre will be made in the ratio of 3 Section Officers (Grade II) to P.A.

In making promotions on percentage basis fraction, if any, is to be ignored.

3. Class III Posts:

1. Section Officers (Grade II)

To be filled by promotion of departmental Assistant-in-charge/ Assistants who have rendered at least five years service as Assistant on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness after interview by a Selection Committee.

2. Personal Assistants:

(109)

seniority-cum-fitness after interview by a Selection Committee. If considered necessary direct recruitment may be made with the approval of the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

3. Assistant-in-Charge 'UC' Cell:

To be filled by promotion of departmental Assistant who has rendered at least five years service as Assistant on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness after interview by a Selection Committee.

4. Assistants:

To be filled by promotion of departmental Upper Division Clerks on the basis of merit-cum-seniority on the recommendations of a Selection Committee.

5. Stenographers:

To be filled by candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges as well as departmental Junior Stenographers first by taking a written examination in English and then by taking a test at the speed of 120 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 40 w.p.m. in typing at the Secretariat Training School. The candidates who are declared successful by the Secretariat Training School will be interviewed by the Selection Committee for drawing out two separate panels for filling in the posts on 50:50 basis of per following roster:

1st Vacancy : Departmental Candidate

2nd Vacancy : Outside Candidate and so on.

6. Upper Division Clerks:

50% of the vacancies to be filled by promotion of departmental Lower Division Clerks who have rendered at least six years approved service including passing in the typewriting test in the cadre on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. The remaining 50% of the vacancies to be filled on the result of the competitive examination limited to departmental Lower Division Clerks and other categories of staff such as Key Punch Operators and Telephone Operators, etc., whose scale of pay correspond to the scale of pay of the post of Lower Division Clerk who have completed a year's service in their cadres, held by the Commission from time to time, in the order of their merit.

Persons of the two categories referred to above shall be included in the Select List by taking alternatively one person from each category and so on, in that order.

The Lower Division Clerks and other categories of staff who may be allowed to sit in the promotion examination and who have not been then passed the typewriting test would not be promoted to the Upper Division Clerks' Cadre (on their qualifying in the Upper Division Clerk's test) unless they pass the typewriting test and if they do not qualify in this test till their turn for promotion as Upper Division Clerk comes they will be passed over by their juniors in the merit list.

If the candidates with six years approved service as Lower Division Clerk are not available the promotion in the Upper Division Clerk's cadre will be made from the merit list.

7. Junior Stenographers:

To be filled by taking a test of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange and departmental candidates in shorthand at the speed of 80 w.p.m. and typewriting at the speed of 40 w.p.m. in the Secretariat Training School. The candidates declared successful by the Secretariat Training School will be interviewed by a Selection Committee for drawing up two separate panels for filling in the posts on 50:50 basis as per following roster:

- 1st Vacancy : Departmental Candidate
- 2nd Vacancy : Outside candidate and so on.

8. Lower Division Clerks:

To be filled by direct recruitment from candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange or surplus Cell of D.G.E.T., Ministry of Labour & Employment or Matriculate Class IV Staff working in the University Grants Commission. The candidates nominated by Employment Exchange and those working in the University Grants Commission before appointment will have to qualify in a test consisting of two papers, one on 'General Knowledge' and the second on 'English Composition'. The examination will be of about the same standard as similar tests held by the Union Public Service Commission. Final selection by a Selection Committee will be from out of the candidates who qualify in the test. The candidates who have not passed the typewriting test of the Employment Exchange will have to pass this test at the speed of 30 w.p.m. before confirmation.

9. Senior Library Attendant:

To be filled by promotion of departmental junior Library attendant after interview by a Selection Committee.

10. Ronco Operators

To be filled by promotion of departmental Junior Ronco Operator after interview by a Selection Committee.

11. Hospitality Attendant:

To be filled by promotion from departmental Jamadars and Daftries after interview by a Selection Committee.

12. Junior Ronco Operator:

To be filled by promotion from departmental Jamadars and Daftries subject to the rejection of the unfit after interview by the Selected Committee. For this purpose a combined seniority list of Jamadars and Daftries will be prepared on the basis of the inter-se-seniority in the grade of Peon, provided that a Peon who was superseded for promotion by his juniors, if he is subsequently promoted to either of the grades of Jamadar or Daftry, will reckon his seniority in that grade below those already promoted before him to that grade.

13. Junior Library Attendant:

To be filled by promotion from departmental Jamadars, Daftries and Peons who are at least Matriculates after interview by a Selection Committee.

(111)

14. Record Sorter:

To be filled by promotion from departmental Jamadars and Daftries who are at least 'Middle Pass' on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness after interview by a Selection Committee.

4. Class IV Posts:

1. Daftries:

To be filled by promotion of Jamadars and Peons employed in the University Grants Commission after interview by a Selection Committee and practical test about their ability to handle the work of a Daftry.

2. Jamadars:

To be filled by promoting suitable Peons employed in University Grants Commission on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness after interview by the Selection Committee.

3. Security Guard:

To be filled by promoting suitable peons employed in the University Grants Commission on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness after interview by a Selection Committee.

4. Peons:

To be filled by direct recruitment, out of nominees of Employment Exchange or Surplus Cell of D.G.E.T., Ministry of Labour and Employment after interview and selection by a Selection Committee. The 'Middle Pass' departmental candidates working in the cadre of Chowkidar/Farash, etc., will also be considered alongwith the outside candidates for appointment as Peons. Suitable candidates registered with the Employment Exchange may also be considered though not sponsored by Employment Exchange.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.32: To receive the recommendations of the first Regional Seminar on the National Service Scheme.

.....

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have entrusted to the Delhi School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur the task of developing guide-lines which may be helpful in the implementation of the National Service Scheme in the universities. The first Regional Seminar on the National Service Scheme was organised by the Delhi School of Social Work from 16th to 19th January, 1970 to provide an opportunity to all those connected with the Scheme to come together to discuss its various aspects and formulate guide-lines with regard to its programme and its organisational and administrative structure. The delegates to the Seminar included representatives of the Central and State Governments, Universities, Rural Institutes and Schools of Social Work. An Officer of the Commission also participated in the Seminar. The following papers on various aspects of the scheme were presented and these provide the basis for the deliberations:-

1. Purpose and programme planning for the National Service Scheme.
2. Role of students in promoting community development in urban slums.
3. Role of Social Welfare Organisations in National Social Service programmes.
4. Participation in development programmes and selection of volunteers and placement.

The organisation and administrative set up in the implementation of the National Service Scheme were also discussed. The main recommendations of the Seminar are attached. (Annexure)

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

1. Objectives of National Service Scheme

The goal of National Service Scheme should be education through community service. The purpose should be to enrich the students' personality and deepen his understanding of the social environment in which he lives.

2. Position of National Service Scheme in the Educational System

The Scheme should be considered as a co-curricular programme. Its successful implementation would need the acceptance and support of heads of institutions, members of the teaching community and students. For this purpose, periodic meetings and seminars should be arranged. Adequate publicity about the Scheme should also be made so that the necessary community support may be ensured.

3. Participation of State Governments

Since the active involvement and cooperation of the State Governments is essential to the success of the Scheme, it was suggested that the same may be presented and discussed periodically at the conference of State Chief Ministers, State Ministers of Education and Education Secretaries.

It may be advisable for the officials of the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services to visit the States and explain the Scheme to the State Governments and help to set-up the organizational machinery suggested in this respect in order to facilitate and expedite its implementation.

Consultative services should be developed and organized at the Centre to guide, supervise and review the Scheme and to maintain effective liaison with the State Governments and Universities.

4. Students Participation

In order to enlist the participation of students in the Scheme, it is recommended that the information about it should be included in the prospectus or information bulletins of educational institutions. Students should also be supplied folders/pamphlets containing detailed information about its nature and scope.

Heads of institutions and others associated with the Scheme may address students to get them interested in it and to secure their participation. A visit to welfare institutions and other projects of interest should also be arranged.

Various media of communication available with the educational institutions such as notice boards, students' magazines, planning forums, study circles, etc. may also be used to acquaint the students with the purpose and content of the Scheme.

5. Planning and Development of Programmes

Planning and execution of the programmes in regard to National Service Scheme should primarily rest with the students.

The programmes and projects undertaken should be of such a nature as would give a sense of satisfaction and achievement to the students.

Exclusive emphasis on camp programmes should be discouraged. It should be possible to develop many non-camp programmes involving regular service on a continuous basis with the collaboration of welfare agencies and institutions. The programmes undertaken under this Scheme can make valuable contribution in strengthening welfare services.

In organizing and developing camp programmes both students and community should be well-prepared in advance and effective steps should be taken to sustain their interest and enthusiasm in the various projects during the camp period.

Each educational institution should adopt at least one village or a slum area for intensive work.

On-going evaluation should form an integral part of any programme of service.

6. Coordination with Welfare Agencies

The universities and colleges should have close liaison with the welfare organizations to secure their assistance and help in developing suitable programmes under the National Service Scheme.

Meetings with heads of welfare organizations should be organized with the purpose (a) of acquainting them with the National Service Scheme objectives; and (b) of ascertaining the specific tasks in which student volunteers could be used.

7. Orientation

Students should be given general and specific orientation to gain knowledge and develop programme skills to be able to work effectively with the people.

Condensed courses on such topics as poultry farming, adult literacy, first-aid etc. be organized to develop skills in students.

Orientation for teachers in-charge should be an on-going process, providing continuing advice and consultation. Summer schools should form an important part of the programme and may be used as a forum for bringing together student leaders and teachers.

8. Incentives

The student participation and performance in the Scheme should be included in the certificate issued by the educational institutions.

Other things being equal, preference should be given in matters of employment to those students who have taken active part in the programmes under the Scheme. The achievements of the students should also be publicised so that they get status and recognition from the community.

9. Recognition

The work of teachers entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Scheme should receive some weightage in their promotion and professional advancement.

10. Honorarium

It was noted that the honorarium provided is to cover the local travel and other contingent expenditure of the teacher/s and student leader/s in developing the programme in the college.

A full-time administrative assistant should be provided to help in the administrative work.

11. Student-Teacher Ratio

It was felt that it will not be possible for one teacher to look after a variety of projects. Attempt should be made to involve large number of teachers who may give guidance to small groups of students engaged on different projects. The ratio of 1 teacher to 100 students was unrealistic and it was felt that a teacher may be able to provide leadership to not more than 50 students.

12. Uniform

It is not advisable to prescribe any uniform for the students and teachers who join the Scheme.

A national badge which could suitably incorporate each university's insignia may, however, be designed to give a sense of solidarity and identity.

13. Organization and Administrative Structure

a) State Level

An advisory committee for National Service Scheme may be set-up at the State level under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister or the Minister of Education. In addition to the Minister of Education, the committee may include Vice-Chancellors and officers in-charge of N.S.S. of all Universities in the State, Development Commissioner, Directors of Education, Health, Social Welfare and Agriculture, representatives of the N.C.C., State Social Welfare Board, Bharat Scouts and Guides and Schools of Social Work. The officer in-charge of the programme in the State Department of Education should be the member-secretary of this committee. As far as possible a representative of the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services should also be invited to attend the meetings of the committee.

The committee should be responsible for promotion, coordination and review of N.S.S. work in the State. It should meet periodically to assess and give necessary guidance and support to programmes under the N.S.S. by securing the assistance of different departments of the State Government. It should also ensure smooth flow of funds for programmes undertaken under the Scheme.

b) University Level

Each University may constitute an advisory committee of not more than 20 members under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor. Representation on the committee may be provided on the basis of rotation, to Principals of Colleges, to teachers in-charge of N.S.S. in Colleges, student office-

bearers of the College Unit of the N.S.S. and Directors of the Rural Institutes. One or two representatives of the University Students' Union may be included. The committee should also include the officer-in-charge of the N.S.S. in the State.

The committee which should meet at least twice a year should assist in the preparation of an overall plan of work for the University and coordinate the programmes developed in different colleges. In Universities having a large number of colleges dispersed in different parts of the States, zonal committees may be formed for the purposes of coordination and for developing inter-college programmes.

There should be a well qualified Programme Officer at the University level to coordinate the N.S.S. work in the University. He should also act as the member-secretary of the University advisory committee. The qualifications for appointment to this post should include, besides teaching experience, work experience and/or training in community work. The function of the Programme Officer will be to plan, supervise, coordinate and give consultation and guidance to colleges in execution of the programme.

C) College Level

Each college participating in the programme should have a committee with the Principal of the college, as its chairman. It should consist of teachers working for N.S.S. and representatives of student volunteers in N.S.S. One or two representatives of the College Students' Union may be invited. For different projects, the central committee may appoint project committees with representatives from appropriate government departments and institutions and from voluntary agencies.

The function of the College Committee will be to prepare detailed plans and approve projects to be implemented at the college level. The teacher in-charge for N.S.S. should act as its member-secretary and one student of N.S.S. as its joint-secretary.

14. Finance

It was noted that the grant for the programme has been calculated on the basis of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 120/- per student per year as follows:

a)	Expenditure on organization, establishment and honorarium to be incurred by university per year	Rs. 20.00
b)	Expenditure for development of the programme including contingent, expenditure on transport, simple uniform for camps, stores, and equipment required by the universities for the programme.	40.00
c)	Expenditure on camps for all kinds to be incurred by the universities (average camp being of 15 days' duration)	60.00

The above item-wise break up of Rs. 120/- should be considered only in the nature of a guide line and the Universities should be left free to make such adjustments as may be necessary in the light of programmes undertaken by them. The grant on

establishment and equipment should not be reduced even if the enrolment falls below the authorised strength allocated to the universities.

The grant for the camps at Rs. 60/- per head may be considered as grant for expenditure on field work, including camps.

In case of affiliating Universities not more than Rs. 10/- per student should be retained at the university level for expenditure on establishment.

15. Procedure of Grant

The central and state grants for the Scheme would be routed through the State Governments. The grants to the Universities should be made in two instalments - one at the beginning of a financial year and the other in the month of October.

16. Use of Funds for the Year 1969--70

The Universities should be free to use the grant sanctioned for the year 1969-70 for purchasing vehicles and other equipment that may be needed for launching programmes under the Scheme beginning the next academic year.

...

University Grants Commission

(118)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 33: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the report of the Committee on "Higher Education in Bihar" set up by the Bihar State University Commission, Bihar.

....

The Government of Bihar had asked for the advice of the State University Commission on the concrete action required to improve the structure, functions and the working of the universities and colleges in Bihar State through changes in the law governing them with special regard to:

- (a) financial and administrative relationship between universities, government, the Bihar State University Commission and among themselves:
- (b) the courses of studies to be provided in Humanities, social and experimental science technology, commerce and education with a view to follow up the best distribution of advanced studies and research, as between different universities in the context of limitations of finance and teaching talent:
- (c) the principles governing admission, media of instruction, system of examination, provision of extra-curricular activities, conditions of students living in hostels and outside, affiliation of colleges, tutorial teaching and other problems of general discipline:
- (d) recruitment, promotion and conditions of services of teachers and other personnel of the universities; and
- (e) any other matter that directly affects the problems of higher education and is relevant to the improvement of the universities.

The State University Commission, Bihar accordingly set up a Committee to make recommendations in this regard. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I). The Comments of the Bihar State University Commission on the report of the Committee are also attached (annexure II).

*X Not
attach*

The State University Commission had asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the report of the Committee. A Committee, with the following members, was appointed to consider the suggestions made in the report of the Committee on 'Higher Education in Bihar'.

1. Prof. A. Aleem,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University.
2. Shri G.K. Chandiramani
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Education & Youth Services:
3. Prof. V.K. Gokak
The then Vice-Chancellor
Bengaluru University

(119)

4. Prof. M.V. Mathuur
Director
Asian Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
New Delhi.
5. Dr. M.S. Mehta
Seva Mandir
Udaipur:
6. Prof. P.K. Tripathi
Dean
Faculty of Law
University of Delhi:

A copy of the report of this Committee is attached (Annexure III). The Committee observed that the terms of reference of the Committee on 'Higher Education in Bihar' were too general in nature and it may be difficult for them to give their comments in detail on all the points. The Committee has, therefore, given its views about the major points dealt with in the report.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

Comments of the Bihar University Commission on the Ramani Committee Report on Higher Education.

....

In para (1) of page 6 of the Report of the Committee the words "best interest" may be changed to "academic and financial interest" of the University.

Regarding appointments, members expressed the view that with a change in the composition of the Syndicate it may be better to entrust the power of appointments to the Syndicate rather than to the Appointment Committee. However, in case of difference with the Selection Committee the matter should be referred to the Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

In the membership of the Senate, in the category of life members, the provision made for the Patna University i.e. "not more than five persons appointed by the Chancellor on the ground that they are distinguished scholars and have rendered eminent service to the cause of education" should be included for other Universities also.

With regard to the composition of the Syndicate the Financial Advisor, being an employee of the University, need not be a member of the Syndicate.

With regard to the composition of the Commission the members felt that all the Vice-Chancellors should be members of the Commission and there should not be any whole time member, as proposed in the Report.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee with the following members to consider the report of the Committee on "Higher Education in Bihar" set up by the State University Commission, Bihar.

1. Prof. A. Aleem,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University
2. Shri G. K. Chandiramani
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Education &
Youth Services.
3. Prof. V. K. Gokak,
The then Vice-Chancellor,
Bangalore University.
4. Prof. M. V. Mathur,
Director,
Asian Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
New Delhi.
5. Dr. M. S. Mehta,
Seva Mandir,
Udaipur.
6. Prof. P. K. Tripathi,
Dean,
Faculty of Law,
University of Delhi.

Officers of the Commission

7. Shri R. K. Chhabra,
Joint Secretary
8. Shri L. R. Mal,
Education Officer.

The Committee met on 21st October 1969, 13th November 1969, 7th December 1969 and 24th December 1969. Prof. A. Aleem, Shri G. K. Chandiramani and Prof. P. K. Tripathi could not attend any meeting of the Committee; while Prof. V. K. Gokak did not attend the meetings on 7th December 1969 and 24th December 1969.

The Committee noted that the Committee set up by the State University Commission, Bihar had been asked to make concrete suggestion with regard to the improvement of the structure, functions and the working of the universities and colleges in Bihar State through changes in the law governing them with special regard to:

- (a) financial and administrative relationship between universities, government, the Bihar State University Commission and among themselves;
- (b) the courses of studies to be provided in humanities, social and experimental science, technology, commerce and education with a view to follow up the best distribution of advanced studies and research, as between different universities in the context of limitations of finance and teaching talent;

- (c) the principles governing admission, media of instruction, system of examination, provision of extra-curricular activities, conditions of students living in hostels and outside, affiliation of colleges, tutorial teaching and other problems of general discipline;
- (d) recruitment, promotion and conditions of services of teachers and other personnel of the universities; and
- (e) any other matter that directly affects the problems of higher education and is relevant to the improvement of the universities.

The Committee took note of the comments of the Bihar State University Commission on the report of its committee and also considered the suggestions made by the office of the Commission in the light of the discussions held with the Secretary of the Bihar State University Commission. The Committee felt that the terms of reference of the Committee on "Higher Education in Bihar" were too general in nature. It may be difficult for them to give their comments in detail on all the points. However, the Committee would give its opinion about the major points dealt with in the report. The Committee made the following suggestions:

1. Vice-Chancellor

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor may be appointed by the Chancellor from among a panel of the three names to be suggested by a Committee comprising Chairman, U.G.C. or his nominee, one of the Vice-Chancellors of a University nominated by the Chancellor and a nominee of the Syndicate not connected with the University.
- (b) No qualifications need be laid down for the office of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (c) The Vice-Chancellor should have a term of five years and be eligible for re-employment as Vice-Chancellor in another University in Bihar. Alternatively, the term of the Vice-Chancellor may be three years and he may be eligible for another term in the same university as also for re-employment in another University in Bihar.
- (d) The Vice-Chancellor should be provided with a rent free and furnished house apart from the emoluments as proposed in the report.
- (e) No person should hold the office of the Vice-Chancellor after attaining the age of 65.

2. Senate

The words "Senate should be an advisory body etc.," occurring on page 7 of the Report may be deleted and instead the following be added:

"The Senate shall consider the Annual Report, the annual accounts and auditors report and budget of the University for next year and communicate its views for the consideration of the Syndicate. The Senate shall have powers to review the general policies of the University and to suggest measures for improvement."

Constitution of the Senate of Patna University

- (a) The classifications may be changed as ex-officio members, life members and others.

- (b) The financial Adviser may not be a member of the Senate.
- (c) The Chairman, Bihar School Examination Board should be a member of the Senate.
- (d) Sub-clause (xi) on page 8 relating to appointment of five persons by the Chancellor on the ground that they are distinguished scholars etc., may be deleted. Instead, it should be provided that the Senate shall have all ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University as provided at present in clause 16(xiii) of the Patna University Act 1961.
- (e) In sub-clause (xii) instead of Rs. one lakh the provision may be made Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (f) sub-clause (xiv) on page 8 of the report may be substituted by the one as under:

"Five teachers other than Deans, Principals and Heads of the University departments having not less than five years' teaching experience to be elected from and by the teaching staff of colleges and university departments in such manner as may be prescribed by the statutes. At least one of them should be a Reader and one a Lecturer".

- (g) In sub-clause (xv) provision should be made for the membership of only two elected registered graduates instead of five as proposed in the report.
- (h) Sub-clause (xvi) should make provision for the membership of only the Presidents of the three organisations. The existing sub-clause may be worded.
- (i) There should be a provision for only three Legislators - two from the Legislative Assembly and one from Legislative Council nominated by the Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the Council respectively instead of the existing provision of five legislators to be nominated by the Chancellor in sub-clause (xvii)
- (j) The existing sub-clause (xviii) may be reworded as under:
"Not more than three persons to be nominated by the Chancellor".

Constitution of the Senate of other Universities

- (a) The Financial Adviser may not be a member of the Senate.
- (b) Sub-clause (xi) may be reworded as under:

"50% of the Principals of all constituent colleges and Heads of University Departments other than Deans by rotation in the manner prescribed by the Statutes;

50% of the Principals of Colleges and Director of Institutes maintained by the State Government or the University;

Such number of Principals as is equivalent to one-fifth of the total number of colleges by rotation in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes".
- (c) In sub-clause (xiii), instead of Rs. one lakh, provision should be for Rs. 5 lakhs.

- (d) Provision should be made for the inclusion of all Vice-Chancellors as suggested in the case of Senate of Patna University.
- (e) In sub-clause (xiv), instead the words one-third occurring in line 3 the words one-fifth should be substituted.
- (f) In sub-clause (xv), instead of eight registered graduates provision should be made for the election of two registered graduates.
- (g) In sub-clause (xvi), provision should be made for three legislators as in the case of Patna University.
- (h) The existing sub-clause (xvii) may be reworded as under:

"Not more than five persons to be nominated by the Chancellor".
- (i) A specific provision be made for the Director of Medical Services on the Senate if medical education is not under the Director of Health Services.

The Registrar may act as the Secretary of the Senate in Patna and other universities.

Constitution of the Syndicate of Patna University

- (a) The Financial Adviser may not be a member of the Syndicate.
- (b) The Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Education Department may not be a member of the Syndicate.
- (c) The Director in charge of Collegiate Education may be a member of the Syndicate.
- (d) Instead of two Principals and four heads of University departments as provided in the report, there should be provision for one Principal, two Deans; and two University Professors.
- (e) The words 'stated interval' occurring in last sentence of sub-paragraph (v) may be replaced by the words 'prescribed interval of two years'.
- (f) Instead of six educationists to be nominated by the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, provision should be made for four eminent persons; to be nominated by the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor.

Constitution of the Syndicate of other universities

- (a) The Financial Adviser may not be a member of the Syndicate.
- (b) The Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education Department may not be a member of the Syndicate.
- (c) The Director in charge of Collegiate Education may be a member of the Syndicate.
- (d) In sub-clause (v) instead of three heads of University Departments provision should be made of one Dean and two university professors. Further, the word "one" occurring in last sentence of the sub-paragraph may be replaced by the word 'two'.
- (e) Instead of six educationists to be nominated by the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, provision should be made for three eminent persons to be nominated by the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers of the Syndicate

- (a) The words 'of course subject to the approval of the State University Commission' occurring in lines 4 and 5 of the subparagraph may be deleted.
- (b) The power of the Syndicate to make and amend or repeal the Statute may be subject to the approval of the Chancellor instead of the Commission. The power of the Syndicate to make and amend or repeal the Ordinance may not be subject to any authority's approval.
- (c) The Syndicate may also have the power to delegate any of its powers to the officers of the University as may be prescribed.

Annual Accounts:

- (a) The word 'by' in the first line of the paragraph may be changed to 'under the direction of'.
- (b) The words 'and the State Government' occurring in the last line of the second paragraph may be deleted.

Selection Committee

The composition of the Selection Committee for academic staff and officers of the universities may be indicated separately in the Statute of the University. The Committee suggested the following composition for the academic staff and the officers:

1. Professor

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Deputy Chairman, Bihar State University Commission;
- (c) Dean of the Faculty
- (d) Head of the Departmentt, if he is a professor;
- (e) Three experts to be appointed by the Chancellor from amongst a panel of not less than five names submitted by the Vice-Chancellor,

2. Reader & Lecturer

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Deputy Chairman, Bihar State University Commission
- (c) Dean of the Faculty
- (d) Head of the Departmentt not less than the rank of a Reader.
- (e) Two experts to be appointed by the Chancellor from amongst a panel of not less than four names on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor.

QUORUM

Four members will constitute the quorum of which not less than two experts in the case of Professor and one expert for a Reader or a lecturer should be present.

Registrar & Finance Officer

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Deputy Chairman, Bihar State University Commission.
- (c) Two persons to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

Librarian

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Deputy Chairman, Bihar State University Commission;
- (c) Three experts to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

If the recommendations of the Selection Committee are not accepted by the Syndicate, these should go back to the Selection Committee. The recommendations made by the Selection Committee second time will have to be accepted by the Syndicate.

Appointment & Discipline Committee

It was felt that this Committee was not necessary. Temporary appointments could be made by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Committee also felt that the Vice-Chancellor should have the power to suspend any teacher and then bring it to the notice of the Syndicate. The second paragraph on page 16 of the Report may be suitably amended accordingly.

Code of Conduct of teachers:

Sub-para 1(b) and 22(a) may be deleted.
Sub-para 2(b) may be modified as under:

"He shall not without previous permission of the Vice-Chancellor accept an examinership of any examination outside the university or accept membership-honorary or otherwise of any outside academic/professional committees or bodies. He may also send a statement of income from examinerships to the Vice-Chancellor at the end of the year".

Sub-para 2(c), 2(d) and 2(f) may be deleted.
Sub-para 2(g) may be modified as under:-

"In case a teacher intends to join a political party or stand for election to legislature/local body or is nominated for them, he shall obtain previous sanction of his employer for this purpose and in the event of election/nomination shall take leave as may be prescribed in the rules."

The paragraph following sub-clause 2(g) may be deleted and a provision should be made for a tribunal or arbitration instead of the discipline committee. The appeal should lie to this tribunal. The tribunal should be composed of one member appointed by the Syndicate, one person nominated by the officer or the teacher concerned and one member nominated by the Chancellor. The decision of the tribunal shall be final.

Appointment in Medical Colleges

The method of appointment for clinical and non-clinical teachers should be the same as for other teachers in the university.

Academic Council:

The composition should be as under:-

For Teaching Universities

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Deans of Faculties
- (c) Eight Heads of Departments as are not Deans by rotation.
- (d) Two Principals of Constituent colleges who are not Deans by rotation
- (e) Director of Collegiate Education Bihar
- (f) Six teachers other than Deans and Heads of Departments in accordance with the procedure as may be laid in the Statutes.
- (g) Four eminent educationists from other universities nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the

Affiliating Universities

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) All Deans of Faculties (c) Eight heads of departments by rotation
- (d) Two principals of the Constituent Colleges who are not Deans by rotation;
- (e) Five Principals of the affiliated colleges by rotation according to the seniority of the institution.
- (f) Seven teachers other than Deans; and Heads of the Departments in accordance with the procedure as laid down in the Statute;
- (g) Four eminent educationists from other universities nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellor
- (h) Director of Collegiate Education.

It was also decided that for members other than ex-officio members the term should be two years. For educationists the term should be three years. There should be no statutory Standing Committee. The Academic Council may appoint a Standing Committee as it may think fit.

FACULTY

The Composition of the Faculty should be as under:

Patna University

- (a) All University professors
- (b) Two Readers and Two Lecturers for each subject assigned to the Faculty to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor
- (c) Two persons nominated by the Academic Council.

Other Universities

- (a) All university professors
- (b) Two Readers from each subject assigned to the Faculty
- (c) One lecturer either in university or college from each subject assigned to the Faculty
- (d) Five principals of colleges by rotation
- (e) Two persons nominated by the Academic Council

The procedure for selection may be laid down in the Statutes.

Deans

The Heads of the Departments (not below the rank of professor) in major faculties may be the Dean of Faculty by rotation. For Faculties where there is one college the Principal may be the Dean. However, if the Faculty has more than one college the Principal of the colleges may be the Dean by rotation according to seniority of the Institution.

Finance Committee

It is a Committee of the Syndicate constituted independently and its composition may be as follows:

- (a) Vice-Chancellor
- (b) Two Deans
- (c) Two nominees of the Chancellor
- (d) One member of the Senate on the Syndicate who should not be a teacher;
- (e) One financial expert to be nominated by the Syndicate who should not be its member.

Regulations, Ordinances

All Regulations whether adopted by the Academic or other bodies should be approved by the Syndicate which may be the final authority. The Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations should be dealt with in this order. The Regulations should be defined i.e. what should be covered by the term Regulations. The emergency should also be defined and the Emergency powers should vest with the Vice-Chancellor.

Student Discipline

(i) The Dean of the Student Welfare should be a whole-time but not permanent officer. There should be possibility of a change. The appointment should be made for two to three years. A person who is not in touch with the teaching would not succeed.

(ii) Tutor: The system would have to be very properly organised and suitably financed. It is only then that it can be a success. The system would require additional accommodation, properly oriented teachers and additional staff. Facilities would have to be provided for tutors to meet tutorial groups and it will have to be seen that this additional burden does not become excessive and affect the schedule of normal teaching.

(iii) Parent Teachers Association :

The Vice-Chancellor should convene meeting of the parents and leaders of the community frequently to discuss problems of mutual interest. However, this should not form a part of the Act.

Audit Committee

There seems to be no need for this committee. The functions should be completed between Auditors and the Finance Committee.

Affiliation of Colleges

/State

There should be no dual inspection of the affiliated colleges by the University and the Bihar/University Commission. The inspection of the colleges should be done by the university. The University should maintain a panel of Inspectors, One or two of whom should be whole time for two years who should go back to the teaching line after that period. The decision about affiliation or dis-affiliation should rest with the University and not with the Commission.

University Service Commission

For the selection of teachers in affiliated colleges the University should nominate two experts.

Enrolment of students

The guardian of the student should be responsible for the maintenance of his son/ward in the university. The paragraph may be suitably amended.

Bihar State University Commission

The composition of the Commission should be as follows:

1. Governor as Chairman
2. Deputy Chairman
3. All Vice-Chancellors
4. Secretary (Finance)
5. Secretary (Education)
6. A nominee of the Chairman U.G.C.
7. Two University professors nominated by the Chairman

No special qualifications should be laid down for the appointment of Deputy Chairman in the Act. With regard to the functions of the Bihar State University Commission, it was felt that this body should exercise influence rather than authority. The Committee felt that the functions as contained in sub-clauses (h) to (k) of clause (10) of the Bihar State University Commission Act 1961 should be deleted.

Audit wing

Since the grants to colleges are given by the State Government, the proper authority for audit should be decided by the State Government itself. Further the word 'surcharge' used is not very clear.

Inter-University Coordination

The substance of the account given under this heading in the report of the Committee may be included in the functions of the Bihar State University Commission which should only be an Advisory Body. The committee felt that when decisions with regard to certain matters of importance are to be taken and if the discussions so require, the Commission may invite experts from within and outside the universities for their expert advice.

Part III of the Report

The Committee felt that the University Grants Commission and the Education Commission have made recommendations from time to time with regard to examinations, structure of education, medium of instruction and other matters dealt with in this part. The Bihar State University Commission may be requested to look into these recommendations and take a decision according to the local conditions. With regard to the Registrar, the Committee felt that there should be only one Registrar with proper division of functions under him. For the integration of postgraduate and undergraduate teaching, the Committee endorsed the following resolution of the University Grants Commission adopted at its meeting held on 6th November, 1968:

" The U.G.C. feels that the Act of a University should not, by law, exclude colleges from participating in postgraduate education or conducting their own postgraduate classes. However, it is most important that in practice (i) postgraduate courses are only started whether in a university or a college, when it can be ensured that facilities of staff, library and laboratory would be adequate to achieve proper standards; (ii) available facilities relevant to postgraduate courses should be pooled together to obtain maximum advantage; and as such colleges located, say, within 10 miles radius at the headquarters of a university, should not provide postgraduate courses on their own but the teachers (qualified) of these colleges may participate in postgraduate teaching conducted by the University (as for example in the case of Delhi University) and further there should be provision for research, as at the postgraduate stage teaching and research should go together.

With regard to the setting up of University Centres of Postgraduate Studies, it is felt that this may be taken up only by universities which have well-established departments of postgraduate studies at the headquarters, so that the universities are in a position to provide adequate assistance and offer guidance for the development of postgraduate centres. These centres can generally be organised only at places which have a cluster of good colleges providing a sound base of undergraduate education".

The Committee also felt that honours courses should not be started unless and until there are adequate facilities available.

Confidential

(120)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.34 : To receive the decisions taken at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in June 1969.

.....

The Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. was held at Nainital on June 26 and 27, 1969. The decisions taken at the Conference are contained in the statement attached(Annexure). Attention is particularly, invited to decisions taken (on Item No.1(a)) relating to financial resources of the Universities. It was agreed that the State Government should meet 50% of the approved expenditure of the universities/colleges and the remaining 50% should be met by universities/colleges out of their own resources, and if necessary, they may amend their ordinances, wherever necessary, to enable them to augment their income. It had also been recommended that a University Education Commission for U.P. be established to examine the causes of backwardness of U.P. Universities and allied matters, as also, the question of introduction of semester/trimester system in universities; curricula, courses of studies etc. in the context of present day needs.

The Commission had received a note on the above decisions at its meeting held on 3rd October 1969. It was then understood that revised minutes of the Conference were under issue. The Commission had desired that these be awaited. It has now been clarified by the Secretariat of the Chancellor, U.P. Universities that the decisions already conveyed are final.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

Decisions of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference of U.P. Universities, held at Rajj Bhavan, Naini Tal on June 26 and 27, 1969.

.....

The following attended the deliberations of the Conference:-

1. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, Governor, U.P.
2. Sri C.B. Gupta, Chief Minister, U.P.
3. Sri Lakshmi Raman Acharya, Finance Minister, U.P.
4. Dr. Ramji Lal Sahayak, Education Minister, U.P.
5. Sri M.R. Chopra, Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University.
6. Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University.
7. Sri D.P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
8. Dr. M.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
9. Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.
10. Prof. Raja Ram Shastri, Vice-Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.
11. Sri Shital Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University.
12. Sri Nafisul Hasan, Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University.
13. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Rector, Banaras Hindu University.
14. Sri Simhasan Singh, Treasurer, Gorakhpur University.
15. Sri A.K. Mustafy, Home Secretary, U.P. Government.
16. Sri R.K. Trivedi, Finance Secretary, U.P. Government.
17. Sri P.C. Pande, Education Secretary, U.P. Government.
18. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission New Delhi.
19. Sri M.U. Ahmed, Joint Secretary, Education, U.P. Government.
20. Sri S.D. Pant, Deputy Secretary, Education, U.P. Government.
21. Sri R.C. Deo Sharma, Dy. Legal Remembrancer, U.P. Government.
22. Sri G.S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Chancellor, U.P.

Before starting its business the Conference adopted the following resolutions:-

"This Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of U.P. places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India.

Dr. Zakir Husain was an eminent scholar, teacher and administrator who dedicated his whole life to the cause of education. He stood close to Gandhiji, and it was he who translated Gandhiji's concept of Nai Talim into practice. Dr. Zakir Husain pioneered the introduction of nationalist values in the field of education. He founded the Jamia Millia in order to give form and substance to his ideals; and under his loving care this Institution has today attained a national status. It is significant that Dr. Zakir Husain chose the environs of the Jamia Millia for his eternal resting place. His services to the Muslim University of Aligarh will also be remembered with affection and gratitude for a long time. He shed lustre on his Alma Mater and during his Stewardship the Muslim University rose in stature. Dr. Zakir Husain's services to Education have been universally recognised, and the University of Allahabad honoured itself by conferring on him the Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary.

Dr. Zakir Husain was a very successful Governor of Bihar, and later he filled the offices of the Vice-President of India, and then the President of India, with rare distinction. His courtesy, his dignity, his gentlemanliness will always be remembered by those who came in contact with him. Pride and vanity were foreign to his nature, and he had no use for narrow communalism. He stood for Universalism and the brotherhood of man; and during his visits abroad he helped in raising the respect of foreign countries for India.

Today we mourn the passing away of a great man, a great administrator and particularly a great educationist; and this meeting wishes to convey its heartfelt condolences to Begum Zakir Husain and other members of the bereaved family."

"This meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of U.P. places on record its appreciation of the meritorious services of Acharya Jugal Kishore and Dr. P.N. Wahi as Vice-Chancellors of the Kanpur and Agra Universities respectively.

Acharya Jugal Kishore brought to bear on his work his rich experience in the fields of Administration and Education. Acharyaji had been a successful member of the Government of U.P. As Education Minister he guided the educational policies of this State with insight and understanding, and as Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University he won the esteem of Professors and students alike. Kanpur was lucky to have the guidance of such an eminent person in its formative stages. He will be remembered with respect and gratitude for his services to the University of Kanpur. This meeting wishes Acharyaji a happy and restful time after retirement and hopes that his advice and guidance will be available to the world of education for a long time yet.

Dr. Wahi is an eminent doctor and researcher who conferred an obligation on the University of Agra by agreeing to be its Vice-Chancellor. But there were greater demands on his scholarship and he was called away to preside over the activities of the Indian Council of Medical Research. This meeting wishes him all success in the new field of his activity and wishes him a very bright and glorious future".

Discipline in the University campus:-

The decisions of the last Vice-Chancellors' Conference to the effect that in dealing with law and order situation (involving violence) there can be and should be no distinction between on the -University campus and outside University campus activities, were reiterated. It was made clear that the law of the land does not envisage any such distinction. It was agreed that in dealing with the processes of law there can be no distinction between University/College members and others. If there is any apprehension of breach of law and order in the University campus the University authorities should keep the administration and the police posted well in time and not wait till the situation actually becomes explosive. It was agreed that in the event of actual violence or destruction of University property it is the responsibility of the State to deal with it firmly. It was also agreed that the University authorities, the administration and the police must work in close collaboration.

2. The question regarding membership of the university union being made optional was also considered in the context of law and order and it was decided that this aspect may be examined by the Committee appointed by the Government in G.O. No. Gaa-I/1157/XV-22-2-(3)/1969 dated June 17, 1969, on the recommendations of the last Vice-Chancellors' Conference, which is required to go into the matter of student unrest in depth. It was agreed that the Committee should submit its report by September 30, 1969, as made clear in the Government order referred to above.

Vice-Chancellors should try to effect all possible economics in their expenditure for balancing their budget. It was pointed out that the ratio of expenditure of the teaching and non-teaching staff was almost 2:1 and needed careful scrutiny.

It was agreed that Government should meet 50% of the approved expenditure of the universities/colleges and the remaining 50% should be met by the universities and colleges out of their own resources and if necessary, they may amend their ordinances, wherever necessary, to enable them to augment their income.

It was also agreed that universities should see that their expenditure on examinations is covered by the fees received by them for the purpose and that there is no deficit on this account. Similarly the hostels should be run on a self supporting basis.

It was decided that the decision on the report submitted by the Committee consisting of Dr. R.K. Singh and Rev. P.T. Chandi, Vice-Chancellor regarding deficits in bigger post-graduate colleges should be taken by Government by September 15, 1969.

It was re-iterated that all matters regarding university budgets may better be decided by discussions with officers of Education and Finance Departments and the representatives of the Universities rather than by long and time-wasting correspondence.

ACADEMIC MATTERS

Item No.3(a) - Selection and appointment of teaching staff.

- (1) Decision by secret ballot in the Executive Council

It was agreed that the Executive Council, if it does not accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee, should state reasons for its disagreement and should not decide these matters by secret ballot. Similarly all matters coming before the Executive Council for decision should be decided openly after discussion.

- (2) Question regarding consideration of non-applicants.

The existing provision in the Statutes of Lucknow University reads as follows:-

"The Selection Committee shall not consider the name of a person for appointment as Reader or Lecturer unless he applied for it, but in the case of the appointment of a Professor the Committee may, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, consider the names of persons who have not applied.

It was agreed that so far as the recruitment to the post of Lecturer is concerned, the provision regarding non-applicants not being considered should stand but for Readers it was decided that if the Vice-Chancellor and one Expert Member of the Selection Committee suggest that some outside name of an eminent person be considered, without his having applied for the same it may be considered and a provision to this effect made in the Statutes, wherever necessary.

- (3) Recommendation to the effect that the post(s) be re-advertised.

Selection Committee should confine its recommendation to suitable names being recommended in order of preference or to the effect that

candidates with requisite merit are not available. It should not recommend re-advertised.

So far as the Executive Council is concerned, it cannot recommend re-advertisement of the post. All that it can do in the event of disagree with the recommendations of the Selection Committee is to refer it back to the latter for reconsideration with its reasons and if Selection Committee after review reiterates its original recommendation, and the Executive Council again disagrees, there is no alternative left for it but to refer the matter to the Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

ITEM NO. 3(b) - Age of retirement of the teaching staff of universities/colleges.

It was agreed that the age of retirement for universities/colleges teachers should be 60 years.

The Chancellor may on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor allow extension not exceeding 2 years to teachers of universities/colleges with exceptional merit who have made their mark in the academic world. The Chancellor may appoint a State Level Committee to examine such proposals. Statutes, wherever necessary, be amended accordingly,

This will not have retrospective effect.

It was also decided that if any teacher of eminence wanted to engage himself in the field of teaching after his retirement the Vice-Chancellors may consider giving him an honorary appointment.

ITEM NO. 3 (c) - Improvement of standard of post-graduate education.

The question regarding M.E. Fellowships in Roorkee University was discussed and it was decided that the Education Department should take action on this in consultation with Finance Department.

ITEM NO.3(d) - No. Centres of advanced study located in U.P. - Causes of backwardness of U.P. Universities.

It was agreed that we should have a University Education Commission in Uttar Pradesh, which should look after this and allied matters regarding university education.

This Commission may also examine the question regarding introduction of Semester/Trimester systems in the various universities and also examine the curricula, courses of studies etc. in the context of the present day needs.

ITEM NO.3 (e) - Review of problems relating to Degree Colleges as listed under Item No.4(a), (b), (c) of Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in October, 1967.

Suggestions:

- (i) Colleges in the Rural areas with small enrolments may be permitted to combine Intermediate and Degree Sections.

- (ii) Colleges in the Affiliating Universities be classified as A & B on the basis of well-worked out qualitative criteria, and
- (iii) Provision be made for a permanent Inspecting Agency.

It was decided that this matter may be referred to the proposed University Education Commission.

- ITEM NO.3 (f) - Appointment of teachers in affiliated colleges - Disapproval by Vice-Chancellor with the concurrence of 'Executive Council' instead of 'Selection Committee' concerned.

This suggestion was accepted and it was decided that it may be provided when the University Act is amended.

- ITEM NO.3 (g) - Need to curb tendency of making temporary appointments of teachers in affiliated colleges not approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

To curb the ever-increasing tendency on the part of affiliated colleges to make temporary appointments of the same teacher year after year even if he is not approved by the Vice-Chancellor for being not qualified or less qualified than the other applicants, it was decided that on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors the grant-in-aid of the college be reduced by the Education Department by an amount equal to the salary of such unapproved teacher(s) concerned.

- ITEM NO.3 (h) - Formulation of conduct rules for University employees.

It was decided that a Committee be set up consisting of:-

1. Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.
2. Dr. M.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
3. Sri Shital Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University.
4. Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University.
5. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Rector, Banaras Hindu University.
6. Judicial Secretary, with powers to co-opt one or two Principals of affiliated colleges, to consider the question regarding framing of a code of Conduct for teachers and providing for assessment reports on them. Secretary Education will be the Convener without being a member.

The Committee may also make recommendations regarding teachers seeking elections to the Assembly/Council/Parliament and their continuation on the teaching posts in the event of election.

- ITEM NO.3 (i) - Measures to improve agricultural education in U.P.
- (ii) - Introduction of a three-year degree course and
 - (iii) - Too many ill-educated colleges with too few facilities.

It was agreed that efforts should be made to introduce three - year degree course in agriculture in about half a dozen selected institutions at the earliest.

(126)

- (iv) Integration of teaching, research and extension and
 - (v) Wide regional disparities.
-

It was agreed that the Agricultural University should examine the question of opening another campus in the hills out of their own resources.

ITEM NO.3 (j) - Production of University level text-books in Hindi.

It was made clear in the Conference that the State Government were very soon setting up a Corporation for production of University level text books in Hindi and this item would be fully considered by the said Corporation.

ITEM NO.3 (k) - Introduction of National service and National Sports programme in the universities.

It was decided that the Education Department may send further details regarding the programme to the universities who should scrutinize the same and submit their definite proposals by the end of July 1969, as to how they propose to work it out.

ITEM NO.4 (a) - Protection of teachers during invigilation duties.

So far as assault on invigilators/centre superintendents is concerned, it was pointed out by the Dy. Legal Remembrancer that under U.P. Act 24 of 1965 the invigilators/centre superintendents have already been declared as public servants and any assault on them during the period of examination and a month before or two months after the examination, has been made a cognizable offence. It was decided that it should be publicized.

Difficulty regarding police help being given for transport of answer books/confidential examination material from one district to another could be resolved by issuing suitable orders by the Home Secretary.

ITEM NO.4 (b) - Administrative problem arising from conflicts between Management and Principals.

The question regarding action against teachers not amenable to college or university discipline be referred to the Committee set up under Item 3(h) above.

ITEM NO.4 (c) - Regarding participation of students in the university affairs concerning them.

The note of U.P. Agricultural University in this connection was read. Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University also brought to the notice of the Conference steps taken in this direction in his university. Other universities may also examine setting up of similar councils wherever feasible.

OTHER ITEMS

1. Letters from Uttar Pradesh Gandhi Shatabdi Samiti regarding programmes in connection with Gandhi centenary celebrations were read and the following decisions were taken:-

(i) Universities may apply to the U.G.C. for establishing Gandhian chair in the universities in the centenary year. The Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission made it clear that Commission has made a provision for this for the next 5 years. It was decided that the Universities keen to have these chairs should provide an endowment of Rs.3 lakhs to be able to continue these chairs after the period of 5 years.

(ii) Universities could take up the question regarding the sale of coupons for Gandhi centenary celebrations printed by the Central Centenary Committee and raise funds for the purpose of continuance of the chair as also for the acquisition of Gandhian literature in the University libraries or in Gandhi Corners already established or to be established with the help of the U.G.C.

(iii) It was also agreed that the Universities may arrange for Seminars, lecture series, essay writing competitions, establishments of Gandhi Swadhyaya Mandal etc. during the centenary year.

2. Development of Teacher Education (Item from Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University).

.....

It was decided that the Education Department should obtain the details of the scheme from the University Grants Commission and examine it in consultation with Dr. R.K. Singh and Sri Shital Prasad, Vice-Chancellors, Director of Education, U.P. and two Principals, so that the State Government may not lose its due share out of Rs.8 crores proposed in this scheme.

3. Sri Ranjan Committee report was discussed. So far as the admission problems of Allahabad University this year are concerned, in view of two colleges at Allahabad being allowed affiliation with Kanpur University and there still being scope for admissions in the existing associated colleges at Allahabad, the pressure of admission on Allahabad University this year would be relieved to a great extent.

It was agreed that a decision on the report of the Committee be taken up by the Government by September 15, 1969.

4. So far as correspondence course is concerned, it was reported by Dr. R.K. Singh that the University Grants Commission were prepared to finance the scheme and it could be made self-sufficient within two or three years. It was decided that Education Department should write to University Grants Commission to approve this scheme for financial assistance for the course to be started in Meerut University from July, 1969.

5. So far as the evening classes in degree colleges are concerned, it was agreed that these should not remain confined to working men only but should be open to others as well. If necessary some age limit may be provided.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

(128)

Item No.35: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding Consumer Oriented Education in schools and colleges.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have asked for the views of the UGC on the suggestions made by the Consumer Council of India (sponsored by the Planning Commission) regarding Consumer Oriented Education in schools and colleges. A copy of the letter from the Consumer Council of India is attached. (Annexure). The suggestions made are reproduced below:

- a) That consumer oriented education should be introduced in schools and colleges;
- b) That the curriculum of education should be so oriented as to include in the syllabus at least 1/4 of the paper in Social Science and Humanities relating to consumer education;
- c) That the text book also be so prepared as having direct bearing on the consumer problem;
- d) That the elementary study of consumer education should commence from 6th standard and higher studies from 9th class;
- e) That the students should be encouraged to take a keen interest on the subject and they be awarded merit certificates which should be considered for recognition at the time of their selection to various jobs;
- f) That the special orientation courses for teachers should be arranged to acquaint them with the consumer's multiple problems;
- g) That the teachers should be given some incentive by way of honorarium etc. for effectively promoting this subject;
- h) That the arrangements for canteen or cafeteria at schools should be run on co-operative basis by the students and the teachers as it will provide a practical scope to educate themselves in day to day consumer problems;;
- i) That this education will not merely be confined to schools but extended to University level as well;
- j) That at the preliminary stage, the committee suggested, that twelve lectures as per year should be given by experts on consumer problems;
- k) That the course specially of economics, political science and commerce should be so prepared as to include at least half the paper on consumer education of each university examination.
- l) That the institutions of social works and Domestic Science should introduce at least one paper on consumer education at Graduate and post Graduate level;

(129)

- m) That it was agreed to bring out a pamphlet covering major problem of the consumer in all Indian languages; and
- n) That the comments from the various Universities, State Education Departments, Central and State Directorate of Health Services have been called for.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

(130)

Copy of letter dated 8.1.1970 from the Chairman, Consumer Council of India (sponsored by the Planning Commission) New Delhi, to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

.....

Subject: Consumer Education.

In developing country like India,, beset with a host of socio-economic problems, the interests of the consumer are not receiving due attention. Today it is a sellers' market rather than buyers'. The menace of adulteration of essential commodities, especially food-stuffs is on the increase. The consumer goes to the market to purchase his daily needs in his individual capacity and has to accept what is available. His interests are generally not protected. Owing to rising prices he is busy from morning till evening to earn his livelihood and does not get time to sit together along with his other friends to find out a solution to the problems confronting him.

The Consumer Council of India which came into existence in 1967, duly sponsored by the Planning Commission, has undertaken the task of educating the consumers and safeguarding their interest in various ways. On the basis of its experience it has observed that multi-level consumer education is the only effective solution to this complex problem, without which no amount of legislation or laws can be effectively enforced. Owing to lack of discriminative knowledge on the part of consumers, about the quality and cost of their day to day essential needs, there has been a colossal wastage of consumer's hard earned money.

To be effective this education must start with the children as they are the future citizens. This education imparted to them in their most impressionable age will give them a sound foundation to make purchases intelligently and discriminately both in their student career as well as in later life. In western and other developed countries if the consumer has a voice and no body can dupe him, it is because they start consumer education in their schools which create a greater and effective awareness amongst them. As a result of their awakening at all levels, there is a buyers and not sellers market. Certainly we too can achieve this objective provided we take pains to pay due attention to impart effective consumer oriented education in schools and colleges.

Keeping in view the aforesaid, an informal meeting of experts drawn from the Union Ministries of Education, Health etc. and few eminent personalities from public life, was held on 31st December, 1969 to consider ways and means to educate the growing generations on consumer oriented education. The following were unanimously arrived at:-

- a) That consumer oriented education should be introduced in schools and colleges;
- b) That the curriculum of education should be so oriented as to include in the syllabus at least 1/4 of the paper in Social Science and Humanities relating to consumer education;
- c) That the text book also be so prepared as having direct bearing on the consumer problem;
- d) That the elementary study of consumer education should commence from 6th standard and higher studies from 9th class;

(131)

- e) That the students should be encouraged to take a keen interest on the subject and they be awarded merit certificates which should be considered for recognition at the time of their selection for various jobs;
- f) That the special orientation courses for teachers should be arranged to acquaint them with the consumer's multiple problems;
- g) That the teachers should be given some incentive by way of honorarium etc. for effectively promoting this subject;
- h) That the arrangements for canteen or cafeteria at schools should be run on co-operative basis by the students and the teachers as it will provide a practical scope to educate themselves in day to day consumer problems;
- i) That this education will not merely be confined to schools but extended to University level as well;
- j) That at the preliminary stage, the committee suggested, that twelve lectures per year should be given by experts on consumer problems;
- k) That the course specially of economics, political science and commerce should be so prepared as to include at least half the paper on consumer education of each university examination.
- l) That the institutions of social works and Domestic Science should introduce at least one paper on consumer education at Graduate and post Graduate level;
- m) That it was agreed to bring out a pamphlet covering major problem of the consumer in all Indian languages; and
- n) That the comments from the various Universities, State Education Departments, Central and State Directorate of Health Services have been called for.

May, I, therefore, request you kindly to send your comments at your earliest convenience.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(132)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 36 : To consider a reference from the Government of India Ministry of Education & Youth Services with regard to the petition presented to the Lok Sabha by the Secretary-General, All India University Employees Federation regarding inclusion of the teaching and non-teaching staff of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation.

....

The All India University Employees Federation had presented a petition to the Lok Sabha requesting the inclusion of the teaching and non-teaching staff of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation. On a reference from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Government of India Ministry of Education & Youth Services explained the position as under:

"The universities, except the Central Universities, are set up by the Acts passed by the legislatures of the respective State Governments. The universities accordingly function as autonomous organisations and the power for determining the service conditions of the employees of the universities and the other educational institutions under the universities rest solely with the various bodies of the universities. The same is the position in respect of the Central Universities also, which are set up by Acts of the Parliament. The Central Government cannot, therefore, intervene in this matter.

As regards the question of bringing the employees of the universities and their affiliated educational institutions within the purview of Industrial legislation, it is stated that on receipt of a representation from the General Secretary, University Workers' Union, Delhi (not recognised), the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Dept. of Labour & Employment) had considered the matter in consultation with this Ministry and had informed the General Secretary - vide that Ministry letter No. 1/70/65-IRI dated the 7th November, 1966, Copy enclosed that it was not considered advisable either to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or to have a separate legislation for the purpose of safeguarding the security of service of the non-teaching staff of the educational institutions.

However, at the instance of this Ministry, the University Grants Commission examined the matter in consultation with the Inter University Board of India and Ceylon and, in its meeting held on the 6th July, 1966, had considered the question of framing model rules for regulating the service conditions of the non-teaching employees of the universities etc. in the same manner as for the academic staff. A Committee was subsequently appointed in March 1968 by the University Grants Commission to examine the existing rules prevalent in the universities and frame draft rules for the guidance of the universities. The Committee has met a number of times and considered the draft rules on such subjects as pay and allowances, leave retirement, conduct, penalties and appeals. While preparing the draft rules, the Committee has also considered whether it would be desirable to frame the rules on the lines of Government rules or whether it would be more convenient to the

concerned universities to have slightly different set of rules guaranteeing the security provided by Government rules, but at the same time avoiding the elaborate procedures involved in such rules. The Committee has not yet finalized its report.

It may be added that final decision regarding acceptance of the draft model rules that may be framed by the Committee will rest entirely with the universities."

The petition alongwith the comments of the Ministry of Education & Youth Services were considered by the Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha at its meeting held on 28th October, 1969. The Committee noted the recommendations contained in the report of the National Commission on Labour stating that there was a case for enlarging the scope of definition of 'Industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so as to cover teaching or educational institutions or institutes, universities, professional firms, offices etc. whose employees are at present denied the protection of the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Committee desired that the Ministry of Education & Youth Services may intimate their reaction on the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour. The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have asked for the views of the U.G.C. in the matter.

The U.G.C. had in 1965 considered a reference from the Ministry of Education with regard to the measures for ensuring security of service for non-teaching employees of the educational institutions. It had been intimated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education that the question of providing non-teaching employees of educational institutions with some security of service either by amending the Industrial Disputes Act with a view to bringing these institutions within its purview or by passing a new legislation to this effect had been under the consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments. Most of the State Governments had not reacted favourably to either of the proposals. However, the following two suggestions had been made for consideration of the Government of India:

- (a) The State Education departments or the universities concerned may frame model rules regulating the service conditions of the employees.
- (b) A machinery on the lines of the Whitley Council may be set up in the universities.

The U.G.C. after considering the views of the Inter-University Board expressed the view that it was in favour of framing rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees in educational institutions in the same manner as for the academic staff. Accordingly, a Committee had been set up to frame model service rules for non-teaching employees. These rules which are to be treated as guide lines are being circulated to the universities for their guidance.

In the petition presented to the Lok Sabha by the All India University Employees Federation, the inclusion of teaching staff of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of Industrial Legislation has also been suggested. It may be stated in this connection that the service conditions of the teaching staff in universities are governed by the provision of their acts, statutes and ordinances.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

(134)

Meeting:

Dated 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 37: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services with regard to Ford Foundation Assistance of \$ 1,20,000 to the Delhi University for the Foundation administered project for consultant and technical services in Science Departments.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services have asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the proposal of the Ford Foundation for a grant of \$ 1,20,000 for the Foundation administered project for consultant and technical services in the Science Department at the University of Delhi. The objective of the project is to facilitate the development of the University of Delhi by providing advisory and procurement services for the science equipment being imported against the \$ 1.5 million equipment grant. The Foundation-administered project would also finance preliminary planning to the point they can be incorporated in grant proposals. The proposed project would provide funds for approximately 1 1/2 man-years of a resident consultant in Delhi University; 6 months of short-term foreign consultants; consulting and equipment procurement services by the California Institute of Technology; and rupee support for planning activities at Delhi University including conferences, local consultants and visits other universities.

The University of Delhi to whom the matter had also been referred by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services have intimated as under:

"Out of \$ 5 million, a sum of \$ 1,50,000 was allotted separately by the Ford Foundation to the Foundation administered project to finance items directly administered by the Ford Foundation. As this amount of \$ 1,50,000 was exhausted, the University requested the Ford Foundation to transfer another sum of \$ 1,20,000 to the Foundation administered project account. Out of this grant the Ford Foundation paid the expenses towards Dr. Ernest Watson's visit to the University for support of equipment acquisition programme. From this grant the services of Dr. Leonard C. Mead, Senior Educational Consultant have also been provided by the Ford Foundation to the University of Delhi to finance preliminary planning activities needed to advance project ideas to the point when they can be incorporated in grant proposals. In the past, the India Field Office has used the FAP to make both foreign and local short-term consultants available to the University to finance planning sessions, and to arrange visits by Delhi University faculty to other Indian Universities.

This supplementary grant of \$ 1,20,000 has been extended by October 1, 1971. Out of this grant Consultant's salary and known charges related to the science equipment grant and also to enable the Foundation to foster methodical planning on new projects proposals at Delhi University will be covered".

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O (CD) / J. S (A)

University Grants Commission

(135)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 38 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding setting up of a University at Bhopal.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding establishment of a University at Bhopal. It has been pointed out that ever since the formation of re-organised Madhya Pradesh in November 1956, there has been a demand for the establishment of a University at Bhopal. The development of an industrial centre like Heavy Electricals and growth of new institutions of higher education in and near Bhopal in recent years have strengthened this demand.

The State Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.S. Jha to examine the matter. The Jha Committee has recommended that the Bhopal's claim for a new university is indisputable and also emphasised the necessity of securing concurrence of the Government of India and the U.G.C. not only for availability of financial aid for its development but also for securing the Commission's guidance for its proper planning. The important observations/recommendations of the Committee are given below:

1. The establishment of a University at Bhopal is desirable.
2. Once the State Government have taken a decision to establish the University they should appoint an Academic Planning Board to plan out the details carefully with a view to give the University its personality and to ensure reasonable high standard of teaching, research and other activities.
3. The proposed University at Bhopal should be both residential and affiliating.
4. The University should also develop Centres of Advance Studies in certain branches of learning.
5. The proposed University should organise evening classes and correspondence courses and encourage self-study.
6. The jurisdiction of the University should include at least the districts in Bhopal division. If administrative convenience demands, one or two more of the neighbouring districts may also be brought within the jurisdiction of the new university.
7. The Committee has endorsed the following suggestion made by the U.G.C. Committee on the setting up of a University at Amritsar for this university also.

"We feel that a sum of at least rupees two crores should be earmarked during the Fourth Plan period for capital works other than for acquisition of land and its development. This amount will be required to provide for the minimum requirements for administrative block, Library, Classrooms Laboratories, Hostels and staff quarters We would also recommend a provision of Rs.50 lakhs per annum for the normal recurring expenditure of the university to be made in the Act itself."

8. A Statutory Autonomous University Grants Commission in the State on the pattern of the University Grants Commission at the Centre should be created to ensure proper utilisation of resources for the development of higher education. The University Grants Commission of the State should have the same powers and control in respect of affiliated colleges as the U.G.C. at the Centre has for colleges in Delhi.
9. There should also be an Inter-University Board in the State to ensure co-ordination between universities.
10. The two medical and engineering colleges at Bhopal be given an autonomous status within the framework of the University as visualised in the report of the Education Commission.

A copy of the letter received from the M.P. Government is attached (Annexure).

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have been requested to give the Commission an idea of the funds the State Government have provided in the Fourth Plan for the setting up of the proposed University, as also the provision made for other universities in Madhya Pradesh.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd July, 1969 considered the proposal of State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a University at Rewa and agreed with the recommendations of the New Universities Committee that "in view of the fact that when the State of Madhya Pradesh already had a number of universities whose standards of teaching and research required to be strengthened, there was little justification for the establishment of another university in the State at this stage". The Committee had further agreed that the question of establishing a University Centre at Rewa be examined by a Committee of the U.G.C. The views of the Commission were communicated to the Government of India, Ministry of Education for bringing it to the notice of the State Government. However, in the meantime, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh established the University at Rewa through an ordinance which was subsequently, ratified through an act of the State Legislature in September 1968. The State Government also named the University "Awadesh Pratap Singh University."

The Commission again at its meeting held on 4th February 1970 considered the question of providing financial assistance to Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa for development proposals. The Commission has not been providing assistance to the University. The Commission after considering the letter from the Education Minister Madhya Pradesh requesting recognition of the University by the University Grants Commission and the Centre, agreed that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services in the light of the amendments likely to be made in the U.G.C. Act. It was also suggested that the State Government may be requested to intimate the allocation made for this and other universities in the State for the Fourth Plan period. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been addressed accordingly.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of endorsement No. 5994/ES/70 dated 14.2.1970 from the Education Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

....

Subject: Establishment of a new University at Bhopal, M.P.

Ever since the formation of reorganised Madhya Pradesh on 1.11.1956, there has been a demand for the establishment of a University at Bhopal, the State capital. Development of an industrial centre like Heavy Electricals and growth of new institutions of higher education in and near Bhopal in recent years have strengthened this demand, with the result that the State Government appointed a Committee, headed by Dr. V.S. Jha, the eminent educationist, to examine this claim and give its report within three months. The idea was to get sufficient time for due consultation with the Government of India and the U.G.C.

2. For various reasons, the report got delayed: the report (copy enclosed) has reached the Government on the 12th February, 1970. Meanwhile, at the January Session of the State Legislature this point was raised and the State Government gave an assurance that as soon as the report of the Jha Committee was received it would be processed expeditiously. This has naturally given rise to expectations that Government's decision on the subject will be available at the time of the Budget session which commences on the 26th February.

3. The Jha Committee while stating that Bhopal's claim for a new University is indisputable, also lays stress on the necessity of securing concurrence of the Government of India and the University Grants Commission, not only for availability of financial aid for its development, but also for securing the Commission's guidance for its proper planning.

4. It may be mentioned in this context that before constituting the Committee, the State Government had approached the University Grants Commission for nominating a representative to function as a member of the Committee. The Commission while regretting its inability to nominate such a representative offered assistance of an officer of the Commission in connection with the work of the Committee in any specific items which the Committee may have in view. After the State Government take a decision on the broad administrative question, the details have to be worked out. The State Government are very keen that at this stage the assistance of the Commission becomes available.

5. It is requested that the University Grants Commission may kindly be moved for approving of this proposal so that a decision may be taken on the matter before the Budget Session commences on the 26th February, 1970. As the time available is short, a copy of this letter with a copy of the Jha Committee report is also being simultaneously endorsed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 39 : To consider further the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for setting up a Unit for the Study of Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology in collaboration with Pasteur Institute, Paris.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969 (item No. 37 (ii)) considered a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for setting up a unit for the study of Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology in collaboration with the Pasteur Institute, Paris and resolved as under:

"The Commission agreed to the proposal provided the University accommodates the scheme within the total allocation of Rs.158.67 lakhs, not subject to the 70% ceiling, provided to the university for the period ending 1973-74."

A copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission earlier, is attached as Annexure.

As desired by the Commission, the Banaras Hindu University was requested to explore the possibility of accommodating the expenditure of Rs.4,000/- (Non-recurring) and Rs.15,200/- (Rec.) for three years, on the research scheme within the total allocation (100%) of the university already approved by the Commission. In reply, the university has informed that it is not possible to accommodate the expenditure on the research project within the Fourth Plan allocation. In this connection it may be pointed out that a reference was recently received from the Ministry of Education regarding offer of a gift of equipment to the deptt. of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University by the Pasteur Institute, Paris to recoup certain equipment stated to have been damaged in a fire and the Ministry was informed that the UGC would have no objection to the acceptance of the gift by the Banaras Hindu University provided this does not involve any liability on the UGC to provide funds for meeting costs/obligations arising out of this gift.

The matter is again placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S. (5)

...

Copy of the note placed before the
Commission at its meeting held on
2.7.1969 vide item No. 37(ii).

The Banaras Hindu University has forwarded a proposal from Prof. J.P. Thapliyal, Professor of Zoology for setting up of a unit for the study of Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology. In the proposal it is mentioned that Prof. A. Raynaud, Director of Researches at the National Centre of Scientific Research, Department of Experimental Embryology, Pasteur Institute, 20 rue de Moulines, 95-Sannois, France, who is a world authority on the subject has promised help in establishing this unit, when he visited the department recently. The French Embassy has made an offer for training the Banaras Hindu University students on the regular annual basis in the laboratory of Prof. Haynaud in France and has also offered as a free gift French Scientific Journals on the subject provided the university also contributes something. It is further mentioned in the proposal that if the proposal is approved this will be the only place in the whole world outside France for study of Embryology and Foetal endocrinology of Reptiles and since India is very rich in Reptilian Fauna (1600 species out of the 6000 living) it would not be too difficult to reach the top position in the world. The financial implications involved in setting up the unit are as under:-

Non-Recurring

Animal House for reptiles Rs. 4,000

Recurring

One Senior Research Fellowship Rs. 6,000 p.a.
(Rs. 500/- p.m.)

Two Junior Research Fellowships Rs. 7,200 p.a.
(Rs. 300/- p.m.)

Contingency

Rs. 2,000 p.a.

Total Non-recurring Rs. 4,000

Recurring Rs. 15,200 p.a.

It has been suggested that fellowships may be sanctioned for a period of 3 to 5 years.

The University has intimated that it is not possible to accommodate above proposal within 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation and it would not involve any international travel cost.

The Commission is already assisting two research schemes in the department of Zoology and is paying grants as under:

1. Endocrinology Section under Dr. J.P. Thapliyal Rs. 17,000 p.a.
2. Cytogenetics Section under Prof. S.P. Raychowdhury Rs. 13,000 p.a.

(140)

Both these schemes are included in the schemes to be implemented within 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation. The total grants available for Zoology department for the Fourth Plan period are: (a) Building Rs.1,50,000/- (b) Equipment Rs.1,22,500; (c) Library books Rs.31,500 and a staff of one profesor, two Readers, one Lab.Technician, Two Animal Assistants etc.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(J.S.(S))

(141)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No.40: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University:-

- i) Construction of an administrative block. P. 142
- ii) Construction of quarters and stores for residential staff required to operate and maintain pumping stations and treatment works (Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works). P. 143

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Item No.40(i) : To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of an Administrative Block.

Meeting:
Dated: 4th March,

....

While approving some priorities in respect of schemes under 'Campus Development' of the Aligarh Muslim University for implementation during the Third Plan period, the Commission had informed the University that it had no objection to the University's taking in hand the planning of the Administrative Block building but that the actual amount that might be paid during the III and IV Plans would be determined after the project had been finally accepted.

The University informed the Commission in September, 1968 that the Architects and Two Planners were requested to prepare the plans and estimates for the construction of the administrative block but that due to certain reasons the planning of the building could not be finalised. The Central Offices of the University which were to be shifted to the proposed block continue to be housed on the first floor of S.S. Hall buildings and the University is finding it extremely difficult to accommodate the staff properly with the result that the congestion in the offices is effecting the efficiency and tempo of work. The University is also facing difficulty in providing hostel accommodation to the students admitted to the University.

The University has sent a proposal for construction of the administrative block during the 4th Plan Period with a built up area of 61,000 sqft., stating further that if this is approved the accommodation occupied by the offices of the Registrar and Treasurer may be made available to the S.S. Hall which may to a certain extent ease the hostel accommodation position. The estimated cost of the building may be about Rs. 18 lakhs.

The university has also stated that the plans and estimates of the above project will be forwarded to the Commission after the above proposal of the university has been accepted by the Commission. In this connection it may be stated that the U.G.C. has assisted the Banaras Hindu University and the Delhi University for the extension of Administrative Blocks under the Campus Development Schemes.

The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of an Administrative Block is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

(147)

Meeting:

Dated 4th March, 1970.

- Item No. 40(ii) To Consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of quarters and stores for residential staff required to operate and maintain pumping stations and treatment works (Sewerage and Sewage Disposal works).

....

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th April, 1967 (Item No. 34) while agreeing in principle to the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for its sewerage and sewage Disposal Scheme desired that the University be requested to indicate whether the scheme could be taken up in two phases. The University, in consultation with the State P.W.D., the executing agency of the project intimated that the work could be carried out in two phases; the first phase costing Rs.15.88 lakhs and the second phase Rs.11.81 lakhs. The proposal of the University for implementation of the first phase of the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.15.88 lakhs was accepted (Item No.2(a)(11) of the Commission's meeting dated 6th & 7th December, 1967). Earlier, at its meeting held on the 3rd/4th February, 1965 (Additional Item No.3) the Commission had agreed to the payment of Rs.50,000/- to the University to enable it to pay to the State Government towards the charges for the preparation of the project and other incidental charges. Taking into account the payment made by the university to the State Government for preparation of project etc., the estimated cost of the first phase of the scheme has been revised from Rs.15.88 lakhs to Rs.16.25 lakhs.

The Executive Engineer XII Division, L.S.G.E.D., Mathura who is executing the scheme informed the University that the scheme was in progress and that when it is commissioned some maintenance staff would be required to stay at the pumping stations and treatment works premises all the time. He, therefore, suggested that suitable residential quarters may be constructed at these stations for the operating staff to live in. The University intimated the Commission that the minimum requirement of such accommodation and the staff was 19 quarters and 25 persons respectively and approached for acceptance of its proposal for providing accommodation and staff. The university was requested to intimate the financial implications involved in its proposal. The University sent plans and estimates amounting to Rs.2,05,960/- for the construction of 17 quarters and 2 stores for the residential staff required. The expenditure to be incurred on the staff is estimated to be Rs.53,040/- per annum.

The university was requested to provide for staff for maintenance of the pumping station in its Revenue Budget. As regards construction of quarters and stores, the University was requested to review the position and indicate the minimum essential staff who may be provided with the residential accommodation at the site of the pumping stations. The university has stated that the plans and estimates in respect of staff quarters and stores at pumping stations had been prepared on the basis of minimum requirements suggested by the Executive Engineer, L.S.G.E.D. Mathura and as such it may not be possible for it to review the proposal for accommodation at this stage.

The proposal of the University for construction of 17 quarters and 2 stores at an estimated cost of Rs.2,05,960 for residential staff required to operate and maintain pumping stations and treatment works, is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J. S. (A)

28
1851
1852
1853

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(144)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 41 : To consider a proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff.

...

The Visva-Bharati has sent a proposal for financial assistance for the construction of staff quarters for its non-academic staff. The University, in support of its proposal, has stated that the number of non-academic staff in the Visva-Bharati is in the neighbourhood of 750 at present and almost 50% of them including a considerable number of displaced persons is coming from long distances not connected by public conveyance. The University, therefore, is in dire need of providing about 200 of its employees (150 of superior category and 48 of Lower subordinate staff cadre) with family quarters as early as possible. Considering the expenditure involved, the University proposes to phase out a programme spread over two or three plan periods. Accordingly, the University has proposed to construct 65 quarters of the following types at an approximate cost of Rs.10 lakhs during the fourth five year plan period:-

<u>Type of quarters</u>	<u>No. of quarters</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u>
B	5	Rs. 1,50,000
C	20	Rs. 4,25,000
D	10	Rs. 1,50,000
Lower Subordinate Staff type.	30	Rs. 2,75,000
		<u>Rs.10,00,000</u>

The University had earmarked Rs.4,75,000 for construction of 38 quarters (8 for superior staff and 30 for Lower subordinate staff) from within the over all IV Plan allocation of the University and has requested for the sanction of the Commission to the payment of an additional grant of Rs.5.25 lakhs out side the IV Plan allocation to enable the University to complete the project within the plan period, as it would not be possible for them to accommodate this additional expenditure within the total Plan allocation.

The revised schemes of the Visva-Bharati for the Fourth plan period ending 1973-74 have since been finalised and the Commission's acceptance to the schemes amounting to Rs.98.79 lakhs for the above plan period has been conveyed to the University. In the revised schemes finally accepted by the Commission, a sum of Rs.3,75,000 has been provided for the construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff. In case the proposal of Visva-Bharati for construction of these quarters is to be considered out side the IV Plan allocation, it may be necessary to provide Rs.6.25 lakhs for this. It may be stated that the Commission had agreed to assist the Delhi University for construction of similar quarters as part of the campus development projects of the Central Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JS(A)

...

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(45)

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 42 : To consider further ~~the~~ proposal of the Calcutta University for assistance towards the establishment of a Students' Home.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on October 3, 1969 considered the proposal of the Calcutta University for the purchase of a building at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the establishment of a students home and desired that the university may be requested to intimate the contribution that the West Bengal Government/University would make towards the project (Resolution 21). The university has now intimated that the State Government had been approached to provide a matching grant of Rs. 25,000/- for the purpose, but no favourable response has been received by the university from the State Government. Since the university is not in a position to contribute Rs. 25,000/- from its own funds, it has requested the Commission to pay the entire amount of Rs. 1,25,000/- for the purpose. It may be noted that the Commission's grant for the establishment of a students home is generally limited to Rs. 1 lakh to each university, though the Commission had earlier given higher sums to some universities for this purpose. The University of Allahabad received Rs. 1,32,800/- for the establishment of one non-resident student centre for men students and Rs. 70,000/- for an N.R.S.O. for women students. The Kamatak University was given Rs. 1,40,000/- for one students home for the use of students of its four constituent colleges in the city of Dharwar, besides Rs. 1 lakh for a students home in the university campus. The University of Kerala was sanctioned Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the establishment of one students home.

In March 1958, the Commission approved the establishment of two students' homes at the Calcutta University and agreed to provide assistance on a fixed basis of Rs. 2.5 lakhs against an estimated average cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs, the balance being met by the University/State Government. In March 1960, the University informed the Commission that the State Government had agreed to provide a matching grant of Rs. 2 lakhs required for the purpose of establishment of two students homes. Later the university proposed to have one of the two students' homes in the premises of No. 14, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, of which the University had already taken possession and where it had temporarily accommodated the Asutosh Museum. The university was informed that the Commission could consider the proposal only after the Asutosh Museum was moved to its permanent location and the building at 14, Cornwallis Square was released and used to house the student home. The university was also requested to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of the students' homes. However, as the university did not take any action regarding the implementation of the scheme, the Commission's sanction letter was cancelled in January, 1966.

It may also be mentioned that in February, 1955, the Ministry of Education sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal for the establishment of five students homes in Calcutta, with a view to provide reading facilities and subsidised meals in canteens. The Commission has no information as to the number of these homes which have been completed and are functioning. The total student enrolment in the university teaching departments and colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University in the city of Calcutta, at present is 1,10,028 (Annexure I). The statement at Annexure-II indicates the assistance provided by the Commission

for the establishment of non-resident student Centres/students' homes to the colleges situated in the city of Calcutta.

It may be noted that the Estimates Committee in its 102nd Report (Third Lok Sabha- 1965--66) pointed out the necessity of investigating, the problems faced by Students in the Calcutta University

An extract of the Report is attached as Annexure III. The Education Commission also had emphasised the magnitude of the problem in the absence of adequate facilities for students in the Calcutta University and had suggested a closer investigation of the problem (Chapter-XII. 36). The University Grants Commission's earlier decision to provide Rs. 5 lakhs to Calcutta University to establish two students' homes, indicated recognition of the size of the problem in Calcutta.

It is, however, felt that an existing building in the university area estimated to cost Rs. 1.25 lakhs may not provide adequate space or facilities as are needed for a Students home, in view of the high prices of land and buildings in that region.

It is for the Commission's consideration, if a Visiting Committee may be appointed to examine the state of student amenities available in the university and colleges of Calcutta and recommend a comprehensive programme for improving such facilities, if necessary, in a phased manner.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(S.A.)/D.O.(S.I.)

Enrolment in the affiliated colleges of
Calcutta University located in the Calcutta
District and the University Departments and
University Colleges -- 1968-69.

S.No.	Name of College	Students enrolled
1	2	3
1.	Anandanohan College, 102/1, Amherst St., Calcutta.9.	2,700
2.	Asutosh College, 92, Shyamaprasad Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.26.	1,974
3.	Bangabasi College, 19, Scott Lane, Calcutta.9.	1,951
4.	Bangabasi College of Commerce, 19, Scott Lane, Calcutta.9.	1,005
5.	Bangabasi Evening College, 19, Scott Lane, Calcutta.9.	2,046
6.	Bangabasi Morning College, 19, Scott Lane, Calcutta.9.	1,894
7.	Basanti Devi Women's College, 147A, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.	554
8.	Behala College, Behala, Calcutta..	829
9.	Behala College of Commerce, P.O. Behala, Calcutta.34.	463
10.	Bethune College, 181, Cronwallis Street, Calcutta.	668
11.	Bhowanipur Educational Society College, 12-B, Heyshan Road, Calcutta.20.	571
12.	Birla School of Science, 1, Moyra Street, Calcutta.17.	24
13.	Bon-Hooghly College of Commerce, Bon-Hooghly, Calcutta.5.	393
14.	Brahmananda Keshabchandra College, Bon-Hooghly, Calcutta.5.	1,459
15.	Calcutta Girls' College, 169, Dhamatalla Street, Calcutta.13.	25
16.	Charuchandra College, 109/2, Lake Road, Calcutta.29.	1,745
17.	Chittaranjan College, 80, R.K.Ghosal Road, Calcutta.42.	486
18.	City College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.9).	2,170
19.	City College of Commerce and Business Administration, 13, Surya Sen Street, Calcutta.12.	2,935

(148)

1	2	3
20.	Deshabandhu College for Girls, 58/A, Sadanande Road, Calcutta.26.	950
21.	Dum Dum Motijheel College, Dum Dum, Calcutta.28.	1,909
22.	Goanka College of Commerce & Business Administration, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.12.	807
23.	Gokhale Memorial Girls' College, 1/1, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	526
24.	Gurudas College, Narkeldanga, Calcutta.	1,222
25.	Gurudas College of Commerce, Narkeldanga, Calcutta.11.	Not available being a new college.
26.	Harimohan College, J/255, Paharpur Road, Calcutta.24.	194
27.	Herambachandra College, 23/49, Gariahata Road, Calcutta.	2,330
28.	Hiralal Majumdar College for Girls, Dekshneswar, Calcutta.	130
29.	Jogesh Ch. Choudhuri College, 30, Prince Anwar Shah Road, Calcutta.23.	1,890
30.	Jogmaya Devi College, 92, Syamaprasad Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.26.	1,921
31.	Khudiram Bose Central College, 71/2A, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,483
32.	Kidderpore College, 2, Pitambar Senkar Lane, Calcutta.23.	561
33.	Lady Brabourne College, P.1/2, Suhrawardy Avenue, Calcutta.17.	988
34.	Loreto College, 7, Middleton Row, Calcutta.16.	481
35.	Maharaja Manindra Ch. College, 20, Ramkanta Bose Lane, Calcutta.3.	1,603
36.	Maharaja Sris Chandra College, 20, Ramkanta Bose Lane, Calcutta.3.	1,801
37.	Maharani Kashiswari College, 20, Ramkanta Bose Lane, Calcutta.3.	1,299
38.	Maulana Azad College, 8, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road, Calcutta.13.	729
39.	Muralidhar Girls' College, 4, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta.19.	1,981
40.	New Alipore College, New Alipore, Calcutta.53.	863

1	2	3
41.	Prafulla Chandra College, 23/49, Gariahata Road, Calcutta.19.	1,578
42.	Presidency College, 86/1, College Street, Calcutta.7.	1,246
43.	Ramkrishna Sarada Mission Vivekananda Vidyaabhaban, Dum Dum, Calcutta.28.	292
44.	Rammohan College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.9.	2,786
45.	Reni Birla Girls' College, 78, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta.19.	158
46.	Sanskrit College, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.12.	157
47.	Sarojini Naidu College for Women,	1,841
48.	Scottish Church College, 4, Azad Hind Bagh, Calcutta.6.	1,655
49.	Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, 10, Raja Raba Kissen Street, Calcutta.5.	2,420
50.	Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls' College, 106, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.7.	380
51.	Shyamohini Devi Girls' College, 20/2A, Canal West Road, Calcutta.6.	28
52.	Sibnath Sastri College, 23/49, Garichat Road, Calcutta.19.	1,696
53.	South Calcutta Girls' College, 72, Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta.25.	695
54.	Sri Shikshayatan College, 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.16.	967
55.	St. Paul's G.M. College, 5/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.9.	968
56.	St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.16.	2,805
57.	Surendranath College, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta.9.	3,079
58.	Surendranath Evening College, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta.9.	2,440
59.	Surendranath College for Women, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta.9.	1,703
60.	Syamaprasad College, 92, Syamaprasad Mukherji Road, Calcutta.26.	1,446
61.	Umesh Chandra College, 13, Surya Sen Street, Calcutta.12.	2,594
62.	Victoria Institution for Girls, 788, Upper Circle Road, Calcutta.9.	1,357

1	2	3
63.	Vidyasagar College, 39, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta-9.	1,745
64.	Vidyasagar Evening College, 39, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.9.	1,936
65.	Vidyasagar College for Women, 39, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.9.	1,630
66.	Viharilal College of Home Science, Hastings House, Calcutta.27.	801
67.	Vijaygarh Jyotish Roy (College, Vijaygarh, Calcutta.32..	1,399
68.	Vivekananda College, Barisha, Calcutta.8.	990
69.	Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, Calcutta.8.	646
70.	Women's College, 204, Bidhan Sarani, Calcutta.6.	736
71.	Women's Christian College, 6, Greek Ch. Row, Calcutta.26.	380
72.	All Bengal Teachers Training College, P-14, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.13.	281
73.	All India Hygiene & Pubh. Health, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.12.	219
74.	Bengal Music College, 10, Dover Lane, Calcuttta.29.	43
75.	Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.4.	171
76.	Birla College of Education, 1, Moyra Street, Calcuttta.17.	Not available being new college.
77.	Calcutta Girls' B.T. College, 6/1, Swinhoe Street, Calcutta.19.	133
78.	Carey Institute of Horticulture, 1, Alipore Road, Calcuttta.27.	8
79.	Chittarnjan Seva Sadan, 148, Syamaprasad Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.26.	91
80.	College of Ceramic Techh., 71, Abinash Ch. Banerjee Lane, Calcutta.10.	66
81.	College of Leather Techh., Canal South Id., Calcuttta.15.	97
82.	David Hare Tr. College,, 25/S, Ballygunj Circle,, Id., Calcutta.19.	223
83.	Dr.R.Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.14.	222
84.	Institute of Child Health, 95, Dilkhusha Street, Calcutta.19.	15

(151)

1	2	3
85.	Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, College Square East, Calcutta. 12.	335
86.	Institute of Education for Women, Hastings House, Alipore, Calcutta. 227.	222
87.	Medical College, 88, College Street, Calcutta. 12.	726
88.	National Medical College, 58, Gorachand Road, Calcutta. 14.	1,007
89.	Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, 138, Lower Circle Road, Calcutta. 14.	739
90.	R.G.Kar Medical College, 1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta. 4.	889
91.	School of Tropical Medicine, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. 12.	32
92.	Surendranath Law College, 24, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 9.	700
Grand Total:-		<u>95,923</u>

University Departments and University
Colleges of Calcutta University - 1968-69.

Faculty	Department	Enrolment
1	2	3
Arts	1. Ancient Indian History & Culture	132
	2. Arabic & Persian	18
	3. Archaeology	31
	4. Bengali	631
	5. Comparative Phil.	52
	6. Economics	273
	7. English	433
	8. French	3
	9. Hindi	103
	10. History	346
	11. Islamic History & Culture	231
	12. Pali	21
	13. Philosophy	456
	14. Political Science	488
	15. Sanskrit	240
	16. Urdu	20
Science	1. Anthropology	46
	2. Applied Maths.	74
	3. Bio-chemistry	129
	4. Botany	103
	5. Geology	43
	6. Geography	141
	7. Pure Chemistry	146
	8. Pure Mathematics	460
	9. Physics	88
	10. Physiology	55
	11. Psychology	101
	12. Statistics	44
	13. Zoology	57
Commerce	1. Commerce	1,931
Agriculture.	1. Agriculture	118
Arts	1. Arts Appreciation	171
	2. Languages	18
	3. Librarianship	94
	4. Museology	23
Education.	1. Education	462
Law	1. Law	5,700
Technology.	1. Applied Physics)	302
	2. Chem. Engg. and)	
	Chem. Tech.)	
	3. Radio Physics) and Electronics)	
Journalism.	1. Journalism.)	112
Medicine	1. Anatomy)	
	2. Physiology)	
	3. Pathology including) Bacteriology)	
	4. Pharmacology)	
	5. Biochemistry)	
	6. Radiology & Radiotherapeutics)	

1	2	3
Medicine	7. Cardiology)
	8. Psychological Med.)
	9. Dermatology)
	10. Venereology)
	11. Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat)
	12. Anaesthesiology)
	13. Ophthalmology)
	14. Neurology)
	15. General Medicine)
	16. Child Health)
	17. Diseases of Chest	) 209
	18. Preventive and Social Medicine)
	19. Tropical Medicine)
	20. General Surgery)
	21. Chest Surgery)
	22. Cancer Research)
	23. Plastic Surgery)
	24. Neuro Surgery)
	25. Orthopaedics)
	26. Obstetrics and Gynaecology)
	Grand Total:	<u>14,105</u>

Notes: There are six university colleges viz, (1) University College of Arts (2) University College of Science (3) University College of Commerce (4) University College of Law (5) University College of Technology and (6) University College of Medicine. The enrolment figures of these colleges have been pooled with the corresponding enrolment figures related to the departments indicated above. Enrolment statistics related to the university colleges is, however, not available separately.

Statement showing the grants provided by
the Commission to the Colleges situated
in the city of Calcutta for N.R.S.C.'s/
Students Homes.

.....

<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.	<u>Remarks</u>
1. City College, Calcutta	1,00,000	The project has since been completed
2. Bangabasi College, Calcutta.	1,00,000	The scheme has since been cancelled
3. Bengal Music College, Calcutta.	5,000	

Extract from the Hundred and Second
Report (Third Lok Sabha) of Estimates
Committee on the Ministry of Education-
University Grants Commission.

Apart from the immediate problem of the seven
big Colleges, the Committee note that the Calcutta
University caters to about 10 percent of the total student
enrolment in the Universities and Colleges in the country.
The number of college students in Calcutta city and
greater Calcutta is over 1,10,000. With over 2 to 3 lakhs
of school students, Calcutta poses a serious educational
and social problem. The Committee suggest that the
Government/University Grants Commission should immediately
undertake a comprehensive survey so that remedial
means may be taken for the solution of a menacing social
problem.

....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

156

Item No. 43: To consider the request of Roorkee University, for payment of Junior Fellowship in Engineering and Technology beyond five years.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th September 1963 (Item 2 (a) 4) agreed to award two additional Junior Fellowship in each post graduate course in Engineering and Technology of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. to teachers sponsored by under-graduate Engineering Institutions.

Grants towards Fellowships being a part of recurring grant are paid for a period of five years from the date of sanction/implementation of the scheme.

Roorkee University has been assisted for a period of five years for introduction of Post-graduate Courses approved during the third five year plan period. The assistance of the Commission for payment of recurring grant ceases with effect from 1969-70.

The financial liability in respect of the M.E. courses has been taken over by the U.P. State Govt. But the State Govt. has not made any separate provision for payment of Junior Fellowship to sponsored teacher candidates. Roorkee University has requested that the University Grants Commission may continue to provide fellowship to teachers candidates of such M.E. courses beyond the normal period of 5 years.

A copy of letter received from Roorkee University is attached as Anexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(T)/DO(T)

.....

(157)

Copy of letter INo.ACD/R-947/S-132 dated 14th January, 1970 from the Registrar, Roorkee University, Roorkee to the Secretary,, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Award of Junior Fellowship to Sri P.S. Gahlot.

Please refer to your letter No.F.22-9/68(T) dated November 15, 1969.

- not enclosed

This is to state that as desired by the UGC vide letter No.F.6-17/62(T) dated August 8, 1963 (copy enclosed for ready reference) two seats in each post-graduate course in Engineering and Technology had been reserved for sponsored teacher candidates. The admission of these sponsored teacher candidates was made over and above the sanctioned strength. The financial liability in respect of M.E. Course at this University, which was so far being borne by the U.G.C., has now been transferred to the State Government. The State Government, while providing the funds for the purpose, has not made any separate provision for payment of fellowship to sponsored teacher candidates. It is, therefore, requested that UGC may kindly provide two fellowships in each course for the sponsored teacher candidates as in the post. It may however be mentioned that very few teacher candidates have joined the course in the past as such in expenditure on this account will not be much.

It may also be added that AMIE candidates are also admitted to the various M.E.Courses at this University. They are not awarded the fellowship due to limited number of fellowships approved by State Government. With a view to encourage these candidates and in order to avoid any hardship to them while pursuing higher studies, it will be desirable that if the University Grants Commission may grant fellowship to AMIE candidates also as a special case.

With regard to Sri P.S. Gahlot, it is requested that he, being an AMIE and a sponsored teacher candidate, may be sanctioned the fellowship by the University Grants Commission.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 44 : To consider a proposal of the Hans Raj College, Delhi for raising the pattern of assistance provided by the Commission for additional hostel accommodation in respect of 'Extended Colleges' from 50% to 75%

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th November, 1968 (item No.22) accepted the proposal of the Hans Raj College, Delhi for the construction of additional hostel accommodation for 64 students at an estimated cost of Rs.3,25,000, the Commission's assistance being on a 50:50 basis. The above decision of the Commission was conveyed to the Hans Raj College, Delhi for further necessary action.

The Hans Raj College, Delhi has now sent a proposal through the University of Delhi for raising the pattern of assistance provided by the Commission for additional hostel accommodation in respect of Extended Colleges of the Delhi University from 50% to 75% of accepted cost. The proposal of the College has been examined by the University of Delhi and the University has stated that "it is not the problem of the College alone but also of the University because the proposal for additional hostel accommodation has emanated as a result of increased admissions in the college and also as a result of introduction of the Extended College Scheme in the Hans Raj College. Unless additional hostel accommodation in the case of colleges having Extended Scheme is provided, it will be very difficult for the University to find justification to persuade the Colleges to consider for additional admission or for introduction of Extended College Scheme". In view of this, the University has strongly recommended the proposal made by the Hans Raj College for the construction of additional hostel accommodation on 75:25 basis.

In the case of Extended Colleges of the Delhi University the Commission is at present giving assistance to these colleges on a cent percent basis for extensions to the Library and Canteen and for the Construction of N.C.C. Store. As regards Hostels, the Commission's assistance continues to be 50% of the approved cost for men's hostels and 75% in the case of Women's Hostels irrespective of the fact whether the College is an 'Extended College' or other wise.

In case the proposal of the Hans Raj College for raising the limit of assistance of the Commission from 50% to 75% of the approved cost in respect of additional hostel accommodation for 'Extended Colleges' is accepted, the pattern of assistance of the Commission for additional hostel accommodation in respect of Women's Colleges covered under 'Extended College Scheme' may also have to be raised from 75%.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(159)

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No.45: To consider the proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for scholarships of the value of Rs.250 to Rs.500 per month for post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Molecular Biochemistry.

.....

The Commission noted(vide Item 2(a)-4 of the Meeting held in July 1969) a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for organising a one year post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Molecular Biochemistry at the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry from the academic year 1969 and sanction for this course of six scholarships of the value of Rs.250 per month and the provision of Rs.1000 per student towards working expenses, subject to a maximum of Rs.6000 per annum.

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has now requested for Commission's approval to the flexibility in the stipend of the six scholarships for the post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Molecular Biochemistry to vary between Rs.250 to Rs.500 per month, depending upon the salary drawn by the teachers to be selected for this course. It is stated that this will enable the Centre to select teachers from the universities who are deputed to take the course but do not receive their full salaries from their respective institutions. A copy of the letter received from the Head of the Centre in this connection is attached as Annexure.

It may be mentioned in this connection that in the case of the Centres of Advanced Study in Bio-physics and Botany in Madras University where similar post-M.Sc. diploma courses have been organised, the persons admitted are paid scholarship of the value of Rs.250 per month, as in the case of persons admitted to the Post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Molecular Bio-chemistry at the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. No working expenses have as such been provided to the two Centres in Madras.

In the case of the Training Programme for teachers in Mathematics being operated by the three Centres of Advanced Study in Mathematics in the Universities of Panjab, Bombay and Madras, the selected teachers from affiliated colleges are paid stipend equivalent to the salary and other allowances that they would have drawn in their parent institutions. They are given leave without salary.

The list of the persons mentioned in the letter of the Head of the Centre attached as Annexure will show that the response has been received mostly from the teachers of the Medical colleges and persons employed in research institutions rather than from the teachers in the university/college Biochemistry departments. The term on which these institutions would depute persons to attend this course are not known.

The matter is submitted before the Commission for consideration.

.....

160

Annexure to Item No. 25

Copy of letter No.BC:161/700-132 dated 24th January 1970
from Dr. P.S. Sharma, Prof.. of Biochemistry, Indian
Institute of Science, Bangalore to the Chairman, UGC.

.....

as below In continuation of my letter No.EBC.131/69 dated 3 December 1969,
I am sending herewith a list of persons who have responded to our letter
so far and who have sent in their recommendations:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Deputation proposed by</u>
1.	Dr. R.K. Shrivastava Associate Professor of Biochemistry College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry JABALPUR	Dean, Veterinary Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya JABALPUR
2.	Assistant Professor of Biochemistry	The Principal Medical College TRIVANDRUM, KERALA
3.	Dr. Ch.Hariprasad, M.B.B.S, M.D. (Biochem.) Assistant Professor of Biochemistry	The Principal Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam-2 (A.P.)
4.	Mr. Johnson D. Koola, M.Sc. Big Bazar, Aranattukara, Trichur (Lecturer in St. Thomas College, Trichur)	Requests for full pay and allowances.
5.	Dr.R.S.Murthi, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.D. Department of Biochemistry VSS Medical College BURLA, SAMBALPUR, ORISSA	Has expressed interest to join on his own initiative
6.	One Junior Teacher	Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry Assam Medical College Dibrugarh, ASSAM
7.	Mr.N.G.Doiphode, M.Sc.(Bio)M.Sc.. (App.Nutrition) Lecturer in Biochemistry B.J. Medical College POONA	Has expressed interest to join on his own initiative
8.	Dr.V.G.Ranade, M.Sc.(Med.) Professor of Physiology Dr. V.M.Medical College SHOLAPUR	Will attend provided he is granted special duty leave on full salary.
9.	Smt. Kalyani Goswami, M.Sc. Assistant Professor & Head of the Department of Chemistry Assam Medical College Dibrugarh, ASSAM	Has expressed interest on her own initiative

(161)

10. Mr.S.Gopalakrishnan, M.Sc.
Tutor in Biochemistry
Madurai Medical, College
MADURAI-13
Has expressed interest to
join the course on his own
initiative.
11. One of the teachers or one of
the Research Students
Dr. R.C.Kupoor
Head of the Department of
Chemistry
University of Jodhpur
JODHPUR
12. Mr.K.K.Kalghatgi, J.R.F.
Cancer Research Institute
PAREL, BOMBAY-12
Has expressed interest to
join the course on his own
initiative.
13. Dr.L.Vasantha, M.B.B.S., M.D.
(Biochem.)
Director
National Institute of Nutrition
HYDERABAD
14. Dr. N.Raghuramulu, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Recommends a stipend of Rs. 700/-
p.m. to Dr.Vasantha

I request you to kindly agree to the flexibility in the award of the six scholarships for the above Diploma Course anywhere from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/-p.m. depending on the salary drawn earlier by the teachers who will be selected for the course.

Dr. D.Shankar Narayan, gave me to understand when I met him recently in New Delhi, that National Laboratories and Research Institutions outside the control of University Grants Commission may be excluded from the purview of the consideration of enhancement of the amount of scholarship. If we have to attract teachers from universities, I feel it would be desirable to increase the scholarship as proposed by me. I, therefore, request you to kindly approve my proposal for a flexible enhancement of the scholarships from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- p.m.

On getting your approval, we will issue the necessary advertisement indicating that it will be possible to give scholarship amounts anywhere from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- p.m. to the selected teachers in the universities and medical colleges who are deputed to take the course but do not receive their full salaries from their respective institutions.

.....

Meeting: (162)

Dated 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 46: To consider the question of providing assistance to Karnatak University towards Architect's fee and work charged establishment for building projects financed by the U.G.C.

.....

The Commission while determining assistance to be provided to a university for approved building project takes into account a charge not exceeding 4% for Architect's fee including supervision charges and 1% for the clerk of works if appointed. While finalising the accounts with reference to the construction of hostels and staff quarters of Karnatak University financed by the U.G.C., it had been observed that in many cases where the plans and estimates had not been prepared by the Architects, the University had provided in the completion cost a sum equivalent to 5% to cover the cost of Architect's fee and work charged establishment. The matter had been discussed by the Joint Secretary (A) with the Karnatak University during his recent visit to the University. A note recorded by the Registrar in this connection is reproduced below:

"(1) Establishment Charges:

The University maintains an engineering establishment which looks after the entire capital works programme of the University on which expenditure is being incurred partly from grants received from the UGC and partly from grants paid by the State Government as also expenditure met purely from University funds for which no separate grants are paid either by the State Government or by the U.G.C. There is no separate engineering establishment in respect of works financed by the U.G.C. Therefore, the entire expenditure incurred on the establishment of the engineering department has to be apportioned towards the share of the UGC and the State Govt. This is done by transferring the UGC's share to the UGC's grant at the end of the year by way of adjustment. This adjustment is also being duly verified by the Govt. auditors while furnishing the utilisation certificate.

(2) Architect's Fees

Fees to Architects are paid normally at 2%. Where the plans are actually prepared by the Architect, the share of the UGC is charged to UGC's grant out of the amount actually paid to Architects and adjusted at the end of the year. The proportion of the Architect's fees charged to UGC's grant generally corresponds to the proportion of the grants sanctioned by the UGC. However, a total of 5% is being charged on all works to UGC's grants at 3% for establishment and 2 1/2% for Architects fees actually paid as the case may be. The balance represents expenditure indirectly incurred by the University for preparing architectural plans and estimates which would otherwise have been prepared by the Architects had the works been entrusted to them. Thus the 5% expenditure that is being charged under the consolidated head viz., contingencies including establishment and architects fees really represents establishment and architects fees actually paid or incurred indirectly by the University".

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether the provision of 5% made by the University for the building project assisted by the UGC even when the Architects' services have not been availed off and the plans have been prepared by the University

(163)

engineers may be treated as an approved expenditure for determining the grant.

S. C. (GD) / J. S. (A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

164

Meeting

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No: 47 : To consider a proposal for the improvement of employment information, career advising and educational guidance/counselling services for universities/college students.

....

The Education Commission had emphasised the need to improve employment information and career guidance for students at the university/college level in order to increase the relationship between enrolment in higher education and requirements for trained man-power in the country. The University Grants Commission's Panel on Employment Information and Students Services Bureaux, in its report submitted in 1968, had recommended measures to improve the services for employment information and career guidance. A summary of the Panel's recommendations are given at Annexure I.

The Commission desired that the report be sent to the Universities for information and necessary action. Some universities have requested assistance from the Commission for the improvement of these services. In the absence of a separate programme of assistance for the Students Service Bureaux (Employment Information and Guidance, and Students Advisory Bureaux), it has not, however, been possible for the Commission to provide adequate support for the purpose. Bangalore University which included its proposal within its 4th Plan has been, however, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 46,200 for the improvement of its employment information bureau.

The Commission also appointed in 1968, a Committee to advise the Commission on man-power problems as relevant to universities. At its first meeting in November 1968 the Committee recommended certain measures to increase research on man-power problems in the universities and emphasised the (a) strengthening of liaison between Universities, Industry and State Governments to improve links between employment possibilities, and training imparted in universities; (b) integration of the Students Advisory Bureaux (sponsored by the Ministry of Education) with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (established by the Ministry of Labour and Employment), and (c) setting up of the Zonal Bureaux recommended by the U.G.C. Panel.

As desired by the Commission, these recommendations were circulated to Universities in May 1969. The Ministry of Education was requested to consider the recommendation at (b) above.

The Conference of Students Representatives, convened by the University Grants Commission, and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in May 1969, also considered the role of these bureaux in the universities and endorsed the recommendations of the Panel, besides making some suggestions for improvement of the Bureaux work. Relevant extracts from the report of the Conference of Students Representatives are given in Annexure II.

On 29th January 1970, the Education Secretary held a meeting to discuss measures necessary to improve employment information and vocational orientation among students in universities and colleges. He welcomed the recommendations of the U.G.C. Panel, the Manpower Committee and the Students Conference, regarding the integration of the two services viz. employment information and

(165)

educational guidance, under one machinery and desired that the matter may be discussed with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The subsequent meeting held on the 5th February 1970, was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Cabinet Secretariat and the U.G.C. Minutes of the meeting are given in Annexure III.

It was agreed at this meeting that the two types of bureaux sponsored by the Ministries of Education and Labour, wherever they exist separately in the same university, would be integrated and that new bureaux to be established hereafter would be on the integrated pattern.

It was also agreed that operative units for the dissemination of employment information etc., should be set up in colleges where a teacher should be designated to coordinate the work and act as Liaison Officer with the district employment authorities, the State Directorate of Employment and the University Employment Bureaux.

The university bureaux, which have a trained employment officer looking after the technical side of the work, at present work under the supervision of a teacher who receives an honorarium of Rs.200/- p.m. from the State Government. As the different sources of funds for these institutions have often created difficulties for the universities, it was felt that funds for these bureaux (in universities) and units (in colleges), including training of teachers who take up this work, should be provided by the Central Government and the U.G.C. The meeting recommended that the payments to teachers may be provided under the auspices of the U.G.C., while the expenditure on technical staff would be met, as at present, by the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

In view of the urgent importance of improving these services at the university and college level, it was agreed that bureaux should be established in every university and college as early as possible. Expenditure on this account will be shared by the Ministry of Labour and the University Grants Commission as indicated above.

In view of the great importance of surveys and studies to find out emerging employment opportunities in each state, the services of research organisations and universities including postgraduate students need to be obtained to undertake such studies. It was proposed that the U.G.C. may encourage such studies in the universities.

As regards evaluation and implementation of this programme, the D.G.E. & T. has framed a scheme for this purpose which is given in Annexure- IV. It was suggested that professors incharge of the University bureaux should also be involved in the work of supervision as far as the colleges programme is concerned. Vice Chancellors may be requested to organise seminars with the professors incharge of the bureaux, the college units, and heads of university departments to impress upon them the need for giving emphasis to this work.

It has been estimated that the total expenditure on payment of honoraria to teachers, manpower studies, and training and incidental services required for this programme would amount

to approximately Rs. 60 lakhs per annum when bureaux start functioning in each university and college in the country. As this is likely to take some time, the Commission's responsibility may be met in a phased manner, with the following estimated annual budget provision for the remaining period of the fourth plan.

1970-71	Rs.	25 lakhs
1971-72	Rs.	40 lakhs
1972-73	Rs.	50 lakhs
1973-74	Rs.	<u>60 lakhs</u>
Total:	Rs.	<u>1.75 crores</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(S.A.)/J.S.(A)

Panel on Employment Information and
Students Service Bureaux.

...

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Universities have a distinct role to play in the assessment of future manpower requirements. With a view to encouraging manpower research in the universities and colleges, the U.G.C. may take the following measures:
- (a) Constitute an Advisory Committee with eminent economists and sociologists and representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, to advise universities on manpower studies and to coordinate and consolidate their results, with the help of the Manpower Directorate, the D.G.E. & T. and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
 - (b) Some funds may be earmarked to encourage manpower studies in the universities.
 - (c) Circulate the note on Role of Universities in the task of coordination of education with manpower requirements prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Manpower Directorate, to the universities for consideration. (Annexure II of the Report).
 - (d) Request universities to constitute study groups with representatives of various departments and research boards to discuss and organise programmes recommended by the UGC's advisory committee.
 - (e) Request universities and colleges to maintain employment records of all outgoing students on a continuous basis, (A scheme for this purpose is given in Annexure I of the report).
 - (f) Assist and advise the D.G.E. & T. on the operation of its programme of establishing university Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, through the Advisory Committee recommended earlier.
 - (g) Recommended to the universities that Bureaux for Employment Information and Guidance, and Educational Advisory Service wherever they exist separately, should be integrated and should become a normal part of the university's functions. These Bureaux may be placed under the supervision of the Deans of Students who should also be associated with the operational group for organising manpower research, and obtain the help of the various departments for the employment studies undertaken by the Bureau.
 - (h) Recommend to universities//colleges that a nominal fee to be charged from students for employment information and guidance and utilised to pay for secretarial services and affiliation fee to the zonal bureaux for employment information, literature and training for students service personnel.

B. In regard to the programme of improving employment information and guidance at the university and college levels, the Directorate General of Employment and Training may consider the following recommendations:

- (i) The Bulletin on Job Opportunities may take into consideration all vacancies requiring graduates. Out-turn figures should be given for 2-3 years, making the ratio of outturn to vacancies more reliable.
- (ii) Employing capacities of small establishments and self-employing agencies should be studied for calculating manpower requirement.
- (iii) The programme of establishing Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in the universities may be phased in the following manner :-
 - (a) Six zonal bureaux with adequate staff may be established in the universities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Banaras and Nagpur to supply information literature and training for students service personnel and manpower investigated to all universities and colleges and secondary schools in the zone who affiliate to the Bureaux, by paying a subscription.
 - (b) In the second phase, small operative units may be established in all universities and colleges, at least one in each district head quarters.
- (iv) The pattern of assistance for the Bureaux may be as under:

For the 6 zonal bureaux - buildings where necessary and staff and audio-visual aids as required by the university, subject to a ceiling of assistance to be settled in consultation with the U.G.C.

For the operative units in other universities/colleges - staff and audio-visual aids and for activities like studies, seminars, interviews etc., only. Universities may be requested to provide accommodation for the unit and its activities.
- (v) Scales of pay of employment officers recruited for university bureaux should be comparable to those of university teachers.
- (vi) A regular cell with adequate staff may be maintained at the D.G.E. & T. to evaluate and provide technical service to the university bureaux.

Extract from the report of the Committee
on the role of the student Advisory Bureau
and employment Information and Guidance Bureau,
National Service Scheme and the role of Students
Organisations in university life.

....

The role of student advisory bureaux and employment
information and guidance bureaux in universities.

The Committee considered the present working of the employment
information and guidance bureaux in universities, and was of the view
that the majority of them have not been either effective or popular
with students, mainly because they lacked proper personnel and adequate
publicity. Yet the need for improving information and placement
machinery for the guidance and employment of students was unquestioned,
and it was necessary to take steps to improve the machinery.

The committee generally agreed with the recommendations of
the UGC Panel on Employment Information and Students Service Bureau,
and made the following recommendations.

- (a) Each university should have an employment information
and guidance bureau. Universities may follow the model
of the department of placement set up by the IITs,
with suitable modifications to suit local conditions.
A note on the subject is attached (appendix).
- (b) Persons to be appointed to the key post of employment
officer require necessary background and ability to
establish liaison between industries and other employing
agencies on the one hand and the universities on the
other. This may be kept in view when planning the
organisation of the bureaux.
- (c) In the case of affiliating universities, the committee
recommended that each university must make itself
responsible for a continuous flow of employment
information to its affiliated colleges. In this
connection, the committee would like to invite attention
to the working of the Bombay University Employment
Information and Guidance Bureau and its impact on the
students in the colleges. Particular
attention is invited to the system of obtaining vacation
employment for needy students.
- (d) The committee felt that liaison with industries and
other employing agencies should be established by all
universities and departments, primarily with a view to
informing the students regarding job opportunities and
acquainting the industry with the kind of students being
trained in the universities at present. Such liaison
could be strengthened and employment opportunities
improved, if the universities invited research projects
from the industries on specific problems and entrusted
them to particular departments and students. The
success of such a scheme would depend to a large extent
on the imagination, drive and spirit of the faculties
and the students.
- (e) There was some discussion regarding the overlapping
of students' efforts to obtain admission to higher
courses, particularly in universities abroad. The
committee felt that in each institution, the

170

- professors should be made responsible for coordination of efforts by the students to obtain admission/fellowships in other institutions as well as in regard to obtaining jobs to avoid duplication.
- (f) The employment bureau should also collect regular information regarding placement of ex-students with a view to obtaining their assistance in placing present students.
- (g) The committee considered the suggestion made by the panel on employment information and student service bureaux that information on employment opportunities and manpower requirements could be greatly improved by involving university faculties and students in collecting detailed data at the local levels and felt that there was a pressing need for such information in order to make calculations regarding manpower requirements more realistic. The committee recommended in this connection that such studies could be undertaken by students either as a part of their academic programme or as vacation jobs on payment of suitable remuneration.

A NOTE ON THE TRAINING AND PLACEMENT
UNITS IN INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

The Training and Placement Unit in IIT, Delhi is a full-fledged unit with the Director of Training and Placement as its head. The Placement Section at IIT, Madras functions along similar lines, with a senior professor, usually a head of a department at the head. The training and placement unit arranges for practical training of all the students in their fourth and fifth years and arranges for suitable placements for the outgoing student as far as possible. This unit in the beginning of each year contacts the various industrialists throughout the country and finds out if there are possibilities existing for these industries to take the IIT boys for practical training during the summer or the winter vacation. The heads of the departments also on their own initiative try to secure as many seats in as many industries as possible. The students during their training in these establishments establish their own contact and liaison thereby insuring a practical chance that they will be employed in the very industry in which they have gone for the training. The professors and other members of the faculty are very deeply involved in the whole process of training and placement. Quite frequently, the industrialists are invited to the IIT either by the professors or by the training and placement unit to deliver talks, to meet students over a cup of coffee or dinner or just to talk with the students. This gives the industrialists a good feel of the students and consequently it helps in securing employment opportunities for the students when they pass out. Some industrialists (when it is said industrialists, it does not necessarily mean that they are owners of industries but persons concerned in the employment capacity or other top technical positions in the industry) are also associated with the curriculum of the various departments by appointing them as external examiners of the various examinations of the department the whole idea being to establish contact and liaison with the industrialists who ultimately will be offering employment opportunities to the students. It is an effort for creating a favourable impression and image of the institute with the industry; and not only the training and placement unit but all the faculty members; the passed out students, and in some cases even the present students themselves are deeply involved. In IIT, Delhi, specific problems faced by a particular industry, are taken up by the various departments as projects or research problems. These projects are generally taken up at the initiative of the professors or sent to the institute by the industry itself. The industrialists consequently take deep interest in the students working on the particular projects concerning their problems. The IIT, Delhi has taken quite a few projects from various industries and the results have been encouraging. The alumni also inform the Alumni Association about employment opportunities for students in the places where they are employed. The whole effort is geared towards involving as many faculty members as possible into this problem of finding suitable placements for the students.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES ON THE
5TH FEBRUARY, 1970 TO DISCUSS CAREER ADVISING
AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/COUNSELLING AT THE
UNIVERSITY STAGE.

.....

The following were present :

Ministry of Education

1. Shri S. Chakravarti, Secretary
2. Shri T.R. Jayaraman, Joint Secretary
3. Dr. S.N. Saraf, Director
4. Shri N.M. Ketkar, Librarian,
Central Secretariat,
Library.

Cabinet Secretariat

5. Shri V.L.Gidwani, Employment
Commissioner

Ministry of Labour :

6. Shri P.M. Nayak, Secretary.
7. Shri S.K. Mallick, Director-
General of Employment &
Training.
8. Shri K.B. Shama, Director
of Employment

Ministry of Home Affairs :

9. Shri K.A. Vardan, Under Secretary, Directorate of Manpower.

University Grants Commission :

10. Shri R.K. Ghhabra, Joint Secretary.
11. Dr. V. Majumdar, Education Officer.

2. Education Secretary referred to the current discussions going on in the meetings of the Economic Secretaries regarding the measures to tackle the unemployment problem in the country and made a special reference to the recommendations that the question of providing career advising and vocational guidance/counselling from the high school standard and above should be taken up on a high priority basis. He observed that the meeting was called to consider the problem relating to career advising and vocational guidance/counselling specially at the university stage so that some concrete programmes could be worked out in close collaboration with the concerned organisations. In the course of the discussion, the following conclusions - were reached :-

(1) wherever the student advisory bureaux, which are the concern of the Ministry of Education, and the Employment, Information & Guidance Bureaux, looked after by the D.G.E. & T., exist in the same University, they should be integrated into a single unit.

Action Joint Secretary, U.G.C.
Labour Ministry.

(2) The Employment, Information & Guidance Bureaux, at present work under the supervision of a member of the teaching staff, who is paid an honorarium of Rs.200 per month by the State Government. It was agreed that it would be desirable for the University Grants Commission to take over the responsibility for paying this honorarium.

Action Joint Secretary, U.G.C.

173

(3) In view of the importance of the subject of career advising and vocational guidance/counselling at the University Stage, it was agreed that all the Universities in the country should be covered by the Employment information & Guidance Bureaux. The annual expenditure involved to cover all the Universities with the Bureaux will be of the order of Rs.10 lakhs. The Ministry of Labour will support this programme during the Fourth Plan as a central activity and U.G.C. will accept responsibility for payment of honoraria to the Professor-in-charge of the unit.

Action - Labour Ministry
U.G.C.

(4) In view of the important role which the officer-in-charge of the Employment, Information & Guidance Bureau in the Universities will have to play in regard to information relating to employment, counselling and placement, it was essential to have a fairly senior officer in the scale of Rs.530-900 in-charge of this work. This scale would be comparable to the scale of a University Lecturer.

Action - Labour Ministry

(5) Collection of information regarding employment opportunities, including self-employment etc., maintaining liaison with various local organisations, industrial enterprises, banks, would involve a lot of time and expertise and for this purpose, the officer incharge of the University Bureau should have some technical assistance. This will have to be provided as part of the total establishment of the Bureaux. In addition, a large number of surveys and studies will have to be carried out to find out the emerging employment opportunities in the State and in the various districts and this type of work could be done by various research organisations and some of the post-graduate students. It was agreed that it should be possible for the University Grants Commission to finance the programme of carrying out such surveys and studies.

Action - Labour Ministry
U.G.C.

(6) It was also agreed that the D.G.E. & T. in the Labour Ministry will be the focal point and shall serve as a channel of communication between the Central Government and the State Directorates of Employment will be in direct touch with the district employment officers to whom information/material will be provided.

Action - Labour Ministry

(7) It was stated that the Labour Ministry was already proposing to set up Committee at the Central level with representatives of the Ministries of Education, Home and other concerned Ministries and the University Grants Commission, to review the position about career advising, vocational guidance/counselling from time to time and advise regarding further programmes.

Action - Labour Ministry

(8) Similar Committees at the State level are proposed to be set up by the Department of Labour serviced by the State Directorate of Employment. The other representatives on the Committee should be from the State Education Department, Universities, Professors, students organisations, leading banks, Chambers of Commerce and other employment agencies. One of the important functions of the

State level committee, through the State Directorate of Employment, would be to initiate studies to find out the areas where there are opportunities for self-employment and to disseminate knowledge about the credit facilities from the banks and the other type of facilities available to industrial entrepreneurs and farmers.

Action - Labour Ministry.

(9) It was agreed that the colleges which number about 3,000 in the country should also be covered under the scheme. For this purpose, each college should designate a teacher who will coordinate the work and act as liaison officer with the District Employment Officer, the University Professor-in-Charge of the Employment Bureau and the State Directorate of Employment. This teacher, who will be the Liaison Officer, should be paid for this work by the U.G.C. To help the Liaison Officer to disseminate information etc. some clerical assistance would be required. It was agreed that the amount of honorarium etc. will be worked out in relation to the load of work, the number of students enrolled etc.

Action - Labour Ministry

(10) It was agreed that the D.G.E.&T. may immediately organise brief orientation courses for the university Readers/Professors, who are at present working as the Chiefs of Employment Bureaux and also for the Assistant Employment Officers who are running these bureaux in the universities. Short-term training programmes should also be organised for one or two members of the staff of colleges likely to occupy these positions. To cover the largest number of college teachers, in the minimum possible time, it would be useful to organise training programmes in a number of centres.

Action - Labour Ministry

(11) It would be useful if the D.G.E. & T., could in the first instance, take up a training programme for key level personnel who would, on the completion of their training and orientation course, organise brief courses for various groups of teachers.

(12) The proposal of the D.G.E. & T. in regard to evaluation and implementation of this programme was generally accepted. It was, however, suggested that University Professors should also be involved in the work of the supervision as far as the college programme is concerned.

Action - Labour Ministry
U.G.C.

(13) Vice-Chancellors may organize seminars with the Professors-in-Charge of the Unit and the Heads of Departments and impress upon them the need for giving due emphasis to the work relating to career advising, vocational guidance and counselling.

3. It was mentioned that D.G.E. & T. had a meeting with the N.C.E.R.T. on 31st January, 1970 to discuss the question of career advising and vocational guidance/counselling at the school stage. It was agreed that this question should be considered further in another meeting after the papers and minutes of the meeting are obtained. In this meeting, some selected Education Secretaries and D.P.Is. would also be invited.

(175)

4. The meeting was informed about the proposal to have a Conference of the State Chief Secretaries towards the end of March, 1970 where the question of vocational guidance and counselling would come up for consideration. It was agreed that concrete proposals would be put up before the Conference.

5. It was also mentioned by the representative of the University Grants Commission that the proposals, which have emerged from this meeting, will be placed for the consideration of the University Grants Commission in their March, 1970 meeting.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND CAREER COUNSELLING

INTRODUCTION 1.1

In a meeting of Secretaries to the Government of India held on 14.1.1970 under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, it was decided that vocational guidance and career counselling, to be meaningful and effective, must start right from the school stage (class VIII and above) and continue till the students complete their college/university education.

1.2 For a large majority of students, it might be worthwhile to go in for vocational education rather than aimless pursuit of higher education, on completion of which the matriculates and graduates "hanker after clerical jobs" which cannot be provided even for a fraction of them.

1.3 Students and their parents should know the increasing employment and self-employment opportunities which are growing in the context of the planned development of the economy, particularly in the rural areas, following modernisation of agriculture and large-scale technical and vocational programmes which Government have undertaken.

1.4 Vocational guidance and career counselling must be a continuous and sustained effort and must reflect not only the existing but also the new and varied employment and self-employment opportunities in the growing economy. In this context, the existing vocational guidance and career counselling service under the Directorage General of Employment and Training needs to be geared up on a sound basis; full guidance service materials built up on a national level with suitable focal points provided in the States for preparation of inventories of employment opportunities and for effective channel of communication.

1.5 In view of the magnitude of the problem*, the immediate task should be to make good the existing deficiencies in the vocational guidance and career counselling service system and undertake phased expansion to cover new grounds.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

2.1 The three pillars of the strategy for development of the vocational guidance and career counselling service will be

- (i) to build up the necessary information on employment and self-employment opportunities, both present and future, based on studies of existing trends and developments in the market arising from various Government/Private measures, and on surveys, e.g. area skill surveys, etc.
- (ii) to disseminate the above information for guiding students and work-seekers; aptitude tests will be an important tool to determine interest and mental aptitude of the students.

<u>Student Population:</u>	<u>Schools:</u> (9th, 10th, 11th classes)	65.9 lakhs (1968-69)	(Source: " <u>Selected Educational and Related Statistics At a Glance</u> " - Planning Commission 1969)
	<u>Colleges and Universities:</u>	22.18 lakhs (1967-68)	(Source: " <u>India Pocket Book of University Education, 1969</u> " - University Grants Commission)
<u>Educated job-seekers:</u>	Matriculates and above: Arts/Science/ Commerce (Graduates)	12.3 lakhs 1.34 lakhs	(Source: " <u>Employment Exchange Statistics</u> ")

- (iii) to ensure, through adequate supervision and evaluation, that information is disseminated properly to the users and that the career counsellors and properly trained to give guidance service and that local involvement is adequate.

2.2 For this purpose, it is proposed to set up a Career Study Centre at the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service, under the Directorate General of Employment and Training, and also to strengthen the V.G. Unit of Directorate General of Employment and Training for development (including publication) of information materials, tools, procedures and techniques, and evaluation and implementation of the programme. The Centre will also compile and publish information about existing, new and self-employment opportunities (including credit and marketing facilities for development of entrepreneurship).

2.3 Simultaneously, it is proposed to strengthen the V.G. Units at the State Directorates of Employment, to prepare inventories of employment opportunities and to enable them to act effectively as coordinators and promoters of the programme, in so far as the various units and the agencies in the States are concerned.

2.4 The deficiencies in the existing programme covering schools/universities/employment exchanges will be made good: and 15% of schools and colleges are proposed to be covered in the next two years of the 4th Plan and further extension, 10% each year, undertaken on a phased basis and be completed by the middle of the 6th Plan.

Steps in this direction will be:

- (i) Extension of Vocational Guidance Units to 193 Employment Exchanges;
- (ii) Appointment of one Career Master for every 300 students in delta classes in high/higher secondary schools, on a part-time basis, on payment of an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month: where necessary full-time Career Masters will be appointed.
- (iii) Creation of Career Advice Units in each college under a professor, on payment of an honorarium of Rs.100/- per month.
- (iv) Setting up of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in 39 Universities.
- (v) In addition, one V.G.O. for 20 high/higher secondary schools/colleges will have to be appointed to oversee the work.

TRAINING
OF STAFF

3.1 To ensure success of the programme, training of staff engaged in Vocational Guidance will have to be arranged at the CIRTES and in regions, if necessary. This will need extension/creation of training facilities by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Education.

CO-ORDI-
NATION.

4.1 From the beginning it has been realised that career advice service would function effectively only with the close co-operation of the Education Ministry, both at the Centre and State levels. This has been sought through Central/State/District Coordination Committees for Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling. This coordination with Education and other authorities has to be activated. This is proposed to be done by appointing high level advisory committees both at the Centre and States.

5. EVALUATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 The two-way channel of communication will be necessary to feed the field units and to get back their experience, as indicated in Chart-I.

5.2 Field agencies which will be involved in carrying out the programme have been indicated in Chart-II.

5.3 Frequent evaluation and vigorous follow-up action will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of the programme. The machinery for evaluation is indicated in Chart-III.

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial implications have been worked out and are given in Appendix I, relating to Career Study Centre and strengthening of V.G. Unit at the D.G.E.&T. and in Appendix II, relating to the State Directorates and field units. Funds will have to be tied and, if possible, controlled by the Centre in the interest of proper implementation.

Staff Requirements and Financial Implications at D.G.E & T.

S. No.	Unit/Division	Posts	Staff Existing	Proposed	Approximate Financial Implications (Annual)
	2	3	4	5	6 (Rs.)

1. Career Study Centre (Hqs. CIRCUS)

(a) Research, Referencing & Editorial Division.

Dy. Director	-	1	17,000
Sr. Research Officer.	-	2	24,000
Editor	-	1	12,000
Research Officer	-	4	34,000
Sr. Technical Assistant Reference Assistant	-	4	28,000
Stenographer (Grade-III)	-	2	14,000
Typists	-	2	7,000
Peons	-	3	6,000

Total: 1,52,500

(b) Printing & Distribution

Sr. Technical Assistant	-	1	7,000
Proof Reader	-	2	8,000
Packer	-	2	4,000
Daftry	-	1	2,000
Peon	-	1	2,000

Total: 23,000

(c) Training Wing

Training Officer	-	2	17,000
------------------	---	---	--------

At D.G.E. & T. Evaluation & Implementation

Dy. Director Assistant Director (Evaluation)	1	-	-
Assistant Director (Implementation)	-	4	48,000
Stenographer (Grade.III)	-	1	12,000
Typist	-	4	14,000
Peon	-	1	3,500
	-	2	4,000

Total: 81,500

Total Pay and Allowances of Staff:

2,74,000

2 3 4 5 6

B/F 2,74,000

II. Recurring

(a)	Cost of Printing of Publications.	-	Rs.	4,00,000
(b)	T.A.	-	Rs.	4,000
(c)	Other items	-	Rs.	1,000
				<u>Rs. 4,05,000</u>

III. Non-Recurring

(a)	Furniture	-	Rs.	50,000
(b)	Typewriters	-	Rs.	12,000
				<u>Rs. 62,000</u>

Grand Total Rs. 7,41,000

IV. Total for IV Plan

a)	<u>Pay of Staff.</u>		Rs.	8,22,000
b)	<u>Recurring:</u>			
	(Cost of Printing, Travelling Allowances, Other items)		Rs.	12,15,000
a)	<u>Non-Recurring:</u>		Rs.	62,000

Grand Total Rs. 20,99,000

or say Rs. 21 Lakhs.

Appendix II.CAREER ADVISING AND EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLINGTotal Estimated Expenditure During IV Plan on State Vocational Guidance and Field Units.

<u>Item of work</u>	<u>IV Plan (figs. in lakhs) Rs.</u>
1. Strengthening of Vocational Guidance Units (in all States)	38.40
2. Expansion of Service in Schools/Colleges/ Employment Exchanges.	
i) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (39)	9.52
ii) Vocational Guidance Units at Employment Exchanges (103)	52.00
iii) Career Masters in Schools (7700)	99.00
iv) Vocational Guidance Officers in Schools and colleges (525)	67.50
v) Career Advising Units in Colleges (1072)	27.57
Total::	194.99 or say 195.00

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No.48: To receive a note on the changes adopted by the Australian National University to increase student participation in University Government.

On a representation from its Students' Representative Council, the Australian National University has approved sweeping changes in the structure of its main organs of academic Government and has acknowledged the role and contribution of students in the framing of policies and decisions by providing for consultative student-staff groups at all levels e.g. faculties and the executive council. The press note issued by the Australian National University announcing these decisions and copy of the representation submitted by the 39th Students' Representative Council of the University are given in the Annexure.

It may be noted that the recommendations of the Students' Representative Council were similar to the recommendations of a comprehensive study conducted by the Board of the School of General Studies of the University. The main features of the changes adopted by the A.N.U. are as under:-

- (a) Increase by two of the student membership of the Executive Council, making four student members in all. One of these four would be the President of the S.R.C., ex-officio. Two student members are elected by the students (one by undergraduates, one by graduates.).
- (b) Constitution of Faculty Education Committees in each faculty under the Chairmanship of the Dean, with equal numbers of student and staff representing each department. These Committees will advise on courses, course structure, teaching and examination methods and procedure.
- (c) Each Faculty will contain three student members, two of whom will be elected by the student members of the Faculty Education Committee. The third will be chosen by S.R.C.
- (d) For the Board of the School of General Studies, a Liaison Committee has been established, including the Deans, representatives of the professorial and non-professorial staff and eight students - one chosen by each faculty society, two by the S.R.C. and one by the Research Students' Association.

The object of the reforms is to meet effectively " a reasonable student request that the student voice be heard and the student case understood the University Council not only recognises but welcomes the desire of the junior members of the university community to play more active and responsible roles in the life of the university."

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

The Students' Representative Council of the Australian National University, believing;

1. that the University to be one entity composed of separate and integral groups; the students, the academic staff and the administrative staff, and believing
2. that the University has the right to expect a valid and responsible contribution from each of those groups in creating and sustaining the quality of the academic life in it;

And while noting

3. that it is generally assumed that the students of this University have little to contribute to, and little interest in, the government of the University.

Is nevertheless of the opinion

4. that students, who have expressed an evergrowing concern about the future and government of this University are unable to accept the present position that only the academic and administrative staff are in a position to make any real contribution to the government of this University.
5. The Students' Representative Council cites as evidence of this, increased questioning by students of the whole concept of the University and its role as an educational institution in Society. Furthermore this concern and criticism has embraced in its scope the content and purposes of courses of study, the usefulness and validity of lectures, tutorials and examinations, and has culminated in demands for an increased share in the decision making processes which govern students in all aspects of their personal and academic lives. The students' Representative Council believes that these demands are legitimate and are not attempts to grasp and wield power for the sake of so doing, but are motivated by a basic concern for democratic participation which cannot be assuaged by benevolent decisions, however well meaning those decisions may be.

The basic object of this submission is to assist in bringing the University back to the concepts on which all Universities were founded; that they should be entities within which the various components study and strive together in a spirit of community. With this in mind this submission is specifically directed towards the following spheres of University authority inter alia;

"...the management, good government and discipline of the University;.....the promotion and extension of University teaching;.....the fees to be paid for... attendance at lectures and classes.....;....the establishment, management and control of libraries.. the establishment or affiliation of residential colleges within the University;.....the control and investment of property of the University;....."

(Australian National University Act.Sect.27) and,

"....the introduction, alteration or cessation of courses of study or subjects;...the syllabuses for such courses or subjects;...the academic progress of students;...time-table of lectures, classes and examinations....."

(Faculties (School of General Studies) Statute, Sec.8(1)).

The Students' Representative Council believes

6. That the decisions which govern the University are taken within the Departments, the Faculties, the Board of the School of General Studies and the Council, and that it is of the essence of such a system that matters of general policy are determined at the higher levels, while specific questions concerning the applications of policy to specific instances, and the formulation of policy in certain specific areas are determined at a lower level. It follows, therefore, that each of these bodies will have some degree of autonomy.

The Students' Representative Council further believes that there are three methods by which students can participate in University government.

7. The first method of participation is rudimentary, and is based solely upon informal contact, thus permitting student opinions merely to filter into the system.. The Students' Representative Council believes this method to be too intermittent and further to be too reliant upon the good will of sympathetic agents to ensure the regular voicing of student ideas and impressions, and to be too irresponsible in the sense of accountability, to provide an effective voice.
8. The second method of participation involves the establishment of semi-formal committees to act as regular and recognisable points of contact. The Students' Representative Council believes this method is also limited by lack of responsibility, but believes that supplemented by more formal contact it can be of great value.
9. The third method of participation involves the formal inclusion of students within the membership of the decision making bodies of the University. Such a system of participation permits full and responsible contact and allows the frank interchange of ideas between students, the academic and the administrative staff.

The Students' Representative Council believes

10. that two difficulties purportedly arise in relation to student membership of University bodies.. The first difficulty is associated with confidential information and the ability of students to be able to properly conduct themselves with such information. The Students' Representative Council believes that students are able to conduct themselves responsibly and points to the successive Undergraduate Representatives on the University Council as examples of this

responsibility. It entertains no fears that the individuals elected to these positions will act irresponsibly or abuse their positions.

The second difficulty relates to the areas of discussion to which students should be admitted. The Students' Representative Council firmly believes that there are no areas of discussion from which students should be excluded except in the case of personal advantage but believes that the standard value of student contribution rather than the subject matter should determine whether or not student opinion is heard.

Holding these beliefs and opinions

the Students' Representative Council submits to the Council of the University that the students of the University should be included within the formal membership of the decision making bodies of the University and calls upon the Council to approve of the proposals set out below.

Proposal 1.

That the number of members of the University Council be increased to include;

- a) the President of the Students' Representative Council, elected pursuant to the Constitution of the Australian National University Students' Association, to sit ex-officio, and
- b) two students of the University elected by the matriculated students of the University each holding office for a two year period, one being elected each year.

Proposal 2.

That one of the members of Council elected in accord with proposal 1(b) be a member of the Standing Committee of University Council, and that the other member of the Council elected in accord with that proposal be eligible for election to the Finance Committee of the Council.

Proposal 3.

That no qualifications whatsoever should be required for eligibility to stand for election to University Council under proposal 1(b) other than the attainment of the age of eighteen years.

Proposal 4.

That the membership of the Board of the School of General Studies be increased to include two persons nominated by the Students' Representative Council in consultation with the faculty societies of the University, these persons to hold office for a period of one year.

Proposal 5.

That the members of the Board of the school of General Studies holding office pursuant to proposal 4, should be eligible to serve on all or any of the Committees of the Board.

Proposal 6.

That any member of the Board of the School of General Studies or any other body within the University, holding office in accordance with these proposals, University Council only excepted, should suffer no disqualifications from attendance at meetings due to the discussion of any subject matter save only where his attendance at a meeting, or any knowledge which he might obtain would be likely to give that member a distinct personal advantage in the further pursuit of his studies at the University.

Proposal 7.

That subject to proposal 8 there should be established within each faculty a formal liaison committee consisting of;

- at least a) one member of the academic staff of each department within the faculty concerned, and
- b) an equal number of students, appointed by the relevant faculty society.

Proposal 8.

That where within any faculty, the nature of the faculty, its size, and other considerations, have led to the relative-autonomy of the departments within the faculty liaison committees need not necessarily be established at the faculty level, but rather at the departmental level to include at least, where size permits;

- a) the head of the department,
- b) at least two members of the lecturing staff,
- c) at least one member of the Junior staff,
- d) an equal number of students undertaking courses within the department.

Proposal 9:

That notwithstanding proposal 8, liaison committees should be established with every department which has a departmental society made up in a manner similar to that listed in proposal 8.

Proposal 10.

That when there is inexistence a liaison committee either at the faculty or departmental level then at least one student should be included within the membership of the faculty or department concerned, holding office for one academic year, and nominated by the faculty society or the departmental society in conjunction with the appropriate liaison committee.

Proposal 11.

That the membership of each faculty be increased to include one person nominated by the Students' Representative Council.

Proposal 12.

That all student members of faculties or departments be eligible for committees of the faculties or departments respectively.

Proposal 13.

That the students appointed pursuant to proposals 10 to 12 shall be students undertaking a course of study within that faculty or department.

The Students' Representative Council believes that the proposals contained herewith will bring a fundamental change in the character of this University. Although still small the Australian National University is expanding rapidly and already the problem and dangers of a growing bureaucracy are threatening the students and staff with the sense of their remoteness from the decision making process. The Students' Representative Council reiterates that it is above all concerned that students should be involved totally in the life of the University. It regards the fact to be self evident that a conscious sense of involvement can only exist with real, not token participation at all levels of the University administrative hierarchy. Furthermore the Students' Representative Council feels that at this important stage in the development of the University the opportunity for change should be seized now rather than left until a serious and possibly disruptive challenge to the existing structure is launched.

The Students' Representative Council urges the Council of the Australian National University to accede to these requests and join with it in accepting the words of the Vice-Chancellor;

"We will not be afraid of innovation and will, I believe, continue to contribute to a greater diversity in the Australian university structure and academic programmes. I prefer the risks of this course to the greater safety but probably less satisfying challenge of conformity to paths already blazed and established by others."

(The Australian National University: Its concepts and Role. An address to the Convocation of the University of Melbourne. 29 March, 1968 p.22)

Submitted on behalf of the
39th Students' Representative Council by

Russell Miller
President

Alan Brooks
Immediate Past President

Chris Blaxland
Undergraduate Representative
on Council

CRAWFORD'S PHONEY R.DICALISM AN INFANTILE MISORDER

The present proposals for student participation on ANU faculties (the talk-shops where real decision-making power does not lie) require careful thought. Ultimately they must be rejected.

A favourite Marcusean argument is that we are repressed not by violence so much as by tolerance. That is not without its truth. The proposal to allow students to 'advise' University bodies can lead students to believe that they have a part to play in the consensus of University and Society.

BUT what we are being offered is 'freedom without power' which is not freedom at all. The REAL power lies in the BOARDS and SUB-COMMITTEES of boards. From these students are excluded. Even in the faculties they are heavily outnumbered; they are participants in consensus, NOT representatives of student power.

Three major problems remain:-

- * how will student participants avoid being drowned in mountain of paper ?
- * what method of rotation and recall will be introduced to ensure the "participants" are not corrupted by being "near the strength" ?.
- * how can such "representatives" meaningfully "report" to the mass of students when so much of the real bargaining is of the semi secret kind.

The capitalist system still demands a certain type of graduate, fitted to industrial needs. Rhetoric about a "community of scholars" does not alter this basic fact. Nor does the Crawford scheme of emasculated "participatory democracy."

Sponsored by ANU Labour Club and Impact

FOR THE PRESS

2524/1969

11-7-1969.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT

The Council of the Australian National University today approved sweeping changes in the structure of its main organs of academic government. It has acknowledged the role and contribution of students in the making of University policies and decisions by providing for consultative student-staff groups at all levels, by amending the constitution of Faculties to provide for the student members of each Faculty, and by recommending an increase in student membership of Council itself. It also intends to add to the already considerable student membership of Council committees.

These resolutions of Council come after consideration of a carefully prepared submission by the Students' Representative Council (S.R.C.) and a comprehensive study conducted by the Board of the School of General Studies which resulted in a set of recommendations very largely compatible with the proposals of the S.R.C.

In particular, Council has agreed to recommend to the Government an increase by two in the student membership of Council, making four student members in addition to a second member elected by the undergraduates, Council has agreed to recommend that the President of the S.R.C. should be a member ex-officio. The Fourth member is elected by graduate students. The student voice may thus be more effectively heard at the highest level of policy making.

At the same time Council has explicitly recognized that it is at Departmental level that most of the matters of primary concern to students occur, and that it is to matters of course structure, teaching and learning arrangements and methods that student experience is most directly relevant. Because of the

P.T.O

variety in size and character of departments, Council understood that it could not make proposals which can apply with equal validity in every case. It has invited Heads of Departments to develop both formal and informal methods of communication and contact between staff and students and has asked for an annual report.

The Council would like to see students in each Department electing some of their number to a student-staff liaison committee which will discuss matters of mutual concern and be able to advise the Head of Department.

The newest and most promising proposal from the point of view of bringing student interest and experience to bear on policy and decisions affecting the work of the University is the decision to establish in each Faculty a Faculty Education Committee. Under the chairmanship of the Dean and with equal numbers of students and staff representing each department in the Faculty, these committees will advise Faculties on courses, course structure, teaching and examination methods and procedures and other non-personal matters.

Continuity of student representation from the Education Committee to Faculty has been ensured by providing that of the three student members of Faculty two will be chosen by the student members of this committee from among their numbers. The third will be chosen by the S.R.C. Council has agreed to invite the Faculties to make immediate provision for student attendance at Faculty meetings pending amendment of the Statute.

Student membership of the Board of the School of General Studies has not been agreed to because it is recognized that such an agreement would have far-reaching implications for the present non-representative nature of this Board.

The Vice-Chancellor has initiated an extensive examination of the structure and functions of the Board and Council has asked him to include the question of student participation.

However, recognizing that the Board does make policy and decisions of direct interest to students, Council has agreed to a proposal of the Board itself to establish a Liaison Committee which will include the Deans, representatives of the professorial and non-professorial staff and eight students - one chosen by each faculty society, two by the S.R.C., and one by the Research Students' Association. This committee will provide a forum for discussion of non-confidential matters at Board level.

Council's decisions refer primarily to representation of students working in the School of General Studies. The Research Students' Association recently submitted a paper making some further proposals; these are being considered.

The object of the reforms is to meet, in as effective a way as can be devised in present circumstances, a reasonable student request that the student voice be heard and the student case understood. The new opportunities, which provide for full and free discussion at all levels and on all matters on which student knowledge and experience enables meaningful participation, will greatly increase the demands on student availability. By its action today the University Council not only recognizes, but welcomes, the desire of the junior members of the University community to play more active and responsible roles in the life of the University and it offers a direct challenge to all of its students to discharge these responsibilities intelligently and maturely.

Background papers attached:

1. Council's decisions on University Government,
11 July 1969
2. Council committees of which students are
members (as at 1 July 1969)

University Information
11 July 1969

2524B/1969

Background paper 2
to press release on
University Government

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEES OF WHICH STUDENTS ARE MEMBERS
(as at 1 July 1969)

<u>1. Buildings and Grounds Committee:</u>	
Non-university members* including the Chairman	4
Staff members	8
Student members	2
	<hr/> 14
<u>2. Student Welfare Committee:</u>	
Non-University members including the Chairman	4
Staff members	9
Student members	7
	<hr/> 20
<u>3. Halls of Residence Committee:</u>	
Non-University members	-
Staff members	7
Student members	1
	<hr/> 8
<u>4. Committee on Tuition Fees:</u>	
Non-University members	4
Staff members	3
Student members	1
	<hr/> 8
<u>5. Committee on Affiliation of Residential Colleges:</u>	
Non-university members	1
Staff members	6
Student members	1
	<hr/> 8
<u>6. Bookshop Committee:</u>	
Non-university members	-
Staff members	4
Student members	4
	<hr/> 8

P.T.O

7. Discipline Committee:

Non-university members	-
Staff members	5
Student members	2
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

* The words 'non-university members' are used to denote those who are not on the staff of the University nor students; many of these are members of Council who, as such, are members of the University in the full sense.

OTHER MAJOR COMMITTEES OF WHICH STUDENT ARE MEMBERS

• Union Board of Management: 11 student out of 15 members

Governing Bodies: University House 2 students out of 8 members
Halls of Residence 2 students out of 9 members

Sports Union: 8 STUDENTS OUT OF 12 MEMBERS

1947/1969
3-6-1969

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Board of the School of General Studies
Committee on Student and Staff
Participation in University Affairs

The Board's Committee on Student and Staff Participation in University Affairs has at the Board's request developed in some detail the Board's resolutions on student participation. This summary of the Committee's proposals which follows is based upon principles agreed upon by the Board but the Committee's detailed development of these principles has yet to be approved by the Board. However, the Board has authorised the Committee to develop the details and to discuss them on behalf of the Board with the Council Committee on University Government.

DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL

- Machinery - Heads of Department to develop formal and informal methods of communication and contact between staff and students and to report at the end of each year the arrangements made with an assessment of success.
- Elections and appointments - Heads of Department to arrange for the appointment of academic staff to the Faculty Education Committees and, in conjunction with the Departmental Society where one exists, also to arrange for the election of students to the Faculty Education Committees.

FACULTY LEVEL

1. Faculty Education Committees

- (i) Establishment - A Faculty Education Committee to be established in each Faculty by resolution of Council.
- (ii) Functions - To advise faculties formally on courses, course structure, examination procedure and such other matters as the Faculty and Dean might determine provided that they shall not discuss matters relating to staff or particular students.
- (iii) Membership - Dean of Faculty to be Chairman ex-officio.
Equal numbers of staff and students from each department of the Faculty plus such representation of departments of other Faculties, which have a substantial number of students enrolled in them for a degree of the first Faculty, as that Faculty may determine.

P.T.O

Sub-dean to be present at meetings but not as a member.

(iv) Appointment of Members

(a) Staff - Head of department and/or nominee(s). Nomination(s) to be confirmed by 15 April each year.

OR
Member(s) of academic staff, of at least lecturer standing, elected by each department for one year from 15 April,

(The Committee felt a slight preference for the first of these alternatives taking the view that if the head of department himself was not a member of the committee it was necessary that the member of his staff who was chosen for membership should be one in whom he had confidence. It was also thought that the Committee would be judged by students to be more effective if heads of department were strongly represented on it. Students apparently felt that heads of department were less accessible than other staff and would prefer to have means of regularly meeting with them for discussions at faculty level.

On the other hand the Committee felt sympathy for the view that a major point of having Faculty Education Committees was to broaden the basis of discussion of faculty matters and the introduction of more junior members of staff would ensure that a much wider range of opinion was being canvassed).

(b) Students - Student member(s) from each department to be elected by students enrolled in a unit or course of the department. Election to be arranged by the department in conjunction with a Departmental Society if one exists. Administration to provide assistance as required. Election to be completed by 15 April each year.

(v) Eligibility of Students for election -

To be eligible for election by a department a student must be enrolled for a degree or for the Masters Preliminary or Qualifying Course and undertaking a unit or course offered or supervised by that department and must have been enrolled for at least one year at the Australian National University. No student to be a member of more than one Faculty Education Committee.

(vi) Disqualification -

Student members to be full members of the Faculty Education Committees provided that they shall not receive papers relating to staff or particular students or attend discussions or vote on these matters.

(vii) Faculty of Law To have a Faculty Education Committee in accordance with these proposals but as Law does not have a departmental structure the requisite number of student members will be elected in conjunction with the Law Society.

(viii) Administrative Service

To be provided by the Academic Registrar under the usual arrangements.

2. Membership of Faculty

(i) Membership - Provision to be made in the Faculties (School of General Studies) Statute for three student members on each Faculty holding office for a period of one year from 15 April.

(ii) Appointment - Two student members to be chosen by student members of the Faculty Education Committee from the student members of that committee. One student nominated by S.R.C.

(iii) Eligibility- Student members of Faculty chosen by the student members of the Faculty Education Committee.

To be eligible for election as a member of Faculty a student must be a member of the Faculty Education Committee of that Faculty.

S.R.C. Nominee

To be eligible for membership of a Faculty the S.R.C. nominee must be enrolled for a degree or for the Masters Preliminary or Qualifying Course and must be undertaking a unit or course offered or supervised by that Faculty; no student to be a member of more than one Faculty.

(iv) Alternates - A student member of the faculty chosen from the Faculty Education Committee may nominate an alternate, chosen from the student members of the Faculty Education Committee, to attend a Faculty meeting in his place

(*) Disqualification -

Student members of Faculty to be full members provided that they shall not receive papers relating to staff or particular students, or attend discussions or vote on these matters.

BOARD LEVEL

Board Liaison Committee

(i) Establishment- To establish a Board Liaison Committee to meet once a term or as necessary.

(ii) Functions - To discuss matters at Board level before, whenever possible, they go to the Board for definitive decision, it being recognised that on occasion there will be matters of an urgent nature requiring consideration by the Board without reference to the Liaison Committee.

(iii) Membership - The Standing Committee of the Board, the Dean of Students, two members of the non-professorial staff appointed by the Board for one year from 15 April and seven students - one appointed by each faculty society and two by the S.R.C. to hold membership for one year from 15 April.

(iv) Eligibility of Student Members -

The student appointed by the Faculty Society to be enrolled for a degree or for the Masters Preliminary or Qualifying Course offered or supervised by the Faculty or a department of the Faculty.

The students appointed by the S.R.C. to be enrolled for a degree or a Masters Preliminary or Qualifying Course at the University.

(v) Operation -

The Committee believed that it would not be practicable for the Board Liaison Committee to meet regularly as a matter of course before every meeting of the Board; but it considered that it should be possible, except with matters requiring urgent consideration by the Board, so to organise Board agendas that general matters which were not confidential were listed for discussion by the Board in the month that a meeting

of the Board Liaison Committee was to take place. For these occasions some members saw a satisfactory modus operandi being division of the Board agenda into three parts, confidential, non-confidential (to be made available to non-professorial staff) and a third part (made up largely from the non-confidential part) containing items for discussion by the Liaison Committee. Other members thought it would be satisfactory for the Liaison Committee to work from the agenda distributed to non-professorial staff but to refrain from discussing those items specified by the Standing Committee as being inappropriate.

(vi) Attendance at Board meetings.

One or more non-professorial staff and/or student members of the Liaison Committee may be invited by the Board to attend meetings of the Board for the discussion on specified items and to take part in that discussion.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(183)

Meeting:
Dated 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 49: To consider the draft report of the Commission for 1968-69.

A brief outline of the report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69 was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969. The Commission desired that the draft report may be circulated to the members for their approval. A revised draft of the report containing suggestions made by Prof. Tapas Majumdar was circulated to the members. Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar has communicated his approval of the draft. Shri P. Govindan Nair has suggested that a paragraph may be added about the work done by the Commission on examination reform. This has been done.

Annexure

It is for consideration if the draft report annexed herewith* may now be printed and sent to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, in compliance with Section 18 of the U.G.C. Act.

D.O(C)

Annexure to Item No. 49

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1968-69

Presented to the Government of India in compliance
with Section 18 of the UGC Act, 1956

NEW DELHI

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NEW DELHI

(INDIA)

N O T E

Figures given in the report have been rounded.

1 lakh = 1,00,000

1 crore = 1,00,00,000 = 10 million

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1968-69

Professor D.S. Kothari (Chairman)

Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India.

Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.

Professor V. K. Gokak, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University.

Shri P. Govindan Nair, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Dr. D. S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Shri B. Shiva Rao

Professor A. R. Wadia

Dr. P. J. Philip (Secretary)

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	NEW UNIVERSITIES	2
2.	INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES	3
3.	UNIVERSITY CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	4
4.	EXAMINATION REFORM	4
5.	CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY	6
6.	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	8
	Universities	8
	Colleges	11
7.	PROGRAMMES FOR TEACHERS	15
8.	STUDENT AFFAIRS	19
9.	INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION	24
10.	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	27
11.	ACADEMIC ADVICE AND CONSULTATION	28
12.	PUBLICATIONS	31
APPENDICES		
I	Indian Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities	34
II	Centres of Advanced Study	36
III	Distribution of Colleges according to Courses of Study 1966-67 to 1968-69	38
IV	Faculty-wise Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges : 1968-69	39
V	Development Grants to Colleges : 1968-69	40
VI	Strength and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Universities : 1966-67 to 1968-69	41
VII	Distribution of Teaching Staff in Affiliated Colleges according to Designation : 1966-67 to 1968-69	42
VIII	Growth of Student Enrolment : 1958-59 to 1968-69	43
IX	Student Enrolment : Faculty-wise : 1966-67 to 1968-69	44
X	Student Enrolment : State-wise : 1966-67 to 1968-69	45
XI	UGC Publications	46
XII	Expenditure : Plan and Non-Plan Projects : 1968-69	48

ILLUSTRATIONS

- FIGURE I University Enrolment : 1958-59 to 1968-69
- FIGURE II Faculty-wise Enrolment : 1966-67 to 1968-69
- FIGURE III Enrolment at Different Stages : 1966-67 to 1968-69
- FIGURE IV Postgraduate Enrolment : 1958-59 to 1968-69
- FIGURE V Research Enrolment : 1958-59 to 1968-69
- FIGURE VI Distribution of Staff according to Designation:
1968-69
- FIGURE VII Faculty-wise Distribution of Staff : 1968-69

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

April 1968 to March 1969.

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, we present to the Government of India a report on the work of the Commission for the year 1968-69 to be laid before Parliament.

There were some changes in the membership of the Commission during the period under review. Shri P. Govindan Nair Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) was appointed member of the UGC on 2nd April, 1969 in place of Shri T. P. Singh, who resigned. Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education and Youth Services was appointed member of the Commission on 30th April, 1968 on the retirement of Dr. P. N. Kirpal from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal and Professor Tapas Majumdar were appointed members of the Commission with effect from 31st January 1969 in the places of Professor A. R. Wadia and Shri B. Shiva Rao respectively, who retired on completion of their tenure as members.

We are grateful to Dr. P. N. Kirpal, Shri T. P. Singh, Shri B. Shiva Rao and Professor A. R. Wadia for the valuable advice and help they gave to the Commission during their tenure as members.

India today has one of the largest educational systems in the world with a total enrolment exceeding 700 lakhs and with over 20 lak teachers. The student enrolment in the field of higher education has in recent years been expanding at an average rate of 13% per annum. It rose from 22.19 lakhs in 1967-68 to 24.73 lakhs in 1968-69. The strength of the teaching staff in the universities and colleges increased from 1.02 lakhs to 1.11 lakhs. We had only 20 universities in 1947; the number rose to 76 in 1968-69. In addition, there are 10 institutions deemed to be universities and 13,112 colleges. A chronological list of the universities and institutions deemed to be universities, with their student enrolment, is given in appendix I. For a person of college age picked at random, the probability or chance of his entering college is now nearly 10 times more, on an average, than what it was at the time of Independence. The upsurge in the field of higher education, which has been a characteristic feature of the educational system in recent years, is the result of a complex of factors and causes, including the increasing recognition of the important role of education in the national economy and the growing aspiration for the prestige and advantages of higher education.

In relation to the statutory responsibility of the Commission "for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities", a concerted effort is being made within the resources available to meet the challenge of unprecedented expansion, involving a large extension of the existing facilities, on the one hand, and the urgent need to improve the quality and standards of higher education, on the other. It may be pointed out that the maintenance and development of standards of education depend on sustained and coordinated action in different areas such as curriculum and examination reform, reorientation of teachers, encouragement of research in worthwhile fields, and the provision of requisite facilities for advanced study. Concentration of efforts and resources in selected areas of importance is also necessary to achieve significant results.

Problems relating to the improvement of standards of education and research have been examined, programmes initiated and assistance given to the universities and colleges for improving the quality of university education. The existing syllabi and facilities for research in various subjects of study have been reviewed by expert committees and suggestions made for the improvement and modernisation of courses of instruction. Programmes have been undertaken to acquaint teachers with new developments in their respective fields of work. Various aspects of the examination system have been carefully examined and recommendations made for improving the procedures of assessment. A planned effort is being made to encourage the pursuit of excellence at the postgraduate and research levels in the centres of advanced study. Assistance is being given to the universities and colleges for the provision of necessary facilities for educating and improving their programmes of teaching and research. Questions relating to student welfare have been carefully examined and steps taken to improve the conditions in which students live and work. The development programmes being implemented are reviewed and evaluated from time to time by expert committees appointed by the Commission, and suggestions made for further improvement.

Information about the work and programmes undertaken by the Commission during the year follows.

NEW UNIVERSITIES

The Education Commission (1964-66) expressed the opinion that though in view of the expansion visualised at the undergraduate and postgraduate stages, the establishment of some new universities is inevitable, it is necessary to adopt measures to ensure that the establishment of a new university would lead to a substantial improvement in standards and raise the output and level of research. It was pointed out that "the establishment of new universities can be justified only when competent men and physical facilities required for the purpose are available and can be secured, and that it would be wrong to create a situation in which there would be an undue dispersal of intellectual talent, funds and administrative ability, all of which are in scarce supply at present". From this point of view, the Education Commission made the following recommendations:

- (1) No new university should be started unless the agreement of the U.G.C. is obtained and unless adequate provision of funds is made.
- (2) In many cases, it may not really be necessary to start a new university. The object in view can be met by developing under the auspices of a university, one or more post-graduate centres wherever a number of local colleges can make a cooperative effort to provide facilities for postgraduate teaching.

The U.G.C. Act 1956 authorises the Commission "to advise any authority if such advice is asked for on the establishment of a new university". In the process of planned development of higher education and the need for maintaining co-ordination on an all-India level, it is essential that no university should be established without prior consultation with, and concurrence, of the Commission. The establishment of a new university has to be considered in relation to the availability of competent staff and adequate financial resources, and the contribution it is likely to make in raising the quality and standards of education. The location of a new university, the supporting educational complex and the administrative and other requirements have also to be considered carefully. The proposals for setting up new universities are examined in the light of the relevant facts by a standing committee constituted by the Commission. Though the Commission is normally consulted in

such matters, it may be stated that in a few cases, action regarding the establishment of new universities was initiated without prior concurrence of the Commission.

It has been agreed that in view of the paucity of resources at the centre and in the States, and the need for utilisation of the available facilities, as well as the consolidation and improvement of the universities already established, it would be necessary to adopt a restrictive approach as regards the establishment of new universities. The need for additional facilities for postgraduate studies has to be met to the extent possible by strengthening the departments of the existing universities and establishing new departments where necessary. The possibility of establishing university centres at suitable places within the jurisdiction of a university has also to be explored in this connection. The question of establishing new universities may be considered only where the existing universities cannot cope with the increased number of students, and on academic and administrative grounds.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the establishment of Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa, and expressed the opinion that since the State already had nine universities, where standards of teaching and research had to be strengthened there was little justification for the establishment of another university at the present stage.

As regards the establishment of the Gujarat Ayurveda University, the Commission expressed the view that it would not be in the interest of education and progress in medicine, including Ayurveda, to encourage Ayurvedic studies as a separate discipline isolated from modern medicine and allied sciences.

The Commission regretted its inability to agree to a proposal of the International Council of Arya Samaj Educational Institutions for the establishment of a Daya Nand University at Ajmer, and emphasised that the best way to commemorate the ideals of a great man would be to set up specialised institutions relating to the field of his work and interest.

The Commission considered a reference from the Government of Orissa for the conversion of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack into a residential university, and was of the view that it would not be advisable at this stage to establish such a university, and that a measure of autonomy could be given to the institution as envisaged in the report of the Education Commission (1964-66).

The Commission noted that the Education Commission (1964-66) was not in favour of the establishment of more central universities, and did not agree with the proposal for converting the Bangalore University into a central university. It was felt that the essential problem was to make more liberal central assistance available to all State Universities.

The Commission considered the establishment of Maharashtra Agricultural University at Rahuri, and the decision to establish a second agricultural university in Vidarbha and reiterated the principle that in the interest of coordinated development of higher education, the UGC should be consulted before new universities are set up.

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956, "the Central Government may on the advice of the University Grants Commission declare by notification in the official gazette that an institution of higher education other than a university shall be deemed to be a university for the purpose of this Act". In the diversified educational system of the country there is need for institutions having the academic

status and privileges which generally belong to a university but having more specific and limited functions and scope. There are at present 10 institutions deemed to be universities. The proposals of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and the National Institute of Health Administration and Education, Delhi, for recognition as institutions deemed to be universities are under the Commission's consideration. A committee appointed by the U.G.C. has already visited the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. The views of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the report of the committee are awaited.

The Commission considered the proposals of Serampore College, Serampore, and the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, and keeping the relevant facts in view, regretted its inability to recommend to the Government of India that they may be recognised as institutions deemed to be universities.

The Commission had earlier decided that the functioning of the institutions deemed to be universities should be periodically reviewed. The reports of the committees appointed to review the working of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay have been sent to the Vidyapith and the Institute for their comments.

UNIVERSITY CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

The development of centres of postgraduate studies at suitable places under the auspices of the universities concerned, in collaboration with the colleges located in the neighbourhood, has obvious advantages as regards the maintenance of proper standards. The Commission is of the view that such centres should generally be established at places which have a cluster of good colleges. Universities which have well-established departments of postgraduate studies would be in a position to provide adequate assistance and guidance for the development of such centres in specific fields or disciplines. It may also be possible to pool the facilities and resources available in the neighbouring institutions for promoting programmes of teaching and research undertaken at the centres.

In pursuance of the above policy, the Commission accepted proposals for the development of centres of postgraduate studies in specific fields at Anantpur (Sri Venkateswara University), Guntur (Andhra University), Mangalore (Mysore University), Rohtak and Sirsa (Panjab University), and Warangal (Osmania University). The Committee which examined the proposal of the Mysore University for establishment of a postgraduate centre at Mangalore recommended the formulation of new type of courses in the biological and physical sciences at the postgraduate level, which would include a study of the related interdisciplinary areas. The proposals regarding the development of centres of postgraduate study at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli (Madras University) were earlier accepted by the Commission and referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu. The question of setting up such centres at Imphal (Gauhati University) and Gulbarga (Karnatak University) are under the Commission's consideration.

EXAMINATION REFORM

Alongside changes in curricula, restructuring of courses and emphasis on improved methods of instruction, there have to be corresponding changes in the system of examinations. Teaching,

learning and examinations constitute a unity of functions since they are closely inter-related. The Commission has been giving special attention to problems relating to examination reform. Some years ago four seminars on examination reform were organised by the Commission at the Universities of Osmania, Poona, Patna and Aligarh. The proceedings of the seminars were published under the title 'Evaluation in Higher Education'. A brochure entitled 'Three Studies in Examination Technique' was also produced. Several problems were taken up for study by the examination reform units set up by the M. S. University of Baroda, Aligarh Muslim University, Gauhati and Delhi Universities, with financial assistance from the Commission, and a number of studies on various aspects of examination reform were produced. Some other universities have also undertaken research in this field. A committee consisting of two experts, from each of the four central universities, was appointed by the Commission to review the examination system of the central universities. The report of the committee and a note on the 'credit system' of organising studies were circulated. An information booklet outlining the principles and mechanics of the semester system is under preparation. A committee has also been appointed by the Commission to encourage selected universities to undertake specific measures of examination reform.

A number of universities have already introduced changes in the system and pattern of their examinations. Nineteen universities have modified or restructured their courses and introduced the semester or trimester system in one form or another. Some universities have adopted the system of sessional assignments and devised methods of continuing assessment. The Andhra University, for example, has introduced sessional marks for class work in respect of professional courses. The Aligarh Muslim University has adopted the semester system. The Assam Agricultural University has introduced the trimester system of examinations and objective tests. The Banaras Hindu University has accepted the semester pattern in the faculties of engineering and technology, agriculture, commerce, law and medicine. This system has also been introduced for postgraduate examinations in the faculties of arts, science and music. The Bangalore University has experimented with new type of questions at the pre-university examinations. The Jadavpur University has a system of periodical examinations in the faculties of science, engineering and technology. For the B. A. and M. A. examinations marks have been assigned for tutorial work and a viva-voce test. The Jodhpur University has allotted marks for sessional work in all faculties. The marks obtained are taken into account in the final examinations. The Karnataka University has introduced the semester system in the faculties of engineering and law. For postgraduate courses in arts and science, marks have been allotted for class tests. The Madras University introduced the semester pattern in the faculty of engineering, and is considering the introduction of this system in the faculties of arts and science. The Madurai University has assigned a fixed percentage of marks for internal assessment in the postgraduate courses in arts and science. The Meerut University has accepted the semester system in which each term extends over five months, and there is an examination at the end of each semester. In addition, there is a summer session to provide facilities to students for earning advanced credit and to enable them to take examinations in courses in which they could not get through at the main semester examinations. The pattern of examination papers has also been modified. In the faculties of home science, social work, education and psychology in the M. S. University of Baroda, there is almost cent per cent internal assessment. These faculties as well as the faculties of engineering and technology adopted the semester system. In some faculties, the evaluation procedures are decided by the same teachers as are responsible for class instruction. At the M. A. and M. Sc. examinations of the Rajasthan University 10% marks are reserved for internal assessment in such paper. At the professional examinations, in medicine, engineering and education more weightage is given to internal assessment. The Roorkee University has the semester system of examination for courses in

engineering. The semester system is also being introduced for M.Sc. courses. The Sardar Patel University intends to introduce the semester system in the faculty of engineering and for the postgraduate courses in physics and chemistry. Internal assessment forms an integral part of the over-all performance of a candidate in the various faculties and examinations of the university. The Saugar University has different systems of internal assessment for various courses. The Shivaji University introduced the semester system in the faculty of engineering as well as for the B.Sc. course. The University intends to introduce the system at the postgraduate level also. Internal assessment in the faculties of home science and education forms part of the examinations conducted by the S.N.D.T. Women's University. The South Gujarat University has introduced a system of compulsory tutorials and internal assessment for undergraduate classes in the faculties of arts, science and commerce. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has the trimester system of teaching and an internal evaluation system. The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, adopted the trimester system and every student is required to complete certain units of instruction and put in a minimum number of hours of work. The evaluation or grading is based on a series of tests which include laboratory work, class room discussion, assignments etc. In the faculty of agriculture, the Udaipur University has an internal grading system. The U.P. Agricultural University has a trimester system, and the examinations during each trimester include practical tests, class room discussions etc. The Viswa Bharati has started the system of internal assessment.

It is expected that the experiments in the restructuring of courses and the evaluation of student performance now being tried out in many universities will pave the way for a radical improvement of the educational system. Any improvement brought about in these fields will have a beneficial effect on the methods of teaching and learning.

CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

The development of centres of advanced study in the universities is one of the major programmes undertaken by the Commission for raising standards at the postgraduate and research levels and encouraging the pursuit of excellence in specific fields. The concentration of our relatively meagre resources at a few selected centres is obviously necessary to raise the level and quality of academic achievement.

The Education Commission (1964-66) advocated "a rigorously selective approach, a concentration of effort to build centres or peaks of excellence". It recommended that the scale of support to institutions be determined "on the basis of national needs and their level of performance, capabilities and potentiality for growth and development". When resources are scarce the principle of concentration and selectivity becomes all the more imperative. In view of this, the University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to a number of university departments, carefully selected on the basis of their existing facilities and their potentialities for further development, to function as centres of advanced study in specialised fields. The departments recognised by the Commission as centres of advanced study function on an all-India basis and provide facilities to scholars of outstanding ability for advanced studies and research.

The selection of the university departments for recognition as centres of advanced study is made by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of a standing advisory committee of experts. Suggestions regarding possible departments which could be considered under the scheme are invited from reputed scientists and scholars and also from the individual members of the standing committee. Following up such suggestions, detailed information is first obtained

invited to make a comparative assessment of the work of related departments in different universities. For making such assessments the committee tries to base its judgment on such well defined criteria as the actual achievements of the departments concerned and the current state of their research activities. The committee is expected to pronounce their opinion on the potentiality of a department to grow into an active and viable group showing evidence of developing into a strong school in a major area of the subject. The recommendations made by the standing committee are then considered by the Commission. Expert committees are thereafter sent to the departments concerned to make a further detailed examination and report to the Commission on the possibilities of either providing special assistance to help promote growth of a major area within the department or to recognise it as a centre of advanced study. The reports make recommendations regarding the nature and amount of assistance to be given to the departments concerned over a five-year period. These reports of the visiting committees are again considered by the standing committee on centres of advanced study before they are finally considered by the Commission. Thus the Commission tries to ensure, through several stages, that only judgments based on the highest academic standards and made by the academic community itself, are accepted in the selection of the centres.

The recognition of a university department as a centre of advanced study is a privilege that has to be continually earned and deserved. The continuance of this privilege would depend on the quality of work done and the performance and achievements of the centre. The departments recognised as centres of advanced study send to the Commission periodical reports regarding their work and programmes. Assessment committees, consisting of experts, are appointed to visit the centres and examine the progress made by them. The advisory committee appointed by each centre also helps in evaluating the academic programmes undertaken from time to time and making suggestions regarding new areas of study.

A list of the centres of advanced study and their areas of specialisation is given in appendix III. So far 30 university departments have been recognised as centres of advanced study of which three, viz., the department of sociology, Delhi University, the department of bio-chemistry Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, were recognised as centres during 1968-69. The question of giving special assistance to some selected departments in the universities and colleges to develop a major area in their programmes of advanced study and research is under consideration.

The existing centres have strengthened their teaching and research programmes, organised a number of seminars and symposia in specialised fields, and produced a number of research publications. One hundred and forty six scholarships and fellowships are available in the centres, and these have helped students and teachers from various parts of the country to come to these centres. Visiting fellowships have also been provided to centres to enable them to invite scientists and scholars from within and outside the country. The centres have brought out publications giving information about their academic programmes, staff, research projects and the facilities available. Some centres continued their training programme, extending over an academic year, for college teachers in mathematics. These programmes intended to improve the competence of teachers, have proved to be of great value and benefit to the participants, and have evoked a favourable response.

The centre of advanced study in botany, Madras University, intends to organise an international conference on 'taxonomy and biology of blue green algae' in 1969-70 and, the 'pathological wilting of plants' in 1970-71. It is expected that about 30 scientists from the USSR, USA, UK and other countries will participate in these conferences. A similar international symposium on world philosophy is to be organised by the centre of advanced study in philosophy, Madras University in 1970-71.

As in previous years the UNESCO continued to provide assistance to the centres of advanced study for their programmes of teaching and research. This assistance came mainly from the USSR in the shape of services of experts, and training of Indian scholars in the USSR, equipment, Ten consultants and two technicians from the USSR visited the centres in 1968-69, and five Indian scientists went for training to the USSR under the programme. Equipment worth about 93,500 roubles and \$ 30,280 in convertible currency was supplied to the centres. Annual assistance amounting to \$ 22,85,525 for services of experts, fellowships and equipment is likely to be available to the centres of advanced study from the UNESCO during the biennium 1969-70. Proposals for setting up instrumentation, computation and documentation facilities in the universities having centres of advanced study, with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, are presently under consideration. Such facilities are urgently needed for the varied programmes of teaching and research undertaken by the centres of advanced study.

The UNESCO evaluation mission which earlier in 1967 visited the centres of advanced study, had suggested that for promoting greater contact and collaboration between the centres of advanced study in India and institutions of higher learning and research in the USSR, small liaison groups should be set up. Action in this regard has been initiated by the USSR National Commission and the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with the UNESCO.

Under an assignment from the UNESCO, the centre of advanced study in philosophy, Madras University, undertook the preparation of a report in consultation with UNESCO experts regarding a study of the civilisations of the peoples of Central Asia. The Commission has accepted the proposal of the UNESCO for participation by the centre of advanced study in history, Aligarh Muslim University, and the centre of advanced study in economics, Poona University, in similar work undertaken by institutions in the member States.

The Government of the United Kingdom has been assisting some centres of advanced study. Under this programme, the services of British scholars and scientists, training facilities for Indian teachers in the United Kingdom, and specialised equipment are provided for selected centres. During 1968-69, 7 British scholars visited India and 5 Indian teachers from these centres visited the United Kingdom. Such essential equipment was also received by the centres under this programme.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

UNIVERSITIES

had
The universities earlier prepared their programmes for the development of teaching and research and provision of necessary facilities for the Fourth Plan period. These programmes included the expansion and diversification of the courses of study and extension of research facilities. Assistance was sought from the Commission for additional staff, library and laboratory facilities, books and equipment, building accommodation etc.

According to the normal practice, the development programmes of the universities were examined and discussed with the universities by visiting committees appointed by the Commission. The reports of the visiting committees giving assessments of the developmental requirements of the universities were then considered by the Commission.

In the light of the recommendations of the visiting committees grants amounting to Rs.47.26 crores have been allocated to 60 universities and 7 institutions deemed to be universities for the period ending 1973-74. This is inclusive of the expenditure to be incurred on capital projects continuing from the earlier Plan period. In view of the limited funds available, the universities were earlier requested to select out of the programmes recommended by the committees and accepted by the Commission, such schemes and projects in the first instance, as required an outlay not exceeding 70% of the allocations made to them, including the cost of the continuing schemes. However, it was subsequently found possible to make the total allocation approved by the Commission available to the universities for their development programmes. The Commission also decided that, in the case of schemes involving recurring expenditure, assistance would be extended upto 1973-74. The universities were requested to assure the Commission, in consultation with the State Government concerned, if necessary, that schemes of a continuing nature would be maintained by them after the Commission's assistance ceased.

Financial assistance for the development of teaching and research provided to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities, during the period 1966-69 is given in the following table:

Items of Expenditure	Development Grants to Universities 1966-67 to 1968-69 (Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Grants Paid	
	Science Subjects	Humanities and Social Sciences
Staff	100.21	144.67
Equipment	07.04	12.39
Books and Journals	70.45	72.50
Laboratories and other buildings	29.87	72.97

In Payments during 1968-69 for the development of teaching and research in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences) amounted to Rs.213.42 lakhs and Rs.96.50 lakhs respectively. The assistance provided by the Commission has enabled the universities to provide the basic facilities needed for their programmes of teaching and research.

In the current plan period, the grants allocated to the universities by the Commission for the development of science subjects, the humanities and social sciences have been substantially increased, as compared to the financial assistance made available in the previous Plans. There has been a significant increase in the allocations provided for additional staff and science equipment. It is expected that, with the help of the grants made available to the universities, an additional staff numbering about 1600 (professors 11%, readers 24%, lecturers 22% and others 43%) would be available for programmes of teaching and research in science subjects. An attempt has been made to provide an adequate number of senior positions, and to build up the essential infrastructure (laboratory staff, technicians etc.) in the science departments, needed for advanced training and research. In the field of the humanities and social sciences, an additional staff numbering about 3100 has been provided (professors 11%, readers 24%, lecturers 40% and others including research assistants 25%).

Assistance is being given to the universities to develop workshop facilities for science departments. Some universities are giving special attention to developmental work related to the designing and fabrication of equipment required for teaching and research programmes. The M.S. University of Baroda, Rajasthan University, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have made progress in this field and the equipment designed and built by their staff and research students has proved to be a useful substitute for imported equipment. The Commission has been supporting such developmental work so that the universities may help in building up an indigenous instrumentation technology.

High priority has been given to the provision of library facilities in the universities. Library services of high quality are the heart and soul of all academic programmes, and the development of libraries has to keep pace with the growing and diversified needs of teaching and research, as well as rising enrolment. On the recommendations of the Fourth plan visiting committees grants amounting to Rs. 78.88 lakhs have been allocated to the universities for the construction/expansion of their library buildings. In 1968-69, grants amounting to Rs. 13.40 lakhs were made available to the universities on this account.

The Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for the development and consolidation of higher education and research in engineering and technology. This assistance is intended for university departments and institutions maintained by the universities. During the period 1966-67 to 1968-69, grants amounting to Rs 601.45 lakhs were paid to the universities for the development of higher education in engineering and technology. These were intended for the improvement/expansion of existing facilities, five-year integrated courses, courses in chemical engineering, pharmacy and business administration, specialised postgraduate courses and research programmes, fellowships etc., In 1968-69, financial assistance, amounting to Rs. 62.41 lakhs for additional staff and Rs. 57.17 lakhs for equipment, was provided to the universities. During this year postgraduate courses in solid state electronics, applied physics and electronics, and chemical engineering were introduced at the Roorkee University, the Allahabad University and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science respectively. The proposals for the introduction of a post-graduate part-time diploma course of three years' duration in business management at the Indore University, and a full-time postgraduate course in management studies at the Bombay University, were accepted. Visiting committees appointed by the Commission examined the Fourth plan development proposals of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Banaras, Jadavpur and Roorkee for the development of higher education in engineering and technology.

Information about assistance given to universities for a number of other projects relating to teaching and research is given below:

(i) Area Studies

There is an obvious need for developing studies relating to the life, institutions, culture and languages of countries, with which India has close, social, political and economic relations. The programme of area studies envisages the development of a few centres in selected universities for undertaking specialised studies on specific areas. A standing advisory committee on area studies has been appointed to examine proposals received from the universities in this regard, and to advise the Commission regarding the measures to be taken for implementing the programme. Studies relating to West Asia are being promoted and developed in the Aligarh Muslim University and those relating to China, Japan and Pakistan at the Delhi University, South-East Asian studies have been undertaken at the Jadavpur University, and South Asian Studies at the Rajasthan University. The proposals for developing studies relating to East Africa and Soviet Union at the University of Bombay, and those relating to Ind-China at the Sri Venkateswara University have also been accepted. Financial assistance required for promoting these programmes is being provided to the universities concerned. Special scholarships and fellowships have also been created for the purpose. It is proposed to undertake an assessment of the work and achievements of various centres functioning under the programme of area studies.

(ii) Publication Grants

For the publication of the research work and doctoral theses, financial assistance is provided to the universities on a cent per cent basis. A sum of Rs.11.40 lakhs was allocated to 67 universities and institutions deemed to be universities for this purpose for the period ending 1970-71.

(iii) Unassigned Grants

Grants amounting to Rs.10.88 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the universities for a number of miscellaneous programmes and the grants could be utilised by them according to their needs, without reference to the Commission. These could be utilized, inter alia, for

- (a) exchange of teachers;
- (b) extension work by university teachers;
- (c) travel grants to teachers for attending international conferences; and
- (d) travel grants to teachers and research scholars for visiting centres of research in the country.

(iv) Maintenance Grants : Central Universities

Under Section 12 of the UGC Act, grants for maintenance in addition to those for development, are provided on a cent per cent basis to universities established or incorporated by a Central Act. The maintenance grants paid to the Central Universities in 1968-69 are indicated below:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Aligarh Muslim University	184.00
Banaras Hindu University	235.69
Delhi University	112.86
Visva-Bharati	51.29
Total	<u>Rs.563.84 lakhs</u>

COLLEGES

Colleges obviously represent an important sector of higher education in the country, and the quality of university education would largely depend on the standards maintained by the colleges. Unless the colleges are assisted by being provided the requisite facilities for their academic programmes, no real improvement of university education may be possible.

In 1968-69, about 87% of the students and 83% of the teachers in the field of higher education were in the affiliated colleges. The coursewise distribution of colleges and the student enrolment are indicated in appendices III and IV. Statement of the development grants paid to the colleges during 1968-69 is given in appendix V.

Liason between Universities and Colleges

Affiliation is given by the universities to colleges for various courses of study, subject to the regulations and conditions prescribed by them. The Education Commission (1964-66) emphasised

that affiliation should be regarded as a privilege, which is to be continually earned and deserved, and suggested that the existing machinery for affiliation of colleges and for their periodical inspection should be strengthened. Apart from this, there is an urgent need for closer academic liaison between the universities and their colleges. The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held in September 1968 pointed out that many universities did not have suitable arrangement for giving help and guidance to their affiliated colleges. A committee was set up to examine this need and suggestions were invited from the universities regarding the machinery they proposed to set up for this purpose. The Committee, *inter alia*, made the following recommendations which were generally accepted by the Commission :

- (1) There is need for close liaison and understanding between the university and its affiliated colleges.
- (2) Every affiliating university should have a suitable machinery to provide guidance and assistance to affiliated colleges, and for this purpose a special cell should be created in every university.
- (3) A periodical inspection of the affiliated colleges by a team of experts and educationists is essential in the interest of development of the colleges.
- (4) The university may lay down norms for admission to various courses, physical facilities to be provided in the colleges and appointment of teachers, and also ensure that these norms are fulfilled before the college is granted permanent affiliation.
- (5) The university should be represented on the Board of Management of the colleges.
- (6) The university may organise refresher courses and summer institutes for college teachers.
- (7) The university professors may deliver a course of lectures in affiliated colleges.
- (8) The university should have a say in the framing of service rules for teachers in affiliated colleges.

The recommendations were brought to the notice of the universities.

Visits to Colleges

A committee was appointed to visit the 64 non-professional colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University, and to make suggestions for the improvement of collegiate education in the area. The committee included representatives of the Rajasthan University and the State Government. Some of the important recommendations made by the committee are as follows:

- (1) It may be desirable to abandon the practice of granting provisional affiliation. Affiliation for science courses particularly should not be given until a college possesses all the basic facilities like laboratories, equipment etc.

- (2) While establishing the new colleges the need of the areas in which they are proposed to be started should be carefully considered and assessed on the advice of an expert committee.
- (3) The Rajasthan University may have a machinery to provide bibliographical information regarding essential books and journals in various disciplines to the colleges, as well as expert advice on setting up and equipping laboratories. The university may appoint expert committees in each subject for a periodical evaluation of teaching in the colleges.
- (4) The provision of suitable library and laboratory buildings and reading room facilities, residential accommodation for teachers and students, non-resident student centres, etc., need urgent attention.
- (5) There is a growing need for regular training and orientation programmes for college teachers.
- (6) Student-teacher collaboration in various activities of the colleges should be encouraged, and joint advisory committees of students and teachers set up. Student opinion and participation should be welcomed in planning development programmes, extension work etc.
- (7) There is a need for an assessment of the requirement of trained manpower in the State and for reorganising the present university courses on a more functional basis.

The report of the committee was sent to the university and the State Government for their consideration.

In consultation with the Government of Kerala and the Universities of Kerala and Calicut, a committee was appointed in March 1968, to visit the arts, science and commerce colleges of the State for examining the problems faced by such colleges *and* for suggesting the steps to be taken for a further improvement of collegiate education in the State. The committee included representatives of the Universities of Kerala and Calicut and the State Government, and visited 85 colleges in two phases. Some of the important observations made by the committee are as under:

- (1) There is need for a suitable effective machinery in the universities of the Kerala State to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities resulting from their affiliating functions.
- (2) There is at present no liaison or collaboration between sister departments of the neighbouring colleges on the one hand, and between these departments and the university departments on the other. Two or more colleges located in close proximity in the same area are allowed to organise postgraduate studies in the same disciplines, without any attempt at co-operative teaching and pooling of the limited resources of the colleges concerned. It would be helpful if postgraduate teaching is developed at six or seven centres through cooperative teaching programmes in collaboration with the university departments.
- (3) Opportunities have to be provided for par-time and non-formal education particularly through correspondence

courses which will reduce the pressure on the available facilities for full-time education.

- (4) The question of introducing diversified employment-oriented courses at the undergraduate stage with an emphasis on actual work experience, designed for the acquisition of special skills, has to be carefully examined in relation to the local needs and requirements.
- (5) The junior colleges running pre-degree courses of two-year duration could be developed as institutions for running terminal vocational courses along with preparatory courses in general education.
- (6) The colleges should have some consultative machinery such as joint councils of students and teachers for looking into the needs and difficulties of the student community.
- (7) The current procedure for recruitment of the teaching staff needs modification, and provision has to be made for study leave, facilities for research and refresher/orientation courses on a continuing basis.

The report of the committee has been sent for consideration to the Universities of Kerala and Calicut and the Government of Kerala.

It is intended to continue the programme of visits to colleges. The colleges affiliated to the Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities will be visited in 1969-70.

Postgraduate Studies

About 45% of the students receiving postgraduate instruction in the country were enrolled in 590 colleges. Financial assistance is being given to selected colleges for the provision of additional staff, teaching accommodation, library and laboratory facilities etc., on a sharing basis within prescribed ceilings. This has helped a number of colleges to develop and extend facilities for postgraduate instruction.

Assistance was given to 71 colleges for the development of postgraduate departments in the humanities and social sciences, and to 85 colleges for the development of facilities for postgraduate studies in science departments upto the end of the Third Plan period. Grants amounting to about Rs.1.44 crores were made available to the colleges concerned for the purpose. Therefore, further assistance was provided for the development of postgraduate studies to 82 colleges in science subject and to 53 colleges in the humanities and social sciences. Grants amounting to Rs.64.43 lakhs have been approved for this purpose. The proposals received from colleges are usually assessed by expert committees which visit the colleges concerned, to examine the existing facilities, the functioning and achievements of the departments concerned, and the requirements for further development.

Other Projects

Apart from the assistance given to colleges for postgraduate studies, grants were also provided to a number of colleges, on the prescribed sharing basis, for extension of libraries and laboratories

and purchase of science equipment, books and journals. Upto 1968-69, 765 colleges received the benefit of the Commission's assistance for the development of library and laboratory facilities. In 1968-69, grants amounting to Rs.31.73 lakhs were sanctioned to 63 colleges for library facilities, and Rs.70.07 lakhs to 92 colleges for laboratory facilities. Information about assistance given to colleges for construction of students and teachers' hostels, and non-resident student centres is given separately in this report.

Earlier, the Commission provided grants for textbook libraries to arts, science and commerce colleges for purchasing multiple copies of textbooks. A grant of Rs.15,000 each was also provided to the medical colleges for books. In 1968-69, basic grants for books were given to arts, science, commerce and teachers' training colleges. These grants were also given on a cent per cent basis, subject to fixed ceilings.

The Commission has been assisting chemistry departments in colleges to the extent of Rs.5,000 each, on a cent per cent basis, for the purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment, which helps in reducing the recurring expenditure on chemicals. During 1968-69, the Commission gave assistance to 19 colleges for the purchase of this equipment. So far, the Commission has provided financial assistance to 267 colleges for this purpose.

The programme of assistance to affiliated colleges and the training programmes undertaken in the summer schools and institutes organised by the Commission in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation, USA have highlighted the need and urgency of evolving a scheme for giving substantial assistance to selected colleges for improving undergraduate science education. Such colleges would maintain the highest possible standards and act as pace-setting institutions. It is expected that a scheme for the purpose would be considered for implementation in the near future.

Maintenance Grants to Delhi Colleges

The Commission continued to provide maintenance grants to the non-government constituent/affiliated colleges of the Delhi University. The maintenance grant to such colleges in 1968-69 amounted to Rs.193.35 lakhs. In addition grants amounting to Rs.30.23 lakhs were paid to these colleges for specific projects.

PROGRAMMES FOR TEACHERS

The improvement of academic standards largely depends on the ability and competence of teachers. The Education Commission (1964-66) observed : 'Of all its different factors which influence the quality of education and the contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant. Nothing is more important than securing a sufficient supply of high quality recruits to the teaching profession, preparation, and creating satisfactory conditions of work in which they can be fully effective'. The provision of essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession are obviously an important factor in the maintenance and improvement of standards of education and research.

Information about the strength and pattern of the academic staff in the universities and colleges, and their distribution facultywise and according to designation, is given in appendices

The Commission had earlier considered the revision of the existing scales of pay for university and college teachers. The recommendations made by the Commission were accepted by the Government of India in 1966. Assistance for implementing the revised scales is being provided by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, through the State Governments.

Summer Institutes, Seminars and Refresher Courses

Alongside steps to improve the curriculum and the efficiency of the educational process through the provision of the requisite physical and academic facilities, there is a continuing need to acquaint teachers with current developments in their respective fields of work. In view of the rapid advances in various fields of knowledge, a competent teachers has to be a continuing student. Teachers, therefore, have to be exposed to new concepts and developments to enable them to improve their professional competence. The programme of summer institutes and schools, seminars and conferences has been sponsored for this purpose.

During 1968-69, 61 summer institutes were organised in science subjects for the benefit of secondary school teachers. Funds for these institutes were provided by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education and Youth Services. The United States Agency for International Development provided books and equipment, and also made available the services of American consultants who worked as members of the academic staff of the institutes. Four of the summer institutes -one each in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics -were organised in collaboration with the British Council. The total number of participants in the institutes for school teachers was 2302. The number of institutes held so far and the enrolment in these institutes are shown in the following table :

Summer Institutes for School Teachers : 1963 - 1968
(Figures within brackets indicate the number of institutes organised).

Year	Number of Participants								Total	
	Mathematics		Physics		Chemistry		Biology			
1963	84	(1)	43	(1)	28	(1)	39	(1)	154	(4)
1964	169	(4)	170	(4)	148	(4)	153	(4)	640	(16)
1965	616	(16)	488	(13)	464	(13)	261	(7)	1829	(49)
1966	480	(12)	468	(12)	410	(11)	308	(8)	1678	(43)
1967	747	(15)	572	(16)	580	(16)	482	(13)	2331	(60)
1968	646	(15)	594	(17)	612	(16)	450	(13)	2302	(61)
Total:	2702	(63)	2335	(63)	2252	(61)	1093	(46)	8982	(233)

These summer institutes incidentally helped in establishing links between schools and universities, and in revitalising science education in the schools.

Summer Institutes for College Teachers.

During 1968-69, 61 summer institutes for college teachers were organised in collaboration with the National Science Foundation and the United States Agency for International Development. The

total number of participants in these institutes was 2109. Upto 1968, 190 summer institutes in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics were organised in which 6922 college teachers participated. The number of institutes held year-wise and the enrolment in these institutes are shown in the following table :

Summer Institutes for College Teachers : 1964 - 1968.
(Figures within brackets indicate the number of institutes organised).

Year	Number of Participants								Total
	Mathematics	Physics	Chemistry	Biology					
1964	163 (4)	166 (4)	162 (4)	168 (4)	659	(16)			
1965	269 (7)	258 (8)	248 (7)	277 (7)	1052	(16)			
1966	326 (9)	303 (9)	344 (9)	257 (7)	1235	(34)			
1967	560 (14)	375 (11)	522 (14)	410 (11)	1867	(50)			
1968	627 (18)	508 (14)	449 (14)	525 (15)	2109	(61)			
Total	1945 (52)	1615 (43)	1725 (48)	1637 (44)	6922	(190)			

Summer Institutes in English Language

These institutes offer intensive courses in English language teaching and are designed to acquaint teachers from colleges with new methods and techniques of instruction. During 1968-69, 10 summer institutes were organised in collaboration with the British Council and the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad. The British Council provided books, reading material and the services of experts. The services of specialists working in the Central Institute of English were also available for these institutes.

Summer Institutes for Students

In 1968-69, an all-India summer institute in physics was organised for talented students under the auspices of the Delhi University. Forty four students from various parts of the country attended the institute. The topics covered by the institute included particle physics, plasma physics, reactor physics and electronics.

Research Participation Programmes

As a following up of the summer institutes programme, the Commission sponsored a scheme in 1968 for research participation in science subjects by college teachers. The objective of this scheme is to initiate selected teachers and students from colleges into research methodology, and to provide them with opportunities and requisite facilities for acquiring creative educational experience through research, under the guidance of qualified staff. This programme is being implemented in 46 departments of 29 universities. The number of participants is 164 teachers and 86 students.

Assessment.

The programme of summer institutes was reviewed and assessed in the evaluation conferences attended by the directors of the institutes. In the light of the reports furnished by the directors and of the comments received, steps were taken, wherever necessary, for a further improvement of the programme.

The programme of summer institutes has made sustained progress and has grown in dimensions over the years. The Education Commission (1964-66) described the programme of summer institutes "as a major instrument in the country's effort towards the improvement of science education in schools and colleges".

Conferences, Symposia and Refresher Courses

The Commission provided assistance to the universities for academic conferences, symposia, refresher courses, seminars etc., wherein the participants had an opportunity of discussing important academic problems and issues relating to the improvement of the standards of teaching and research. During 1968-69 114 proposals of the universities for organising such conferences and seminars were accepted.

Assistance to Teachers for Research and Learned Work

The Commission has been giving assistance to the universities for the provision of facilities required for their programmes of teaching and research. However, individual teachers are sometimes handicapped in necessary on their research or learned work in the absence of the necessary equipment and literature needed specifically by them. To meet this need, a scheme was initiated under which assistance upto Rs.5,000 in a year is made available to a teacher for field work, books, chemicals etc., required by him in connection with his research, in case such facilities are not normally provided by the institution where he works. During 1968-69, 262 projects in the humanities and social sciences and 509 projects in science subjects (including engineering and technology) were approved for assistance under the scheme. Since the institution of the scheme in 1963, 1053 teachers in the humanities and social sciences and 1817 in science subjects have received assistance for research projects undertaken by them.

Exchange of Teachers

It is desirable to utilize the services of talented academic personnel in the universities and other centres of learning as widely as possible. Under the scheme for exchange of teachers, financial assistance is provided to the universities on a cent per cent basis, to enable them to invite reputed teachers and experts from other universities or centres of learning in the country for short periods to deliver lectures, conduct seminars or guide research workers. Opportunities are thus provided for the staff and students engaged in advanced studies to contact outstanding scholars and experts in various fields of knowledge. The persons to be invited are selected by the universities, the duration of their visits depending on the nature of their assignment and the time for which the visiting teachers or experts can be spared by their parent institutions. Expenditure on this account is met by the universities out of the unassigned grants placed at their disposal.

Travel Grants

Assistance is available to universities for giving travel grants to teachers and research workers for visiting centres of research or advanced study, or attending conferences, seminars etc., in the country. Expenditure on this is met by the universities on a cent per cent basis out of the unassigned grants provided by the Commission. Financial assistance is also provided for foreign travel to teachers selected for attend international conferences abroad.

Such assistance is available to a teacher who is invited to preside at a conference or a section of the conference, or is invited to contribute a paper, provided the sponsoring university is willing to share 50% of the expenditure on travel.

Retired Teachers

Universities and colleges are helped for utilising the services of selected teachers beyond the age of superannuation, provided they are otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research. An honorarium of Rs.6,000 per annum and an annual grant of Rs.1,000 per annum for meeting expenditure on contingencies relating to the work undertaken are provided to a retired teacher. During 1968-69 awards were made to 46 teachers under the scheme. At the end of the year, 165 retired teachers - 103 in the humanities and social sciences and 62 in science subjects - were working under this scheme at different institutions in the country.

Residential Accommodation for Teachers

There is a pressing need for the provision of suitable residential accommodation for teachers in universities and colleges. A committee on residential accommodation for students and teachers (appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962) estimated that it would be necessary to construct 900 teachers' hostels accommodating about 20,000 teachers and 44,000 staff quarters at a total cost of Rs.137 crores to accommodate 50% of the teachers in the universities and colleges by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The requisite resources for the purpose are not available. Limited assistance was, however, given to the universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters and teachers' hostels. For the period ending 1968-69, grants amounting to Rs.1.19 crores for the construction of teachers' hostels and Rs.2.65 crores for staff quarters were paid to the universities. Sixty eight proposals received from Colleges for the construction of staff quarters/ teachers' hostels were accepted.

STUDENT AFFAIRS

The total student enrolment in higher education, in the country as a whole, has doubled in less than ten years. This obviously is an extremely rapid rate of growth. The statements given in appendices VIII - X indicate the annual increase in student enrolment since 1958-59, and the trends in enrolment, facultywise and by stages of instruction, during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69. It is apparent that during the last three years, the student enrolment has been rising at an average rate of about 13 per cent per annum. At the present rate of growth, the increase in student enrolment in the universities and colleges, in one year, approximately equals the total enrolment in higher education in the United Kingdom. Since the enrolment has been rising rapidly, and the available resources are very inadequate, the provision of essential needs and requirements such as library and laboratory facilities, teaching staff, residential accommodation etc., impose an unbearable strain on the educational system. The maintenance of reasonable standards of academic performance and achievement, under these circumstances, becomes a formidable problem.

Welfare and Discipline

The Commission has been giving earnest and serious consideration to questions relating to student unrest, and has taken

active and sustained interest in programmes of student welfare and services. It has to be recognised that the causes of student unrest are complex and varied, some of which lie outside the educational system. However, there are three important aspects of the situation which deserve consideration.

(i) A university or a college is not a barren anteroom to life, it is a part of life, and the students' stay there should be a happy and stimulating experience. The conditions in which students live and work significantly affect the academic atmosphere, and the provision of essential services and amenities generally has a salutary influence on attitudes and academic performance. All efforts have to be made to maximise the academic potential of the student community through the provision of suitable conditions for serious intellectual pursuits and healthy development of personality. Problems relating to student welfare and allied matters were carefully examined in 1965-66 by a committee constituted by the University Grants Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Sen. The report of the committee was made available to the universities for their consideration. Later, a panel of vice-chancellors and educationists set up by the University Grants Commission in October 1966, recommended a number of concrete programmes for the provision of necessary facilities for the student community, and these were estimated to cost Rs. 67 crores. Though funds of this magnitude were not available, the Commission continued to provide all possible assistance to the universities and colleges, within the available resources for research scholarships and fellowships, hostels, student homes, non-resident student centres, health centres, student aid fund etc.

(ii) The Education Commission (1964-66) observed that "a university or a college is an academic fellowship of equals" and that "all attempts at polarisation between teachers and students and administration should, therefore, be avoided." It was emphasised by the Commission that efforts have to be made to "generate a spirit of comradeship between students and teachers based on mutual affection and esteem and on a common allegiance to the pursuit of truth". The University Grants Commission has, in this connection, emphasised the necessity of careful and sympathetic consideration of the genuine needs and difficulties of the students, and of devising a consultative machinery, so that the authorities in the universities and colleges may discuss these matters periodically with students and take remedial action expeditiously. It was suggested that joint advisory committees of teachers and students be set up in order to identify and deal with difficulties which agitate the minds of students, and to take appropriate action and wherever possible, advance action to deal with them.

(iii) Opinion on the question of student participation in the academic and administrative affairs of universities and colleges has been divided. The need for ensuring the collaboration of students in such matters has, ~~inter alia~~ been emphasised by the UGC committee on student welfare and allied matters and by the Education Commission (1964-66). It is obviously necessary to spell out in detail the areas in which the participation of students in university and college affairs should be encouraged, and the manner and extent of such participation. It was decided to consider the issue at a conference of vice-chancellors and at a conference of student representatives.*

Several schemes relating to the provision of essential amenities for the student community have been approved by the

Commission, and assistance is being given to universities and colleges within the framework of the resources available. Information about these programmes is given below:

Scholarships and Fellowships

The enrolments at the postgraduate and research levels in various faculties have risen significantly during recent years. With the increase in the volume and diversity of postgraduate studies and research now being undertaken in the universities and colleges, the need for scholarships and fellowships has been growing apace. Scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate studies are provided by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and other agencies. In addition to the scholarships and fellowships specially created for various centres of advanced study, and those made available to the universities for approved programmes of research, the University Grants Commission has made provision for a specific number of scholarships and fellowships which are awarded every year for promoting research and advanced studies in different fields.

Senior fellowships of the value of Rs.500 per month are meant for those who have obtained a doctoral degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have shown aptitude for original work. The normal tenure of a senior fellowship is two years, but it may be extended by one year in special cases. A junior fellowship is of the value of Rs.300 per month and is available for a period of three years. Junior fellowships are generally intended for those who have at least one year research experience after obtaining the master's degree. A sum of Rs.1000 per annum is provided with each fellowship for meeting expenditure on contingencies related to the research undertaken. Wherever necessary, the Commission also provides an additional amount of Rs.1000 during the tenure of a fellowship for field work and publication of research work undertaken and completed. During 1968-69, the Commission awarded 29 senior and 117 junior fellowships in science subjects, and 22 senior and 75 junior fellowships in the humanities and social sciences. At the end of the year, the number of research scholars working under the fellowships awarded by the University Grants Commission was 210 in science subjects (37 senior and 173 junior) and 191 in the humanities and social sciences (40 senior and 151 junior).

The Commission has also been providing research fellowships in engineering and technology of the value of Rs.400 per month. Each of these fellowships also carries an amount of Rs.1000 per annum for meeting expenditure on contingencies related to the research undertaken, and an additional amount of Rs.1000 may be provided for field work and publication of the research work completed. During 1968-69, 42 fellowships were awarded by the Commission for research in various fields of engineering and technology. At the end of the year, 48 scholars were carrying on research in engineering and technology under the fellowships awarded by the Commission.

Research scholarships, each of the value of Rs.250/- per month available, for a period of three years, are placed at the disposal of the universities every year for promoting research in science subjects and the humanities and social sciences. The universities are requested to award two thirds of the scholarships allocated to them in science subjects and the rest in the humanities and social sciences, and to set apart some of these scholarships for encouraging research work in their affiliated colleges, wherever the requisite

facilities are available. The number of these research scholarships has been raised and 500 such scholarships were allocated to 64 universities during 1968-69.

For promoting postgraduate studies in engineering and technology, junior fellowships of the value of Rs.250 per month have been instituted in various branches of study in the universities. During 1968-69, these junior fellowships were provided to about 750 students.

Fourteen scholarships (each of the value of Rs.120 per month) for postgraduate studies and five for research (each of the value of Rs.250 per month) were made available to the students of the hill areas of north-east India. Seventeen scholarships (each of the value of Rs.1200 per annum) were provided during 1968-69 for honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian.

Residential Accommodation for Students

The provision of suitable and adequate hostel accommodation for students is essential for a rich and healthy corporate life for the improvement of academic standards. A large proportion of students living in their own homes or in rented accommodation do not have the facilities and conditions congenial for serious study.

The question of providing adequate hostel accommodation was examined by a committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962. The committee estimated that additional hostels for three lakh students at an estimated cost of Rs.120 crore (at the rate of Rs.4000 per student) will be needed by the end of the Fourth Plan period to accommodate 25% of the total student population in the universities and colleges. Funds of this magnitude are not available to the Commission.

The Commission, however, continued to assist the universities and colleges for the construction of hostels within the limited funds available for the purpose. During the Third Plan period, the Commission sanctioned construction of 119 hostels in various universities at an estimated cost of Rs.5.59 crores. The grants paid for student hostels to the universities and colleges during the last three years are as follows:

Construction of University Hostel : 1966-67 to 1968-69

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Grants Paid	
	Universities	Colleges
1966-67	52.02	29.90
1967-68	53.39	10.58
1968-69	52.65	23.85

Up to 1968-69, the proposals of 370 colleges for the construction of student hostels were accepted by the Commission.

Student Homes/Non-Resident Student Centres

The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended that day-study centres and library seats should be provided on a liberal

scale for the use of day scholars, who do not have adequate facilities for academic work at home. The UGC has been giving assistance to universities and colleges for the construction of student homes and non-resident student centres which, *inter alia*, are intended to provide facilities for study to day scholars during their leisure hours.

A student home normally has reading room facilities for 100 students at a time with a stack room for about 5000 books, a cafeteria and a dining hall. The Commission's assistance to a university for a student home is limited to Rupees one lakh against an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs, and a further grant for books may also be provided. In view of the value and importance of the scheme, it has been decided that assistance to a university for a student home may be given in future in addition to the financial allocations provided for their Fourth Plan development schemes. Upto 1968-69, the Commission accepted the proposals of 44 universities for setting up student homes.

The Commission has also assisted colleges for establishing non-resident student centres. These are smaller than student homes and the maximum grants payable to a college for such a centre is Rs.35,000. Upto 1968-69, the proposals of 274 colleges were accepted by the Commission for the construction of non-resident student centres. During the year under review, the proposals of 21 colleges for the construction of non-resident student centres were accepted.

Health Centres

The Commission has helped universities to establish health centres intended for the medical examination of students and treatment of simple ailments. Assistance for a health centre for a student population of 5000 is limited to Rs.50,000. For a larger student community, the Commission may provide a grant of rupees one lakh to a university. The proposals of 39 universities have so far been accepted for the construction of health centres.

Students Aid Fund

The Commission has been contributing to the students aid fund in the universities and colleges wherefrom needy students are given financial assistance for paying their tuition or examination fees, purchasing books or meeting other expenses related to their studies. A grant equal to the total amount subscribed by the students and collected from other sources is provided to a university subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per annum. Grants ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.3000 are given to colleges for the student aid fund on the basis of the student enrolment.

Student Welfare Programme

In 1968-69, the Commission sanctioned grants to arts, science, commerce, teachers training and law colleges for the improvement of facilities in the existing hostels, and for student common rooms and canteens. These grants could also be utilised for the improvement of sanitary facilities. Colleges were free to formulate alternative programmes of a similar nature. It was suggested that the staff and students should be consulted regarding the utilisation of the grants offered.

Grants to colleges ranged from Rs.2000 to Rs.7000 under this programme, on the basis of student enrolment.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Assistance from a number of foreign agencies and countries was made available to the universities. Such assistance helped the universities concerned in developing their programmes of teaching and research in various fields. Foreign aid programmes for the benefit of the universities are operated by the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and other Union Ministries concerned. During 1968-69, a number of universities received assistance from the UNESCO, the UK, USA and some other foreign countries. This assistance was given under specific agreements entered into by the Government of India with the countries concerned.

It has been stated earlier in this report that assistance was made available by the UNESCO, USSR and UK for the centres of advanced study. A reference has also been made to the assistance provided by the United States Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation, USA, for the programmes of summer institutes.

Foreign aid was also made available to the universities from other sources and agencies. Information about some of the important programmes relating to such assistance is given below.

Indo-UK Exchange Programme

The programme of exchange of visits by young scientists between India and the UK was earlier initiated in collaboration with the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom and the British Council. In 1968-69, six scientists from the United Kingdom visited India and six teachers from Indian Universities visited the United Kingdom. Nominations of scientists from the U.K. and India to visit India, and the UK respectively during the next year have been finalised. The number of Indian participants in this programme during 1969-70 will be 8.

Professor J.M. Ziman, FRS of the Bristol University visited India and delivered the Rutherford memorial lecture in the department of physics, Delhi University. At this suggestion, a short-term course in solid state physics in the Delhi University has been planned for 1970.

Sir Alec G. Dickson, founder director of the UK Voluntary Services Overseas, visited India in September 1968 at the invitation of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India. The visit was sponsored by the British Council. Sir Alec Dickson visited Bangalore, Bombay, Roorkee and Delhi and had discussions with some Union and State Ministers, vice-chancellors, officials of the University Grants Commission, principals and student groups on problems relating to the national service programme. At the conclusion of his visit, he submitted a report on the programme of national service by students proposed to be introduced by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

United States P.I. 480 Programme

Assistance from the rupee fund of the United States (PI 480 Programme) was provided to a number of university departments and other institutions for research projects in agricultural, physical and biological sciences. As stated in the report of 1967-68, the Government of India appointed a national screening committee, with Professor D.S. Kothari as Chairman, to examine the proposals for research

in the physical and biological sciences) received from the universities and other institutions for financial assistance from the United States PL 480 Funds. During 1968-69, 24 proposals estimated to cost Rs.63.34 lakhs were approved by the committee. The projects cleared by the committee were of a high priority, and of value and importance both to India and the USA. At the end of 1968-69, 21 research projects estimated to cost Rs.55.48 lakhs were being implemented in the universities and colleges under the programme. The projects involve collaboration with seven US agencies interested in physical, biological and agricultural sciences. Besides these, a large number of projects in basic sciences of importance to agriculture have been taken up by the university departments in collaboration with the US Department of Agriculture, and supported by PL 480 rupee funds.

Indo-USSR Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation

It was stated in the report for 1967-68, that under the Indo-USSR Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation, it was proposed to set up a specialised institute of earth sciences with Soviet assistance in the Osmania University, Hyderabad. In this connection, Professor M.I. Plusnin, head of the department of geology, Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute, visited India and worked out a detailed project for a centre for teaching and research in geophysics in consultation with the Osmania University. The expenditure on the project is estimated to be Rs.96.05 lakhs, including the cost of specialised equipment and the training of Indian teachers and students in the USSR. The report of Professor Plusnin has been accepted by the University Grants Commission and the project is to be implemented in two phases. In this connection a two-man delegation from the Osmania University visited the USSR for discussions with the Soviet authorities. The delegation visited a number of institutions and determined the specialised fields in which the services of Soviet consultants would be obtained, and the areas in which training would be required in the USSR for Indian students and teachers. The list of equipment to be procured from the USSR was also finalised.

The Commission has examined the immediate requirements of the centre and has agreed to provide financial assistance to the Osmania University for this purpose.

It has been decided to set up a school of advanced studies in electronics and automation at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with Soviet assistance. The expenditure on the project is estimated to be Rs.176 lakhs. Assistance would be provided by the USSR, under the Indo-USSR Agreement for Economic and Technical Cooperation, for equipment, services of experts, training facilities etc.

Cultural Exchange Programmes

Exchange of visits by educationists, teachers and scholars between India and other countries are arranged by the Commission under the programmes of cultural exchange, finalised by the Government of India with the Governments of the countries concerned. During 1968-69, exchange programmes were in operation between India and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic. The Commission also

agreed to implement cultural exchange programmes on an ad hoc basis with Mexico, Ghana and Nigeria. During 1968-69, 49 Indian teachers and scholars visited different countries under the various cultural exchange programmes, and 44 foreign educationists came to India. Reports are normally received from the participants in the programmes, and requisite action is taken on the suggestions or recommendations made.

The Indo-USSR programme also covers visits by Russian language teachers who work in the Indian Universities.

The duration of visits for Indian scholars and teachers under the cultural exchange programmes ranges from 3 to 12 weeks for short-term visits, and 6 months to 2 years for long-term training. The German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the USSR have provided training scholarships of one to two years duration, to enable Indian students to specialise in various fields, mainly in the sciences, engineering and technology. The exchange of visits under the various cultural exchange programmes has helped universities to establish closer academic contacts with universities outside the country, and also promoted exchange of information and ideas regarding advanced studies and research.

A committee has been constituted to advise the Commission on matters regarding promotion of contacts and cooperation with foreign countries under the cultural exchange programmes. The Committee recommends to the Commission the names of Indian participants in these programmes.

Other Programmes

In 1968-69, proposals received from the University of Roorkee, for the services of foreign experts, for the training of Indian teachers abroad and for the supply of equipment in the fields of sanitary engineering and architecture, were accepted by the technical assistance committee of the Ministry of Finance.

The Government of the United Kingdom agreed to the supply of equipment costing £ 50,000 for the central instrumentation workshop of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Professor S. Chandrasekhar, FRS, of the University of Chicago, USA visited India and delivered the Nehru Memorial Lecture in November 1968. At the request of the University Grants Commission, he visited the Universities of Osmania, Madras and Bombay and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Professor S. MacLane of the department of mathematics, Chicago University, delivered some lectures in the faculty of mathematics, Delhi University. Two British historians, Professor E. H. Carr and Professor J. Morris of the University of London, visited a number of universities in 1968-69, and gave lectures and conducted seminars.

The information received from the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO regarding the organisation of various international training programmes, seminars and conferences was brought to the notice of universities and colleges, and names of suitable candidates were recommended to the Indian National Commission for participation in such programmes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

It has been pointed out in the earlier reports that in view of the development of specialised courses and the research programmes undertaken, there is a pressing need for adequate foreign exchange, particularly for sophisticated equipment which cannot at present be fabricated within the country. The foreign exchange that has been made available to the universities has so far been very inadequate in relation to their essential needs and requirements. A committee appointed by the Commission to examine the question of allocation of foreign exchange to the universities suggested that foreign exchange worth Rs.9.94 crores would be needed during the Fourth Plan period for the development of higher education and research. It was recommended that powers should be delegated to the University Grants Commission for releasing foreign exchange to the universities for additional equipment as well as items and accessories required for maintenance and replacement. The committee was of the view that for importing chemicals without licence the ceiling should be raised from Rs.250 to Rs.1000.

Since powers for the release of foreign exchange to the universities have not been delegated to the University Grants Commission, the proposals received from the universities and colleges for the import of equipment were referred for clearance to the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, through the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. During the licensing year, 1968-69 foreign exchange worth Rs.63.31 lakhs for the free resources area and Rs.39.79 lakhs for the rupee payment area was provided to the universities and colleges. The exchange in respect of free resources or general area was made available only for spare parts, accessories etc., required for maintenance or replacement.

Under a loan agreement entered into by the Government of India with the United States Agency for International Development, foreign exchange worth \$ 4.87 million was made available to the universities and colleges for the import of specialised equipment from the United States. This is expected to meet, to some extent, the pending requirements of foreign exchange for importing equipment from the USA. Lists of equipment required by the universities and colleges were drawn up and submitted to the Government of India. These inter alia include highly sophisticated equipment needed for developing computer facilities in a number of universities.

During 1968-69, the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO made available UNESCO coupons worth \$ 40,000 which were allocated by the UGC to some universities and colleges. The present allocation of UNESCO coupons is inadequate and the National Commission has been requested to enhance it suitably.

ACADEMIC ADVICE AID CONSULTATION

The Commission normally functions with the help and assistance of expert committees appointed to examine problems related to the development of teaching and research. Academic opinion is regularly consulted and the composition of the UGC committees is made as representative as possible. Standing committees are reconstituted from time to time. The procedure adopted enables the Commission to obtain the benefit of independent academic advice based on an objective and critical examination of various problems and difficulties in the field of higher education.

Information about some of the important committees and conferences convened by the University Grants Commission during 1968-69 is given below:

Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors

An advisory committee of Vice-Chancellors (consisting of 16 Vice-Chancellors) was earlier set up to advise the Commission on matters regarding development of higher education, coordination between the universities in specialised facilities for post-graduate studies and research, and other problems engaging the attention of the universities and the Commission. It was agreed that the committee would meet two or three times in a year. The second meeting of the advisory committee was held in September 1968. The committee, inter alia, made the following suggestions:

- (a) A carefully selected number of colleges may be permitted to function as autonomous institutions within the framework of the universities to which they are affiliated.
- (b) There is need for setting up development panels in the universities.
- (c) The concept of block grants for universities, with provision for an annual increase, deserves support.
- (d) There is need for uniformity in the commencement of academic terms and examinations, and declaration of examination results.
- (e) It should not be necessary to insist on the production of a migration certificate before a student is admitted.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the committee. Action on the recommendations is being taken.

II. Meeting with Vice-Chancellors of Northern Universities

Earlier the Commission met the Vice-Chancellors of southern universities at Madras to discuss some of the important recommendations made by the Education Commission (1964-66). At a meeting of the Commission with the vice-chancellors of universities in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Panjab held in November 1968, the following points, inter alia, were emphasised:

- (a) It is necessary at least to double the funds of the UGC as already recommended by the vice-chancellors conference in September 1967, to enable the universities to meet their pressing needs for consolidation and improvement of academic standards.

- (b) It would be desirable to make provision for institutional cooperation and regional coordination in the development of facilities. This would require the provision of scholarships to enable students to go to the universities or centres offering courses in particular disciplines.
- (c) It would be of benefit and value to associate students in matters of direct concern to them, by setting up consultative committees.
- (d) It would be desirable to introduce in the universities a system by which students could earn credits by taking a variety of courses relating to their studies. This could promote a broad-based education and introduce flexibility in the choice of subjects, apart from encouraging interdisciplinary studies and research.

The practice of meeting vice-chancellors of different regions helps, inter alia, in eliciting opinion regarding problems of special interest in particular areas.

III. Advisory Panels

It was stated in the report for 1967-68 that advisory panels have been constituted in the physical sciences, including mathematics and statistics, biological sciences, and earth sciences to advise the Commission on such matters as may be referred to them, and also to bring to the notice of the Commission matters considered appropriate for the promotion of teaching and research in the disciplines concerned. The panels met in September 1968, and made several suggestions regarding the improvement of standards of teaching and research in the disciplines concerned. The important issues considered by the panels were interdisciplinary courses, collaboration between universities and national laboratories, production of quality text books, organisation of post-graduate science instruction in the affiliated colleges, identification of science talent etc. A few sub-committees of these panels were appointed to suggest concrete measures for implementing the programmes recommended by the panels. Steps have already been taken to encourage coordinated study of botany and zoology in the postgraduate departments of biological sciences in a few universities; and a major research programme for the study of different aspects of the geology, geomorphology, geophysics, geochemistry and mineralogy of the Deccan Trap was sponsored with the collaboration of 8 universities and one of the national laboratories. The question of promoting further inter-university research programmes on a collaborative basis is being examined.

A panel of experts in the humanities and social sciences has also been appointed to advise the Commission regarding the development of these areas.

IV. Committees on Syllabi

One of the most important requisites for the improvement of standards is the reform of existing syllabi and courses of instruction. In view of the rapid advances in various fields of knowledge it is imperative that the existing courses of study be critically reviewed from time to time.

The University Grants Commission had earlier appointed expert committees in a number of important subjects in the physical and biological sciences and the humanities and social sciences to review

and assess the existing facilities, syllabi, and standards of teaching and research, and to make suggestions for their further improvement. The reports of the committees on mathematics, botany, biochemistry, chemistry, geography, English, social work, library science, education, sociology, political science, philosophy, psychology and Arabic and Persian have already been made available to the universities for their consideration. The review committees concerned with anthropology, history and statistics have also completed their work.

Review committees have been appointed for physics and biological sciences. The latter will, inter alia, examine the development of an integrated study of life sciences, including botany, zoology, biophysics, biochemistry and biometrics. A few universities have already initiated action for organising such courses at the postgraduate level.

A committee has also been constituted to advise the Commission on the development of legal education and research. The committee has issued an elaborate questionnaire to the institutions concerned and collected the relevant data and information. The work of the committee is in progress.

The recommendations made by the review committees regarding improvement in syllabi and the level of achievement in various disciplines have been generally helpful to the universities in planning or reorganising their academic programmes.

The existing syllabi are also reviewed in the seminars and academic conferences convened by the universities with the Commission's assistance.

V. Committee on Visiting Studentships

A UGC committee recommended the institution of visiting studentships to enable students to visit places of interest in the field of national development, culture, history, education etc. The Commission agreed to provide limited assistance to the universities for this purpose with effect from 1969-70.

VI. Other Committees

(a) A standing committee was constituted to advise the Commission on matters relating to higher education in engineering and technology.

(b) A committee has been appointed to review the working and organisational set up of university libraries and to examine the current techniques of training in library science. The work of the committee is in progress.

(c) A standing advisory committee on social work education was appointed with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to review the present position of social work education in different institutions, and to make recommendations regarding the maintenance of adequate standards of training, teaching and research.
- (ii) to assess personal requirements in the field of social work and to suggest training programmes to meet this need;

- (iii) to encourage research in the field of social work; and
- (iv) to consider the possibility of making use of social welfare agencies for training of social workers.

it

The committee had two meetings in 1968-69 and appointed sub-committees to examine the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in social work with special reference to the needs of rural areas, to work out criteria for estimating manpower requirements in the field of social work, and to prepare a memorandum regarding conditions of affiliation for schools or institutions of social work.

(d) An advisory committee was appointed to consider measures for qualitative improvement of teacher education. The committee recommended the development of schools of education in selected universities, provision of scholarships and fellowships, organisation of summer schools on a planned basis and assistance to university departments of education and teacher training colleges for the improvement of their academic and physical facilities.

(e) A committee was set up to consider the need for suitable arrangements in the universities for giving assistance and guidance to the affiliated colleges on various matters, including the utilisation of grants.

(f) The UGC advisory committee of vice-chancellors at its meeting held in September 1968 noted that the resolution of the Government of India on the national policy of education issued in July, 1968, was broad in conformity with the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66), and expressed the opinion that it should be the basis of the development of higher education in the country. A committee appointed to suggest measures for implementing the recommendations regarding higher education made in the aforesaid resolution made the following suggestions:

- (i) The Commission should evolve a policy with regard to the opening of new colleges and for enforcing of regulations for admissions in the universities on an all-India basis. The location of the colleges should be planned by the universities in consultation with the State Government and the local community.
- (ii) The development of colleges should be given a high priority.
- (iii) No institution of higher education should be started outside the university. The university system should be flexible so that institutions can attempt innovation and experimentation.
- (iv) There is a need for organising orientation courses for teachers.
- (v) Adequate number of scholarships should be provided to needy and meritorious students. It would be an advantage to associate student representatives with the machinery for the selection of students for the award of these scholarships.

PUBLICATIONS

The Commission has been bringing out publications from time to time giving statistical and other information about the development of university and collegiate education in the country. The reports of various committees, conferences, seminars convened to consider important problems relating to teaching, research and allied matters in the field of higher education have also been made available in print. These are distributed to the universities and other institutions concerned. A selected list of the UGC publications is given in appendix XI.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, the Commission has been promoting the publication of low-priced editions of standard works in science, the humanities and social sciences, originally printed in the USA, UK and USSR. The titles to be published are evaluated by experts in the subjects concerned and suitable recommendations made to the Ministry for this purpose. Up to 1968, over 1000 books were brought out in low-priced editions. In 1968-69, 230 titles were recommended by the Commission for publication under this programme.

The policies formulated and the programmes implemented by the Commission within the financial allocation made available to it, have already been described. The expenditure for Plan and non-Plan programmes under major heads, incurred during 1968-69 is shown in appendix XII.

While planned and coordinated efforts have been undertaken in the crucial sectors of higher education, it has to be recognised that unless the effort on specific programmes is above a certain critical size, worthwhile results are not likely to be achieved. The rapidly changing and dynamic situation in the field of higher education calls for a commensurate investment of effort and resources. When resources are severely limited, the determination of priorities between competing programmes becomes extremely difficult. Moreover, developments in various fields and sectors have to be closely coordinated. Lack of adequate resources has been a formidable difficulty facing the Commission. 'The total expenditure on education is at present about 3 per cent of the gross national product. The Education Commission (1964-66) has recommended that this should go up to 6 per cent by 1986. The present level of public expenditure on education as a percentage of the GNP is 5.27 for USA (per capita GNP = \$ 4,040), 5.04 for the UK (per capita GNP = 1,980) and 4.65 for Japan (per capita GNP = 1,150). This gives for education a per capita expenditure of \$ 213 for the USA as against only \$ 2 for India'. In this connection, the Education Commission (1964-66) observed that "the proportion of national income devoted to education in India is small in comparison with that in educationally advanced countries of the world. The absolute amount per capita spent by us on education is about one hundredth of that spent by a highly industrialised country like the USA. Japan and the USA and the USSR are spending considerably more than 6 per cent of the GNP on education, about as much as India". It cannot be gainsaid that the universities need much bigger resources than those currently available to them for the maintenance and improvement of educational standard.

It may also be stated in this connection that the financial allocations provided to the Commission do not cover all sectors of higher education. Funds for the development of higher education in agriculture, medicine, engineering and technology (in institutions not maintained directly by the universities) are not available to the Commission. A planned and coherent development of the whole system of higher education is necessary in view of the need for co-ordination and maintenance of standards. There is a close interrelation between different sectors of higher education (liberal arts, natural sciences, social sciences, agriculture, medicine etc.), particularly, in the context of the progress and advances in various fields of knowledge, and any fragmentation or division of responsibility as regards the general policy and coordination of standards is likely to be confusing and harmful to the best interests of education and to an efficient utilisation of limited resources.

The Commission is grateful to the universities and colleges for their continued cooperation, and to the teachers and educationists who have worked as members of the various UGC committees. The Commission also places on record its appreciation of assistance and cooperation received from the State Governments, various Ministries of the Government of India

the Planning Commission and other agencies associated with the Commission work and activities.

P. J. Philip
Secretary

D. S. Kothari
Chairman

A. S. Adke
G. K. Chandiramani
Indumati Chimanlal
S. Dhawan
P. B. Gajendragadker
A. B. Lal
Tapas Majumdar
P. Govinda Nair

A P P E N D I X I

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITIES : 1968-69
ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

Year of Estab- lishment	S. No.	UNIVERSITIES	Total Students Enrolment
1	2	3	4
1857	(1)	Calcutta University	1,91,539
	(2)	Bombay University	81,385
	(3)	Madras University	1,07,680
1887	(4)	Allahabad University	13,918
1916	(5)	Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi)	12,694
	(6)	Mysore University	53,020
1917	(7)	Patna University	12,434
1918	(8)	Osmania University (Hyderabad)	49,014
1921	(9)	Aligarh Muslim University	7,297
	(10)	Lucknow University	23,148
1922	(11)	Delhi University	50,705
1923	(12)	Nagpur University	58,645
1926	(13)	Andhra University (Waltair)	57,726
1927	(14)	Agra University	41,601
1929	(15)	Annamalai University (Annamalainagar)	6,173
1937	(16)	Kerala University (Trivandrum)	1,06,178
1943	(17)	Utkal University (Bhubaneswar)	25,945
1946	(18)	Saugar University	14,470
1947	(19)	Rajasthan University (Jaipur)	49,087
	(20)	Panjab University (Chandigarh)	1,52,961
1948	(21)	Gauhati University	51,264
	(22)	Jammu & Kashmir University (Srinagar)	20,039
1949	(23)	Roorkee University	2,305
	(24)	Poona University	53,601
	(25)	M.S. University of Baroda	15,375
	(26)	Karnatak University (Dharwar)	50,850
1950	(27)	Gujarat University (Ahmedabad)	59,894
1951	(28)	S.N.D.T. Women's University (Bombay)	8,098
	(29)	Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan)	1,218
1952	(30)	Bihar University (Muzaffarpur)	45,136
1954	(31)	Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati)	25,470
1955	(32)	Sardar Patel University (Vallabh Vidyanagar)	10,350
	(33)	Jadavpur University (Calcutta)	5,459
1956	(34)	Kurukshetra University (Kurukshetra)	3,779
	(35)	Indira Kala Sangit Vishvavidyalaya (Khairagarh)	99
1957	(36)	Vikram University (Ujjain)	27,594
	(37)	Gorakhpur University	29,765
	(38)	Jabalpur University	17,962
1958	(39)	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (Varanasi)	909
	(40)	Marathwada University (Aurangabad)	23,995
1960	(41)	U.P. Agricultural University (Mainital)	1,460
	(42)	Burdwan University	36,447
	(43)	Kalyani University	2,109
	(44)	Bhagalpur University	35,338
	(45)	Ranchi University	31,988
1961	(46)	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	-
1962	(47)	Punjab Agricultural University (Ludhiana)	3,199
	(48)	Punjabi University (Patiala)	7,957
	(49)	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (Bhubaneswar)	1,118
	(50)	North Bengal University (Siliguri)	16,699
	(51)	Rabindra Bharati (Calcutta)	1,703
	(52)	Magadh University (Gaya)	36,537

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	(53)	Jodhpur University	8,366
	(54)	Udaipur University	6,689
	(55)	Shivaji University (Kolhapur)	37,534
1964	(56)	Indore University	16,215
	(57)	Jawaji University (Gwalior)	17,514
	(58)	Ravi Shankar University (Raipur)	18,783
	(59)	University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore)	1,696
	(60)	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Univ. (Hyderabad)	2,576
	(61)	Bangalore University	31,423
	(62)	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (Jabalpur)	1,591
1965	(63)	Dibrugarh University	19,791
1966	(64)	Kanpur University	29,674
	(65)	Meerut University	37,698
	(66)	Madurai University	48,477
	(67)	Saurashtra University (Rajkot)	21,394
	(68)	South Gujarat University (Surat)	16,635
1967	(69)	Berhampur University	5,835
	(70)	Sambalpur University	9,595
1968	(71)	Gujarat Ayurveda University (Jamnagar)	1,901
	(72)	Jawahar Lal Nehru University (New Delhi)	-
	(73)	Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth (Poona)	5,209
	(74)	Calicut University	44,544
	(75)	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University (Rewa)	9,004
	(76)	Assam Agricultural University (Jorhat)	-

Year of Recognition*	S. No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Total Student Enrolment
1	2	3	4
1958	(1)	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	868
	(2)	Indian Agricultural Research Instt. (New Delhi)	517
1961	(3)	Indian School of International Studies (N. Delhi)	157
1962	(4)	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya (Hardwar)	241
	(5)	Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)	1,027
1963	(6)	Gujarat Vidyapith (Ahmedabad)	472
	(7)	Kashi Vidyapith (Varanasi)	1,717
1964	(8)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Bombay)	146
	(9)	Birla Institute of Technology & Sc. (Pilani)	2,246
1967	(10)	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	417
Total:			21,43,264

- Note:
1. The Universities have been arranged according to the year in which the respective Acts were adopted.
 2. The enrolment figures generally indicate the position as on August 15, 1968 and include the enrolment in constituent/affiliated colleges of the universities concerned. For Indira Kala Sangit Vishvavidyalaya, Rabindra-Bharat & Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, figures relate to the university campuses only. Information about enrolment in F.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya is not available. For the colleges which did not send the statistics for 1967-68, the data of the previous year has been used.
 3. The total does not include the enrolment in intermediate classes of the colleges affiliated to Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

*Year of recognition as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

APPENDIX II
CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

S. No.	University	Department Recognised as Centre of Advanced Study	Major Field of Specialisation
1	2	3	4
I. SCIENCES			
1.	Annamalai	Marine Biology	Marine Biology
2.	Bombay	Mathematics Chemical Technology	Pure Mathematics Applied Chemistry
3.	Calcutta	Mathematics Radiophysics and Electronics	Applied Mathematics Radiophysics and Electronics
4.	Delhi	Physics Chemistry Botany Zoology	Theoretical Physics Chemistry of Natural Products Plant Morphology and Embryology Cell Biology and Endocrinology
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Bio-Chemistry	Proteins, Lipids and Vitamins
6.	Madras	Physics Botany Mathematics	Crystallography & Biophysics Plant Pathology & Mycology Pure Mathematics
7.	Osmania	Astronomy	Astronomy
8.	Panjab	Geology Mathematics	Himalayan Geology & Palaeontology Pure Mathematics
9.	Saugar	Geology	Structural Geology and Geomorphology
II. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES			
1.	Aligarh	History	Medieval Indian History
2.	Annamalai	Linguistics	Dravidian Linguistics
3.	Baroda	Education	Education
4.	Banaras	Philosophy	Indian Philosophy
5.	Bombay	Economics	Public Finance & Industrial Economics
6.	Calcutta	Ancient Indian History and Culture	Ancient Indian History & Culture
7.	Delhi	Economics Sociology	Economic Development & Economic History Sociology.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
8.	Madras	Philosophy	Advaita & Allied System of Philosophy
9.	Poona	Economics (Gokhale Institute)	Agricultural Economics
		Linguistics (Deccan College)	Applied Linguistics
		Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature
10.	Visva-Bharati	Philosophy	Metaphysics

APPENDIX III

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES ACCORDING TO
COURSES OF STUDY : 1966-67 to 1968-69

Course of Study	Number of colleges		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4
Arts, Science & Commerce	1,915	2,054	2,219
Engineering and Technology	105	106	105
Medicine, Pharmacy, Ayurveda, Nursing and Dentistry	137	141	157
Law	69	66	77
Agriculture	54	54	53
Veterinary Science	20	21	21
Education	200	202	224
Oriental Learning	177	179	179
Others (Physical Education and Music/Fine Arts)	72	76	77
Total	2,749	2,899	3,112

APPENDIX IV

FACULTY-WISE ENROLMENT : UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED* COLLEGES
1968-69

Faculty	Enrolment		Total	% in Affiliated Colleges	
	University Departments/ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges		1968-69	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arts	1,17,028	7,98,809	9,15,837	87.2	86.9
Science	65,741	5,96,440	6,62,181	90.1	89.8
Commerce	20,726	2,14,819	2,35,545	91.2	91.7
Education	5,861	42,675	48,536	87.9	88.1
Engineering/ Technology	28,023	73,357	1,01,380	72.4	71.6
Medicine	7,958	82,512	90,470	91.2	90.6
Agriculture	15,578	12,800	28,378	45.1	62.5
Veterinary Science	3,718	2,872	6,590	43.6	52.6
Law	18,978	30,542	49,520	61.7	60.2
Others	2,227	2,600	4,827	53.9	55.7
Total:	2,85,838	18,57,426	21,43,264	86.7	86.5

* Excluding enrolment of intermediate classes affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX V

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES: 1968-69

S.No.	Scheme	Amount (Rupees)
1.	Construction of Hostels	23,85,348
2.	Laboratory and Library Facilities	58,47,098
3.	Construction of Staff Quarters	9,04,780
4.	Development of Postgraduate Studies in Science	9,57,046
5.	Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	4,96,578
6.	Books and Journals	37,12,330
7.	Welfare Schemes:	
	i) Students Aid Fund	27,04,894
	ii) Non-Resident Student Centres	3,01,000
	iii) Hobby Workshops	32,770
	iv) Water Coolers	1,17,117
	v) Students Welfare Programme	27,64,500
8.	Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University for Specific Purposes	30,22,583
9.	Centenary Grants	85,000
10.	Construction of Shooting Ranges	16,063
11.	Scholarships etc.	
	i) Research Fellowships	
	(a) Humanities	1,08,010
	(b) Science	1,20,987
	ii) Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	3,56,518
	iii) Financial Assistance to Research Workers	
	(a) Humanities	81,537
	(b) Science	1,62,699
	iv) Scholarships in Arabic and Persian	15,789
	v) Research Training Scholarships	1,12,347
	vi) Hill Area Scholarships	10,316
12.	Revision of Salary Scales	12,934
13.	Chalk Boards	1,74,257
14.	Travel Grants for attending Conferences	20,300
15.	Grants to Colleges for Miscellaneous Schemes	28,538
	Total:	2,45,57,338

APPENDIX VI

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENTS/UNIVERSITY-COLLEGES
1966-67 TO 1968-69

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1966-67	1,401 (9.4)	2,320 (15.6)	10,264 (68.9)	915 (6.1)	14,900
1967-68	1,606 (9.2)	2,575 (14.8)	12,110 (69.3)	1,165 (6.7)	17,456
1968-69	1,872 (9.8)	2,834 (14.9)	12,991 (68.2)	1,361 (7.1)	19,058

Note:- Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of cadre to the total staff in that year.

* Including assistant Professors and assistant Lecturers.

APPENDIX VII

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN AFFILIATED
COLLEGES ACCORDING TO DESIGNATION
1966-67 TO 1968-69

Year	Senior Teachers*	Lecturers**	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1966-67	11,095 (14.2)	56,164 (71.6)	11,092 (14.2)	78,351
1967-68	11,655 (13.7)	61,861 (72.8)	11,482 (13.5)	84,998
1968-69	12,167 (13.2)	67,320 (73.3)	12,398 (13.5)	91,885

Note: Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in that year.

* Including Principals.

**Including assistant lecturers.

APPENDIX VIII

GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT : 1958-59 TO 1968-69

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4
1958-59	9,28,622	1,01,281	12.2
1959-60	9,97,137	68,515	7.5
1960-61	10,49,864	52,727	5.3
1961-62	11,55,380	1,05,516	10.1
1962-63	12,72,666	1,17,286	10.2
1963-64	13,84,697	1,12,031	8.8
1964-65	15,28,227	1,43,530	10.4
1965-66	17,28,773	2,00,546	13.1
1966-67	19,49,012	2,20,239	12.7
1967-68	22,18,972	2,69,960	13.9
1968-69	24,73,264	2,54,292	11.5

APPENDIX IX

STUDENT ENROLMENT : FACULTY-WISE

1966-67 to 1968-69

Faculty	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Enrolment	% of Total	Enrolment	% of Total	Enrolment	% of Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	7,86,124	40.3	9,18,345	41.4	10,55,238	42.7
Science	6,54,899	33.6	7,37,858	33.3	8,02,369	32.4
Commerce	1,84,452	9.5	2,19,831	9.9	2,55,568	10.3
Education	38,241	2.0	43,102	1.9	48,536	2.0
Engineering & Technology	95,422	4.9	1,04,266	4.7	1,01,380	4.1
Medicine	77,286	4.0	83,422	3.8	90,470	3.7
Agriculture	52,935	2.7	51,639	2.3	53,120	2.1
Veterinary Science	6,553	0.3	6,610	0.3	6,590	0.3
Law	44,970	2.3	44,581	2.0	49,520	2.0
Others	8,130	0.4	9,318	0.4	10,473	0.4
Total:	19,49,012	100.0	22,18,972	100.0	24,73,264	100.0

APPENDIX X

STUDENT ENROLMENT : STAGE-WISE

1966-67 to 1968-69

Stage	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Enrolment	% of Total	Enrolment	% of Total	Enrolment	% of Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-University	4,30,954	22.1	4,85,271	21.9	5,17,021	20.9
Intermediate	3,08,485	15.8	3,43,807	15.5	3,75,558	15.2
Pre-Professional	18,860	1.0	19,633	0.9	14,582	0.6
Graduate	10,53,750	54.1	12,11,083	54.5	13,88,335	56.1
Postgraduate	1,01,798	5.2	1,17,250	5.3	1,35,459	5.5
Research	9,668	0.5	11,479	0.5	12,145	0.5
Diploma/ Certificate	25,497	1.3	30,449	1.4	30,164	1.2
Total: 19,49,012 100.0 22,18,972 100.0 24,73,264 100.0						

APPENDIX XI

SELECTED LIST OF U.G.C. PUBLICATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Report for December 1953-57
2. Report for December 1957-58
3. Report for December 1958-59
4. Report for December 1959-60
5. Report for December 1960-61
6. Report for December 1961-62
7. Report for December 1962-63
8. Report for December 1963-64
9. Report for December 1963-64 (Hindi)
10. Report for December 1964-65
11. Report for December 1965-66
12. Report for December 1965-66 (Hindi)
13. Report for December 1966-67
14. Report for December 1967-68
15. Report for December 1967-68 (Hindi)

REPORTS OF REVIEW COMMITTEES

16. Mathematics in Indian Universities 1962
17. Botany in Indian Universities 1963
18. Biochemistry in Indian Universities 1963
19. Chemistry in Indian Universities 1963
20. Report of the English Review Committee 1965
21. Social Work Education in Indian Universities 1965
22. Library Science in Indian Universities 1965
23. Report of the Review Committee on Education 1966
24. Sociology in Indian Universities 1966
25. Philosophy in Indian Universities 1966
26. Report of the Mathematics Reform Committee 1966
27. Political Science in Indian University 1967
28. Psychology in Indian Universities 1968
29. Arabic and Persian Studies in Indian Universities 1968
30. Geography in Indian Universities 1968

REPORT OF OTHER COMMITTEES

31. Report on General Education 1961
32. Report on Examination Reform 1962
33. Report of the UGC Building Advisory Committee on Teachers' Hostel 1964
34. Report of the Panel on University Buildings (Hostels) 1965
35. Report of the Committee on Residential Accommodation for Students and Teachers 1965
36. Universities and College Libraries 1965
37. Report on Standards of University Education 1965
38. Report of the Committee on Setting up a University for the North Eastern Region of India 1965
39. Education as an Elective Subject at the Undergraduate stage 1964
40. Report of the Committee on Colleges 1967
41. Report of the Committee on Student Welfare & Allied Matters 1967
42. Report of the Committee on Health Services for Students and Staff in Universities and Colleges 1967
43. Report of UGC Delegation to the U.S.S.R. 1968
44. Development of Library Facilities in Indian Universities 1968
45. Report of the Committee on Physical Education 1968
46. Report of the Committee on Audio Visual Aids in Higher Education 1969

47. Report of the Committee on Model Act for Universities (Reprinted in 1969)
48. Examination Reform in Central Universities 1969
49. Report of the U.G.C. Delegation to Study Evening and Correspondence Courses in the U.S.S.R. 1969

REPORTS OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

50. Evaluation in Higher Education 1961
51. Proceedings of Vice-Chancellors Conference 1961 (1962)
52. Proceedings of Vice-Chancellors Conference 1962, 1963
53. Report of the Seminar on Postgraduate Teaching and Research in History 1964
54. Report of the Conference of Principals May 1964 (1965)
55. Summer Institute for Teachers in Medical Colleges 25th October - 20th November, 1965 (1966)
56. Summary of Chapters XI - XVII of the Education Commission Report 1967
57. Proceedings of Vice-Chancellors Conference 1967
58. Statement adopted at Vice-Chancellors Conference 1967
59. Proceedings of Vice-Chancellors Conference 1969
60. Proceedings of the Conference of Student Representatives 1969
61. Proceedings of the Conference of Student Representatives 1969(Hindi)

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

62. University Development in India 1961-62
63. University Development in India 1962-63
64. University Development in India 1963-64
65. University Development in India 1964-65
66. University Development in India 1965-66
67. University Development in India 1966-67
68. Handbook of Universities in India 1963 (1964)
69. Three Studies in Examination Techniques (1964)
70. Studies in Examination Results 1966
71. Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities 1967
72. Some Problems of University Administration 1967
73. Schemes of Assistance 1968
74. U.G.C. Occasional Notes Volume No.1 1968
75. India Pocket Book of University Education 1967
76. India Pocket Book of University Education 1969
77. List of Colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956 as on 1.1.1969
78. U.G.C. Occasional Notes Volume No.II 1969
79. U.G.C. Rules for Student Aid Fund in Colleges 1969

...

APPENDIX XII

EXPENDITURE : PLAN AND NON-PLAN PROJECTS
1968-69

Purpose	Amount (Rupees)
NON-PLAN PROJECTS	
1. Administrative Charges	29,12,648
2. Block Grants to Central Universities	5,83,83,884
3. Maintenance Grants to Constituent/ Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University	1,93,34,615
4. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants	1,21,500
Total(Non-Plan Projects)	<u>8,07,52,647</u>
PLAN PROJECTS	
1. Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities	1,19,71,016
2. Grants to Central and State Universities for Science	2,60,93,086
3. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology	2,42,72,169
4. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges	2,45,57,388
5. Grants to Central and State Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	2,92,90,057
6. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC on Seminars, Conferences etc.	5,46,716
7. Expenditure from grants received from Government of India and other Sources for Specific Purposes	87,72,683
Total (Plan Projects)	<u>12,55,03,095</u>
Grand Total (Plan & Non-Plan)	20,62,55,762

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(184)

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 50: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to advise the Commission on the working of the scheme of "unassigned grant".

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 3.9.1969 (Item No.2(a) 12) approved the action taken in the allocation of unassigned grant to 71 universities amounting to Rs.17,00,000/- for the year 1969-70 and observed that it would be desirable to increase the allocation of unassigned grant to the universities in due course. It was agreed that a committee may be appointed to review the working of the scheme and the matter brought up before the Commission.

Accordingly a Review Committee was constituted with the following members:-

1. Professor A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
Allahabad University.
2. Professor P.L. Bhatnagar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
3. Professor M.V. Mathur
Director
Asian Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
New Delhi.

The Committee met on 3rd February 1970. A copy of the minutes is attached (Annexure). The main recommendations of the committee are as follows:-

1. Allocation for 1970-71 to the universities for un-assigned grant may be made on the basis of allocation and expenditure incurred in 1969-70, on the following items:-
2. Items already approved by Commission
 - (a) Travel grant to teachers in universities for attending International Conferences abroad.
 - (b) Travel grant to teachers/scholars/technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic conferences/seminars, arranged by other universities and non-university organisations within India.
 - (c) Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their research work at other centres.
 - (d) Exchange of Teachers.
 - (e) U.G.C. Unit.
 - (f) Employment of N.I.S. Patiala trained coaches in athletics.
 - (g) Setting up of National Integration Samiti.

(h) Extension work by university teachers.

3. New Items as recommended by the Committee.

(a) Computer assistance-buying the time of the Computer on a 100% basis.

(b) Preparation and development of instructional material specially for new courses introduced in the colleges/universities on a 100% basis.

(c) Any other item which will be useful in raising the standard or for academic benefit on a 50:50 sharing basis.

4. The Commission (vide Item No.49 of 3rd December 1969) while considering references regarding promotion and implementation of programmes of the National Sports organizations for the promotion of Physical Education in the universities, accepted, inter alia, the recommendations made by the committee & agreed to meet 75% of the expenditure incurred on the appointment of coaches in the universities during the 4th plan period instead of 50% as is being done at present, the remaining 25% being borne by the University/State Govt. This will be effective from 1970-71 and the expenditure is not to be charged to the 'un-assigned grant', and will be given over and above the allocation made to the universities for the fourth plan period. In the light of this decision, 10 items out of 11 mentioned above, will be met out of the unassigned grant for 1970-71 (including item (f)).

5. The committee further recommended that the daily allowance for the teachers under item No.1 (b) & (c) mentioned above may be raised from Rs.10 to Rs.15 for teachers and from Rs.5 to Rs.10 for technical staff and research scholars.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(G)/DO(T)

.....

Annexure to Item No.50

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to advise on the working of the U.G.C. scheme of Unassigned Grant.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 3.9.1969 (Item 2(a) 12) decided to appoint a Review Committee to advise the Commission on the working of the U.G.C. scheme of Unassigned Grant with the following members:

- 1. Professor A.B. Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Allahabad University.
- 2. Professor P.L. Bhatnagar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
- 3. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director,
Asian Institute of Educational
Planning & Administration,
New Delhi.

The meeting of the Committee was held on the 3rd February 1970 at 3.30 p.m. in the Commission's office. The following were present:

- 1. Professor P.L. Bhatnagar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
- 2. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director
Asian Institute of Educational
Planning & Administration,
New Delhi.

DC(T) and EO(G) also attended the meeting.

Item No.1: The Committee reviewed the allocation of unassigned grant for 1969-70 and noted that an amount of Rs.11½ lakhs had been spent on the scheme upto date out of a total allocation of Rs.17 lakhs. The balance grant was being released according to the needs of the universities.

Item No.2: The Committee reviewed the statements on allocation and expenditure of the unassigned grant for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 under different items. It was agreed that the allocation for 1970-71 may be made on the basis of allocation and expenditure incurred in 1969-70. It was thought that the universities may be permitted to utilise the grant on the following additional items also:

- a) Computer assistance - buying the time of the Computer on 100% basis.
- b) Preparation and development of instructional material specially for new courses introduced in the colleges/universities on 100% basis.
- c) Any other item which will be useful in raising the standard or for academic benefit on 50:50 sharing basis.

(187)

Requirements for these items as received from the Universities, may be taken into consideration while making allocation for the year 1970-71. The items of expenditure under unassigned grant for 1970-71 as recommended by the Committee are indicated at Appendix.

Item No.3: It was agreed that the halting allowance paid to teachers and other staff under 'Travel Grant' within the country may be raised, in view of the high costs. It was suggested that the daily allowance for teachers may be raised from Rs.10 to Rs.15, and from Rs.5 to Rs.10 for technical staff and research scholars.

The Committee was of the view that the UGC scheme of Unassigned Grant has been of great help to universities in implementing items of curricular as well as co-curricular activities of significant value. The Committee recommended that the first instalment of the 1970-71 unassigned grant may be made available to the Universities by April 1970 so as to maintain the progress of activities covered under the scheme.

.....

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE COVERED UNDER UNASSIGNED GRANT

I. Items already approved by Commission.

1. Travel grant to teachers in universities for attending International Conferences abroad.
2. (a) Travel grant to teachers/scholars/technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic conferences/seminars, arranged by other Universities and non-University organisation within India.

(b) Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their research work at other centres.
3. Exchange of Teachers.
4. U.G.C. Unit.
5. Employment of N.I.S. Patiala trained coaches in athletics.
6. Setting up of National Integration Samiti.
7. Extension work by University teachers.

II. New Items as recommended by the Committee.

8. Computer assistance - buying the time of the Computer on 100% basis.
9. Preparation and development of instructional material specially for new courses introduced in the colleges/ Universities on 100% basis.
10. Any other items which will be useful in raising the standard or for academic benefit on 50:50 sharing basis.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

189

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No. 51: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission on the Examination Reforms Unit of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the proposal of the Panjab University to set up an Examination Reform Unit for assisting the University in the educational and technical aspects of examinations:

- (i) Dr. S.K. Mitra, Professor Psychology, Calcutta University.
- (ii) Dr. A. Edwin Harper Jr., Bureau of Educational Research, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

2. The Committee visited the Panjab University, Chandigarh on 12th February 1970 and discussed the details of the proposals formulated by the University with Shri Suraj Bhan, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor V.R. Taneja, Professor of Education, Dr. Mrs. Pratibha Deo, Dr. Joshi of the Faculty of Education and Shri K.C. Walia, Deputy Registrar (General). The report of the Committee is attached (Innexure). The main recommendations of the Committee are summarized below:-

(a) Considering the interest of the University in launching a programme of examination reforms and the experience gained by it in this field at the matriculation level, the committee supports the proposal of the University to set up an Examination Reform Unit. It further suggests that the Examination Reform Unit of the University should be mainly concerned with the improvement of examination techniques, methods of evaluation, admission procedures and courses of study. If this is accepted, the following are the minimum services which the Unit should plan to offer from the very beginning:-

- (i) Assisting faculty members in the writing of better examination questions,
- (ii) assisting in the editing and production of examination papers,
- (iii) providing technical assistance in the methods of efficient marking, tabulation and other procedural aspects of examinations,
- (iv) assisting in the techniques of scaling and assigning marks, in case objective examination are to be used.

(b) In addition to the above, the Unit should also plan to organise seminars and workshops and carry out research investigations in support of the examination reform programmes of the university. The emphasis in the programmes of the Unit should be on research having a direct bearing on the improvement of specific examinations in the University.

(c) In the interest of the efficient working of the proposed Examination Reform Unit, the University may consider the setting up of an Advisory Committee on Examination Reforms consisting of university professors, principals of colleges and a few representatives of students. This would ensure active guidance to the Unit from the academic community at all levels. The Committee in consultation with the Examination Reform Unit

190

should formulate definite plans of action for implementation by the University. The programmes should be built on the results of feasible studies and pilot projects before the contemplated measures of reform are introduced on a wide scale.

(d) The following facilities are recommended to be supported by the U.G.C. for an initial period of two years, after which the progress should be reviewed by an expert committee of the University Grants Commission and further support provided in the light of needs and requirements and the reforms actually introduced by the University:-

(i) Staff

One Senior Evaluation Officer
in the scale of Rs. 700-1250

One Evaluation Officer in the
scale of Rs. 400-950

One Statistical Officer,
in the scale of Rs. 400-950

One Stenographer in the scale
prevailing in the University.

One Office Assistant in the
scale prevailing in the University.

Total expenditure for two years. Rs. 70,000/-

(ii) Three Seminars for Principals of
Colleges, Teachers and Students of
the University to be divided into groups
consisting of various disciplines
such as Humanities, Social Sciences
Languages, Natural Sciences etc. Rs. 30,000/-

(iii) Four Workshops of paper setters
divided into groups as indicated
at (b) above. Rs. 20,000/-

(iv) Equipment. Rs. 5,000/-

Travel Rs. 2,000/-

Contingency Rs. 3,000/-

Total: Rs. 1,50,000/-

It may be mentioned in this connection that the University Grants Commission has supported Examination Reform units in three universities. Initial assistance given to the universities is indicated below:

i) **Gauhati University :** Two lecturers, two Statistical Assistants
(1963) at a cost of Rs. 26,000/- p.a. for three years
and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 14,400/-
on the usual sharing basis.

- ii) Aligarh University: (1955) One Reader, two lecturers, two computers, one steno, one peon at Rs.24,000/-p.a. for three years and a non-recurring grant of Rs.14,700/-.
- iii) Baroda University: (1960) One Reader, one lecturer, two research assistants, one typist clerk and printing, contingencies etc. at Rs.20,744/-p.a. for one year and a non-recurring grant of Rs.3,000/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

.....

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission on the Examination Reforms Unit of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

.....

1. The University Grants Commission appointed a committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the proposal of the Panjab University to set up an Examination Reform Unit for assisting the University in the educational and technical aspects of examinations.

- (i) Dr. S.K. Mitra, Professor of Psychology, Calcutta University.
- (ii) Dr. A. Edwin Harper Jr. Bureau of Educational Research, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
- (iii) Dr. S.C. Goel, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the Panjab University, Chandigarh on 12th February 1970 and discussed the details of the proposals formulated by the University with Shri Suraj Bhan, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor V.R. Taneja, Professor of Education, Dr. Mrs. Pratibha Deo and Dr. Joshi of the Faculty of Education and Shri K.C. Walia, Deputy Registrar (General). The Committee's observations and recommendations are given below:-

(i) The Committee was informed that the University had initiated some steps towards examination reform at the matriculation/higher secondary level way back in the year 1965, when the university organised a Workshop of paper-setters to discuss techniques of setting improved examination questions. This was followed by two workshops, one in 1966 and the other in 1969. Some test materials in English, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science, Hindi and Punjabi were produced at these workshops for the Matriculation/Higher Secondary Part I examinations.

(ii) The University has already introduced internal assessment in the Pre-University, Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering and B.A./B.Sc. courses and laid down that no candidate would be eligible to appear at the University examination unless he has qualified in the house examinations as under:-

- (a) 33 per cent marks in each subject at either of the two house examinations,
- or
- (b) 25 per cent marks in the aggregate in each of the two house examinations or on the combined results of these examinations,
- or
- (c) 20 per cent marks in each of the three subjects out of four either in each of the two house examinations held by the college during the preceding academic year or on the combined result of these examinations.

(iii) The University has also introduced internal assessment in the various professional courses viz. Medicine, B.Sc. Home Science, M.Sc. Home Science, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.), B.Com., M.Com., M.B.A., B.Sc. (Dairying), M.Sc. (Dairying), B.Ed., B.Sc. (Engg.), M.Sc. (Engg.), B.Sc. (Textiles) and M.Sc. (Textiles).

(iv) The Faculty of Education of the University has done considerable research work regarding analysis of question papers and other aspects of

193

examination analysis and reforms 40 dissertations and research papers have been prepared in the department on factorial analysis of scholastic attainments, evaluation of curriculum and text books, internal assessment etc. A number of studies are in progress concerning the analysis of answer scripts, intellectual climate, standardization of achievement and intelligence tests etc.

(v) The Syndicate of the University has already adopted a resolution to set up an Examination Reform Unit with the following facilities:-

- (a) Head of the Unit in the Professor's pay-scale
- (b) Two Research Officers in the Reader's pay-scale
- (c) One Statistical Assistant in the Junior Lecturer's pay-scale.
- (d) One Stenographer
- (e) One Clerk, and
- (f) Two peons.

The University has sought Commission's assistance for the above facilities and for the following programmes, in addition to a contingent grant of Rs.1,000 per annum:-

(a) Field programmes	Rs. 50,000
(b) Development of test materials including publication.	Rs. 10,000
(c) Research	Rs. 5,000.
(d) Setting up of a pool of questions.	Rs. 5,000
	<u>Rs. 70,000</u>

(vi) Considering the interest of the University in launching a programme of examination reforms and the experience gained by it in this field at the matriculation level, the committee supports the proposal of the University to set up an Examination Reform Unit. It further suggests that the Examination Reform Unit of the University should be mainly concerned with the improvement of examination techniques, methods of evaluation, admission procedures and courses of study. In relation to the above objectives, the following are the minimum services which the Unit should plan to offer from the very beginning:-

- (i) assisting faculty members in the writing of better examination questions.
- (ii) assisting in the editing and production of examination papers,
- (iii) providing technical assistance in the methods of efficient marking, tabulation and other procedural aspects of examinations.
- (iv) Assisting in the techniques of scaling and assigning marks, in case objective examinations are to be used.

In addition to the above, the Unit should also plan to organise seminars and workshops and carry out research investigations in support of the examination reform programmes of the university. The emphasis in the programmes of the Unit should be on research having a direct bearing on the improvement of specific examinations in the University.

(vii) The Committee recommends that in the interest of the efficient working of the proposed Examination Reform Unit, the University may consider the setting up of an Advisory Examination Reforms Committee consisting of university professors, principals of colleges and a few representatives of students. This would ensure that the work of the Unit receives active guidance from the academic community at all levels. The Committee in consultation with the Examination Reform Unit should formulate definite plans of action for implementation by the University. The programmes should be built on the results of feasible studies and pilot projects before the contemplated measures of reform are introduced on a wider scale.

(viii) The Committee recommends the following facilities for an initial period of two years, after which the progress should be reviewed by an expert committee of the University Grants Commission and further support provided in the light of needs and requirements and the reforms actually introduced by the University:-

(a) <u>Staff</u>	
One Senior Evaluation Officer in the scale of	Rs. 700-1250
One Evaluation Officer in the scale of	Rs. 400-950
One Statistical Officer in the scale of	Rs. 400-950
One Stenographer in the scale prevailing in the University.	
One Officer Assistant in the scale prevailing in the University.	
Total expenditure for two years.	<u>Rs. 70,000/-</u>
(b) Three Seminars for Principals of Colleges, Teachers and Students of the University to be divided into groups consisting of various disciplines such as Humanities, Social Sciences, Languages, Natural Sciences etc.	
	Rs. 30,000/-
(c) Four Workshops of paper setters divided into groups as indicated at (b) above.	
	Rs. 20,000/-
(d) Equipment	
	Rs. 5,000/-
Travel	Rs. 2,000/-
Contingency	Rs. 3,000/-
<hr/>	
Total:-	<u>Rs. 1,30,000/-</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No. 52 : To consider the proposal of the State Government of Orissa for the establishment of a Sanskrit University at Puri.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services have asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the proposal of the State Government of Orissa for the establishment of a Sanskrit University at Puri. The State Government have forwarded a copy of the Bill proposed to be introduced in the State Legislature for the establishment of the University. The salient features of the proposed University, as incorporated in the Bill, are indicated below:-

1. It has been provided that the University may institute degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit learning and allied subjects of Indology and oriental studies and other subjects. The proposed University would not be confined only to Sanskrit learning and the intention is to provide facilities for other subjects also (Section - 5(i))
2. The proposed University may affiliate institutions and colleges imparting education in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and other subjects situated in any part of India on the specific recommendation of the State Government in which the institution is located (Section - 6)
3. The State Government as well as the Chancellor have been given the power to cause an inspection made of the University. (Sections 8 & 11 (5)).
4. The State Government has been given the power to supersede the University for a period not exceeding 3 years, if they are satisfied that there is mismanagement leading to the disruption of the affairs of the University (Section 8 (6)).
5. The State Government has been given the power to cause an inspection of any affiliated college which is not a Government College (Section 9). This power it is felt should be with the University.
6. The Governor of Orissa State shall be the Chancellor of the University (Section 11).
7. Provision has also been made for a Pro-Chancellor who shall be appointed for a period of three years by the State Government (Sections 10 & 12).
8. The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the university and shall be appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the persons recommended by a Committee of three - one to be elected by the Senate, the second, who has been a Judge of the High Court at Cuttack to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court, and the third to be appointed by the Chancellor who shall be the convenor of the Committee. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of five years (Section 13).

- 9. All appointments and promotions of teachers and officers shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Selection Committee subject to the approval of the Chancellor. It has also been provided elsewhere that the Syndicate may recommend appointment of officers and teachers to the Chancellor. The power of appointment should be vested with the Syndicate.
- 10. No provision has been made for a Finance Committee.
- 11. The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of:
 - (a) The Vice-Chancellor.
 - (b) The Director of Public Instruction (Higher Education) Orissa.
 - (c) Two or three experts selected by the Chancellor who will be advised by a panel of experts submitted to him by the Syndicate.
 - (d) One member to be elected by the Syndicate from amongst the remaining members thereof.

The teachers in other universities are generally appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Selection Committee. In case the Syndicate does not agree with the findings of the Selection Committee the matter is referred to the Chancellor for his final decision.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No.53: To consider the views of Visva Bharati on the report of the Committee appointed to examine the introduction of Post-graduate classes in Science subjects.

At its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 (Item No.11), the Commission considered the report of the committee appointed to examine the question of starting post-graduate classes in Science subjects in Visva Bharati and desired that the views of the University be invited on the recommendations of the visiting committee. A copy of the Agenda Note as placed before the Commission is attached as Annexure I.

The Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati in his letter dated 19th February, 1970 while conveying views of the University on the recommendations of the Committee, has informed as follows:-

"In general, I may say that the recommendations of the Committee regarding organisation of Post-graduate courses in Science subjects are all accepted in principle. The Heads of the Science departments have requested for some additional staff (Lecturers) in their report in the light of their discussion with you and this, I believe, would involve marginal adjustment at your end. I would request you to give sympathetic consideration to these proposals since this would enable the Science departments to fulfil their present commitments. I understand that the position will be reviewed next year.

Finally I can assure you that the views of the Science departments as enclosed will be endorsed by the University bodies (Academic Council and Executive Council) in due course and may, therefore, be accepted as the views of the University. I would appreciate if the final decision is taken by the Commission at the earliest".

The comments offered by the heads of the Science departments, Visva Bharati are also enclosed as Annexure II.

The matter was also discussed by the Heads of the Science Departments, Visva Bharati during their visit to University Grants Commission on 22nd January, 1970 while it was considered that the addition of 1 more Lecturer besides the staff recommended by the Visiting Committee would meet the requirements of the departments. However, in its report forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor, this demand has been increased to 9 lecturers. The additional staff recommended by the Visiting Committee for each department and the additional staff now asked by the University is as follows:

Name of the Department	Staff recommended by Visiting Committee				Additional Staff now asked by the University				Total			
	P	R	L	O	P	R	L	O	P	R	L	O
Physics	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-

1	2	3	4
Chemistry	- 1 - -	- - 3 -	- 1 3 -
Botany	1or 1 - -	- - 2 -	1or 1 2 -
Zoology	1or 1 - -	- - 2 -	1or 1 2 -

However, in case only 4 more lecturerships are approved i.e. one for each Science departments the financial implications of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the development of the Post-graduate departments of Visva Bharati will be as follows.

RECURRING

Estimated expenditure recommended by Visiting Committee Rs. 65,000/- p.a

- Physics 1 Prof. 1 Reader.
- Chemistry - 1 Reader
- Botany 1 Prof. or Reader
- Zoology 1 Prof. or Reader

Four additional lectureships now being approved Rs. 32,000/- p.a

Total: Rs. 97,000/- p.a

(for 4 years Rs. 3,88,000/-)

NON-RECURRING

Equipment

Physics	Rs.1.00 lakh	
Chemistry	Rs.0.50 "	
Botany	Rs.0.50 "	
Zoology	Rs.0.50 "	Rs.2.50 lakhs

Library Books & Journals

Physics	Rs.0.30 lakh	
Chemistry	Rs.0.30 lakh	
Botany	Rs.0.20 "	
Zoology	Rs.0.20 "	Rs.1,05,000

Total Non-recurring: Rs. 3,55,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(S)

Copy of note placed before the Commission
at its meeting held on 3rd December 1969
vide item No. 11.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd July 1969 considered the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for its requirements for the post graduate courses in science subjects and decided that the proposal may be referred to an Expert Committee. Accordingly, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposal :

1. Prof. P.N. Mehra,
Head of the Department of Botany,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.
2. Prof. S. Rangaswami,
Department of Chemistry,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
3. Prof. J. Mahanti,
Department of Physics,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur.
4. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited Visva-Bharati on 28th and 29th September, 1969 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and the Heads of the Departments concerned. A copy of the report of the Committee is enclosed as Appendix. The main observations of the Committee are as follows :

1. The Visva-Bharati founded by Rabindra Nath Tagore has to make deliberate efforts to maintain its distinctive character as an institution of higher learning in relation to other universities and any attempt at the introduction of new courses has to be carefully thought out in the background of the past development of Visva-Bharati.

2. The Visva-Bharati structured as it is at present, as a residential university with no affiliated colleges and rooted deep in its tradition, is in an advantageous position to experiment new educational ideas and processes to bring about a desirable synthesis of Humanities, Fine Arts, Social Sciences and science subjects including its programmes of agricultural and rural studies.

3. A university of this type cannot and should not attempt to introduce the traditional or routine type of courses in Science subjects as in other universities.

4. The courses in Science subjects should, therefore, be planned and developed with utmost care and in such a way as would do justice to the objectives and philosophy of the Visva-Bharati and in commensurate with the atmosphere of Santiniketan.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Expert Committee are as follows :-

NON-RECURRING

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
Physics	1.00	
Chemistry	0.50	
Botany	0.50	
Zoology	<u>0.50</u>	Rs. 2,50,000

Library Books & Journals

Physics	0.30	
Chemistry	0.35	
Botany	0.20	
Zoology	<u>0.20</u>	Rs. 1,05,000

Total N.R.

Rs. 3,55,000

RECURRING

(Upto 1973-74)

Physics	1 Prof. and 1 Reader
Chemistry	1 Reader
Botany	1 Prof. or Reader
Zoology	1 Prof. or Reader

Total estimated expenditure per annum .. RS.65,000/-

For four years Rs.2,60,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JS(S)

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of starting of postgraduate classes in Science Subjects in Visva-Bharati.

The Commission at its meeting held in July 1969 considered the proposals of the Visva-Bharati relating to its requirements for the post-graduate courses in Science subjects for the years 1969-71 and desired that the proposal may be examined by an Expert Committee. Accordingly, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members appointed by the Commission visited the Visva-Bharati on the 28th & 29th September, 1969 :

- (1) Prof. P.N. Mehra,
Head of the Department of Botany,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
- (2) Prof. S. Rangaswami,
Department of Chemistry,
Delhi University.
- (3) Prof. J. Mahanti,
Department of Physics,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur.
- (4) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The attention of the University Grants Commission was drawn, in November 1968, to the fact that the Visva-Bharati University had started postgraduate courses in the science departments with effect from the academic year 1968-69. The University was requested to indicate the circumstances under which it started these postgraduate courses without prior concurrence or even intimation to the U.G.C. and also without relevant ordinances being passed consequent upon their approval by the visitor of the University. The attention of the University was also drawn to the discussion held earlier in this regard with the U.G.C. wherein it was agreed that the Visva-Bharati University would not undertake to provide postgraduate courses in the Science Faculty for the present. This was also the view expressed by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee which visited Visva-Bharati during 1967. The University however informed the U.G.C. late in 1968 that the starting of these courses had been approved by the Academic Council and the Executive Council. The Visva-Bharati wanted the Commission to consider its requirements for staff and other purposes and provide necessary financial assistance for the years 1969 to 1971. Although the Commission had earlier decided that assistance for this purpose could not be made available either as Plan expenditure or as Non-Plan expenditure, the Commission at its meeting held in July 1969 took note of the fact that the postgraduate courses had already been started and the students had been admitted to the different courses in the Science Faculty, desired that the assistance that may be provided to the Visva-Bharati University for this purpose may be examined by an Expert Committee.

In view of what is stated above, the Committee was faced with a situation where the M.Sc. Programmes in the different Science departments

viz., Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology had been started by the University without appropriate sanctions from the U.G.C. and with the rather tenuous objective of providing admission to those students who graduated from the Visva-Bharati with the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree. During the discussions which the Committee had with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Heads of the departments concerned, it was quite apparent that no thought had been given by the University to develop a curricular pattern in Science subjects in a manner that would blend smoothly with the educational objectives and the special characteristics and atmosphere of the Visva-Bharati. The Visva-Bharati founded by Rabindra Nath Tagore had to make deliberate efforts to maintain its distinctive character as an institution of higher learning in relation to other universities and any attempt at the introduction of new courses has to be carefully thought out in the background of the past development of Visva-Bharati. The Visva-Bharati structured as it is at present, as a residential university with no colleges affiliated to it and rooted deep in its tradition is in an advantageous position to experiment with new educational ideas and processes to bring about a desirable synthesis of Humanities, Fine Arts, Social Sciences and science subjects including its programmes of agricultural and rural studies. This implies that a university of this type cannot and in fact should not attempt to introduce the traditional or routine type of courses in science subjects as in other universities. The courses have therefore to be developed with utmost care and to emphasise the concept of liberal arts and science education and to promote such areas of study as would do justice to the objectives and philosophy of the Visva-Bharati. However, now that the programmes for postgraduate education are already in existence, it would be in the interests of all concerned to ensure that subsequent developments in Science subjects take place along proper lines. The Committee is of the view that there is sufficient scope to organise the teaching and research activities of the Science departments in such a way that with the outlay and careful planning the science faculty programmes could be developed commensurate with the atmosphere of Santiniketan and can become functional in an effective manner.

Although at the time of consideration of the proposals by the U.G.C., the Visva-Bharati forwarded its requirements for the period 1969-71 only, the University places before the Committee its overall requirements for all purposes for the period 1969-71. In view of the comprehensive nature of the proposals, the Committee felt it desirable to examine the proposals for the five years period of the Fourth Plan taking into account the facilities already available and the grants sanctioned so far for these departments. Copies of the proposals placed before the Committee are attached.

As a result of the discussions which the Committee had and taking note of the facilities already created, the staff available in the different departments and in the light of the concepts indicated above, the Committee would like to report and make recommendations as below in respect of each of the departments,

(1) DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

The Department of Physics offers B.Sc. (Hons.) Course of three Years duration and the M.Sc. course of two years duration. Admissions to the M.Sc. course were made during the academic session 1968-69 with 12 students and during the current academic session there are a total of 27 students in Part I & II of the M.Sc. class. The department has aimed at providing training in depth in some of the fundamental disciplines and techniques, and to offer specialisation and develop research facilities in theoretical physics and X-ray Crystallography. The intention of the department is to ultimately develop Theoretical physics with specialisation

in quantum electrodynamics (including radiative and non-radiative processes), quantum theory of solids and elementary particles and their currents; (ii) X-ray Crystallography including study of a single crystals having biological importance. The present staff strength is one Reader, six Lecturers and supporting staff of one laboratory Assistant and three Laboratory Attendants. The department has occupied the newly constructed laboratories and has organised itself fairly well to provide for the academic programmes undertaken by it. The staff (with the exception of the Reader, who is currently away in U.S.A. and whom the Committee could not meet), is young and possesses research qualifications and are enthusiastic about the academic programmes to be undertaken by them. The departmental library has over 2,000 books and nearly 14 scientific journals are at present subscribed by the department. The Committee is of the view that the departmental plans to develop somewhat related branches of Theoretical Physics - High Energy and Low Energy Physics, and also experimental facilities for X-ray Structure determination work are reasonable. If the department would concentrate on the above two areas, and not diversify further during the next five years, it would help in developing fundamental studies to some depth. The teaching laboratories for the M.Sc. class are not adequately equipped but the plans formulated by the department appear to be on the proper lines. The detailed syllabus for the M.Sc. programme is good though not very different from that in other universities. The present activity in X-ray Structure analysis is on biologically important ~~Molecules~~ ~~if~~ this activity gathers strength, it could conceivably become a starting point for certain inter-disciplinary activities bringing together Physics and Biological Sciences.

In view of this position, the Committee would like to recommend the appointment of one Professor in particle Physics and Field Theory and one more Reader in X-ray Structure Analysis. This would provide the necessary viable strength for the department for the next five years. No addition of lecturers should be contemplated. The list of equipment prepared by the department is adequate. However, it is not necessary for the department to obtain an additional X-ray Unit at this stage of its development. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be sanctioned for obtaining additional equipment required. The list of library books and journals drawn up by the department is quite comprehensive but the department should phase out this expenditure and obtain the most important back volumes, reference books and journals required by it. A sum of Rs.30,000/- is recommended for this purpose.

The Committee is not in favour of any additional laboratory space being added at this stage of the development of this department. With the present facilities and the grants now suggested, the department should limit its admission to not more than 15 students into the first year M.Sc. class.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

The Department of Chemistry is by far the better developed department in the Science Faculty and has had the advantage of appointment of a professor from the very inception. It has at present a staff of one Professor, one Reader, seven Lecturers and a supporting staff of six persons. The postgraduate courses in Chemistry were started in 1968-69 and during the current year the department has offered two special papers in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry respectively. The department has in view introduction of additional special papers in Physical and Analytical Chemistry at a later date. Out of 15 students admitted to the M.Sc. class during the year 1968-69, only 13 of them appeared in the examination and only seven students were successful. This implies a considerable drop out and wastage at the end of the first year. It would appear that during the first year admissions were not carefully planned to ensure that only students with motivation

for postgraduate studies were given admissions. However, the department now desires to regulate its admissions. The department has been active in research and four research students are working for the Ph.D. degree. The departmental laboratories and library are fairly well equipped.

The Committee would like to suggest that it would be worthwhile for the department to strengthen its facilities in the fields of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry and develop Physical Chemistry Section to the extent required for its teaching purposes rather than to provide for specialisation of this subject at the present stage. Addition of one Reader in Physical Chemistry is essential to ensure that each of the three major branches in the department are taught by senior staff members. The question of adding an additional Reader in Organic Chemistry could be considered at a later date. On the basis of the facilities available and the grants already approved, the Committee would like to recommend for this department an additional equipment grant of Rs.50,000/- for strengthening the Physical Chemistry Section and a sum of Rs.35,000/- for books and journals.

(3) DEPARTMENTS OF BOTANY & ZOOLOGY

The Committee is of the view that the Departments of Botany and Zoology, particularly the latter, are academically weak at present. The departments have not been given any definite orientation so far and the Committee has therefore good reason to believe that a new integrated approach to the study of life sciences may be more appropriate in this university. Such a unified department, properly staffed and equipped would be able to promote studies of a worthwhile nature in biological sciences. The Committee would therefore like to suggest to the University the development of such an integrated approach to study of Biological Sciences and to suitably frame its courses for postgraduate work with the help of expert advice. This would help in developing proper perspective and approach to the study of life processes and in harmony with the atmosphere prevailing in Visva-Bharati. The Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments concerned agreed to give due consideration to this suggestion.

The Department of Botany has indicated in its proposals the development of several areas for specialisation at the M.Sc. level, perhaps to cater to every staff members' interests. The department has admitted ten students to the M.Sc. class during this year for the first time and there is one research scholar working on a research scheme approved by the I.C.A.R.

One of the subjects proposed to be introduced for specialisation is Microbiology and the Committee is not in favour of this proposal particularly at a time when the University has no facilities in Biochemistry and the Botany Department itself is also in its infant stages. The department would do well to concentrate on any two areas in the fields of Plant Physiology, Mycology and Cytogenetics. This would not however mean that the research interests of the individual teachers would suffer. Each of them could pursue work on his own subject but this need not be offered as a special subject to the M.Sc. students also. The Department has at present a staff of one Reader and five Lecturers. The Reader's post has just been filled, consequent upon the retirement of the earlier incumbent.

In the case of the Department of Zoology, the Committee observed that the Department could admit only three students during the last year and has now admitted ten students. There are three research students working towards Ph.D. degree. The staff strength is one Reader and five Lecturers including an Assistant Lecturer. The Department proposes to offer fisheries

as one of the papers immediately and the question of opening additional papers would be considered subsequently. However, both the teachers with research ~~qualifications~~ have specialised in the field of Fish and Fishery only. The Committee suggest that this may be strengthened and at a later stage the department could offer Entomology also, if desired.

The question of addition of any staff members to these departments should not be considered at this stage until the University has given thought to the suggestion made by the Committee for the development of a department of Biological Sciences and has prepared definite courses of study and staffing pattern with the help of expert advice. The existing staff in Botany and Zoology can carry on the activities for the students admitted in the two departments. However, in order to provide necessary strength and orientation, addition of one Professor or Reader in each of these departments is suggested.

The Committee would further like to recommend a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for equipment for each of these two departments and a sum of Rs. 20,000/- each for library, books and journals to meet their requirements during Fourth Plan period.

The construction of new buildings for the Departments of Botany and Zoology are to be undertaken soon. Although the plans and estimates for these two constructions have been approved, it would be worthwhile for the University to ensure that certain common facilities can be used by both the departments.

The Committee is thankful to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments for the facilities provided for its work. The summary of the financial implications of the recommendations are given below :-

NON-RECURRING

Equipment	Physics	Rs. 1.0 lakh	
	Chemistry	Rs. 50,000	
	Botany	Rs. 50,000	
	Zoology	<u>Rs. 50,000</u>	Rs. 2,50,000

Library Books & Journals.	Physics	Rs. 30,000	
	Chemistry	Rs. 35,000	
	Botany	Rs. 20,000	
	Zoology	<u>Rs. 20,000</u>	<u>Rs. 1,05,000</u>

Total Non-recurring. Rs. 3,55,000/-

RECURRING (Upto 1973-74)

Physics -	One Professor One Reader
Chemistry -	One Reader
Botany -	One Professor or Reader
Zoology -	One Professor or Reader

Total Estimated expenditure per annum Rs. 65,000/-

(For 4 years : Rs. 2,60,000/-)

(212)

- * 1 lecturers paid out of Development grant for the Fourth Plan period - rest of the staff, teaching and non-teaching paid out of the Block Grant.
- ** On Asst. Lecturer taking undergraduate and post-graduate classes, proposal of upgrading the post to Lecturer will be sent to U.S.C.

A Revised pay scale to be effective - existing staff on old scale.

214

With one professor (recommened) carrying a teaching load of 10 hours per week and two readers (one existing and one recommended) that of 14 hours each, the remaining load of 143 hours (i.e. 181 - 38 = 143) would have to be shared by the present staff of six lecturers. With the proposed addition of two more lecturers the teaching load for the lecturers will be brought down to the somewhat reasonable level of 18 hours per week per teacher.

Thus, from the point of view of specialization as well as of general teaching, the addition of at least two more lecturers in the two areas indicated above, over and above the senior positions already recommended, is considered essential at this time.

4. Although the recommendations regarding equipment, books and journals and additional building space are also considered inadequate, these items may be taken up at a later date in the light of our conversations with Dr. D. Sankarnarayan, Joint Secretary, U.G.C.

B. Department of Chemistry.

This department is pleased to note the report of the UGC Visiting Committee regarding its present activity and programme. The department agrees with the suggestion of the Visiting Committee to strengthen its facilities in the fields of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. This was, in fact, indicated before the Visiting Committee. The suggestion of developing Physical Chemistry Section to the extent required for teaching purposes without introducing special paper in this subject at present is also acceptable in principle.

The additional posts sanctioned for this department are:

Reader - One (Physical Chemistry)

It has been indicated that the question of adding one Reader in Organic Chemistry could be considered by the U.G.C. at a later date.

1. Now although this sanction is welcome, the department, however, is in immediate need of Lecturers to ease the teaching load, particularly in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry in which Special papers have been introduced since 1969-70. The present staff pattern, subjectwise, is shown below:

	<u>Inorganic</u>	<u>Organic</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Professor	- 1	Reader - 1	Lecturer - 2
Lecturer	- <u>2</u>	(Lecturer's post upgraded)	<u>2</u>
	3	Lecturer - <u>3</u>	
		4	

To have a balanced staff pattern along the lines planned by the Department and approved by the U.G.C. Visiting Committee, it is essential to add one Lecturer each in Inorganic, Physical and Organic Chemistry. This addition of three lecturers would reduce the present teaching load from an average 25 periods per week to an average 18 periods per week. This is badly needed as the department is committed to (a) intensive laboratory training with individual attention and guidance to students and (b) theoretical classes followed up by group-discussion, tutorials, all through undergraduate as well as post-graduate programmes. It must be

noted that the department handles the largest number of Science students at all levels. The teachers should be given adequate time for outside-class-hour-discussion with student-groups, examining tutorial books, preparation for practical experiments and also for their own research work. All these are essential for execution of efficient teaching programmes which should by and large, be sustained by active research work. It would be possible to fulfil and strengthen the present commitments efficiently with additional staff of three lecturers and also to boost the research activities of the department.

It is proposed, therefore, that three lecturers (one each in Inorganic Organic and Physical)) be immediately sanctioned instead of one Reader at present.

The question of addition of Readers may be considered at a later stage of development of the department.

2 The grant for Books and Journals (Rs. 3,000/-) will be utilised during 1970-71 for the purchase of back-volumes of Journals and books. The grant of Rs.50,000/- for Equipments will be utilised during the Plan period along with the Basic Grant.

The question of extension of building may be considered later on.

C. Department of Zoology.

The department of Zoology has gone through the recommendations of the review committee off the U.G.C. and is pleased to report the following:-

1. The department accepts the suggestions of the Committee in principal.
2. Committee's proposal for the introduction of Life Science in this University has been appreciated. At this stage the department is approaching the Universities having Life Science for the syllabi and other information for considering the proposal by the Board of Studies of the department together with the help of the competent experts. If this integrated approach to the study of Life Science is found suitable for this University then it will be introduced in the Post-graduate level only.
3. The department accepts the Post of one Professor proposed by the review Committee.
4. The kind attention of the Commission is drawn again to the dire need of additional staff members for this department.

At present the department is engaged in teaching of B.Sc. Hons. and Subsidiary courses, each of three years duration, Agriculture class and Post-graduate I & II with the existing staff consisting of the reader, four Lecturers and one Assistant Lecturer.

The present teaching load of the department comes up as follows:-

Honours	-	55
Subsidiary	-	36
Agriculture	-	6
M.Sc-I	-	44
M.Sc.II	-	42
	Total:	183

216

Expected class load of the staff as suggested by the Joint Secretary during the course of discussion.

Reader	-		15
Lecturer (four)	{		
and	X	- 24 x 5	= 120
Asstt. Lecturer	{		
(one)	()		
Total:			<u>135</u>

The extra class load in the department is at present

183 - 135 = 48

As such at least two Lecturers are immediately required to share the extra class load for the proper functioning of the department. Keeping in view about the starting of Life Science in the department the new staff (Two) will be recruited.

5. Besides the one special paper Fish and Fisheries the Committee has suggested to introduce the Entomology as Second Special Paper. The department appreciates the proposal as there will be choice and will fulfil the earnest need of the students regarding the special paper. The special paper could be introduced only when an additional staff for the Entomology is sanctioned. The department wishes to recruit a suitable staff to strengthen this branch from the very beginning.

6. The department accepts the offer of Rs.50,000/- for equipment and Rs.20,000/- towards the books & journals.

D. Department of Botany.

The department of Botany has considered the recommendations of the Review Committee of the U.G.C. and likes to report as follows:-

In pursuance of the suggestions of the Joint Secretary, UGC the Department of Botany has already approached the Universities at Saurashtra and Madurai for sending their syllabi in life sciences for M.Sc. course for considerations by the Board of studies in Botany with the help of invited experts from outside, as suggested by the Review Committee.

The department is pleased to note that the post of a professor has been proposed by the Committee for this department.

With regard to the requirement of additional staff for this department, it may be noted here that the members of the staff of this department are taking classes in B.Sc. Subsidiary, B.Sc. Honours, B.Sc. Agriculture and at the Patha-Bhavana, in addition to M.Sc. Part-I and II classes. Hence the total number of classes will be 203 distributed class-wise as follows:

B.Sc. Honours	-	54
B.Sc. Subsidiary	-	36
B.Sc. I	-	48
B.Sc. II	-	48
B.Sc. Agriculture	-	7
Patha-Bhavana	-	<u>12</u>
Total:		205 Periods/Week

If these classes are distributed equally amongst the members of the teaching staff, which is at present six only, the total teaching load will be about 34 periods for each teacher. With such a heavy teaching load, the teachers get hardly any time to do any research work. If the prescribed rank-wise teaching-load recommendations of the U.G.C. is followed then many classes may have to be dropped and in that case it will be quite impossible to cover the prescribed syllabi of the different courses. Hence, in order to do justice to the students who have already been admitted and to lessen the teaching-load per teacher, so that the teacher can get some time to give more attention to the students, the Commission is requested to kindly sanction atleast two lecturers for this department immediately during the period 1970-71. It may be mentioned here that the department actually needs more than two lecturers at present there is no specialist in any of the following branches in Botany namely - (1) Plant Anatomy, (2) Plant Ecology, (3) Microbiology, (4) Pteridology/Bryology, (5) Algology and (6) Experimental Embryology. It may please be noted, therefore, that the original proposal for opening some special papers in Botany was not intended to cater the interest of the existing members of the staff.

...

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970

Item No. 54 : To consider the proposal off Panjab University for the installation of Cyclotron Machine in the Department of Physics.

.....

At its meeting held on 23rd May 1969 (Item No.23) the Commission considered a proposal for assistance for shifting of Cyclotron Machine from Kurukshetra University to Chandigarh and its installation in Panjab University and desired that the proposal may be examined by an Expert Committee. Accordingly, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed:-

1. Dr. R. Ramanna, Head of the Physics division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.
2. Dr. A.P. Patro, Head of the accelerator division, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.
3. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, U.G.C.

Prof. B.D. Nag Chaudhuri, Member (Planning Commission) also visited the Department alongwith the Committee. The Committee visited Panjab University on 21.10.1969. The report of the Visiting Committee is attached as Annexure I.

To enable the University to carry out certain immediate and essential preliminary tests as suggested by the Visiting Committee, a grant of Rs.50,000/- was approved in December 1969.

The University has now intimated that most of the preliminary tests recommended by the Visiting Committee have been carried out and the machine found in good condition. The final testing of the essential parts is expected to be completed by March 1970. Thereafter, it will take about a year to take tests of all the components in their final design and during this period, the university is proposing to complete the construction work for housing the Cyclotron machine. According to the schedule drawn up by the University, the Cyclotron is proposed to be installed in the new building by May-June 1971 and put into operation by the Autumn of 1971.

The detailed plan drawn up by the University in connection with the installation etc. of the Cyclotron Machine during the next 2 years is indicated in the notes attached as Annexure II.

The financial requirements as indicated in the detailed plan are as follows:-

NON-RECURRING

(i) Building (All services & fittings incl.)	Rs. 3,45,500/-	
(ii) Equipment	Rs. 3,64,500/-	(I Phase:1,84,500/- (1970-71)
	<hr/>	
	7,10,000/-	(II Phase:1,80,000/- (1971-72)

(219)

RECURRING

- a) One Reader
- b) Two Senior Foremen in Lecturer's scale
- c) Two Mechanics (already agreed on temporary basis for 6 months)

Estimates for 1970-71 Rs.42,000

Estimates for 1971-72 Rs.43,728

Rs.85.728

(Average annual
ceiling recurring
cost: Rs.50,000/-.)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JSS

.....

Report of the Expert Committee which visited Chandigarh on 21.10.1969 to look into the Cyclotron Project of the Panjab University.

.....

The Committee looked into the project with the following points in view:

- 1) The condition of the machine.
- 2) The proposal for the building.
- 3) The financial requirements of the staff equipment, and other expenses required to put the Cyclotron into operation.

The different parts were examined and found to be in good condition as far as could be judged from our superficial examination.

The following observations may be noted regarding the machine before considering the grants. The original machine was run at Rochester with 110 volt 3 phase 60 cycles. As the supply in India is 220 volt 3 phase 50 cycles a suitable transformer or a converter has to be used to run the machine. Some of the transformers and generators which will have to run at 50 cycles instead 60 cycles due to the local frequency standard have to be tested for performance at the reduced frequency. In some cases the transformers may have to be changed or a suitable tapping provided to get the voltage needed. Since the coils of the main magnet, the deflection magnet and the focussing magnets are quite old financial commitment should be kept in mind, in case during testing any of them, the need to repair or change develops. The control system has to be rewired. No request has been made for the heat exchangers. Since the magnet and R.F. system are likely to consumer about 50 K.W. this heat has to be removed by water cooling. If the University can assure the supply of water no heat exchange may be needed. However, pumps may be required to get adequate pressure.

Regarding the building there is no suitable place near the Physics Building to construct a building above the ground level. The decision to have a basement building is the only alternative. There is no inclusion in the cost estimates for air conditioning. Air conditioning is a must since there is no possibility of having ventilation. This extra cost has to be added to the existing building estimate. There is very little possibility of reducing the floor area from the proposed one. Marginal reduction is possible if some space is made available in the Physics Department itself for staff.

Regarding the financial requirements for equipment the following observations can be made. Some of the equipment should be available from the Physics Department to start testing **right** away. A leak detector has been asked. This probably can be purchased from the D.A.E. but before it is procured the specifications of a halogen leak detector should be looked into and the user should be satisfied that the specifications are suitable to the needs. A fore pump which has been requested, may not be necessary until the machine is tested with protons. The immediate requirement will be the 220 to 110 Volt transformer and some test equipment like Avo meters, frequency meter Hall Plates and its measuring equipment. On the whole the money asked is an under estimate and probably another request may come in the near future. A staff of four technical staff is a reasonable estimate.

In view of the points mentioned above a grant of approximately Rs.50,000 may be made to appoint staff and to undertake the control wiring and testing upto March 31, 1970. The users may be asked to give a detailed estimate meanwhile, which may be considered for future grants.

It would be difficult to say what components will be required until a detailed report of any damage is available but it would appear that this will not be involved a very large amount. At a stage when a building is nearing completion and the installation has started, another examination of the requirements for its utilization must be done by a suitable committee. At the present stage, it is a little too early to consider these requirements.

.....

Detailed plan drawn up by Panjab University for
installation/commissioning of Cyclotron Machine.

.....
In the light of the report of the Expert Committee which visited Chandigarh on 21.10.1969 for looking into the Cyclotron Project of the Panjab University, I am giving below my reactions point by point to the various suggestions and points raised in the report of the Expert Committee:-

1. Generators & Transformers:

When the machine was brought to India we were quite aware of the fact that like most of the electronic equipment in U.S.A. this Cyclotron also was meant to be run on 220 volts, 3 phase 60 cycles instead of 440 volts, 3 phase 50 cycles as generally available in India. After discussions with the people at Rochester we had come to the conclusion that the various generators accompanying the machine will be capable of delivering the proper voltages even if we change to 50 cycles. Of course, a suitable transformer was required. We have already placed order for a transformer with the following specifications:-

1. 120 K.V.A. 3 phase step down transformer.
2. System voltage Primary 400 volts 50 cycles 3 phase
3. Required Secondary voltage 220 volts 50 cycles 3 phase for wire system.
4. Regulation about 5% at unity power factor.
5. Taps to be provided at No. load through a switch at 0, $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$, ± 5 & $\pm 7\frac{1}{2}$ %.
6. Type of connection diagram.
7. All other requirements as per I.S.I. specifications.

In the meanwhile, the various generators have been tested by us. The details of their performance have been given in the list, given below:-

<u>Name of the Generator</u>	<u>Output available</u>	<u>Required</u>
1. Generator for supplying current to the analysing magnet.	150 volts at 30 amps.	100 volts at 20 amps.
2. Generator for exciting the field coils of the generator for the analysing magnet.	150 volts at 5 amps.	150 volts at 0.6 amps.
3. Generator for the supply of voltage to the filament of Arc.	5.4 volts at 150 amps.	5.4 at 80 amps.
4. Generator for supplying current to the beam condensing magnet along with amplidyne.	500 volts at 2 amps.	500 volts at 1.5 amps.
5. Generator for exciting the field coils of the generator for the cyclotron magnet.	135 volts at 6 amps.	Not yet tested.
6. Generator for supplying current to the Synchronous motor meant to run the generator for the cyclotron magnet.	100 volts at 10 amps.	Not yet tested.

7.	Transformer for the filament of the oscillator tube	208 volts Primary 7.5 volts secondary at 180 amps.	7.5 volts at 160 to 180 amps.
----	---	---	-------------------------------

From the above tests it is clear that no difficulties are expected in the generator system of the analysing magnet, the quadropoles lens and the generator for arc. The big generator for the main magnet has yet not been tested because we could not borrow from any source in the university a big enough transformer for this test. But we have tested the generator for exciting the field coils of this generator and the associated synchronous motor. The output voltages of these seem to be satisfactory, as evident in the accompanying table. We, however, feel that in the light of our other tests we will be able to get the proper voltage and the current from big generator also. Even if we find that we are short in the supply of current by a few percentage this may be increased by supplying to a few coils from a separate power supply. The need of it, however, will not be felt in the beginning at all. The machine can be started at somewhat lower energy with the existing generator. In the oscillator circuit, the output voltage of 6800 volt can be varied (variable points are provided) and therefore any changes due to the input can be compensated. There is a variac provided in the primary of the transformer used to provide the voltage to the filament of oscillator tube. Hence this voltage can also be increased to the required value by suitable adjustment of the variac. The tests have already been made and it is giving voltage of 7.5 volt 160 amperes as required by the filament of the oscillator tube. There is no excessive heating of the transformer.

We may summarise it by saying that there does not seem to be any necessity to change the generators for the power supply systems accompanying the machine. We only require a transformer which was envisaged earlier also.

2. The coils of the main magnet, analysing magnet and the focusing magnets seem to be physically in a reasonable good shape. At this time there does not seem to be any necessity for repair or change. However, **if** such a need arises, we may have to provide for that. In the coils of the analysing magnet, we have fed power upto 25 amperes, and there seem to be no problem of any leakage or damage to the coil. The cooling coils also have been connected to water, and there is no leakage or blocking.

3. The control system will have to be rewired. This is required not only because the wires from the old control system have been cut but also because the control system will have to suit our requirements which may be somewhat different from the requirements at Rochester. We will however, make use of all the components of the existing control system. We will only make some modifications, may be on a better console.

4. We agree with the report that perhaps heat exchangers will be required to cool the water for the main magnet, analysing magnet and the oscillator cavity. At Rochester no heat exchangers were provided because: (i) the water supply was much purer than our water supply and no salt deposition was expected in the cooling coils, (ii) the ambient temperatures were much lower than our temperatures, especially in summer. We therefore, feel a heat exchanger should be provided even if we have an adequate water supply in the campus. The water flowing in the coils may be circulated in a closed system, and **will** have to be purified. This will, however, be required a little before building has been constructed.

BUILDING:

As was explained to the visiting committee and as has been rightly inferred in their report, the only choice for the building is an underground

building in front of our main departmental building. The cost of such a building will be about the same as the above ground building, because for the latter, one has to build heavy surrounding walls, which may compensate the cost of digging. Further, the locations of the surrounding buildings, does not allow any construction above the ground level. Already a similar underground building has been built for the department of Geology and has been giving satisfactory results.

The way the rooms have been now designed, there is no provision for any sitting space in this building. The adjoining main building is meant for the locations of the accelerator with accessories and the experimental rooms to carry out the various experiments. The design of the building is such that it is easily approachable from the main building, and also leaves space for further expansion if any. There has been made slight modification in the building from the initial scheme, to suit our needs better. This neither changes the cost nor the area. Air-conditioning for the main cyclotron room the central room and the experimantal room is extremely essential, as recommended in the report.

As mentioned earlier, we have already started the testing, using the borrowed equipment from the local Engineering college. The department does not have either the Generator testing equipment nor the vacuum testing equipment. We have, however, already made a good progress in both, and hope to complete those testings by the beginning of March. Putting into order the oscillator transformer of 6800 volts will take a longer time, as this has to be repaired and filled with oil, and then only tests can be made. The need of a frequencymeter, oscilloscope, and the other equipment, as mentioned in the main letter will be urgently required at the earliest.

The tests, made so far, on generators, magnets and cannum system, show that there is no damage to these items. The relays have also been tested at 50 cycles and they work all right, as was expected from the specifications mentioned in them. Only the main magnet and the main generator have yet not been tested electrically. They, however, seem to be physically so much right that we do not expect any trouble there.

The present cyclotron has a conventional ion source. It is planned to install a polarised ion source on this machine. For this purpose a hole has to be drilled in the two pole pieces, which may be done with the help of the Hindustan Machine Tool Factory at Pinjore near Chandigarh. The polarised ion source itself will of course, be installed later.

At the end, we may point out that according to the schedule, which we want to maintain, the machining should be operating around the autumn of 1971. This requires that the following detailed schedule must be maintained.

1. Generators, magnets and quadrupole lenses (except the main magnet) and rough vacuum tested by March 1970. (Everything mentioned here has been tested except vacuum. We are working on the vaccum system. The mechanical pumps are working satisfactory giving 20 microns of pressure. The whole system is, in the process of being connected to these pumps.
2. Oscillator, the final vacuum, and the main magnet tested by July, 1970.
3. The Deflector, Ion-Source, Full Voltage in the Cavity October-November, 1970.

4. The building should start in April, 1970 and should be completed by April, 1971.
5. The control panel, with relays tested with temporary wiring by January 1971.
6. The magnetic field mapping, Beam profile and the focussing properties with thin coils and radical sectors.
7. The design of the control wiring and the power wiring to be fixed in the actual cyclotron building.

Work on No.6 and No.7 will be started in October-November 1970 and will be completed by February-March, 1971.

8. Wiring in the building to be completed by April-May 1971.
9. Machine shifted to the new building by May-June 1971.
10. Testing on the machine, being put together starts in June 1971, and
11. Beam obtained in Autumn, 1971.

To keep us the above schedule, it is very important that the money should be made available to us in a manner as to facilitate the working of the above schedule. We, therefore, request that we should not be stranded in funds. Certain dates are mentioned in the main estimates by which this money should be available.

.....

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECTED EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEME OF
'INSTALLATION OF THE CYCLOTRON PROJECT'

.....

1.	Building	Rs. 3,45,500.00
2.	First Phase (1970-71)	
	i) Non-recurring	Rs. 1,84,500.00
	ii) Recurring	Rs. 42,000.00
3.	Second phase (1971-72)	
	i) Non-recurring	Rs. 1,80,000.00
	ii) Recurring	Rs. 43,728.00

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:
Dated: 4th March 1970

Item No. 55 : To consider the request of the Utkal University for revision of the salary of university teachers as per Third Plan scales of pay w.e.f. 21.5.1964.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd September 1969 (Item No.34) considered the request of the Utkal University for revision of salary scales of university teachers as per third plan scales of pay w.e.f. 21.5.64 and desired that the views of the State Government may be obtained in the first instance. A copy of the agenda note on item no.34 considered by the commission is attached (Annexure).

The Government of Orissa has accorded their approval to the action of the university in implementing the U.G.C. third plan scales of pay in respect of its teachers w.e.f. 21.5.1964, provided the additional expenditure involved, due to the introduction of the revised scales, is met out of the block grants sanctioned by the State Government or from the University's own resources.

The University has already introduced the revised scales w.e.f. 21.5.64 and has agreed to meet the 20% of the matching share out of the maintenance grant, and has given an assurance that the revised scales will be maintained by the university when the Commission's assistance under the third plan revision ceases on 31.3.66. The Utkal University has requested for the approval of the Commission to introduce the III Plan scales w.e.f. 21.5.1964 on the usual sharing basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(G)/D.O.(T)

.....

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd September 1969 vide Item No.34.

.....

The Commission implemented the Third Plan salary revision of university teachers w.e.f. 1.4.1961 with 80% financial assistance for a period five years, on condition that the State Govt./University contributed 20% of increased expenditure and take over the entire responsibility in maintaining the revised salary scales after the UGC assistance came to an end on 31.3.1966.

The Utkal University teachers were having the following scales of pay:-

Professor	-	Rs.800-1250
Reader	-	Rs.510- 860
Lecturer	-	Rs.260- 780

The Commission approved the following scales of pay for teachers in Universities under the Third Plan revision:

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

The Utkal University intimated in December 1965 its desire to introduce the Third Plan UGC scales w.e.f. 21.5.1964. The University was informed in January 1966 that the Commission's assistance under Third Plan revision would be available, on the usual sharing basis, for a period of five years or upto the introduction of the Fourth Plan revision (i.e. 1.4.1966) whichever was earlier provided the matching share and an undertaking to maintain the UGC Third Plan scales beyond 31.3.1966 were provided by the Utkal University/State Government.

The State Government informed in April 1966 that they were not in a position to agree to the adoption of the Third Plan scales by the Utkal University, as it would give rise to discontent among the postgraduate teachers in Govt. colleges, their scales of pay being lower to the Third Plan UGC scales.

The Utkal University has informed that the Third Plan scales of pay have already been introduced by the University w.e.f. 21.5.1964 and has requested that 80% of the additional expenditure consequent upon this revision be provided as the share of the Commission. It has further been stated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University that 20% of the matching share is being provided by the university out of its maintenance grant and the revised scales will be maintained by the University, when assistance from the Commission under the Third Plan revision ceases as on 31.3.1966. The Vice-Chancellor has asked for early release of necessary grants for this purpose.

The UGC's share of expenditure on Third Plan revision of salary scales of teachers at Utkal University for the period 21.5.1964 (date of implementation) to 31.3.1966 at 80:20 sharing basis, is estimated to be Rs.4,000/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 56: To consider a request from the Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University for holding a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching during 1970.

...

The Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University has requested the Commission to reconsider its decision in regard to the organisation of a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching under the auspices of the Gujarat University, at Ahmedabad, to be directed by Shri S.R. Bhatt, Principal, B.D. College, Ahmedabad. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Advisory Committee on Summer Institutes in English recommended the holding of 18 Summer Institutes in English Language Teaching during 1970. The matter was considered by the Commission at its 3rd December, 1969 meeting (Item No. 35). The Commission decided that 12 institutes may be organised under the auspices of the following universities:

Bombay	Calcutta	Calicut
Delhi	Karnatak	Lucknow
Madras	Madurai	Poona
Rajasthan	Saugar	South Gujarat

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Summer Institutes in English Language Teaching were held under the auspices of the Gujarat University during 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EO(SI/DO(SI))

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

230

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 57: To consider a reference from the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi for the merger of the School with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

.....

The Indian School of International Studies was declared as an Institution deemed to be a University under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act in 1961. The School authorities have sought the approval of the U.G.C. for dissolving the I.S.I.S. Society and for the merger of the School with the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. An extract from the letter dated 23rd February 1970 from the Registrar, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi is reproduced below:-

"The Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, in his letter of 12th January to the President of the Board of Governors had proposed that the School become an integral part of the University. We enclose herewith a copy of his letter outlining the detailed scheme of the proposal. (Annexure)

The Board of Governors considered the contents of the letter at their meeting held on 20th February and have accepted the proposal made by the Vice-Chancellor, with the modification (previously agreed upon by the Vice-Chancellor and the President) that the School will be called, after merger, as "School of International Studies and Diplomacy".

We are writing this to seek your concurrence to dissolve the ISIS Society and to merge the ISIS with the Jawaharlal Nehru University, with all the assets and liabilities of the School transferred to the University. The Board of Governors felt that it is in the interest of the School as well as in the larger interest of the country, that the School should join a University built to commemorate Jawaharlal Nehru, whose great contribution was in the field of international affairs."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.C.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

Copy of letter dated 12.1.1970 from the Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi to the President, Board of Governors, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

.....

The Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been considering the establishment of a School of International Relations and Diplomacy in the University. In this context, the view was expressed that the Indian School of International Studies, which has done pioneering work in this field, could well form the nucleus of the proposed School in the University. After detailed discussion, the Executive Council authorised me to conduct negotiations with the authorities of the Indian School of International Studies with a view to making the institution an integral part of the University.

In terms of this mandate, I had a long talk with you on December 30, 1969. May I say that I appreciated very much the kindness and courtesy you showed me and the frank manner in which you discussed the various issues involved? I was particularly impressed by your anxiety that the traditions of the Indian School of International Studies, as a unique institution in this country doing valuable work in a specialised field, should be maintained and strengthened. It is but natural that you, as the main architect of the institution who nurtured it with great care, should express such concern. I hope that what I said about the importance which the University attaches to the proposed School of International Relations and Diplomacy and the traditions of independence and autonomy which it hopes to build, brought reassurance to you. May I also say that I was deeply touched and heartened by the keen interest you showed in the progress and development of the Jawaharlal Nehru University?

At the end of the fruitful discussion we had on December 30, 1969, I undertook to send you proposals in writing which could form the basis for the taking over of the Indian School of International Studies as a maintained institution of the University. The following are the proposals:

- (a) The Society known as the "Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi," shall stand dissolved and the assets and liabilities of the Society shall vest in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- (b) The existing rights and service conditions of teachers, salaried officers and other employees of the School shall be protected.
- (c) The University would, however, have the option to offer the teachers the scales of pay and service conditions applicable to faculty members recruited by it. The present thinking in the University is to have two scales:
 - (i) What may be called the "running scale" which will ensure security of service; and
 - (ii) an incentive system under which promotions and advancement will be quicker (depending on the results of periodical reviews of the work done by faculty members. As I said earlier, it will be open to faculty members of the Indian School to opt either for their existing scales or the new system which the University proposes to introduce.

(d) The University has proposals to include in its School of International Relations and Diplomacy, a study of International Relations, Diplomacy and Disarmament. The Indian School of International Studies, which will form the nucleus of the projected School of International Relations and Diplomacy, will need to be reorganised for this purpose.

(e) The School of International Relations and Diplomacy will be housed in the present buildings of the Indian School of International Studies. The position could be reviewed when the campus of the University is developed.

(f) The existing arrangements for the use of the Library, jointly owned by the Indian School of International Studies and the Indian Council of World Affairs, will be continued.

(g) The University would welcome cooperation with the Indian Council of World Affairs and is prepared to consider suggestions in this respect.

(h) During a period which will have to be determined by mutual consultation, a Board of Management, under the presidentship of Dr. Kunzru will be set up, to deal with administrative problems involved in the taking over of the Indian School by the University.

I shall be glad if you will kindly consult the authorities of the Indian School of International Studies in regard to the proposals I have made and let me know so that the matter could be pursued further.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

233

Meeting:
Dated 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 58: To consider further revision of the scales of pay of Teachers in Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 considered the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the scales of pay of teachers in institutions deemed to be universities where the bulk of work is at the undergraduate level. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the revision of scales of pay of teachers in Kashi Vidyapith, Jamia Millia Islamia, Gujarat Vidyapith and Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. The Committee had recommended the following scales of pay for Kashi Vidyapith, Gujarat Vidyapith and Jamia Millia Islamia:

Professors	.....	Rs. 1100-1600
Readers	.....	Rs. 700-1250
Lecturers	....	Rs. 400-950
Jr. Lecturer (including Lecturers in Arts and Crafts in Jamia Millia)	....	Rs. 300-600

For Gurukul Kangri, the Committee had recommended the following scales of pay :

Principal/Head of the Department.	...	Rs. 400-950
Lecturer	...	Rs. 300-600

The Committee had further recommended that as and when the Vishwavidyalaya created posts of Professors and Readers, they may be in the scales recommended for these posts by the U.G.C. for the Fourth Plan period. The institution should lay down suitable qualifications for these posts in the light of those adopted in the neighbouring universities. The Committee also recommended that the present nomenclature of the teaching posts in the institutions i.e. head of department and Lecturer should not be changed.

The Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya have represented that the scales of pay of teachers in the Vishwavidyalaya be revised as under:

Head of Department	...	Rs. 700-1250
Lecturer	...	Rs. 400-950

It has been pointed out that as a result of the present scales of pay the Institution fails to attract talented teachers. The Institution is imparting higher education upto postgraduate standard and also carrying on research work on various subjects. All the teachers in the Vishwavidyalaya have been appointed according to the rules on the recommendations of the Selection Committee properly constituted from time to time and they are all fully qualified. The other deemed universities like Jamia Millia Islamia and Kashi Vidyapith, which stand on the same level as the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, have already been enjoying the U.G.C. grades. The scales of pay in the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya are even inferior to the pay scales of the intermediate and degree colleges in U.P. The scales of pay now recommended by the Commission and the Government of India would

234

lower the status of the Institution and it would not be in a position to raise the standard of teaching and research.

The scales of pay in the four institutions deemed to be universities referred to above during the Third Plan period are indicated in the statement (Annexure).

The Committee, which looked into the scales of pay in these Institutions, felt that the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya could not be treated at par with the other institutions deemed to be universities as the scales of pay in the Gurukul Kangri during the Third Plan were considerably lower than those in the other three institutions; which were either the same as recommended by the University Grants Commission for universities or corresponded very favourably to those recommended by the UGC for the Third Plan. There is only one category of teachers i.e. Lecturers in the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya and the scale of pay recommended by the Committee for the Head of Department for the Fourth Plan corresponds to the scale of pay of lecturer recommended by the UGC for the Fourth plan i.e. Rs. 400-950. For the posts of Professors and Readers to be created in the Vishwavidyalaya, the Committee has already recommended and the Commission has accepted that these posts may be in the scale recommended by the UGC for the Fourth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.S(CD)/JS(A)

Scales of pay during the Third Plan at Kashi
Vidyapith Jamia Millia Islamia and Gujarat Vidyapith

... ..

Name of the Institution	Professor/ Principal	Reader	Lecturer
Kashi Vidyapith	Rs. 1000-50-1500	Rs. 700-40-1100	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Jamia Millia Islamia	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 700-1100	1. Sr. Rs. 400-800 2. Jr. Rs. 300-600
Gujarat Vidyapith	Rs. 800-50-1250	Rs. 500-25-800	1. Sr. Rs. 350-25-600 2. Jr. Rs. 250-20-500
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	Rs. 350-800*	-	Rs. 250-500

* For Head of the Department/Principal.

Meeting:

Dated 4th March, 1970.

Item No. 59: To consider further the question of adoption of revised scales of pay introduced for principals and teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central Schools) with effect from 21.12.1967 to the corresponding teachers of the high schools run by Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

The University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 30th November, 1968 considered the question of adoption of revised pay scales introduced for principals and teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) with effect from 21.12.1967 to the corresponding teachers of high schools run by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure I). The Commission desired that the two universities may be requested to indicate the progress made in regard to the implementation of the recommendations made earlier for the re-organisation and development of the high schools run by the two universities, before the question of revised pay scales was considered. This was accordingly done.

The Commission had sometime back appointed a Committee to consider reorganisation and development of High Schools run by the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities. The following recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the U.G.C. :

- (a) The schools at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University should be developed as 11-year Higher Secondary Schools as envisaged in the scheme of Central Schools introduced by the Ministry of Education.
- (b) These schools should be affiliated to the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education; and
- (c) These schools should provide for, at any rate to start with, adequate facilities for the streams of Humanities and Sciences as at present. It is for the universities themselves to decide whether to run nursery and primary sections of the schools as separate units or not.

The Commission also agreed to revise the scales of pay of the teachers of the Schools so as to bring them at par with the scales prescribed for the Central Schools established by the Ministry of Education.

The Aligarh Muslim University, with regard to the decision of the Commission referred to in para one above, informed the Commission that the question of revision of pay scales of teachers so as to bring them at par with those in the Central Schools may be treated as a separate issue and not linked up with the question of re-organisation of schools as higher secondary schools. The whole issue of conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools was under consideration in the educational circles in the light of the experience of the working of the scheme of higher secondary schools. Even the Education Commission had sounded a note of caution against the whole-scale upgrading of high * higher secondary schools. It would require a whole-scale re-organisation of schools maintained by the Universities so as to bring them into the frame work of a 11-Year higher secondary course as recommended by the Education Commission. Apart from these considerations, the

reorganisation of the schools would require considerable resources. The University was doubtful whether it would be worthwhile incurring expenditure on the scheme of re-organisation when the schools in the rest of the country had not switched on to the XII-Year course.

With regard to Banaras Hindu University, the Commission had in 1967 received a proposal for providing financial assistance towards upgrading these two schools to the higher secondary standard. This was, however, not accepted for want of funds, as also, in view of the fact that the pre-university classes were provided for in the University. The University had informed the Commission that it had sent a proposal to the Ministry of Education for the introduction of higher secondary schools of XI standard for the time being and XII standard at a later date involving an expenditure of Rs. 3.89 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.50 lakhs recurring; but the Ministry of Education had stated that the recommendations of the Education Commission were under consideration and there was no scheme with the Ministry of Education under which financial assistance could be given to the University for the introduction of higher secondary course in the two schools. In August 1969 the Banaras Hindu University intimated that the Academic Council had resolved that the Pre-University courses in Arts and Science, each of one year duration, be transferred to the Central Hindu Boys' School and Central Hindu Girls' School, Kamacha. It was proposed that the Pre-University Course Science and Pre-University Course Arts courses be followed in the two schools till smooth arrangements have been made for instituting the XII standard higher secondary course and that a Committee had been constituted by the Academic Council to work out the details of the XII standard higher secondary course. The scheme would involve abolition of 19 posts of Lecturers in the faculties of arts and science and creation of 50 posts of lecturers in the grade of Rs. 300-600 in the two schools. The financial implications of the scheme are :-

Recurring	...	Rs. 58,000 p.a.
Non-recurring	...	Rs. 1,30,000 (for buildings, equipment and furniture).

A copy of the letter dated the 25th August 1969 received from the Banaras Hindu University is attached (Annexure II). A copy of the resolution now passed by the Executive Council of the University on 13.2.1970 is attached (Annexure III). The Banaras Hindu University has asked for the approval of the U.G.C. to the transfer of PUC Courses to the Central Hindu Girls' Schools, Kamachha.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JSA

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 30th November, 1968 vide item No. 23.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 1st April, 1964 considered the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission regarding the reorganisation and development of the High Schools run by the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities and accepted the following recommendations of the Committee:

- (i) The schools at Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities be developed as 11 year Higher Secondary Schools as envisaged in the scheme of Central Schools introduced by the Ministry of Education.
- (ii) These schools be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.
- (iii) These schools should provide for, at any rate to start with, adequate facilities for the streams of humanities and science as at present. It is for the universities themselves to decide whether to run the nursery and Primary Sections of the Schools as separate units or not.

2. The recommendations of the Committee as accepted by the Commission were communicated to the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities and they were requested to intimate whether these were acceptable to them.

3. As some of the recommendations of the Committee were not agreeable to the universities, the matter was considered again by the Commission at its meeting held on the 5th August, 1964. The Commission desired that the universities be advised to reconsider the recommendations made by the committee with regard to the duration of the proposed Higher Secondary Course and, in the alternative, if this was not acceptable to them, they may continue the present arrangement in this respect for some time more. While the Aligarh Muslim University had agreed, in principle, to follow the pattern of the Central Board of Secondary Education, the Banaras Hindu University expressed its willingness to accept the recommendation conditionally. Neither of these universities has, however, switched over to the Higher Secondary pattern.

4. While accepting the Report of the Committee regarding re-organisation and development of High Schools run by the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University, the Commission had also agreed to revise the scales of pay of teachers of these schools so as to bring them on par with the scales prescribed for the Central Schools established by the Ministry of Education.

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, the scales of pay of the teachers in the High Schools, run by the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities have been revised with effect from 1st April, 1964, subject to the fulfilment of the qualifications etc., laid down by the Ministry of Education for being eligible for the scales for the Central Schools established by the Ministry of Education.

5. The scales of pay of Principals and teachers of the Central Schools established by the Ministry of Education have been further revised with effect from the 21st December, 1967 on the basis of revision of pay scales of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools under

(211)

the Delhi Administration: A copy of the statement showing the existing and the revised scales applicable to the Principals and teachers of the Central Schools effective from 21.12.1967, is attached (Appendix I). A detailed note indicating the method of fixation of pay of teachers in the revised scale in the Central Schools, as adopted by the Ministry of Education, is also attached (Appendix II).

6. The Aligarh Muslim University has enquired whether the teachers of the High Schools run by it will be brought within the scope of the revised scales of pay applicable to the Principals and teachers of the Central Schools with effect from 21.12.1967. In this connection the University has stated that the teachers of the High Schools have represented that the aforesaid revised scales should be made applicable to them.

7. If the proposal in paragraph 6 above is accepted, the same decision will have to be made applicable to the teachers of the High Schools run by the Banaras Hindu University also.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Category	Existing Scale	Proposed Revised Scale
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Principals	Rs. 400-25-500-30-590- EB-30-800-30-EB-830- 35-900.	Rs. 425-25-500-30-590- EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900
2.	Post Graduate Teachers for teaching English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, History, Economics and Geography.	Rs. 250-10-290-15-380- EB-15-470.	Rs. 275-10-295-15-370-EB- 15-490-EB-20-550.
3.	Language Teachers for Hindi and Sanskrit.	Rs. 250-10-290-15-380- EB-15-470.	Rs. 275-10-295-15-370-EB- 15-490-EB-20-550.
4.	Trained Graduates in the subjects mentioned against 2 and 3 above.	Rs. 170-10-290-EB-15- 380.	Rs. 190-10-290-EB-15-425
5.	Drawing Teachers	Rs. 170-10-290-EB-15- 280.	Rs. 190-10-290-EB-15-425.
6.	Domestic Science/Home Science Teachers Grade I.	Rs. 170-10-290-EB-15-380	Rs. 190-10-290-EB-15-425
	Grade II	Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8- 256-EB-8-280-10-300.	Rs. 140-5-160-8-200-EB-8-240- EB-10-300-15-330.
7.	Craft Teachers for (A) Sewing, needle work and Embroidery (B) Electric gadgets and their repairs.	Rs. 170-10-290-EB-15-380	Rs. 190-10-290-EB-15-425
8.	Physical Training Instructors.	Rs. 170-10-290-EB-15-380	Rs. 190-10-290-EB-15-425
9.	Primary Teachers	Rs. 118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB- 5-225.	Rs. 118-4-150-5-160-8-200 EB-8-240-10-270 (For Matriculates). Rs. 126-4-150-5-160-8-200 EB-8-240-10-270. (For Higher Secondary Passed).
10.	Laboratory Assistant.	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4- 175-5-180 (for Matriculate and Higher Secondary passed with Science).

NOTE: In addition to the basic pay in the revised scales indicated above, the teachers will get the dearness allowance as per Central Government rates.

NOTE REGARDING METHOD OF FIXATION OF PAY IN THE REVISED SCALES

Under Fundamental Rules 23, an employee whose pay scale has been revised will have the option to retain his old pay until the date on which he has earned his next or any subsequent increment and then have his pay fixed in the new scale, instead of 21st December, 1967. The pay has to be fixed under F.R. 22(a)(ii) read with Audit Instruction (1) thereunder.

2. An example illustrating the method of fixation of pay and the choice of date of effect of fixation is given below for guidance.

Primary Teacher (Matriculate) appointed on 1.1.1967 at Rs. 154/-
Existing Scale Rs. 118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB-5-225
New Scale Rs. 118-4-150-5-160-8-200-EB-8-240-10-270

(a) FIXATION OF PAY IF HE OPTS FOR THE NEW SCALE FROM 21ST DECEMBER, 1967

Pay as on 21.12.1967 Rs. 154/-
Equivalent or next lower stage in the new scale. Rs. 150/-
Pay to be refixed on 21.12.67 Rs. 150/- + 4 (personal pay)
Pay as on 1.1.1968 (date of next increment) Rs. 155/-
Pay as on 1.1.1969 Rs. 160/-

PRINCIPAL: Under F.R. 22(a)(ii) pay is to be fixed in the new scale either at the exact stage or stage next lower if there is no exact stage and the difference, if any, treated as personal pay. The personal pay will get absorbed in the future increase of pay (either by increment or promotion).

(b) FIXATION OF PAY IF HE OPTS FOR THE NEW SCALE FROM 1.1.1968 (I.E. FROM THE DATE OF NEXT INCREMENT).

Pay as on 21.12.1967 Rs. 154/-
Pay in existing scale as on 1.1.1968 Rs. 158/-
Pay to be fixed on 1.1.1968 Rs. 155 + 3 (personal pay)
Pay on 1.1.1969 Rs. 160/-

3. In order to enable the Sangathan to check the initial fixation of pay in the new scales, you are requested to furnish a statement in the following form in respect of the eligible employees:

Name of Employee	Designation	Qualification	Existing scale of pay.	Pay in existing scale.	Date from which pay in col. 4 is drawn
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

Date of next increment.	Date from which new scale is opted.	New scale of pay.	Initial fixation in the new scale.	Date of next increment & pay on that date.	Remarks
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

Arrears of pay may be drawn on the basis of the pay fixation done.

Copy of letter No. R/C/IV-FYP/55/Pt. II/2068 dated 25th August, 1969 from the Deputy Registrar (Academic) Banaras Hindu University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Reorganisation and Development of High Schools -
Revision of scales of pay of School Teachers.

I am to refer to your letter No. F.51-50/68(CU)/ dated 31st July, 1969 on the subject mentioned above and to inform you that the Academic Council at its meeting held on 26th July, 1969 considered the matter and resolved that the Pre-University Courses in Arts and Science, each of one year's duration, be transferred to the Central Hindu Boys' School and Central Hindu Girls' School Kamachha. These P.U.C. (Sc.) and P.U.C. (Arts) courses be followed for the present in the two schools till smooth arrangements have been made for instituting XII standard Higher Secondary Courses. A Committee has also been constituted by the Academic Council to work out the details of the XII standard H.S. courses.

* Not enclosed.

I am also sending herewith a copy of the scheme in which financial implications involved are given. So far as the requirement of staff is concerned, the Academic Council recommended that with effect from the date the Pre-University Courses are transferred to the two schools -

(i) the following posts of Lecturers in the Faculties of Arts and Science including Women's College be abolished:

A. Arts and Science Faculties:

1.	Chemistry	...2
2.	Geography	...1
3.	Zoology	...1
4.	Mathematics	...2
5.	Botany	...1
6.	Physics	...2
7.	Commerce	...1
8.	Hindi	...2
9.	English	...3

15

B. Women's College:

10.	English	.. 1	No appointments on the above posts will be made in the university during this session. The amount of money thus saved will be utilised in providing the staff for the two schools.
11.	Physics	.. 1	
12.	Botany	.. 1	
13.	Home Science	.. 1	
		19	

and, (ii) the following posts of Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 300-600 be created and be allocated in the two schools as given below:

Subject	Central Hindu Boys' School	Central Hindu Girls' School	Total
1. Hindi	3	1	4
2. English	2	1	3
3. Languages: Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Sanskrit.	2	1	3
4. Physics	2	1	3
5. Chemistry	2	1	3
6. Mathematics	2	1	3

Subject	Central Hindu Boys' School	Central Hindu Girls' School	Total
7. Biology	1	1	2
8. Geography	1	1 (Geog. & Econ.)	2
9. Economics	1	-	1
10. Commerce			
11. History	1	1	2
12. Civics			
13. Psychology			
14. Logic	1	1	2
15. Home Science	-	1	1
16. Music	-	1	1
17. Drawing & Painting	-	-	-
	18	12	30

The above recommendations of the Academic Council will be placed before the Executive Council. It will, therefore, be evident that the requirements of staff will be met by the university itself. The Commission may, therefore, consider the question of sanction of the following grants which are required for equipping the Laboratories and for providing furniture-

Recurring (per annum)

- 1. Part-time Teachers Rs. 8,000
 - 2. Non-teaching staff Rs. 50,000
 - 3. Laboratory expenses (will be met by the university by cutting down the Laboratory grants of Departments)
-
- Rs. 58,000

Non-Recurring

- 1. Building Rs. 80,000
 - 2. Equipment (Some equipment for EUC (Sc.) will also be available by transfer from Departments) Rs. 35,000
 - 3. Furniture Rs. 15,000
-
- Rs. 1,30,000

It will be appreciated very much if the approval of the Commission to the above proposal of the University is considered by the Commission and its decision communicated to the university at an early date.

....

Executive Council Resolution No. 366 dated 13.2.1970

244

"Considered, the following recommendations of the Academic Council dated 26.7.1969.

- "3. Considered the scheme regarding transfer of Pre-University Course (Arts/Science) to Kamachha (App.H).

Resolved that it be recommended to the Executive Council that the P.U.C. Arts and Science course of one years' duration be transferred to Central Hindu Boys' School and Central Hindu Girls' School, Kamachha.

4. Considered the question of abolition of some of posts of Lecturers in the Faculties of Arts, and Science and of creation of new posts in the C.H. Boys' and Girls' Schools for running the Pre-University Course in Arts and Science.

Resolved that it be recommended to the Executive Council that with effect from the date of the transfer of P.U.C. (Arts & Science) courses to Kamachha -

- (1) the following posts of Lecturers in the Faculties of Commerce Arts and Science including Women's College, be abolished.

Chemistry	....	2 (one vacant at present; one may be vacant in near future).
Geography	....	1
Zoology	....	1
Mathematics	....	2
Botany	...	1
Physics	...	2
Commerce	...	1
Hindi	...	2 (when they fall vacant)
English	...	3
<u>Women's College</u>		
English	....	1
Physics	...	1
Botany	...	1
Home Science	...	1

Total 19

- (2) The following posts of Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 300-600 be created and be allocated in the two Schools as given below:

Subject	C.H. Boys School	C.H. Girls School	Total
1. Hindi	3	1	4
2. English	2	1	3
3. Languages : Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Sanskrit	2	1	3
4. Physics	2	1	3
5. Chemistry	2	1	3
6. Mathematics	2	1	3
7. Biology	1	1	2
8. Geography	1	1 (Geog. & Econ.)	2
9. Economics	1	-	1
10. Commerce			
11. History	1	1	2
12. Civics			
13. Psychology	1	1	2
14. Logic			
15. Home Science	-	1	1
16. Music	-	1	1
17. Drawing and Painting	-	-	-
Total	18	12	30

(245)

Resolved that ---

- (1) Pre-University Courses be shifted to the Central Hindu Boys' School and the Central Hindu Girls' School with effect from the Academic Session 1971-72;
- (2) necessary arrangements for providing Laboratories and other facilities in the Schools be made in the meantime;
- (3) the University Grants Commission be requested to sanction necessary recurring and non-recurring grants for the purpose;
- (4) the nineteen posts of Lecturers recommended by the Academic Council be abolished with effect from the date of P.U.C. (Science and Arts) classes are shifted to Central Hindu Boys' and Girls' Schools at Kamachha; and
- (5) thirty posts of Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 300-600 be created for the two schools with effect from the date the P.U.C. classes are shifted to the two schools."

....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No. 60 : To consider the Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Delhi and the Ford Foundation for grant of (i) \$ 4,50,000 for the University faculty exchange programme and (ii) \$ 1.5 million for import of scientific equipment.

.....

The Government of India in consultation with the University Grants Commission had agreed to the University of Delhi receiving assistance from the Ford Foundation to the extent of \$ 5 million for its various developmental programmes subject to the technical scrutiny of the schemes by the U.G.C.

One of the items in the Ford Foundation assistance is the Faculty Exchange Programme to improve the overall excellence of Delhi University. The University had asked for the approval of the Commission to the Memorandum of Understanding between itself and the Ford Foundation with regard to the grant of \$ 4,50,000 to the University by the Ford Foundation to implement the Faculty Exchange Programme. This amount is proposed to be spent over a period of two years. The grant will finance approximately 20 academic man-years of Delhi University visits abroad and approximately 6 academic man-years of foreign faculty visits to Delhi. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th February 1970 received the Memorandum of Understanding and desired that this may be further discussed with the Delhi University. Subsequently, the University sent another Memorandum of Understanding signed between the University and the Ford Foundation with regard to the grant of \$ 1.5 million for the purpose of providing scientific and other equipment not available in India to support teaching and research in the University departments. This grant is also a part of the \$ 5 million grant cleared by the Government of India and the U.G.C. The University of Delhi wanted the approval of the Commission to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the University of Delhi and the Ford Foundation.

The question of Delhi University signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ford Foundation for the grant of \$ 4,50,000 to the University for the Faculty Exchange Programme and \$ 1.5 million for the import of scientific equipment not available in India, was discussed with the Vice-Chancellor when the Secretary, University Planning Group was also present. It was intimated that the University of Delhi was under the impression that after the broad outlines of the programme had been agreed to be the Ministry of Education, they could sign the Memorandum of Understanding without reference to the U.G.C. and the Government of India. The University agreed that in future before any memorandum is signed or any changes made in the memorandum already signed, the prior concurrence of the Commission would be taken.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(247)

.....

MEETING

DATED: 4th March, 1970

Item No. 61 : To consider further a scheme for
institution of National Fellowships.

.....

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has sent a communication regarding the institution of National Fellowships of the value of Rs.2000 per month for outstanding scholars from universities and outside to enable them to work in the universities and other educational institutions after superannuating from their normal posts. A copy of the letter received in this regard is attached. (Annexure I).

It may be mentioned in this connection that the University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 4th September, 1968 considered a scheme for institution of National Fellowships (Item No.11). A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure II). The Commission could not accept the proposal for institution of National Fellowships.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SF)/D.O.(H)

Annexure I
item No. 61

Copy of the letter No.52/70-AS dated 24th February, 1970 from Shri G.K.Chandiramani, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman U.G.C., New Delhi.

.....

You will recall my conversation with you regarding the institution of National Fellowships of the value of Rs.2,000/- p.m. for outstanding scholars from universities and outside to enable them to work in the universities and other educational institutions after superannuating from their normal posts (at the age of 60). You had said that you would place the matter before the Commission at its meeting to be held in March, 1970.

I am writing this just to remind you about the matter.

...

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 4.9.1968 vide item NO. 11.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting on 1st May, 1963 considered a suggestion from late Dr. K.M. Pannikar, the then Vice-Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University for institution of National Fellowships for eminent scholars to enable them to continue their own independent and original work and desired that a Committee may be set up to work out the details of the scheme.

The recommendations of the Committee and the conditions for award of National Fellowships were considered by the Commission at its meetings on 6.11.1963 and 2.9.1964. The Commission desired that the matter be referred to the Central Government as the scheme was in a way linked up with the Government of India scheme of 'National Professorships'.

The views of the Government of India which indicated that they would have no objection to the institution of National Fellowships by the U.G.C. and the detailed operational procedure of the scheme were considered by the Commission at its meetings on 6th July 1966 and 5th October 1966. The Commission desired that the proposal may be brought up again before it after the recommendations of the Education Commission on Higher Education had been examined.

The Commission at its meeting on 4th October 1967 received the proceedings of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held from 11th to 13th September 1967 to consider the recommendations made by the Education Commission 1964-66. The Commission was of the view that some of the important recommendations made by the Education Commission like those relating to examination reform, improvement of curricular and teaching methods etc. could be taken up by the universities for implementation without incurring much additional expenditure.

The scheme for award of National Fellowships is intended to provide sufficient facilities to scholars and scientists of outstanding merit to undertake advanced study and research including writing of special books and monographs etc. Some suggestion regarding broad details of the scheme are stated in the note attached (Appendix).

The approximate expenditure on institution of 20 National Fellowships at a time would be Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

...

Details of the proposed scheme for
award of National Fellowships.

1. OBJECTIVE.

The scheme is intended to provide facilities, opportunities and a leisure to teachers, scientists and scholars of outstanding merit to engage on a full-time basis in research work and advanced study including writing of special books/monographs.

2. HONORARIUM:

The honorarium to be paid to the National Fellows will be fixed individually and will be commensurate with the qualifications of the person concerned which may be upto a maximum of one and half time the emoluments being drawn by him before joining the fellowship. The contingency grant etc., will be fixed according to the needs of the fellow upto a maximum of Rs.5,000/-p.a. The payment of honorarium will, however, cease if the fellow accepts any other remunerative job. The payment of honorarium etc., shall be made through the institution where a fellow works.

3. SELECTION:

The first selection of the National Fellows will be made by the University Grants Commission. Subsequent selections will be made by the Commission in consultation with the National Fellows on rolls. The selection of the National Fellows will be held once annually.

4. APPLICATIONS:

No formal applications will be invited from individuals for appointment as National Fellow. The universities and institutions may initiate the proposal in this regard for consideration by the Commission.

5. PLACEMENT:

The National Fellows will work at any university or institution approved under the UGC Act. Placement would be decided in consultation with the university, the National Fellow and the University Grants Commission. The university from which the National Fellow is selected would be requested to give him necessary leave for the period of award.

6. DURATION:

The fellowship will be tenable for two years in the first instance and may be extended by a period of one year at a time depending upon the progress of work. The total duration of the fellowship will normally be limited to four years. The National Fellow shall make available to the U.G.C. a report of the work done by him during the course of the year.

7. NATURE OF WORK:

The National Fellow shall devote the maximum time possible in pursuit of his creative work. He may also take part in seminars and discussions and wherever possible, deliver a course of lectures in his speciality to advanced students and research workers. They will not be required to undertake any normal teaching or administrative work at the institution.

8. PUBLICATION GRANT:

The Commission may provide funds to the universities for publication of text books, monographs etc., completed by a fellow during the tenure of award.

9. NO. OF AWARDS:

The total number of National Fellows to be maintained at any given time shall not

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:
Dated: 4th March 1970.

Item No. 62 : To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes.

.....

The Commission at its meeting on 3rd December 1969 considered the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes and desired that a progress report on the Gandhi Centenary Programmes may be placed before the Commission (Item No.19). A note explaining the scope of the programme alongwith statement of proposals so far approved by the Commission under this scheme is given in Annexure I. It may be noted that the Advisory Committee gave the highest priority to projects designed to promote study and research on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Consequently 15 research projects have been approved in 15 universities. The estimated expenditure for these projects is Rs.1,27,200/-. Similarly the Commission has accepted the proposals of three universities for publication, eight universities for seminars, two universities for conferences, one university for a symposium and one university for the holding of a series of memorial lectures. The estimated expenditure on these projects is Rs.81,500.

The Committee had also emphasised the need for assisting constructive programmes for social welfare involving participation of students. So far the Commission has accepted the proposals of three universities for social service projects. Estimated expenditure for these projects is Rs.17,000/-. Thus the total committed expenditure for the 33 projects sanctioned under the Gandhi Centenary Programmes is Rs.2,25,700/-. Expenditure during the current financial year against these commitments is expected to be Rs.80,000/-. The balance of the committed expenditure is mostly for research projects which will continue for a period of two years.

The Advisory Committee at its meeting on 5th December 1969 (proceedings given in Annexure II) reviewed the projects so far received and made the following recommendations:

- A Projects essentially connected with the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary e.g. seminars, conferences, collection of Gandhian literature, exhibitions etc. have already been organised all over the country. It may not therefore be necessary for the U.G.C. to offer further special assistance for such projects.
- B. The Committee, however, reiterates its earlier recommendation that projects designed to promote the development of teaching, research and practice of Gandhian ideas and techniques of social organisation e.g. research projects, visiting professorships, establishment of Chairs and constructive programmes involving participation of students, should continue to receive encouragement from the U.G.C. Support should, however be given only for original research, preference being given to projects limited to the areas served by the universities.

" The Committee is of the opinion that research projects of this kind would help to obtain valuable material without which any sophisticated development in Gandhian Studies may be difficult. "
- C. Special assistance may be given only for scholarly publications based on original research and proceedings of seminars which cover new areas valuable for the development of Gandhian Studies and Research.

If the above recommendations are accepted, a letter explaining the limitations and the continued scope of this programme may be addressed to the universities.

D. The Committee also recommended the following proposals for the Commission's consideration:-

<u>University:</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant recommended</u>
Marathwada	Development of adopted village by students and teachers.	may be approved in principle and estimated expenditure decided in consultation with the university.
Rajasthan.	Social welfare work in Jagatpura.	Rs.5,000/-
Jamia Millia Islamia.	Publication of Gandhi's lectures on education.	Rs.7,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(S.A)/D.O.(S.I)

.....

253

CC-0 10000 100. 02

A NOTE ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION'S
PROGRAMMES FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE GANDHI
CENTENARY.

On the recommendation of an Advisory Committee the Commission has agreed to provide assistance to universities for the following programmes in commemoration of the Gandhi Centenary.

(i) Promotion of study and research on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi - The Advisory Committee recommended that the Commission's programmes adopted on this occasion should encourage academic disciplines to take up teaching and research on the life, ideas and techniques for social organization adopted by the Mahatma with the usual objectivity of academic disciplines. The Committee felt that a critical consideration of Gandhian ideas and techniques could appropriately be incorporated in to the teaching programmes of social sciences. This has been brought to the notice of the universities and information is being obtained regarding the existing coverage on Gandhian ideas and techniques in the courses provided by the university, at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, the research undertaken, publication made and the names of scholars who have made any specialised study on Gandhi. Information has so far been received from 40 universities. It is intended to analyse this information when complete with a view to identify areas where an extension of coverage is necessary. Some universities have already decided to revise their courses of studies in order to extend and deepen the coverage on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Commission, is, however, of the view that it would not be advisable to encourage the starting of special courses on Gandhian Studies since they may not attract the right kind of students and that it would be better to develop teaching and research on Gandhism and problems with which the Mahatma had identified himself (e.g. untouchability, satyagraha, decentralised production etc.) within the basic disciplines of the Humanities and social sciences. In view of this the Commission has not encouraged the establishment of separate departments or institutes for Gandhian studies or the institution of degree or diploma courses on Gandhian studies as proposed by a few universities. It may be noted that the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes has strongly supported this decision of the Commission.

In order to promote teaching and research the Commission has agreed to provide assistance to selected universities for the following:

a) Establishment of Gandhi Chairs - The Advisory Committee has, however, recommended that this may be done on a very selective basis where the Commission is fully satisfied of the existence of sustained interest in such studies and of the quality of scholars likely to be considered for appointment to such Chairs. The Committee has also recommended a scheme of visiting professorships which could be utilised by universities who want to invite outstanding scholars from India or abroad to help, develop study and research on Gandhian philosophy and techniques.

b) Research projects relevant for the development of Gandhian Studies

Such as studies of satyagraha movements, attempts at decentralised production, untouchability and other social

problems, non-violence etc. The Commission is providing necessary assistance in the way of fellowships, library grants etc. as required by the universities.

c) Publications On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Commission has agreed to provide assistance for the publication of scholarly works on the life and teaching of Mahatma Gandhi as well as the writing of original good biographies of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian languages for students of schools and colleges.

d) Seminars - The Commission is providing grants to selected universities for organization of seminars. The Advisory Committee recommended that it would be better to assist only such seminars where discussion of a high standard could be ensured. Internal seminars of teachers and students may not require any special assistance.

e) Constructive Programmes On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee the Commission is providing some assistance to institutions which have undertaken constructive programmes for social welfare and development like rural reconstruction, adult education, slum clearance etc. involving participation of the student. The Advisory Committee has also recommended for the Commission's consideration the organization of a centre for the study of social conflict in one of the universities. The Committee expected that such a centre would be able to develop and foster the study of application of Gandhian methods for the solution of social conflicts. The Committee's suggestion has been circulated to the universities.

Gandhi Bhawans: On the suggestion of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi the Commission had adopted during the Second Plan a programme for construction of Gandhi Bhawans in universities. The expenditure (Rs. 1 lakh each) was to be shared on 50:50 basis by the Commission and the Nidhi. So far 13 universities have received this grant and have constructed Gandhi Bhawans. The Commission is also assisting a provision of Rs.12,000/- per year as maintenance grant to these Bhawans for a period of three years. Expenditure is shared between the Commission, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the universities. The Commission has been feeling for sometime that this programme was not making much impact on the academic community. The Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi shared this opinion and it has therefore been decided that for the time being no new projects may be approved for the construction of Gandhi Bhawans. As investigation of the work so far done by the Gandhi Bhawans has been undertaken to assess their quality and to devise measures for their improvement.

...

The statement showing the proposals approved by
the Commission under Gandhi Centenary Programmes.

S.No.	Name of University.	Project
Research Projects relevant for the development of Gandhian Studies.		
1.	Allahabad University	Two Junior Research Fellowships for research on 'Gandhian Economics'.
2.	Bhagalpur University	One junior research fellowship for study of satyagraha/Gandhian economic organisation in Bhagalpur Division.
3.	Bombay University	One Junior research fellowship for research on 'Mahatma Gandhi's Educational Philosophy'.
4.	Delhi University	One junior research fellowship for research on 'Social change among Harijan'.
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith.	Research project on 'Majoor Satyagraha in Ahmedabad'.
6.	Jadavpur	One junior research fellowship for research on 'Social and Political conflict through Satyagraha constitutional means etc. in Bengal'
7.	Kashi Vidyapith	One junior research fellowship for research on 'Various aspect of Gandhi's life and teachings'.
8.	Kurukshetra	One junior research fellowship for research on 'Some aspects of the impact of Mahatma Gandhi's life and teachings and techniques on the Panjab or Haryana.
9.	Madurai	One junior research fellowship for research on 'either satyagraha or decentralisation of production in line with Gandhian Economic ideas in the area served by the University.
10.	Mysore	One junior research fellowship on 'Satyagraha movement in Karnatak'.
11.	Panjab	One junior research fellowship for study of 'Non-cooperation movement in Panjab'.
12.	Poona	One junior research fellowship for research on 'Gandhi and Maharashtra 1920-1947'.
13.	Sardar Patel	Research project on Kaira Satyagraha'
14.	Berhampur	Purchase of books for research on the concept of liberty in Gandhian Thought' by Krusnachandra Jena.
15.	Utkal	One Junior Research Fellowship for Gandhi's work in Orissa

Social Service Project involving participation of students.

16. Gujarat Vidyapith Adult education and slum clearance programme in Ahmedabad.
17. Sardar Patel Installation of four Ambar Charkhas for an 'earn & learn' scheme for students.
18. S.N.D.T. Organisation of social service projects including eradication of illiteracy, cleanliness and social service camps.

Publications

19. Panjab Publication of a special issue of 'Parishodh' a journal to highlight Gandhiji's advice to students.
20. Punjabi Publication of 'Gandhi & C.F. Andre a Hindu Christian dialogue' by K.L. Seshagiri Rao.
21. Sardar Patel Publication of 10 lectures by eminent Gandhians on 'Bapu as I saw him'.

Seminars

22. Agra Seminar on Gandhiji's ideology with special reference to his theory of action.
23. Allahabad Seminar on the relevance of Gandhian thought in contemporary society.
24. Banaras Seminar on removal of untouchability in India.
25. Gujarat Seminar on 'Gandhian concept on community life'.
26. Mysore Seminar on 'impact of Mahatma Gandhi on Indian language and literature.
27. Rajasthan Seminar on 'Sociology of non-violence and peace.
28. Sambalpur Seminar on 'The impact of Gandhian Thought past, present and future'.
29. South Gujarat Seminar on Gandhian Economic thought.

Conferences

30. Delhi Conference of Sociologists on Gandhian contribution to Indian Social and Political thought and action,
31. Udaipur One full days discussion to Gandhian Economics at the 3rd Annual conference of Rajasthan Economic Association.

Lectures

32. Panjabi Gandhi Memorial Lectures.

Symposium

33. Mysore Symposium on Gandhi & the West.

1. The Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes met on the 5th December, 1969 at 3.00 p.m. The following were present:

1. Prof. N.K. Bose
2. Prof. M.N. Srinivas
3. Dr. P.J. Philip
4. Dr. (Mrs) Vina Mazumdar.

2. The Committee reviewed the projects so far received by the Commission and considered the resolution of the Commission (Item 19 dated 3rd December, 1969) on the Committee's earlier recommendations.

3. The Committee felt that projects which were essentially connected with the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary, such as seminars, conferences, collection of Gandhian literature, exhibitions etc. had already been organised all over the country. As the centenary year is coming to an end, it may not be necessary for the University Grants Commission to offer further special assistance for projects of this kind. On the other hand, the Committee would reiterate its recommendations made at its first meeting, that projects which aim at the development of teaching, research and practice of Gandhian ideas and techniques of social organisation, such as research projects, visiting professorships, establishment of Chairs, and constructive programmes involving participation of students, should continue to receive encouragement from the University Grants Commission.

4. Regarding research, the Committee felt that the Commission's assistance may be made available only for original research, preference being given to projects which are limited to the areas served by the universities. The Committee is of the opinion that research projects of this kind would help to obtain valuable material without which any sophisticated development in Gandhian Studies may be difficult.

5. The Committee did not feel that U.G.Cs. assistance should be made available for translations under this programme.

6. Regarding publications, the Committee felt that the Commission's assistance should be provided only for scholarly publications based on original research, and for proceedings of only such seminars which have tried to cover new areas valuable for the development of studies and research in various fields. For other publications, universities may be advised to approach established publishers like The Nav Jeevan Press which are interested in publishing books on Gandhi and his ideas etc.

7. If the above recommendations are acceptable to the Commission then a letter explaining the limitations and the continued scope of this programme may be addressed to the universities.

8. The Committee considered various proposals received from the universities and recommended the following for the Commission's consideration:

1. Marathwada University: Programme of development of the village adopted by the university (by students and teachers) - this may be approved in principle and estimated expenditure worked out in consultation with the university.
2. Rajasthan University - Strengthening social welfare work already started in Jagatpura - Rs.5,000/- (The Committee suggested that the university may consult Marathwada University and the Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, with a view to introduce other elements in the programme).

3. Jamia Millia Islamia - Publication of Gandhian's lectures on education
- Rs.7,000/-.

9. Further details may be obtained regarding the following proposals:

(i) Saurashtra University - " Study of the influence of Gandhiji's programme and teaching on the Saurashtra region" - research project. The Committee was interested in the project but suggested that the university may consult Dr. N.R. Sath (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad), Dr. B.V. Shah (Sardar Patel University), and Dr. I.P. Desai (Centre for Regional Development, Surat) and reframe its research design.

(ii) Sri Venkateswara University - Research project on Gandhian ethics philosophy and religion.

(iii) Udaipur University - Workshop for training in leadership courses.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 4th March 1970

Item No. 63 : To consider further the question of nomination of
a representative of the U.G.C. on the Boards set
up by the different State Governments for production
of university level books in regional languages.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd October, 1969 considered a reference from the Rajasthan Government for a nominee of the Commission on the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan set up by the Rajasthan Government, for the production and publication of scientific and technical literature and humanities literature of university standard in Hindi language. Similar Councils or State Institutes of Languages have also been set up in other States and the Ministry of Education & Youth Services had suggested that a nominee of the U.G.C. be appointed on the Council of these Institutes. The Commission agreed that a nominee of the U.G.C. may be appointed on the Boards that may be set up by different State Governments for production of university level books in regional languages and desired that a list of persons to be nominated on these Boards may be placed before the Commission.

A list of autonomous Boards set up by the State Governments for production of books and literature at the university level is attached (Annexure I). A list of persons who may be considered for nomination on these Boards is also attached (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

.....

.....

Statement showing agencies set up by the State Governments
for Production of Books and literature at University level.

Name of the State Govt.	Name of the Agency
1. Haryana	Haryana Board for the production of University level books in Hindi.
2. Mysore	State Board for development of Kannada.
3. West Bengal	Advisory Board to coordinate proposals received from the Universities and other sources for production of books at University level.
4. Uttar Pradesh	(a) General Council (b) Advisory Committees for the different brochures of knowledge. (c) Executive Committee.
5. Rajasthan	Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Vishwavidyalaya Rachna Academy.
7. Tamil Nadu	Bureau of Tamil Publications - A high Power Committee set up to assist the Bureau in the selection of Books, etc.
8. Gujarat	Gujarat Universities Book Production Board.
9. Kerala	State Institute of Languages.
10. Andhra Pradesh	Telugu Academy.
11. Assam	(a) State Coordination Committee (b) Gauhati University Coordination Committee. (c) Dibrugarh University Coordination Committee.
12. Bihar	Bihar State University Commission.
13. Maharashtra	Maharashtra Universities' Book Production Board.
14. Orissa	Textbook Publishing and Printing Corporation of Orissa Ltd.
15. Punjab	Board for production of books in Punjabi.

1. Haryana

- (a) Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman
Vice-Chancellor
Vikram University:
- (b) Dr. Nagendra
Professor of Hindi
Delhi University.

2. Mysore

- (a) Dr. R.S. Mugali
Professor of Kannada
Bangalore University:
- (b) Prof. D. Javare (Gowda)
Vice-Chancellor
Mysore University:
- (c) Prof. V.K. Gokak
Bangalore.

3. West Bengal

- (a) Dr. R.K. Das Gupta
Professor & Head of the Deptt.
of Modern Indian Languages
Delhi University..
- (b) Prof. Tapas Majumdar
Presidency College,
Calcutta.

4. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) Dr. H.P. Dwevedi
Banaras Hindu University.
- (b) Dr. P.L. Bhatnagar
Vice-Chancellor
Rajasthan University.
- (c) Dr. K.L. Shrimalli
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University.

5. Rajasthan

- (a) Dr. M.S. Mehta
Udaipur.
- (b) Dr. M.V. Mathur
New Delhi.

6. Madhya Pradesh

- (a) Dr. R.K. Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University.
- (b) Dr. (Mrs) Savitri Sinha
Professor of Hindi
Delhi University..

- (c) Shri K.L. Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
Indore University.

7. Tamil Nadu

- (a) Shri Bullaya
Vice-Chancellor,
Andhra University.
- (b) Shri P. Chandra Reddy
Previously Vice-Chancellor,
Annamalai University.
- (c) Shri N.D. Sundaravadivelu
Madras.

8. Gujarat

- (a) Shri M.A. De Souza
Principal,
St. Xavier's College,
Ahmedabad.
- (b) Dr. C.H. Mehta
Reader in Gujarati
Delhi University.
- (c) Prof. Umashankar Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University.
- (d) Shri I.J. Patel
Vice-Chancellor
Sardar Patel University.

9. Kerala

- (a) Shri V.V. Johir
Vice-Chancellor
Jodhpur University.
- (b) Dr. V.K.N. Menon
- (c) Shri P.T. Chandi
Vice-Chancellor,
Gorakhpur University.

10. Andhra Pradesh

- (a) Prof. Srinivasa Iyengar
Previously Vice-Chancellor,
Andhra University.
- (b) Shri T.F. Meenalshisundram
Vice-Chancellor,
Madurai University.
- (c) Dr. R. Satyanarayan
Vice-Chancellor,
Osmania University.

11. Assam

- (a) Rev. A. Joseph
Principal,
St. Anthony's College,
Shillong
- (b) Dr. M. Heog
Professor of Assamese
Gauhati University.
- (c) Dr. M.N. Goswami
Vice-Chancellor
Gauhati University.

12. Bihar

- (a) Dr. R.B. Pandey
Vice-Chancellor
Jabalpur University.
- (b) Prof. A.B. Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Allahabad University.
- (c) Dr. George Jacob
Vice-Chancellor
Ranchi University.

13. Maharashtra

- (a) Shri S.S. Bhandarkar
Vice-Chancellor,
Jiwaji University,
Gwalior.
- (b) Dr. A.N. Deshpande
Professor of Marathi
Nagpur University.
- (c) Dr. V.B. Kolte
Vice-Chancellor
Nagpur University.

14. Orissa

- (a) Dr. K.K. Datta
Vice-Chancellor
Patna University.
- (b) Dr. D.L. Misra
Principal
Ravenshaw College,
Cuttack
- (c) Dr. S. Misra
Vice-Chancellor
Utkar University.

266

Copy of D.O. letter No. AF/5647 dated 19th February 1970 from Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor,, Meerut University, Meerut to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Jt. Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I have great pleasure in recommending the application of the Principal of the Kanohar Lal Mohila Mahavidyalaya, Meerut, for hostel grant. During the short period of its existence, this college has made a very remarkable progress so much so that unless one knows its history one would not believe that the college is only 8 months old. A fine building has been completed and all appointments have been made on merit. As a result of very good work done and as a very special case, it has been given permanent recognition. This beats all previous record.

I shall be happy if the request of the college is considered favourably,

.....

Copy of letter No.1151 dated 7.2.1970 from the Principal, Kanohar Lal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Meerut to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi through the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University.

.....

In continuation of my letter NNo.131/Hostel dated 16.12.1969, I would like to draw your kind attention to the following facts:

- 1. Whereas the total enrolment in the college in the beginning of session 1969-70 was 272, the enrolment in the Degree Classes was only 102. This may appear rather small for the hostel grant by the University Grants Commission but two factors may kindly be taken into consideration.

Firstly this was only the first year of the institution.

Secondly the foundation stone of the college building was laid by the State Governor, Dr. B. Gopala Reddy on 23.11.1968. As there were only six months left for the commencement of the new academic session, the general impression among the people of the locality was that the building will not be ready in time for the college to start functioning from July 1969. Therefore, quite a large number of girls who would have normally joined this college for their B.A. on account of its nearness to their houses joined other institutions in the city. I am confident that by the time the hostel is ready for occupation, that is, in the beginning of the Session 1971-72, the enrolment in the B.A. classes of the college will in no case be less than 300.

- 2. You are no doubt aware of the great scarcity of hostel accommodation for girls in the town, as a result of which a large number of girls from the adjacent areas have to forego higher education. The proposed hostel will go a great way in meeting this deficiency.
- 3. The Management has with difficulty arranged for the matching grant for the proposed hostel. As you know such donations are generally dependant on the possibility of the project starting soon. If this is inordinately delayed, there is always a danger of the donors backing out.

.....

In view of the facts stated above, I shall feel grateful if the Commission kindly agree to sanction the grant at its earliest convenience.

.....