

**AN INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNIVERSITIES**

NIEPA - DC



G1172

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MAY, 1962.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNIVERSITIES

The University Grants Commission by a resolution dated 6th September 1961 appointed a committee, to examine the question of the establishment of new universities during the Third Plan Period, and to suggest the broad outlines of a plan for the next few years, after reviewing the proposals so far received from the State Governments, the needs for higher education and the resources likely to be available for the purpose.

The Committee originally consisted of the following -

Chairman,
University Grants Commission

Shri Prem Kirpal

Education Secretary

Shri S. Bhoothalingam

Finance Secretary

Dr. A. L. Mudaliar

Vice-Chancellor,
Madras University

Dr. A. C. Joshi

Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University

Prof. M. V. Mathur

Professor of Economics,
Rajasthan University,
(Member, Finance Commission)

(Late) Prof. N. K. Sidhanta

Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University

(Late) Prof. B. C. Guha

Professor of Applied Chemistry
Calcutta University

Shri S. Mathai

Secretary, U. G. C.

Prof. Sidhanta passed away before the Committee started functioning, and Prof. Guha died in March, 1962. They held distinguished positions in the academic life of our country, and at their untimely demise we place on record our deep sense of grief and loss.

The Committee has so far met three times - in January, March and April 1962. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar could not attend the March and April meetings. Shri S. Mathai attended the meeting in January, but could not be present at subsequent meetings as he was then out of India.

UNIVERSITIES AND ENROLMENTS There are at present 50 universities in the country. This

figure does not include the institutions "deemed to be universities" under Section 3 of the U. G. C. Act, namely, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. A State-wise list of universities with the dates of their establishment and present strength of students is given at Appendix 'A'. Of these universities, two (Kurukshetra and Kalyani) still in the process of formation; the University called Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya (Khairagarh) is in fact no more than a modest institute of music; and the two Sanskrit Universities of Varanasi and Darbhanga are very limited in the scope and number of students.

2. There are approximately a million university students in India today, and some 1700 colleges affiliated to the universities. The University of Calcutta has an enrolment of 1, 15, 000 which is the largest among all universities in the country. The Universities of Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Kerala, Madras and Pu

have an enrolment above 40,000 each and at the other end of the scale the number is below 2,000 in each of the Universities of Kurukshetra, Kalyani, Roorkee, U. P. Agricultural University and Visva-Bharati. (See Appendix B).

There are large areas of the country in which the number of colleges is relatively very small. The average number of Colleges per district varies from 35 in Delhi to 12 in West Bengal, 9 in Bihar, Kerala and Madras, and 3 in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Everywhere interest in higher education is rapidly growing, and there is an increasing demand for more colleges and new universities.

UNIVERSITIES - 3. The distribution of the universities according to States **STATE-WISE**

is given below. The table also gives the number of university students per 10,000 of the population:

State	Number of Universities	No. of University students in the State per 10,000 of population
		<u>1960-61 data</u>
Andhra	3	16
Assam	1 (one more proposed)	22
Bihar	5 (including the Darbhanga Sanskrit University)	17
*Delhi	1	78
*Gujarat	3	22
Jammu & Kashmir	1	27

Kerala	1	25
*Madras	2 (one more was proposed at Madurai)	17
Madhya Pradesh	4 (including the Khairagarh University; two more proposed at Indore and Raipur)	13
*Maharashtra	5 (one more proposed at Kolhapur)	27
Mysore	2	20
Orissa	1	9
*Panjab	3 (including 'Punjabi University')	31
Rajasthan	1 (one more proposed at Jodhpur)	14
*Uttar Pradesh	9 (including Aligarh and Banaras)	14
*West Bengal	7 (including the Visva-Bharati, Kalyani and the new Rabindra Bharati)	37
Total	49	Average for India: 20

Note: Each State marked by an asterisk has one or more universities of the unitary/federal type.

4. There should be no undue disparities between different regions of the country as regards facilities for higher education, especially in professional studies, since these have a direct bearing on the pace and nature of development. At present the number of university students per million of the population varies

by a factor more than 5 between the different States. It is the lowest in Orissa.

5. There are, for the country as a whole, about 2 university students per thousand of the population. It is interesting to notice that the figure for the U.K. is also nearly 2. The comparison, however, is misleading in two essential respects. Firstly, in the U.K. (unlike India) there are extensive facilities outside the universities for higher education in professional and technological subjects. Secondly, the proportion of students doing post-graduate work and research is far higher in the U.K. than in our country. And this is not a question of relative percentages only. At corresponding levels of the educational ladder our standard of academic attainment is generally much lower than that in the U.K. and other advanced countries. This is a matter of serious concern to us. Our most pressing need is to improve quality and standards, and to increase the numbers at post-graduate and research levels substantially. For this purpose, it seems, the unitary or federal type of organisation for a university is more appropriate than the conventional affiliating pattern. This is more fully discussed later in the report.

**INCREASE IN
ENROLMENT**

6. A steady increase in the number of university-students, specially in science, medicine and technology, is necessary to meet the expanding national needs, and this is also inevitable in the nature of things. In fact, even to maintain the ratio of university students to the total population at its present level, an annual increase of 2 per cent in enrolment

will be required to keep pace with the corresponding increase in the total population i.e. enrolment of 20,000 additional students per year (figure comparable to total univ. pop. of the U.K.)

population. Thus it will be necessary to provide for the enrolment of 20,000 additional students per year or 100,000 in five years (a figure comparable to the total university population of the U.K.)

**TEACHING AND
RESEARCH
INSTITUTIONS**

7. There are proposals for the establishment of about 12 new universities during the Third Plan period. The type, location, size and pattern of these universities would need detailed examination. The first thing about a university, though not necessarily the most important, is that it is an expensive institution; it costs money, it needs a body of competent and dedicated men, and it cannot grow faster than a certain maximum rate. Generally speaking, it would cost less to expand the existing facilities in a university than to establish a new university.

8. A 'university' is concerned with the preservation of knowledge and its transmission to succeeding generations, and equally with the quest for and the creation of new knowledge. It must participate vigorously in the 'endless quest'. If it is not engaged in research it is no more than an average 'college' and frankly has little claim to be called a university. This combination of education and research so stimulating to both, so beneficial to the development of mind and character, is the characteristic mark of a university. Both flourish best in combination, and both suffer to some extent in vigour and vitality if isolated from one another.

9. Under-graduate education is important per se and as a feeder to post-graduate courses, but the proposal for a new university has to be assessed essentially in terms of the contribution the new university is likely to make to

post-graduate work and research. Incidentally, it may be noted that universities in the U.K., in general, devote about 50 per cent of their effort, measured both in terms of time and money, to research.

FEDERAL/UNITARY UNIVERSITIES 10. In a federal/unitary university the jurisdiction is

generally restricted to the city limits. In other words, the bulk or major portion of the university work is conducted in institutions located within the territorial limits of a city, though some institutions of the university may exist outside these limits. This type of university, as compared to an affiliating university, provides far greater and more effective opportunities for raising of standards, particularly at the post-graduate and research levels. In an affiliating university, post-graduate work is, in general, distributed over a number of colleges. In such a pattern it becomes very difficult to raise standards, improve the courses of study, or introduce any substantial reform in teaching or examinations. Not unoften the standard of the weaker places tends to determine the standard and pace of progress of the rest. It tends towards mediocrity rather than to serious and sustained progress and the pursuit of excellence. In a federal/unitary type of university post-graduate education in a particular subject is organised essentially as one unit, and the best available staff in the university as well as colleges, is available for the teaching of that subject. In such an organisation, improvement of courses, curriculum, and standards becomes relatively easier, and receives much greater attention and encouragement than in an affiliating type of university.

RADHAKRISHNAN COMMISSION REPORT 11. In this connection the following extract from the **Radhakrishnan Commission Report** is of considerable interest and importance -

"Stages of Development: In the field of higher education, the normal stages of development for an institution that thrives and expands should be as follows -

The first stage will be that of an affiliated college of its regional university.

The second stage will depend on the geographical position of the college. If the college is near a federative university, it should become a constituent college and reach its final status by doing so. If the college is isolated and yet serves a growing educational need, it should become in due time a small unitary university.

The third stage is reached when the unitary university approaches a total of 2500 students. It should then make the necessary plans for dividing its teaching and residential units and becoming a federation."

REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL/UNITARY UNIVERSITY 12. As stated earlier a university combines teaching and research, education and discovery. Our most imperative and urgent problem is to raise quality and standards. Establishment of a new university is worthwhile only if it would lead to a substantial improvement in standards and raise the output and level of research work.

13. The establishment of a new university with Faculties of Arts, Science and Social Sciences, is likely to require a capital investment of at least Rs. 2 crores

spread over a period of 3 to 5 years. This does not include the cost of land, which should be about 200 to 400 acres in area. The maintenance expenditure for a university with a student population of the order of 10,000 is estimated at about Rs. 50 lakhs per year, that is Rs. 500/- per student per year. Additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure would be required in the case of Engineering, Medical and other professional Faculties. (The capital cost of a new university in the U.K. is roughly estimated at £ 5 million and this is for a university with an enrolment of some two thousand students. Further, it often takes about ten years for a new university to develop to its full size).

14. It would, on the whole, be desirable to have in each State at least one teaching university, which is of a unitary/federal type.

In this connection, the following considerations are important -

i) The most important problem for a new university would be to secure Professorial Staff of high calibre required for the purpose. Subjects and Faculties should be selected after taking into account the availability of competent staff. Effort should at the same time be made to harness young talent, if available.

ii) The quality and scope of post-graduate and research work in the existing colleges to be incorporated in the proposed university are an important consideration. In case a 'post-graduate centre' (organised by the local colleges and the university on a co-operative basis) is not already functioning, it may be desirable to establish such a centre as a preparatory step leading to the establishment of the new university.

iii) The establishment of a university would entail a large recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the State. The total investment, spread over a period of 3 to 5 years, is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores (excluding the cost of land). The recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 50 lakhs per year. An area of some 300 acres should be available for the requirements of a new university.

iv) Another important factor is the interest and enthusiasm of the local community. Normally the public contribution should not be less than about 25 per cent, that is Rs. 50 lakhs of the capital investment required for the establishment of a new university.

v) A university should select a small number of subjects for high-level specialisation upto international standards. These subjects should be selected in relation to regional and national needs and should take account of any special facilities (scientific, industrial, agricultural, etc.) available in the area.

vi) A university strongly influences and is directly influenced by the social and cultural life of the surrounding community. The climate, physical as well as cultural, and the amenities available should be as are conducive to academic work, and would attract and retain in service academic staff of high quality. Adequate residential facilities for staff and students are important in this connection.

vii) In drawing up developmental plans for existing or new universities, careful consideration should be given to specifications for buildings, hostels, provision of equipment for laboratories, particularly special and expensive

equipment. Through careful spending it often becomes possible to cut down the cost substantially without reducing the functional value or utility of a project. It may be desirable to constitute at an early stage a Planning Board to work out academic details, building plans and other matters relevant to the setting up of a new university.

15. The effort, both in terms of men and money, must exceed a certain critical minimum if a new university is to be viable in an academic sense. The establishment of a new university should be undertaken after a full consideration of the implications of the proposal. It is far better to have one good university in a State than two indifferent or inferior universities.

RECOMMENDATIONS 16. The Committee, after consideration of the proposals for new universities (summarised in the Appendix D), agreed to recommend the establishment of federal/unitary universities at Indore in Madhya Pradesh and at Jodhpur in Rajasthan. As regards the recommendation about Jodhpur, the Committee thought that it might be worthwhile to consider transforming the present Jaipur University into a federal university and establishing an affiliating university at Jodhpur. In the case of Bangalore, no formal request had been received by the University Grants Commission, but the Committee thought that this would be one of the most suitable places in the country for the establishment of a new university of federal type. Bangalore fulfils practically every condition mentioned in the earlier paragraphs as essential for such a federal university. Another such place would be Poona which now has an affiliating university. In this connection, the Committee thought that perhaps a new university of the

affiliating type could be established at Kolhapur or some other suitable place, and the Poona University transformed into a federal type. Another suggestion was made on the same lines was with regard to the Osmania University at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. It was also felt that it would be of real value to have a federal type of university in the Madras State, but to decide its location a detailed consideration of the many relevant factors would be necessary.

17. The Committee thought there should be no restriction on a Federal/Unitary university as regards its giving affiliation, in special cases, to a college outside the city limits. This would mean that a college outside the city limits would, in general, have an option of seeking affiliation either to the "city university" or to the "affiliating university" in the region concerned. It was felt that such an option might help in encouraging a healthy rivalry between universities with regard to the improvement and maintenance of high standards. However, affiliation of colleges outside the city limits should not be undertaken in the early stages of the establishment of a Federal/Unitary university, and, further it should be done only if it would not interfere with the essential objects of the university.

18. In view of the time and effort it takes to plan new universities, the Committee at its meeting on 18th April, 1962, thought it worthwhile to submit this interim report. The operative recommendations are contained in paragraph 16. If the recommendations are generally accepted we may have during the

Third Plan period federal/unitary universities at -

1. Madhya Pradesh	-	Indore
2. Rajasthan	-	Jodhpur (or Jaipur, vide para 16)
3. Maharashtra	-	Poona
4. Mysore State	-	Bangalore
5. Andhra Pradesh	-	Hyderabad
6. Madras State	-	(at Madras or Madurai)

The States which would still be left without a unitary/federal university would be Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Kerala. These and some other relevant matters would be dealt with in the final report to be submitted later.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AT THE END OF 1961

State	Area of State in (sq.miles)	Population of the State, 1961 (in millions)	Name of University*	Type**	Year	Population per Univ. (in millions)	Arts., Sc., & Comm., Colleges.	Prof. Coll.	Total No. of Coll.
1	2	3	4	4(a)	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1,06,052	35.98	1. Osmania University	(A)	1918	11.99	23	12	35
			2. Sri Venkateswara	(A)	1954		10	12	22
			3. Andhra University	(A)	1926		28	23	51
			(3 in all).						
Assam	47,098	11.86	1. Gauhati University	(A)	1948	11.86	28	6	34
Bihar	67,198	46.46	1. Ranchi University	(A)	1960	9.29	12	6	18
			2. Bhagalpur University	(A)	1960		31	2	33
			3. Bihar University	(A)	1952		32	4	36
			4. Patna University	(A)	1917				
			5. Darbhanga Sans. Univ. (A)	1960					
		(5 in all)							
			(If '5' is omitted then figure is 11.62)						
Gujarat	72,154	20.63	1. Baroda University	(U)	1949	6.88	2	3	5
			2. S.V.V. Peeth Univ.	(A)	1953		3	3	6
			3. Gujarat University	(A)	1949		44	15	59
			(3 in all)						
J. & K.	n.a.	3.59	1. J. & K. University	(A)	1948	3.59	13	13	26
Kerala	15,003	10.88	1. Kerala University	(A)	1937	16.88	54	27	81

* The year in which the university was established is given in column 5.

** The type of the university is indicated in Colm. 4(a) U=Unitary, F=Federal, A=Affiliating.

1	2	3	4	4(a)	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,210	32.39	1. Saugar University	(A)	1946	8.10	33	10	45
			2. Vikram University	(A)	1957		31	15	46
			3. Jabalpur University	(A)	1957		9	10	19
			*4. Inderkala Sangeet Visva Vidyalaya (4 in all)	(A)	1956 (If '4' is omitted then the figure is 10.80)			7	7
Madras	50,132	33.65	1. Annamalai University	(U)	1929	16.83	56	51	107
			2. Madras University (2 in all)	(A)	1857				
Maharashtra	1,18,884	39.50	1. Marathwada University	(A)	1958	7.90	10	6	16
			+ 2. S.N.D.T. Women's University	(A)	1951		9	1	10
			3. Nagpur University	(A)	1923 (If '8' is omitted then the figure is 98.76)		20	15	35
			4. Poona University	(A)	1949		22	13	35
			5. Bombay University (5 in all)	(F)	1857		24	15	39
Mysore	74,122	23.55	1. Mysore University	(A)	1916	11.77	28	20	48
			2. Karnatak University (2 in all)	(A)	1949		19	11	30
Orissa	60,162	17.57	1. Utkal University	(A)	1943	17.57	22	6	28
Panjab	1,23,084	20.30	1. Panjab University	(A)	1947	5.08	104	38	142
			2. Kurukshetra Univ.	(U)	1956 (If '4' is omitted then the figure is 6.77).			1	1
			3. Panjabi University	(U)	1961				
			4. Agricultural Univ. (4 in all)	(A)	1961				

1	2	3	4	4(a)	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	1,32,150	20.15	1. Rajasthan University	(A)	1947	20.15	53	12	65
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,454	73.75	1. Agra University	(A)	1927	8.20	87	16	103
			2. <u>Aligarh University</u>	(U)	1921		1	-	1
			3. Allahabad University	(U)	1887		3	1	4
			4. Lucknow University	(U)	1921		13	3	16
			5. Gorakhpur University	(U)	1957		14	2	16
			+6. Sanskrit University	(A)	1958		57	-	57
			+7. <u>U.P. Agricultural Univ.</u>	(U)	1960	(If '6' & '7' are omitted then the figure is 10.54)		2	2
			8. <u>Roorkee University</u>	(U)	1949				
			9. <u>Banaras Hindu Univ.</u>	(U)	1916		12	9	21
			(9 in all)						
West Bengal	33,928	34.97	1. Calcutta University	(A)	1957	5.0	100	29	129
			2. Jadavpur University	(U)	1955		1	1	2
			3. Burdwan University	(A)	1960		30	3	33
			+4. <u>Visva Bharati Univ.</u>	(U)	1951	(If '4' & '5' are omitted then the figure is 7.00)	2	4	6
			+5. <u>Ravindra Bharati"</u>	(U)	1961				
			6. <u>Kalyani University</u>	(U)	1961				
			7. North Bengal Univ.	(A)	1961				
			(7 in all)						
Delhi	573	2.64	1. Delhi University	(F)	1922	2.64	20	8	28
All India		433.8							

If the eight special universities marked with + are left out the population/university is 10.33 millions;
The institutions deemed as universities under the U.G.C. Act. are :-

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

"(Both Panjabi and Ravindra Bharati Universities have been provisionally shown above as 'Unitary(U)' types. Their final 'character' is yet to be finalised).

APPENDIX B

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT*, 1961-62

Sl. No.	University	Enrolment (Total)	Women	% of Women
1.	Agra	53,142	7,941	14.9
2.	Aligarh	5,042	569	11.3
3.	Allahabad	9,677	1,274	13.2
4.	Andhra	28,946	3,560	12.3
5.	Annamalai	3,326	249	7.5
6.	Banaras	7,372	1,302	17.7
7.	Baroda	9,136	1,553	17.0
8.	Burdwan	16,998	2,744	16.1
9.	Bihar	27,595	988	3.6
10.	Bombay	52,090	13,259	25.5
11.	Bhagalpur	20,698	957	4.6
12.	Calcutta	1,14,817	24,488	21.3
13.	Delhi	24,181	7,816	32.3
14.	Gaubati	32,157	4,384	13.6
15.	Gorakhpur	14,248	543	3.8
16.	Gujarat	39,709	6,775	17.1
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,962	2,140	26.9
18.	Jabalpur	10,213	1,657	16.2
19.	Jadavpur	3,295	441	13.4
20.	Karnatak	15,191	1,267	8.3
21.	Kerala	50,544	15,223	30.1
22.	Kurukshetra	551	112	20.3
23.	Kalyani	342	-	-
24.	Lucknow	15,600	3,012	19.3
25.	Madras	60,185	11,634	19.3
26.	Mysore	36,524	6,929	19.0
27.	Marathwada	6,635	436	6.6
28.	Nagpur	29,017	4,023	13.9
29.	Osmania	21,098	3,828	18.1
30.	Patna	30,789	2,485	8.1
31.	Poona	33,461	5,116	15.3
32.	Panjab	61,389	13,080	21.3
33.	Rajasthan	33,587	5,505	16.4
34.	Roorkee	1,757	19	1.1
35.	Ranchi	18,142	2,486	13.7
36.	Saugar	16,417	1,469	8.9

*Does not include Intermediate Boards.

Sl. No.	University	Enrolment (Total)	Women	% of Women
37.	S. N. D. T. Women's University	3, 253	3, 253	100.0
38.	Sri Venkateswara	9, 342	1, 101	11.8
39.	S. V. V. Peeth	5, 314	382	7.2
40.	Sanskrit University	942	27	2.9
41.	Utkal	16, 442	1, 825	11.1
42.	U. P. Agriculture	415	-	-
43.	Vikram	24, 485	3, 425	14.0
44.	Visva-Bharati	823	266	32.3
45.	Inderkala Sangeet Visva Vidyalaya	179	84	46.9
46.	Dharbanga Sanskrit University	6, 752	-	-
		<u>9, 80, 380</u>	<u>1, 69, 627</u>	<u>17.3</u>

APPENDIX C

INDORE

It is the largest city in the State (M. P) with a population of over 6 lakhs. It has the following colleges of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture: Christian College, Holkar College, Gujrati College, Girls Degree College, Medical College, G.S. Technical Institute, Government Fine Arts College, R. Ayurvedic College, Music College, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, College of Agriculture, College of Nursing and School of Social Work.

The total number of students in the above colleges for 1960 was 6252 of which 1107 were in the post-graduate classes. There are post-graduate departments in English Literature, Hindi, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology and Sanskrit, on the Arts side and Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, and Botany on the Science side. Research work is also carried on in a number of these subjects. The Christian College was established in 1887 and the Holkar College in 1891. The climate of the city is temperate.

JODHPUR

It has a college in Arts and Science subjects, and also a Medical college and an Engineering college. The total student population at the university level is about 4,200*, and post-graduate departments in English, Economics, History, Politics, Philosophy, Hindi, Chemistry and Mathematics already exist at Jodhpur.

*This is the total student population of the 4 colleges in Jodhpur city proper (Jaswant College, Rajmahal Girls College, S.M.K. College and M.B.M. Engineering College).

BANGALORE

The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore is one of the finest institutes of higher education in the country. There are a number of colleges teaching arts and science subjects. There is also an engineering college and a medical college. Bangalore is one of the most important industrial centres in India and is the home of great enterprises like H. A. L. and Bharat Electronics.

APPENDIX D

REQUESTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNIVERSITIES
RECEIVED SINCE 1959 UPTO JANUARY 1962.

Name of the proposed University, if any.	Name of the State where the proposed University is to be located.	Whether proposed by "Public" or Central/ State Governments.
1	2	3
<u>1959</u>		
University for Malnad Area	Mysore	Public request received through State Govt. & Karnatak University for U. G. C. comments.
University of Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	State Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Medical and Technical University at Ludhiana	Panjab	State Government of Panjab.
University at Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	State Government of Uttar Pradesh.
<u>1960</u>		
Setting up of a Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	some where in Southern part of the country	Ministry of Education invited views of the University Grants Commission on the recommendation made by the Sanskrit Commission.
University of South Gujarat	Gujarat	Public
University at Madurai	Madras	State Government of Madras.
University at Rewa.	Madhya Pradesh	Public
University at Jodhpur	Rajasthan	State Government of Rajasthan.
<u>1961</u>		
Second University in Assam	Assam	Public and State Government of Assam.

1	2	3
University at Silchar	Assam	Public
University at Rohilkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Public
University at Raipur	Madhya Pradesh	State Government of Madhya Pradesh.
Hindi University in south at Hyderabad	Andhra	Mentioned by Education Ministry, Andhra Pradesh Govt. and the Chief Minister of Mysore Government.
A University in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal	An item of the Agenda for the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Himachal Pradesh in June, 1961.
Another University in Maharashtra at Kolhapur	Maharashtra	State Government of Maharashtra.
University of Indore	Madhya Pradesh	State Government of Madhya Pradesh.
University of Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Public

