

PROCEEDING OF THE 95TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY

**GRANTS COMMISSION HELD IN NEW DELHI ON
1ST MAY 1968**

PUBLISHER:

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 95TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD IN NEW DELHI ON 1ST MAY 1968.

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The following were present:

1.	Dr. D. S. Kothari	Chairman
2.	Shri G. K. Chandiramani	Member
3.	Dr. P. B. Gajendra Gadkar	"
4.	Prof. V. K. Gokak	"
5.	Dr. D. S. Reddi	"
6.	Shri B. Shiva Rao	"
7.	Prof. A. R. Wadia	"
8.	Dr. P. J. Philip	Secretary

Secretariat

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

Apology for absence was received from Dr. S. Dhawan and Shri P. Govindan Nair.

The Commission desired to place on record its appreciation and gratefulness to Shri P. N. Kirpal for his valuable contribution to the deliberations and work of the Commission. The Chairman welcomed Shri G. K. Chandiramani, the new member of the Commission, appointed in place of Shri P. N. Kirpal.

Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the Commission held on 3rd April 1968.

The minutes of the 94th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 3rd April 1968, 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. Arising out of item 2(b-1), the Commission desired that a standing committee be set up to consider promotion of international contacts between universities in India and abroad, and to advise the Commission on programmes being implemented under the "cultural exchange agreements" between India and other countries, utilisation of scholarships offered by foreign countries and other related matters.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd April 1968.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission (held on 3rd April 1968) as in Appendix II.*

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1967-68 (upto 31st March 1968).

This was noted.

Item No. 5 : To receive a note on the progress of implementation of the scheme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

This was noted.

Item No. 6 : To receive a note on the recommendations of the Board of American Studies Research, Hyderabad.

This was noted.

Item No. 7 : To consider references from the Ministry of Education regarding :

- (a) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth
 - (b) the Christian Medical College, Vellore.
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(a) The Commission after considering the nature, scope and level of work of the Vidyapeeth and taking into account all relevant aspects of the proposal regretted that it could not recommend to the Government of India that the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth be declared as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

(b) The Commission after considering all relevant aspects of the proposal, and taking into account the views of the University of Madras, to which the college is affiliated, felt that it could not recommend to the Government of India that the College be declared as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

Item No. 8 : To consider a request from Dr. P. L. Mehra of the Panjab University regarding his visit to the U.K.

The Commission desired that Shri B. Shiva Rao be requested to review the progress of the scheme and advise the Commission regarding Dr. Mehra's request to visit the U.K. in connection with his work.

Item No. 9 : To consider the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament made in its 102nd report relating to tutorials in universities and colleges.

In this connection the Commission agreed that every encouragement should be given to the promotion of academic contacts between teachers and students, but noted that in our circumstances it was hardly feasible to provide "tutorial system" on any extensive scale. Further, as some recent experience has shown, the tutorial system was not perhaps the best way of promoting academic work and interests of students, within given resources.

Item No. 10: To consider the reports of the Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of recognition, as Centres of Advanced Study of the following departments:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| (i) Biochemistry | - Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. |
| (ii) History | - Aligarh Muslim University. |

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committees to recognise as centres of advanced study (a) the department of Bio-chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and (b) the department of History, Aligarh Muslim University and agreed to provide the following grants for this purpose:

Centres of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

I. Non-recurring

(a) Building		
(i) Extension to laboratories	Rs.	1.50 lakhs
(ii) Alterations etc., in the existing laboratories, plus fittings etc.	Rs.	0.50 "
(iii) Animal House (mostly for primates)	Rs.	0.50 "
(iv) Laboratory fittings, furniture, cold room etc.	Rs.	0.50 "
(b) Scientific Equipment	Rs.	3.00 "
(c) Books and Journals	Rs.	0.50 "
		Rs. 0.50 lakhs

II. Recurring

(a) Academic staff: Professor (one) Assistant Professor (Reader) (One)		
(b) Research Fellowships: Sr. Fellows (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed) (Two) Jr. Fellows (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed) (Two)		
(c) Technical Supporting Staff:	Rs.	15,000 p.a.
(d) Administrative staff	Rs.	10,000 p.a.
(e) Other items:		
(i) Visiting Fellows & Seminars	Rs.	15,000 p.a.
(ii) Books and Journals	Rs.	10,000 p.a.
(iii) Working Expenses	Rs.	25,000 p.a.
		Rs. 75,000 p.a.
Total Recurring		Rs. 1,30,000 p.a.

Centres of Advanced Study in
History, Aligarh Muslim University

I. Non-recurring

(a) Building (including services and furniture)	Rs.	1,50,000
(b) Books and Journals	Rs.	25,000
(c) Equipment and Furniture	Rs.	25,000
		Rs. 2,00,000

Total (Non-recurring)

II. Recurring

- (a) Academic staff : Professor (One)
Reader (One)
Lecturers (Two)
- (b) Research Staff : Sr. Research Fellows (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed) (1)
Jr. Research Fellows (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed) (1)
Research Scholars (Rs. 250 p.m. fixed) (1)
National Scholarships (For M.A. students) (1)

(c) Other recurring items:

Visiting Fellows & Seminars	Rs. 15,000 p.a.
Books, Manuscripts & Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Publications	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Administrative & Technical Staff	Rs. 10,000 p.a.

Rs. 50,000 p.a.

Total recurring

Rs. 1,35,000 p.a.

Item No. 11: To consider a note regarding grants approved for the Centres of Advanced Study during the fourth plan period.

This was noted.

Item No. 12: To consider the report of the Panel of Employment Information and Students Service Bureaux of the Committee on Coordination of University Education with Manpower requirements.

The Commission generally agreed with the recommendations made by the Committee and desired that the report may be circulated to the universities. The Commission desired that an advisory committee to consider manpower problems as relevant to universities, and matters relating to students service bureaux in the universities, may be constituted.

Item No. 13: To consider further the reference from the Sardar Patel University in regard to regional planning of higher education and specialisation in the interest of rational utilisation of resources.

The Commission was of the view that it was desirable that postgraduate teaching is provided in the departments of the university making fullest use to the extent possible of the facilities available in the local colleges. The Commission further desired that if adequate number of students were not available for certain postgraduate ~~such~~ courses in the colleges, the question of discontinuing such courses in the colleges may be examined by the university.

Item No. 14: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University

- (a) revision of pay scale of the Principal, Polytechnic
- (b) construction of a tube well, pump house, over head tank, etc., in the University Polytechnic.

(a) The Commission reiterated its earlier decision that the scale of pay of the Principal, Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University, may be revised with effect from 1st April 1967.

(b) The Commission could not accept, in its present form, the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a tube-well, pump house, over head tank etc.

Item No. 15: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts.

It was agreed that the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

Item No. 16: To consider the proposal of the Patna University for giving assistance towards revision of the salaries of the teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme.

The Commission felt that as regards the matter under reference it would be difficult for it to make an exception and regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Patna University for assistance towards revision of the salaries of the teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme.

Item No. 17: To consider the views of the Calcutta University on the Report of the U.G.C. Committee on the fourth plan development needs of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Calcutta.

The Commission desired that the University may be requested to indicate in the first instance how the scheme for development of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science could be accommodated within 70 per cent of the fourth plan (1970-71) allocation and whether the State Government would agree to provide for assistance towards recurring expenditure after the Commission's assistance ceases on the 31st March 1971.

Item No. 18: To consider a proposal from the Jadavpur University for a grant for completion of the building for the Chemistry Department.

The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal of the Jadavpur University to provide suitable assistance, not exceeding Rs. 1.38 lakhs, towards the completion of the building for the Chemistry Department, provided the university meets this expenditure within 70 per cent of the fourth plan (1970-71) allocation to the university. The Commission, however, desired that the university

be requested to indicate the amount spent by it for construction work which relates directly to the department of Chemistry, excluding items such as auditorium etc.

Item No.19: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for payment of honorarium to the University teachers in connection with the following approved projects of the University:

- (i) Dictionary of Alankara Shastra (estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000); and
- (ii) Translation of Kannada classics into English and publication of monographs on Indian writers in English (approved cost Rs.25,000).

The Commission could not agree to the proposal of the Mysore University for payment of honorarium to university teachers in connection with the research projects on the compilation of a dictionary of Alankara Sastra, translation of Kannada Classics into English and monographs on Indian writers in English. The University may, if it so desires, give the teachers copy right of the contributions made by them to these projects.

Item No.20: To further consider the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance to the Department of Political Science for its South Asia Studies Centre.

The Commission agreed to give assistance to the Rajasthan University for its South Asia Studies Centre, outside the fourth plan allocation subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure on the scheme will be met by the University/State Government after the Commission's assistance ceases in 1970-71. It was agreed to provide a sum of Rs.40,000 for meeting the expenditure during 1968-69, as per details given below:

One Reader	Rs. 12,000
Two Senior Fellowships	Rs. 14,000
Three Junior Fellowships	Rs. 14,000
Total	<u>Rs. 40,000</u>

Item No.21: To receive a note regarding the construction of buildings for the colleges sponsored by the Delhi Administration and other private colleges.

This was noted.

Item No.22: To consider a proposal of the Ramjas College for construction of a wing of the hostel.

Item No.23: To consider a proposal of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi for the construction of a hostel.

The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to look into the hostel requirements of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University for the next two or three years and the proposal of the two colleges be examined in the light of the report of the committee.

Item No. 24: To consider the request of the New Science College, Hyderabad, for an additional grant for the construction of a library and laboratory building.

The Commission agreed that besides Rs.1.5 lakhs for the fourth plan an additional grant of Rs.1 lakh be made to the New Science College, Hyderabad for library and laboratory facilities. The grants will be released to the college after the usual P.W.D. certificate has been received from the college regarding the completion of the building.

Item No. 25: To consider the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance for the expansion of Science Education.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance towards the expansion of science education and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1 lakh as Commission's share for this purpose.

Item No. 26: To consider the proposal of Sheth Moti Lal Nyalchand Science College and Shri & Shrimati Poonamchand Karam Chand Kotwala Arts (Postgraduate) College, Patan (N.G.) Gujarat University for assistance towards the development of Postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission desired that more information regarding starting of postgraduate classes may be obtained from the College and the matter placed before the Commission again.

Item No. 27: To consider the question of reservation of seats in the degree course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University.

The Commission agreed that the reservation of seats in the degree course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University may continue, but on the assumption that it would be based not on 'State domicile' of students but on their Secondary School Board registrations.

Item No. 28: To consider the question of waiving of the recoveries of overpayments made to the teachers consequent upon the change in the method of fixation of pay of teachers in the Central Universities and colleges affiliated to the Delhi University in the revised scales of pay.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities that no recovery of overpayment made to the teachers of the College affiliated to the Delhi University and Visva-Bharati on account of the method of calculation of pay under the revised scales be made.

Item No. 29: To consider further the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the UGC.

The Commission desired that this matter be further examined and brought up again before the Commission.

Item No. 30: To consider further the question of recognition of Associateship of Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Lib. Science.

The Commission reiterated its earlier decision accepting the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon regarding recognition of the Associateship of the Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Library Science.

Item No. 31: To consider the question of providing assistance to the universities for inter-disciplinary research in education.

The Commission desired that assistance may be given to selected universities for inter-disciplinary research in Education and that needs in this regard upto about Rs.5 lakhs be met from the provision in the budget for postgraduate studies in humanities..

Item No. 32: To consider a request to raise the out-of-pocket money allowance for Soviet visitors to India, under the Indo Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, arising out of the devaluation of the Indian rupee.

It was agreed that this matter may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education.

Item No. 33: Appointment of a Welfare Officer in the University Grants Commission.

This was noted.

Item No. 34: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the U.G.C.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 3rd July 1968 in Delhi.

Item No. 35: To receive a note on the programme of summer institutes for talented undergraduate students.

It was noted that it was proposed to hold four summer institutes in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Mathematics. Since the institutes in Mathematics and Chemistry were being held at Madurai and Panjab, it would be desirable to locate the other two institutes at suitable centres in the eastern and western regions. A report on the functioning of these institutes may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College may be further examined in the light of the facilities available at the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of the University.

Item No. 37: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme.

It was agreed that the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme may be further examined and brought up before the Commission.

Item No. 38: To consider the request of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the schemes.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a total period of five years (beginning with the financial year of the sanction of the scheme), subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure will be met by the State Government after Commission's assistance ceases.

Item No. 39: To consider the allocation of research scholarships to the universities for 1968-69.

The Commission approved the revised rules for award of research scholarships (Appendix III). The Commission noted that as per earlier decision 600 fresh scholarships should have been allocated to the universities during 1968-69, but agreed that in view of the scarcity of funds it would not be possible for the Commission to allot more than 500 scholarships in 1968-69.

A note on the output of research by scholarship holders in universities may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 40: To consider the question of fixation of rent for staff quarters in universities and colleges built with assistance from the U.G.C.

The Commission agreed that the rent chargeable for staff quarters constructed in universities and colleges with assistance from the U.G.C. should not exceed 10% of the pay of the allottee or the standard rent as calculated on the basis of the Central Government rules, whichever is less. The Commission noted that allottees of such quarters will not be entitled to the payment of house rent allowance, as long as the accommodation remains in their possession.

Item No. 41: To consider the purchase of ready-made building by Mudhoji College, Phalton (Shivaji University) with the grants paid under the Three Year Degree Course.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Mudhoji College, Phalton, for purchasing a building with the grants given to the college under the Three Year Degree Course scheme, and desired that the college may be requested to refund the sum of Rs. 28,000/- utilised by the college for this purpose.

Item No. 42: To consider the proposal of the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad (Agra University) for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the fourth plan period.

The Commission approved a grant of Rs. 85,000 to the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad, towards the development of post-graduate departments of English, Psychology, Sociology and Sanskrit, on the normal sharing basis.

Item No. 43: To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani regarding nomination of a representative of U.G.C. on the General Body of the Institute.

The Commission agreed that Dr. S. Dhawan may be the representative of the U.G.C. on the General Body of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science.

Item No. 44: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the schemes relating to Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series of the M.S. University of Baroda.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed by it to examine the schemes relating to publication of a Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana and the Gaekwad Oriental Series at the M.S. University of Baroda. The Commission approved a grant of Rs. 3,07,500 for this purpose for the period ending 31st March 1971 and agreed to provide this assistance outside the fourth plan allocation (1970-71) to the university.

Item No. 45: To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the fourth plan requirements of Kalyani University.

Consideration of this item was postponed to a later meeting..

Item No. 46: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the fourth plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

The Commission desired that the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of maintenance grants to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science on account of the additional recurring

expenditure to be covered after the Commission's assistance ceases may be obtained and the report, along with the views of the Ministry of Education, placed before the Commission at its July meeting.

Item No. 47: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of staff quarters for the College of Medical Sciences.

The Commission agreed that the Banaras Hindu University be assisted for the construction of staff quarters for the College of Medical Sciences and that the university be requested to limit its expenditure for this purpose within Rs. 18 lakhs at this stage.

Item No. 48: To consider the proposal of Visva-Bharati for financial assistance towards the purchase of Tagore Manuscripts (Autographs).

The Commission desired that information regarding acquisition of Tagore Manuscripts by Rabindra Bharati, the number of manuscripts already in the possession of Visva-Bharati etc., be obtained and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

Item No. 49: To consider the question of total duration for which a student can remain in a particular course in a university.

The Commission desired that the rules adopted by the Delhi University may be brought to the notice of the universities and the rules adopted by other universities in this regard be obtained and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 50: To consider further the general question of insuring library/laboratory and other buildings in universities/colleges.

The Commission noted that it would be desirable to insure library/laboratory and other buildings in universities and colleges on a limited liability as in the case of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Item No. 51: To receive a note on the financial difficulties of the Osmania University.

The Commission noted that the committee had been set up to look into the financial difficulties of the Osmania University in all its relevant aspects in consultation with the university and the State Government.

Item No. 52: To receive a report on the progress made in the implementation of the fourth plan scheme for salary scales of university and college teachers.

This was noted.

Item No. 53: To receive a note on the programme agreement signed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of India entitled "Science Education Improvement Project".

The note contained some items for which no financial assistance was received from the AID. The Commission desired that a note giving fuller information regarding the programmes supported by the US AID may be placed before it at the July meeting.

Item No. 54: To receive a note on the reprinting of books in the fields of Sciences and Technology under the Inco-American Standard Works Programme with financial assistance from AID.

This was noted.

Item No. 55: To receive a note on the placement of national science talent search scholars.

This was noted.

The Commission desired that the list prepared by the committee should not be treated as exhaustive and that other institutions providing similar facilities may be added to the list on merit.

Item No. 56: To receive a note on the grants allocated by the Commonwealth Foundation to Indian Scientists for attending International Conferences abroad.

It was agreed that this may be brought to the notice of the universities.

Item No. 57: To consider a proposal from the Visva-Bharati University regarding amendment to the C.P.F. -cum-Gratuity Rules.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Visva-Bharati and desired that the C.P.F. - cum- Gratuity Rules should be the same for teaching and non-teaching staff of the University.

Item No. 58: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science.

The Commission desired that the Kashi Vidyapith be advised to consolidate and strengthen the existing academic programmes and to postpone for the present the introduction of new postgraduate courses. In this connection the Commission felt that it should be possible for qualified teachers in undergraduate institutions to guide research if adequate facilities are available in these institutions.

Item No. 59: To consider the proposal of Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a Men's hostel

It was agreed that an officer of the Commission may visit Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli, and submit his report to the Commission.

Item No. 60: To receive a note on the budget provision for 1968-69.

The Commission noted the budget estimates for 1968-69 prepared on the basis of allocation made by the Government of India. It was further noted that the funds made available to the Commission were much less than what the Commission had asked for in terms of minimum development programmes with special emphasis on the quality of education and student welfare. The Commission reiterated its earlier decision for provision of Rs.18 crores for 1968-69.

Item No. 61: To consider the report of the Standing Committee for the establishment of New Universities.

The Commission considered the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the establishment of new universities, and keeping in view the 'guidelines' indicated in the Commission's Resolution No. 33 dated 6/7 December 1967, the Commission agreed with the Committee and resolved that it could not accept the proposals for the setting up of a Garhwal University and a University at Dayal Bagh, Jagra. The Commission also accepted the other recommendations of the Committee as set out in the minutes of the Committee (Appendix IV).

Sd/-
(P.J. Philip)
Secretary

Sd/-
(D.S. Kothari)
Chairman

REVISED RULES FOR THE AWARD OF U.G.C.
RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

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A. PURPOSE AND VALUE

These scholarships are intended for giving assistance to scholars for undertaking research work leading to a doctoral degree in science or humanities and social sciences.

The value of the scholarship is Rs.250/- p.m. It is tenable for a period of 3 years which may be extended, in special cases, by another year, on the recommendation of the university/college. The scholarships are also available to research scholars working in affiliated colleges.

B. SELECTION AND ELIGIBILITY

The awards shall be made ordinarily to those candidates who have secured a first-class in the master's degree examination. In case first class candidates are not available in a particular subject, the university may select candidates with a high second class degree. In making awards scholars already doing research work without scholarship and possessing the requisite qualifications may be given preference over other candidates.

The University may award 2/3rd of the allocated scholarships in science subjects wherever such facilities are available and make use of the rest for award of scholarships in humanities and the Social Sciences. Universities may set apart a portion of the allocated scholarships for encouraging research work in the affiliated colleges where facilities for this purpose are available.

C. CONDITIONS OF AWARD

The award will be effective from the date on which the scholar reports for research work after he has been selected for the award. Information regarding the awards made by the university may be sent to the UGC within 30 days of the selection.

Funds for the payment of scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the university/college for the period ending 31st March each year for disbursement to the selected scholars on a monthly basis.

The scholars to whom awards have been made shall not accept any appointment, paid or otherwise, during the period of their research work.

Half yearly reports of the work done by the scholars shall be sent to the Commission by the university/college in January and July each year.

The scholar shall, on the expiry of his tenure of scholarship, submit a comprehensive report of his research work or a copy of his thesis along with an abstract of his thesis to the university for transmission to the Commission.

A scholar under this scheme may be granted 30 days leave in a year in addition to the general holidays, which do not include summer, winter and Pooja vacations. A scholar may, in special cases, be allowed temporary leave without payment of scholarship for a period not exceeding three months during his tenure of scholarship.

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee
on the establishment of New Universities held on
30th April, 1968.

The meeting of the Standing Committee appointed by the
Commission to consider proposals for the establishment of New Univer-
sities was held on the 30th April, 1968. The following were present:

1. Chairman, U.G.C.
2. Prof. M.V. Mathur,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
3. Shri P. Chandra Reddy,
Vice-Chancellor,
Annamalai University.
4. Shri G.K. Chandiramani,
Secretary,
Ministry of Education.
5. Dr. A.R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

Officers of the Commission

Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Joint Secretary.

Shri L.R. Mal,
Education Officer.

Dr. D.S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Professor of Botany, Madras University had expressed their inability to attend the meeting.

The Committee considered the following items:

(1) Establishment of Garhwal University:

Chairman pointed out that the Commission had some time back agreed to the establishment of a University at Nainital. The question of establishment of the university was, however still under the consideration of the State Government/Central Government. In the light of the guidelines for the establishment of new universities, the Committee after taking into account all relevant factors i.e. number of colleges and their stage of development, student population etc., expressed the view that a proper base of collegiate education was lacking for setting up of a university in the area at this stage. It was, however, agreed that there was a case for the strengthening of the existing colleges as a part of the programme of development of educational facilities in the area and the U.G.C. may take up this question with the State Government.

(2) Establishment of a University at Dayal Bagh, Agra:

During the course of discussion Chairman mentioned that a delegation from Dayal Bagh had met him in this connection. They submitted that while considering their request for a university at

under the U.G.C. Act, if the request for a university was not found acceptable to the Commission. The Committee after considering the matter in the light of the 'guidelines' for the establishment of the universities and other relevant factors considered that it could not recommend either establishment of a Dayal Bagh University or deeming Dayal Bagh as an institution of university status.

(3) Establishment of University in Himachal Pradesh:

The Committee considered the report of the Committee which visited the University Centre at Simla. The Committee noted that a University Centre for postgraduate studies already existed which needed to be strengthened. There was also need for introducing science subjects at the Centre. The Committee also stressed that in developing the centre there should be no fragmentation of undergraduate and postgraduate education. After a detailed discussion the Committee recommended that there should be two University Centres, one at Solan where the main emphasis should be on agricultural education and the other at Simla which should provide facilities for postgraduate studies in Humanities, Social Sciences and Science subjects. The Committee also recommended that a Planning Board should be set up to prepare a plan for the development of these Centres. It was also agreed that the development of Agricultural Education in the State including the proposal for the establishment of an agricultural university may be discussed in a joint meeting with the Ministries of Education and Food and Agriculture. The progress of the Centres may be reviewed after about 3 years to determine the direction and shape of future development.

(4) Reorganisation of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya

The Committee noted that a Sub-Committee had been constituted on the suggestion of the State Government to consider their proposal for the re-organisation of the K.S.D.S.V. and decided that before considering the report of the Sub-Committee, the views of the State Government on the report of the Sub-Committee relating to re-organisation of the Vishwavidyalaya may be obtained and placed before the Committee. The question of development of the existing Vishwavidyalaya may, however, be examined by the U.G.C.

(5) Saurashtra University Act 1965 (Amendment) Bill:

The Committee supported the concept of establishing autonomous colleges. However, it may not be desirable to limit the location of such colleges as contemplated in the Amendment Bill. The Committee also felt that there were a few points arising out of the proposed amendment of the Act which needed clarification. In view of the importance of this matter, it would be easier if the proposal for the amendment of the Act and other relevant issues relating to the establishment of autonomous colleges are first discussed in a joint meeting of the representatives of the UGC, Ministry of Education and the State Government.

(6) Establishment of New Universities in Kerala:

Chairman pointed out that the University Grants Commission at the meeting held on the 6th March, 1968 had considered a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of two new Universities at Calicut and Ernakulam. The State Government had informed that they would be satisfied if the establishment of two Universities at Ernakulam and Calicut, and setting up of a University at Calicut from 1968-69 was accepted. The Commission had decided that the proposal may be examined by the Standing Committee on the Establishment of New Universities. It was noted that the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1965 had accepted the proposal of the State Government of Kerala for the development of two University Centres which could later be developed into Universities. The Commission had,

however, felt that the State Government may for the time being make a beginning with one Centre. The University of Kerala set up two Centres at Calicut and Ernakulam and both the Centres are receiving financial assistance for their development schemes from the Commission. It was mentioned that some members of the Standing Committee on New Universities would be visiting the Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut shortly to survey the developments at the two Centres; assess the potentialities for further development of the centres and also of the colleges relevant for development of a university; and find out the resources the State Government would place at the disposal of the proposed universities during the next five years.

The report of the survey team would be placed before the Standing Committee in due course.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Date : 1st May 1968
Time : 10 A.M.
Place : 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 3rd April, 1968
- 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 3rd April, 1968.
- Item No. 4* To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1967-68 (upto 31.3.1968).
- Item No. 5. To receive a note on the progress of implementation of the scheme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K. p.1-10
- Item No. 6. To receive a note on the recommendations of the Board of American Studies Research, Hyderabad. p.11
- Item No. 7. To consider references from the Ministry of Education regarding :- p.12
(a) the Christian Medical College, Vellore. p.13-27
(b) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth. p.28-53
- Item No. 8. To consider a request from Dr. P.L. Mehra of the Panjab University regarding his visit to the U.K. p.54-55 Will follow
- Item No. 9. To consider the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament made in its 102nd report relating to tutorials in universities and colleges. p.56-60
- Item No. 10. To consider the reports of the Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of recognition, as Centres of Advanced Study, the following departments:
i) Biochemistry - Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
ii) History - Aligarh Muslim University. p.61-76
- Item No. 11. To consider a note regarding grants approved for the Centres of Advanced Study during the Fourth Plan period. p.77-83
- Item No. 12. To consider the report of the Panel of Employment Information and Students Service Bureaux of the Committee on Coordination of University Education with Manpower requirements. p.84-86

- Item No.13 : To consider further the reference from the Sardar Patel University with regard to regional planning of higher education and specialisation in the interest of rational utilisation of resources; p.87-88
- Item No.14: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University; p.89
- (a) revision of pay scale of the Principal, Polytechnic p.90
 - (b) construction of a Tube-well, pump-house, over head tank, etc., in the University Polytechnic. p.91-92
- Item No.15: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts. p.93
- Item No.16: To consider the proposal of the Patna University for giving assistance towards revision of the salaries of the teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme. p.94
- Item No.17: To consider the views of the Calcutta University on the Report of the UGC Committee on the Fourth Plan development needs of the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Calcutta. p.95-107
- Item No.18: To consider a proposal from the Jadavpur University a grant for completion of the building for the Chemistry Department. p.108
- Item No.19: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for payment of honorarium to the University Teachers in connection with the following approved projects of the University:
- (i) Dictionary of Alankara Shastra (estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000); and
 - (ii) Translation of Kannada classics into English, and publication of monographs on Indian writers in English (approved cost Rs.25,000). p.109-110
- Item No.20: To further consider the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance to the Department of Political Science for its South Asia Studies Centre. p.111-112
- Item No.21: To receive a note regarding the construction of buildings for the colleges sponsored by the Delhi Administration and other private colleges. p.113-114
- Item No.22: To consider a proposal of the Ramjas College for construction of a Wing of the Hostel p.115
- Item No.23: To consider a proposal of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi for the construction of a Hostel. p.116
- Item No.24: To consider the request of the New Science College, Hyderabad for an additional grant for the construction of a Library and Laboratory building. p.117 Will follow
- Item No.25: To consider the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance for the expansion of Science Education. p.118-121
- Item No.26: To consider the proposal of Sheth Moti Lal Nyalchand Science College and Shri & Shrimati Poonamchand Karam Chand Kotwala Arts(Post-graduate) College, Patna (N.G) Gujarat University for assistance towards the development of Post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period.

- Item No. 27. To consider the question of reservation of seats in the degree course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University. p.124
- Item No. 28. To consider the question of waiving of the recoveries of overpayments made to the teachers consequent upon the change in the method of fixation of pay of teachers in the Central Universities and Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University in the revised scales of pay. p.125-127
- Item No. 29. To consider further the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the U.G.C. p.128-137
- Item No.30. To consider further the question of recognition of Associateship of Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Lib. Science.p.138-141
- Item No. 31. To consider the question of providing assistance to the universities for inter-disciplinary research in Education. p.142
- Item No. 32. To consider a request to raise the out-of-pocket money allowance for Soviet visitors to India, under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, arising out of the devaluation of the Indian rupee. p.143
- Item No. 33. To consider certain establishment matters of the U.G.C. Will follow
- Item No. 34. To note the date and place of the next meeting of the U.G.C.
- Any other items.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 94TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD IN NEW DELHI ON 3RD APRIL 1968.

The following were present :

1. Dr. D. S. Kothari	Chairman
2. Dr. S. Dhawan	Member
3. Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar	"
4. Prof. V. K. Gokak	"
5. Shri P. Govindan Nair	"
6. Shri P. N. Kirpal	"
7. Dr. D. S. Reddi	"
8. Shri B. Shiva Rao	"
9. Prof. A. R. Wadia	"
10. 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. Das Gupta	"

The Chairman welcomed Shri P. Govindan Nair, the new member of the Commission, appointed in place of Shri T. P. Singh. The Commission desired to place on record its appreciation and gratefulness to Shri T. P. Singh for his valuable contribution to the deliberations and work of the Commission.

Item No. 1 : To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 6th March 1968.

The minutes of the 93rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 6th March, 1968, 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 6th March 1968.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission (held on 6th March 1968) as in Appendix II.*

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1967-68 (upto 29th February 1968).

This was noted.

Item No. 5 : To receive recommendations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of U.P. Universities held in October 1967.

This was noted.

In this connection, the Commission reiterated its earlier decision that teachers and non-academic staff of universities and colleges in a State be paid dearness allowance on the same basis as paid to Government employees in the State. The Commission desired that this may again be brought to the notice of the universities.

Item No. 6 : To receive a note on the working of the Co-operative Book Stores in the I.I.T.s and Roorkee and Banaras Hindu Universities.

This was noted. It was desired that information regarding the working of Cooperative Book Stores in other universities and other similar institutions may be collected and the matter brought up again at a later meeting of the Commission.

Item No. 7 : To consider the report of the Commission to examine the scheme of installation of Liquid Helium and Nitrogen Plants in the University of Delhi and the requirements for its functioning during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission noted the progress being made by the University of Delhi in the installation of the Liquid Helium and Nitrogen Plants and agreed that an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 35,000 may be sanctioned for the completion of this work. The Commission also approved a recurring grant of (a) Rs. 18,500/- p.a. for maintenance of the Liquid Helium and Liquid Nitrogen Plants and (b) the appointment of two more technicians in the scale of Rs. 325-20-425-25-575.

Item No. 8 : To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for payment of additional grant for development of an Agricultural Farm.

The Commission agreed to the payment of an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 56,585.41 towards the development of the Agricultural Farm at Aligarh Muslim University. The Commission noted that a review of the working of the Farm was being made by experts and desired that their findings be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 9 : To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance in connection with Ghalib Centenary celebrations.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 5,900/- towards the cultural programme to be organised by the university in connection with the Ghalib Centenary celebrations.

With regard to the literary publications, the University be requested to coordinate its programme with the Aligarh Muslim University. In this connection it was noted that the Commission had already sanctioned a grant of Rs. 26,000 to the Aligarh Muslim University for this purpose.

Item No.10: To consider further the proposal of the Delhi University for construction of a library building for Miranda House.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Delhi University for construction of a library building for Miranda House.

Item No.11: To consider the proposals of the Universities of Aligarh, Roorkee and Banaras for assistance to cover the expenses on the assignment of Soviet Experts in Technology & Engineering under Item No.33 of Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme 1967-68 allocated to Ministry of Education for implementation.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Universities of Aligarh, Roorkee and Banaras for assistance to cover the expenses on the assignment of Soviet Experts in Technology and Engineering under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, and desired that the matter be further examined.

Item No.12: To consider the request of the University of Bombay for assistance upto 50% of the expenses on the exchange of professors between the University and the Leningrad State University under the bilateral agreement between the two universities under item No.31 of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1965-66.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance upto 50% of the expenses on the exchange of Professors between the Bombay University and the Leningrad State University under the bilateral agreement between the two universities under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1965-66.

Item No.13: To consider further the proposals of the Universities of Rajasthan and Jabalpur for assistance to secure the services of French Language Teachers under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1968-70.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Universities of Rajasthan and Jabalpur for assistance to obtain the services of French Language Teachers under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1968-70 and agreed that the placement of teachers for this purpose be determined in consultation with the universities in the light of the facilities available. The universities desirous of availing of the services of French Language teachers may be requested to indicate the number of students taking the various courses, as also the contribution the universities would make towards expenses to be incurred on the French teachers under the Exchange Programme.

Item No.14: To consider a proposal from the Gujarat University for financial assistance for undertaking a research project in the field of Ionosphere in collaboration with German Scientists.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Gujarat University for undertaking the research project in the field of Ionosphere in collaboration with German Scientists and the Indian National Committee for Space Research and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.11,300 for this purpose.

Item No. 15: To consider a proposal of the Indore University for financial assistance towards the development of its College of Education during the Fourth Plan.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be referred to the U.G.C. Committee on Teacher Education, in the first instance. In this connection the Commission noted that it would not take any responsibility for payment of grant towards building constructions undertaken without prior concurrence of the Commission.

Item No. 16: To further consider the proposal of the Lucknow University for assistance towards the construction of the Law Faculty building on the basis of the revised completion cost of the building.

The Commission after a consideration of the relevant aspects of the proposal regretted its inability to pay additional grant towards the construction of the Law Faculty building of the Lucknow University.

Item No. 17: To consider a proposal of the Mysore University for financial assistance for construction of blocks of dormitories along with a dining and kitchen block for accommodating some students coming from outside Mysore.

It was agreed that the consideration of this may be deferred to a later meeting, pending discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.

Item No. 18: To consider a proposal from the Osmania University for financial assistance for Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

The Commission 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 by the university with this grant.

Item No. 19: To consider a proposal from the Kanpur University for assistance to D.B.S. College, Kanpur for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry.

The Commission accepted the proposal from the Kanpur University for the development of the Postgraduate Department of Chemistry in the D.B.S. College, Kanpur and to the construction of a laboratory building at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000, of which the UGC's share would be Rs. 35,000.

Item No. 20(a): To consider the proposal of the Madras University for the development of Postgraduate Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry in the Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madras University for the development of the Postgraduate Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry in the Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli, and agreed to provide as its share a grant of Rs. 35,000 for the department

of Mathematics and Rs.60,000 for the department of Chemistry, on the usual sharing basis, for construction of a laboratory building, purchase of scientific equipment and books and additional staff positions to be created in these departments.

Item No. 20(b): To consider the proposal of the Madras University for the development of Postgraduate Department of Physics in Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madras University for the development of the postgraduate department of Physics, Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli and agreed to provide as its share a sum of Rs.60,000 on the usual sharing basis, for the construction of a laboratory building and for the purchase of scientific equipment, books and journals by this department.

Item No. 21: To consider a proposal received from the Meerut University for assistance to D.A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar for the development of postgraduate studies in Physics and Zoology.

The Commission accepted the proposal from the Meerut University for assistance to the D.A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar for development of its postgraduate departments of Physics and Zoology and agreed to provide as its share a sum of Rs.27,500 for the department of Physics and Rs.11,250 for the department of Zoology for the purchase of scientific equipment and books during the Fourth Plan period.

Item No. 22: To consider a proposal received from the Osmania University for assistance to Nizam College, Hyderabad for the development of its postgraduate department of Physics.

The Commission considered the proposal from the Osmania University for assistance to the Nizam College, Hyderabad for the development of its postgraduate department of Physics and desired that as facilities for this purpose are already available in the university department of Physics, it may not be desirable to start M.Sc. course at this stage in an affiliated college located in the same city. If necessary, the number of admissions could be increased in the University department. The Commission desired that the matter may be examined by an expert committee and brought up again before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 23: To consider a proposal received from the Rajasthan University for assistance to Dugar College, Bikaner for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance to Dugar College, Bikaner for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry and desired that the report of the Committee which recently visited the colleges in Rajasthan be awaited before a decision is taken.

Item No. 24 : To consider a proposal received from the Vikram University for assistance to Government College, Ratlam for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Physics.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept in its present form the proposal from the Vikram University for assistance to the Government College, Ratlam for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Physics.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of S.R.K. (Postgraduate) College, Ferozabad (Agra University) for assistance towards appointment of additional teaching staff under the scheme of postgraduate studies in affiliated colleges.

The Commission approved an expenditure of Rs. 85,421 on the appointment of additional staff for postgraduate studies in Humanities at the S.R.K. College, Ferozabad and agreed to share this expenditure on the usual 50 : 50 basis.

Item No. 26 : To consider a proposal of the Udaipur School of Social Work (Udaipur University) for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies.

The Commission approved the proposal of the Udaipur School of Social Work for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies at a total cost of Rs. 85,000 of which the share of the UGC will not exceed Rs. 60,750.

Item No. 27 : To consider the proposal of Savitri Girls College, Ajmer (Rajasthan University) for naming the Science Block constructed with UGC assistance after late Shri Jyoti Swarup Gupta.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Savitri Girls College, Ajmer for naming its Science Block after the late Shri Jyoti Swarup Gupta as it was not in accordance with the general principles followed by the Commission in such matters.

Item No. 28 : To consider the proposal of Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly (Kanpur University) for the extension of Library building, and purchase of books and furniture.

Consideration of this item was postponed, pending receipt of additional information.

Item No. 29 : To consider a reference from the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon relating to fixation of block grant for State Universities and other related matters.

The Commission desired that the Government of India be informed that the Commission supported for the universities the concept of Block Grant as it provided a measure of flexibility and financial autonomy which is essential to the proper working of the universities. The

Commission also agreed that the requirements of State Universities in respect of committed expenditure may be brought to the notice of the Finance Commission by the universities/State Governments.

Item No. 30 : To consider a note sent by the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University regarding the working of the U.G.C.

This was noted.

Item No. 31 : To consider further the question of prescribing a time limit for the construction of buildings for which assistance is given by the U.G.C.

The Commission agreed that it would be desirable to lay down a time limit for the completion of buildings, including services and that a note be prepared for the guidance of the universities in this regard. The universities while sending their building plans and estimates for acceptance by the Commission may be requested to indicate the period within which they expected to complete the buildings.

Item No. 32 : To consider the question of recognition of Degree of Bihagalpur University by the Osmania University.

It was agreed that the views of the Inter-University Board of India, which have been invited, may be awaited.

Item No. 33 : To consider a note on the examination reform introduced by the U.P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

This was noted.

Item No. 34 : To consider some matters relating to the U.G.C.

- (a) revision of the composition of the Selection Committee for appointment/selection of staff in the University Grants Commission;
- (b) airconditioning of the building;
- (c) purchase of an additional staff car for the U.G.C.
- (d) benefit of past service to UGC employees.

(a) It was agreed that this may be brought up again before the Commission at a later meeting.

(b) It was agreed that the question of airconditioning of the UGC building be considered at a later date.

(c) The Commission agreed to the purchase of an additional staff car (Ambassador) for the UGC and also to the creation of a post of staff car driver in the scale of Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.

(d) The Commission agreed that in determining retirement benefits of U.G.C. employees their past services under Government be taken into account in fixing their total period of service. The Commission noted the financial implications of the proposal, and desired that a reference be made to the Government of India in this regard for concurrence.

Item No. 35: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the University Grants Commission will be held on 1st May 1968 in New Delhi.

Item No. 36: To consider the following recommendations of the AICTEE:

- (a) introduction of postgraduate course in Business Management at Banaras Hindu University;
 - (b) additional grant for the Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University.
-

(a) The Commission agreed in principle to the starting of postgraduate courses in Business Management at Banaras Hindu University and desired that the requirements in this regard may be further examined by a committee. The Commission also desired that the same committee be requested to draw up the details of requirements for similar courses agreed to in the case of Aligarh Muslim University.

(b) The Commission considered the proposal of the Roorkee University for additional grant for the Water Resources Development Training Centre and desired that a committee may be appointed to review the working of the Training Centre.

Item No. 37: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of a boundary wall around the Polytechnic Workshop and new Laboratories.

The Commission could not agree on account of shortage of funds to the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of masonry boundary wall around the Polytechnic Workshop and new Laboratories.

Item No. 38: To consider the question of payment of grant towards construction of the Polytechnic building at Roorkee University.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Roorkee University for additions and alterations to the Polytechnic Building at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,78,440 to enable the University to house the Departments of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering for introduction of degree courses, and agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure.

Item No. 39: To consider proposals received from the Banaras Hindu University and the Roorkee University for reduction in intake in the Engineering Degree Courses.

The Commission noted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University with regard to reduction in intake in Engineering Courses.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Roorkee University for an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,47,500 consequent upon increasing the post-graduate admissions to Engineering Courses in the Roorkee University.

In this connection the Commission noted the letter which the Ministry of Education had addressed to the universities regarding numbers to be admitted to different courses in engineering and technology and desired that the entire question of admission to such courses be referred to the Standing Committee of the Commission on Engineering Education.

Item No. 40: To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University:

- (a) assistance from Ford Foundation for the development of University Law Faculty;
- (b) establishment of a Purchase Cell in connection with the import of equipment with assistance from Ford Foundation.

(a) The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Delhi University for obtaining assistance for acquisition of library materials for ₹ 105,000 from the Ford Foundation. With regard to other items, the Commission desired that the university be requested to intimate, in the first instance, the rupee counterpart to be provided by the university.

(b) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Delhi University for the establishment of a Purchase Cell and desired that the purchase of equipment under the Ford Foundation assistance may be made in the same manner as in the case of the university's other requirements. However, if necessary, the work relating to import of equipment may also be looked after by the Planning Unit already set up by the University.

Item No. 41: To consider the proposal of the Nagpur University for financial assistance towards the Degree Course in Journalism.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Nagpur University for financial assistance towards the Degree Course in Journalism.

Item No. 42: To consider the development proposals of the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Panjab University for the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission considered the development proposals relating to the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Panjab University for the Fourth Plan period and the comments received in this connection from Prof. D.N. Wadia, National Professor of Geology. The Commission agreed that an equipment grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 25,000 for books and journals may be provided to this Centre during the Fourth Plan period. The question of additional staff, fellowships and scholarships required by the Centre may be further examined.

Item No. 43: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Meerut University.

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee of the Meerut University and approved it on the same basis as indicated in Commission's resolution No. 12 dated 5th July, 1967.

Item No. 44: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine proposals for setting up of the following Centres of Postgraduate Studies:

- (a) Madras University - Postgraduate Centres at Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore;
- (b) Mysore University - Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore;
- (c) Panjab University - Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Rohtak.

The Commission desired that the reports of the Visiting Committees be communicated to the universities and the State Governments concerned for their comments, and the matter brought up before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 45: To consider the proposal of the Rajasthan University towards the publication of "Index-India".

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Rajasthan University towards the publication of "Index-India".

Item No. 46: To further consider the proposal of the Vikram University for the establishment of Navin Chair,

The Commission agreed, to the setting up of a Navin Chair at the Vikram University, provided that the funds for this could be met out of 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation for the University upto 1970-71.

Item No. 47: To consider the proposal of Hawabagh Women's College, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University) for the completion of the first floor of a science block,

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Hawabagh Women's College, Jabalpur for the completion of the first floor of its science block and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 1,29,413 on the usual sharing basis.

Item No. 48: To receive the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of scholarships awarded at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels by various agencies.

It was agreed that the views of the Government of India may be obtained, in the first instance.

Item No. 49: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance towards the post of a Reader in Tamil.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for continuation of the Readership in Tamil as a part of the non-plan provision of the university.

Item No. 50: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding free education upto the University stage for children of teachers.

The Commission felt that for various reasons, it may not be possible to give special assistance (exemption from fees etc.,) to the wards of teachers only.

Item No. 51: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education about introduction of courses in Pali, Sanskrit, Bengali, French and Persian as alternative courses to General English for Shastri classes.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept, in its present form, the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for introduction of courses in Pali, Sanskrit, Bengali, French and Persian.

Item No. 52: To consider the proposal of the Utkal University for a grant towards the construction of a library building to celebrate the centenary of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Utkal University for a grant to Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, for the construction of a library building to celebrate its centenary and agreed to provide a total grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs to the college towards this, as a special case, i.e. Rs. 1 lakh as centenary grant and Rs. 2.5 lakhs as a development grant, inclusive of the usual Fourth Plan ceiling grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Item No. 53: To receive a note from Sri B. Shiva Rao, Member, UGC regarding N.C.C. and other matters.

The Commission considered the note received from Shri B. Shiva Rao and reiterated its earlier decision that the participation of students in sports and games should not be an alternative to the N.C.C. or the National Service Scheme, proposed to be introduced. The Commission was of the view that it would be advantageous to introduce the National Service Scheme and the N.C.C. in some carefully selected institutions on a pilot basis, before it was decided to implement the scheme generally.

Item No. 54: To consider the proposal of Andhra Mahila Sabha's Evening College for Women, Hyderabad (Osmania University) for assistance for the construction of a Women's Hostel.

The Commission noted that it had not agreed to give assistance in other similar cases and regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Andhra Mahila Sabha's Evening College for Women, Hyderabad. It was, however, agreed that the request may be recommended to the Government of India for suitable assistance.

Item No. 55: To consider a proposal from the University of Bombay for financial assistance for holding Teachers' and Students' Camp during Summer vacation.

The Commission welcomed the proposal of the Bombay University for holding a Teachers' and Students' camp during May 1968 and agreed to provide a sum of Rs.10,000 as the Commission's contribution for this purpose.

Item No. 56: To consider programmes of Student Welfare for Implementation during 1968-69.

The Commission accepted in principle to the programmes for (a) setting up of Reading Homes, (b) improvement of existing hostel facilities, (c) health services; and (d) workshops out of the allocation of Rs.50 lakhs made by the Government of India towards Student Welfare Programmes during 1968-69 and desired that a detailed scheme in this regard may be worked out and placed before the Commission.

Sd/-
(P.J.Philip)
Secretary

Sd/-
(D.S.Kothari)
Chairman

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

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

- (1) University of Calcutta - Creation of an additional post of Professor in the Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics.

The Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics, Calcutta University, which is recognised by the Commission as a Centre of Advanced Study, requested for the creation of an additional post of professor over and above the posts available in the Centre. Against the one post of professor made available during the Fourth Plan period, the Selection Committee after interviewing the candidates, recommended that the Commission may be requested to create an additional post of professor so that Dr. B. R. Nag, who is a Reader in the department and who has done exceedingly well, both as a teacher and a research worker, may also be appointed as a professor. Keeping in view the recommendation made by the Selection Committee and also the progress of the Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics so far, the proposal of the University has been accepted and sanction for the creation of an additional post of professor has been conveyed to the University of Calcutta.

- (2) Delhi University - Renovation of old Law Faculty building and utilisation of grant of Rs. 47,000/-

The Commission in February, 1967 accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for renovating, furnishing and servicing the old Law Faculty building at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,000/- to be used by the Department of Anthropology. The University incurred an expenditure of Rs. 36,351.89 for this purpose. This building has however, been used to house the department of Geology by the Delhi University.

The University in November, 1967, approached the Commission to permit it to utilise the balance grant of Rs. 10,648.11 for (i) enclosing the verandah adjacent to the western side of the museum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,770/- (ii) construction of one room (15' x 15') in the present Law Faculty building where the department of Anthropology is now located. The proposal of the University has been accepted. The amount of Rs. 47,000/- would be the first charge on the Fourth Plan allocation to the University and has been included by the University within the schemes to be implemented within 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation.

- (3) Panjab University - Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics - Additional Provision of Rs. 5,000/- per annum for 'Administrative and Technical Staff' during the Fourth Plan.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Commission to continue financial assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study during the Fourth Plan, a per annum grant of Rs. 11,500/- was sanctioned for salaries etc., of the Administrative and Technical Staff in the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics, Panjab University for the Fourth plan.

Subsequently the Panjab University approached the Commission for an additional grant of Rs. 5,000/- per annum for this purpose on the ground that the expenditure on the salaries etc., of the staff

already employed was around Rs.16,000/- to Rs.17,000/- per annum. In view of this the proposal of the University has been accepted in February 1967 pending consideration of the detailed Fourth Plan proposals of the Centre.

- (4) Rajasthan University - Construction of four rooms on the first floor of the Geology Laboratory building.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the Commission accepted a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the construction of four additional rooms on the first floor of the Geology Laboratory building and sanctioned a grant of Rs.70,618. In January 1968, the University informed that the estimated cost of the building had gone up to Rs.95,204/- consequent upon the addition of stair-cases and collapsible gates which were considered necessary. Since the estimates were certified by the local P.W.D., the proposal of the Rajasthan University was accepted and sanction for an additional grant of Rs.24,586/- accorded to the University.

- (5) Madras University - Extension of period of assistance towards the payment of recurring grant for the courses in Management Studies.

On the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. the Commission agreed in April 1961 to provide facilities for conducting courses in Industrial and Business Management at Madras University involving among other things, a recurring expenditure of Rs.1,50,000 per annum on a 2/3 : 1/3 sharing basis for the duration of the Third Plan.

The Madras University in 1968 intimated that it had expanded the staff of the department and also facilities for instruction and research in Management Studies and was finding it difficult to cope with the extra commitment after the U.G.C. assistance ceased at the end of the Third Plan period. It was also stated that the state government had been approached several times by the University for providing the necessary funds for the continued maintenance of the department of Management Studies, which was the first of its kind to be established in the Southern Region to cater to this new branch of study, but that the question of assistance by the State Government towards the committed expenditure remained undecided. The University in the circumstances approached the Commission with a request that the U.G.C.'s share of assistance towards the recurring grant may be made available during the Fourth Plan also.

In view of the position explained by the University, the Commission's assistance towards the payment of recurring grant for the above courses has been extended upto 31st March, 1971 on the usual sharing basis.

- (6) Request for additional building area (4700 sq.ft.) in the Department of Business and Industrial Management, Delhi University to increased intake.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th December, 1961 (Item No. 22) sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.2,53,000/- to the University of Delhi for the construction of a building over an area of 17,000 sq.ft. for the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration with an annual intake of 60 students. The grant for the construction of building was enhanced to Rs.3,66,000/- (area 17,507 sq.ft.) by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd August, 1966 (Item No. 2(a)-21). Since the intake of the Department has

been increased to 90 students an additional area of 4700 sq.ft. has been approved on the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E.

(7) Visva-Bharati - Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

On a request received from the Gandhi Centenary Committee of the Visva Bharati University a grant of Rs. 30,000/- has been sanctioned for the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. The expenditure would be met out of the provision available for construction of Gandhi Bhavans.

(8) Unassigned Grants

The Commission at its meeting held on July 5, 1967 decided that, in general, unassigned grant be allocated to the universities after five years of their establishment. However in view of persistent requests from new universities it has been decided to allocate a comparatively reduced grant of Rs. 13,000 for 1967-68 to each of the six newly established universities of Kanpur, Saurashtra, South Gujarat, Sambalpur, Meerut and Berhampur.

(9) Research Training Scholarships - Extension in scholarship tenure; and joining time.

(a) Under normal rules of the Research Training Scholarships, the scheme of which has been transferred by the Ministry of Education to the University Grants Commission with effect from the 1st July, 1967 the tenure of the award is three years and there is no provision for further extension of the period. However, on the strong recommendation of the Universities concerned the following Research Training scholars have been extended by six months beyond three years:

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1. Shri K. Unnikrishnan
(Botany Department) | ... | Sardar Patel
University |
| 2. Shri Jayachandra
(Botany Department) | ... | M.S. University of
Baroda. |
| 3. Shri S.V. Shah
(Physics Department) | ... | -do- |
| 4. Shri M.J. Dave
(Chemistry Department) | ... | Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad |
| 5. Shri K. Kuruvilla
(Biology Department) | ... | -do- |

(b) Under this scheme each awardee is allowed a joining time of one month to avail the scholarship award. However, Shri R.A. Gupta, of Rajasthan University (Government College, Ajmer) who was offered the scholarship in December 1967 has been allowed to avail of the same by 15th February, 1968.

(10) Publication of research works including doctoral theses during the Fourth Plan Period - Allocation of grant to Saurashtra University.

In October 1966, the Commission allocated a grant of Rs. 11,35,500/- to 58 Universities and 8 Institutions deemed to be Universities for publication of research works including doctoral theses during the Fourth Plan period. The Saurashtra University which was established subsequently requested for an allocation of Rs. 5,000/-

for publication of research works during the Fourth Plan period. This has been agreed to.

- (11) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - additional expenditure for change over of the electric power supply from 4.4 Kv. to 11 Kv.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd March, 1965 accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for change over of the Electric Power Supply System of the Institute from 4.4 Kv. to 11 Kv. On a subsequent reference from the Institute intimating that on the basis of the tender accepted (on the advice of a Technical Committee) the cost of the project worked out to Rs. 8.6 lakhs, including provision for the services of an experienced installation engineer. The proposal for additional funds was accepted and the matter reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1965.

The Institute later intimated that the cost of the project was likely to be raised further to Rs. 10.75 lakhs as follows:

Revised cost	...	Rs. 8.60 lakhs
Civil construction not envisaged earlier (substations, trenches for underground cables).	...	Rs. 1.03 "
Underground cables in place of over-head lines and other alterations	...	Rs. 0.59 "
Likely sales tax	...	Rs. 0.53 "
Total		<u>Rs. 10.75 lakhs</u>

The Institute has also informed that they proposed to take up the second phase of the project, which was estimated to cost Rs. 6.80 lakhs. This phase related to the provision of extra load for the projected power requirements of the institute, for existing as well as future projects, within the next 5 years. The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, which assessed the requirements of the Institute had recommended the scheme, and on an assurance from the Institute that additional funds required for this purpose would be accommodated within 70 per cent of its Fourth Plan allocation, the proposal has been accepted.

- (12) Provision of Mechanical Ventilation and Exhaust system in the Auditorium and Balcony of the Centenary Building of the Calcutta University.

The University of Calcutta submitted a proposal for the provision of Mechanical ventilation and exhaust system in the Auditorium and Balcony of the Centenary building of the Calcutta University at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,69,771/- (including contingencies). The Commission had earlier not accepted the proposal of the Calcutta University for air-conditioning the second and third floor of the Centenary building as the Commission wanted preference to be given to basic academic needs and other requirements (Item No. 25(a) of May 1966 meeting)

Taking into account the position of grants paid against the amount allocated to Calcutta University for building projects, to be financed out of the Centenary grant of Rs. one crore and the utility of project, the proposal of the University has been accepted subject to the condition that the expenditure is met from the over all allocation

made for the building projects and the interest therein (which is to be taken as an additional grant for the purpose),

(13) Assistance to Colleges

The proposals of the following colleges for development grants have been approved in accordance with the normal rules.

Name of the College	Purpose	Approved Cost	UGC Share
P.P.N. Degree College, Kanpur.	Construction of library building & purchase of books	1,09,100	74,400
Abhadananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum (Burdwan University).	Construction of library and laboratory building and purchase of furniture.	1,62,206	1,10,000
Hindu College, Sonapat (Panjab University)	Construction of Men's Hostel	3,01,650	1,03,000
Shri Natvarsinhji Arts and Commerce College, Chota Udepur (Gujarat University).	Construction of Men's hostel	3,05,491	1,50,000
Swami Shukdevanand College Shahjahanpur (Agra University).	Construction of Science Block purchase of books equipment and furniture.	1,99,418	99,700
V.V. Vanneaperumal College for Women, Viridhunagar (Madurai University)	Construction of Science Block and purchase of furniture.	2,24,250	1,49,500
M. K. S. College of Arts and Science, Poona.	Extension of laboratory building.	1,34,600	89,700
Jawahar Lal Nehru Degree College, Banda (Gorakhpur University)	Purchase of laboratory equipment and books	26,000	13,000
Ramamanda College, Bishnupur (Burdwan University).	Purchase of Science Books laboratory furniture.	1,34,825	83,587
D.A.W. College, Abohar (Panjab University)	Construction of Teachers' Hostel	1,42,070	94,700
K.K. Vocational College, Lucknow	Construction of library building.	64,000	42,600
M.C. College, Barpeta (Gauhati University)	Construction of Men's Hostel	2,57,890	1,28,945
Bhandarkar Arts & Science College, Coondapur (Mysore University)	Purchase of laboratory equipment	95,700	71,775
Kishan Lal Public College Rewai (Panjab University)	Construction of laboratory building.	71,445	47,600
Udaipur Pratap College, Varanasi (Gorakhpur University)	Construction of Biology Block.	4,68,565	1,34,577
Shri Poorna Prajna College, Udipi (Mysore University).	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	56,939	40,200

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose	Approved cost	U.G.C. Share
17.	Vijay Mahentesh College Hungund(Karnatak University)	Construction of laboratory building and purchase of furniture.	2,00,800	1,33,800
18.	Degree College Ambah (Jiwaji University)	Extension of laboratory and library building	1,00,946	67,297
19.	Vijaya College, Mulki (Mysore University)	Purchase of laboratory equipment	64,000	40,000
20.	Govt. Arts College, Kumbakonam(Madras University)	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre	50,000	35,000
21.	Degree College Aurangabad (Marathwada University)	Construction of Men's Hostel	2,15,852	1,07,900
22.	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin(Madurai University)	Construction of Zoology Block and Chemistry laboratories.	2,28,000	1,50,000
23.	C.L.Jain College, Ferozabad(Agra University)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre	44,630	35,000

University Grants Commission

Meeting :
Dated : 1st May 1968

Item 2(b) : To receive items of information

(1) Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1968-69

Govt. of India have finalised the Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia for the year 1968-69. Certain items ear-marked for implementation by the University Grants are reported to the Commission for information as follows:

Items No. 3 & 7

The both sides shall establish direct contacts between their universities to develop mutual cooperation and to exchange scientific and technical information and also to encourage the exchange of one or two lecturers of literature and culture to work at the Delhi University/Zagreb University.

Items No. 6 & 8

The present certificate course in the Department of Modern European Languages at the University of Delhi will continue and a Diploma Course will also be introduced. Delhi University and Zagreb University shall supply to each other information and literature for the course in Serbo-Croatian language and Indology.

Items No. 9 & 10

Both sides shall exchange one Professor in the fields of economics and political science - duration 30 days.

Item No. 11

India shall send each year two University Professors to attend the international seminar 'University Today' in Dubrovnik - period 10 days.

Item No. 12

Both parties shall exchange two university professors to deliver lectures at universities/institutions - duration one month in each case.

Financial Provisions:

- a) The sending party shall pay the international air travel expenses to and from the place of destination.
- b) The receiving party shall pay the cost of local hospitality, internal travel and out-of-pocket money allowance @ 70 Dinars per day to Indians and Rs.10/- to Yugoslav visitors.

- (2) Proposals for technical assistance for the years 1969-72 under the Technical Assistance Component of the United Nations Development Programme.

The Ministry of Finance in their office memorandum No.F,5/2/67-UN dated the 1st March, 1968 has informed the Commission about

the proposed allocation for the years 1969-71 as indicated below:

1969			1970			1971		
M/M Ex-perts	M/M Fellow-ships	Cost US \$	M/M Ex-perts	M/M Fellow-ships	Cost US \$	M/M Ex-perts	M/M Fellow-ships	Cost U.S. \$
15/72	--	138,600	15/72	--	138,600	14/60	--	115,500
--	Jr. 16/96	54,400	--	16/96	54,400	--	20/120	68,000
--	Sr. 8/16	14,400	--	8/16	14,400	--	8/16	14,400
Equipment (CC)		100,000	--	--	100,000	--	--	120,000
Total:		\$ 307,400			307,400			317,900

(The provision for 1972 and beyond has not been indicated in the Ministry of Finance letter).

In this connection, the attention of Ministry of Finance has been drawn to the fact that no provision has been made for the purchase of major items of equipment from the Soviet Union in Roubles and also for the setting up of documentation units, instrumentation units and computation units in the Universities as requested earlier by the University Grants Commission. The Ministry of Finance has been requested to make provision for these purposes also, while determining the overall allocation for the country's programme. The allocations now conveyed for the Centres of Advanced Study Project represents a major portion of an average annual sum of \$ 1.1 million available for all Unesco projects in India and total U.N.D.P. allocation of \$ 2.5 million for India in 1969, and expected to be of same order in the next two years also.

- (3) Report made by Dr.(Mrs.) E.A. Harte, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics, University College of Swansea, U.K. on the conclusion of her visit to India.

...

Under the programme of exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K., Dr.(Mrs.) E.A. Harte, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics, University College of Swansea, visited India during the period 5th September 1967 to 6th December 1967. At the conclusion of her programme, Dr.(Mrs.) E.A. Harte has submitted a report which is attached (Annexure I).

- (4) Report made to the Unesco Headquarters by Prof. I.M. Khalatnikov, Unesco Consultant to the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi on the conclusion of his visit to India during 8th December 1967 - 21st January 1968.

....

Under the Unesco Programme of Technical Assistance for Centres of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities, Prof. I.M. Khalatnikov, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR (Moscow) visited India as a Unesco Consultant to the Centre of

Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi and stayed in India from 8th December 1967, to 21st January 1968. Besides the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi, to which he was assigned, Prof. Khalatnikov also visited various institutions of his interest at Bombay, Jaipur, Madras, and also attended the 55th Session of the Indian Science Congress at Banaras from 2nd January to 5th January 1968. On the conclusion of his visit Prof. Khalatnikov has made a report to the Unesco Headquarters a copy of which is attached as Annexure I.

-
- (5) Research Participation Programme for College Teachers/
Undergraduate and postgraduate students.

....

In September, 1967, the National Council for Science Education forwarded to the University Grants Commission, a scheme of Research participation for students and teachers for implementation and desired that a small Committee of N.C.S.E. members may be constituted to consider the proposals received under the above programme. The NCSI also felt that the financial ceiling under the scheme may be kept somewhat flexible so as to suit the requirements of individual proposals. Two booklets giving the guidelines of the above programme are attached (Appendix I & II).

Accordingly a Committee of experts was appointed to scrutinize the applications under the research participation programme. The first meeting of the committee was held on 15.2.1968. The recommendations of the committee subject-wise and level-wise are given in the attached note (Appendix III). It was further decided by the Biology and Physics Committee that a few departments may be approached to run the scheme during 1968-69. The names are also given therein. The financial implications of the scheme confined to 140 participants as recommended by the Committee comes to Rs. 2 lacs. The financial estimate of each proposal is being examined and the concerned universities informed accordingly.

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- (6) Streamlining the procedure for release of foreign
exchange to the universities for import of scientific
equipments.

....

An inter-departmental meeting for streamlining the procedure for release of foreign exchange to universities and educational institutions for the import of scientific equipment was held in the Ministry of Education on 7th October, 1967. It was indicated by the representative of the Ministry of Finance that the foreign exchange proposals received from Universities/Colleges would be considered only for the items of maintenance and replacement and that there was little likelihood of proposals relating to additions or expansion being accepted unless they were justified to be extremely urgent.

It was agreed that the possibility of reducing the time taken in the office of Directorate General of Technical Development may be explored by the Ministry of Education. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Study Team headed by Shri H.C. Mathur to report on the structural organisation of the Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministry of Commerce has made the following recommendations regarding the indigenous clearance of items required by university institutions.

Operational & Maintenance Spares:

"The requirements of these organisations for operational and maintenance spares are not likely to be large. We, therefore, recommend that there should be only two lists (i) list of open items without any restriction; (ii) list of banned items, so that references from these organisations to the Directorate General of Technical Development in regard to stores which otherwise might have been included in the restricted list would be avoided."

Scientific Equipment & Other Capital Goods:

"As regards the import of scientific equipment and apparatus & other capital goods, we feel that these organisations should continue to obtain indigenous clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development in respect of such stores as at present. Also, no change in the existing procedure for handling such applications is called for except that it should be made the responsibility of the Co-ordination Directorate to keep a watch and to ensure that these applications are disposed of expeditiously. We suggest that time limit of 15 days should be prescribed for the disposal of these applications."

The attention of the Ministry of Education has already been drawn in implementing the recommendations.

(7) Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

.....

Information was collected from the universities and institutions deemed to be universities regarding the procedure for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors, their tenure of appointment and the salary and other amenities provided. This is compiled in the following statement:

S.No.	University	Mode of appointment	Tenure	Salary and other amenities.
1.	Agra	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the names suggested by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Executive Council, one High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
2.	Aligarh	Appointed by the Visitor from the names suggested by the Executive Council.	6 years	Rs.2000/-p.m. and rent free residence.
3.	Allahabad	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the names suggested by the committee consisting of three members one of whom is elected by the Executive Council, one is a High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and one is appointed by the Chancellor.	3 years	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.

2	3	4	5
Andhra	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & residence on rent.
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	Appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the Board.	5 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & residence on rent.
Annamalai	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the Founder.	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m.
Banaras	Appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of three members.	5 years.	Rs. 2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.
Bangalore	Appointed by the Chancellor from out of a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Syndicate and one by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs. 2500/-pm. and rent free residence.
Baroda	Subject to confirmation of the Government elected by the Senate from a panel of three persons recommended by the Syndicate.	3 years.	Rs. 2000/- p.m. & rent free residence.
Berhampur	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Senate and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
Bhagalpur	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
Bihar	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
Bombay	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs. 5000/- per annum as a sumptuary allowance and rent free residence.
Burdwan	Appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the Minister.	4 years.	Rs. 2500/- p.m. & rent free residence.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Calcutta	Appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the Minister from among three persons recommended by the Syndicate.	4 years.	Rs.3000/- p.m.
16.	Delhi	Appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Visitor.	5 years.	Rs.2500/- p.m. & rent free residence.
17.	Dibrugarh	Appointed by the Chancellor	5 years.	Rs.2500/- p.m. & rent free residence.
18.	Gauhati	Appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the committee consisting of three members of whom one is elected by the Court, one by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.
19.	Gorakhpur	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the names submitted by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Executive Council, one High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and one appointed by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
20.	Gujarat	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst four persons recommended by the Senate.	3 years.	Rs.500/-p.m. as honorarium and Rs.3000/- p.a. as a sumptuary allowance and rent free residence.
21.	Indira Kala Sangit Vishwa-vidyalaya.	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of names suggested by the committee consisting of two persons appointed by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	As determined at the time of appointment.
22.	Indore	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Jabalpur	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons appointed by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
24.	Jadavpur	Appointed by the Chancellor from the names suggested by the committee consisting of one person nominated by the university, one educationist nominated by the Chancellor and one person nominated by the Education Minister, West Bengal Government.	4 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m.
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Appointed by the Chancellor from the names suggested by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Central Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	4 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence
26.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Visvavidyalaya.	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three names recommended by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Board, one nominated by the Chancellor and one nominated by the State Government.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
27.	Jiwaji	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Executive Council and one appointed by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
28.	Jodhpur	Appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the selection committee consisting of one person nominated by the Syndicate, one person nominated by the Chairman, UGC and one nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
29.	Kanpur	Appointed by the Chancellor from the names recommended by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Executive Council, one High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and one person appointed by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Karnatak	Subject to confirmation of the Chancellor elected by the Senate from the three names recommended by the Syndicate.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. with rent free residence.
31.	Kalyani	Appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the Minister.	4 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m.
32.	Kerala	Appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the committee consisting of one person elected by the Senate, one elected by the Syndicate and one nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Remuneration may be fixed by the Chancellor.
33.	Kurukshetra	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. Rs.150/-p.m. as allowance and rent free residence.
34.	Lucknow	Appointed by the Chancellor from the names submitted by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Executive Council, one High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and one person appointed by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. rent free residence.
35.	Madras	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of one person nominated by the Senate, one person nominated by the Syndicate and one nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m.
36.	Madurai	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of one person nominated by the Senate, one by the Syndicate and one by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m.
37.	Magadh	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. and rent free residence.
38.	Marathwada	Appointed by the Chancellor out of the panel of three names suggested by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Executive Council and one appointed by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. rent free residence.

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39.	Meerut	Appointed by the Chamcellor from the panel of names submitted by the committee constituted for the purpose.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
40.	Mysore	Appointed by the Chamcellor	3 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.
41.	Nagpur	Appointed by the Chamcellor from the panel of names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m. + Rs.500/-p.m. as house rent & conveyance allowance.
42.	North Bengal	Appointed by the Chamcellor in consultation with the State Education Minister.	4 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.
43.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology.	Appointed by the Chamcellor	4 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
44.	Osmania	Appointed by the Chamcellor	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. and residence on rent.
45.	Panjab	Appointed by the Chamcellor	3 years.	As determined by the Chancellor
46.	Patna	Appointed by the Chamcellor	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
47.	Poona	Subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor elected by the Court from among three persons recommended by the Executive Council.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. and rent free residence.
48.	Punjab Agricultural	Appointed by the Chamcellor upon the recommendations of the Board.	4 years.	As determined by the Board of Management of the University.
49.	Punjabi	Appointed by the Chamcellor on the advice of the State Govt.	3 years.	Rs.2100/-p.m. + Rs.150/- p.m.as sumptuary allowance and rent free residence.
50.	Rabindra Bharati	Appointed by the Chamcellor in consultation with the State Education Minister.	4 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m.

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51.	Rajasthan	Appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendations of a selection committee consisting of one person nominated by the Syndicate, one person nominated by the Chairman, UGC and one person by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
52.	Ranchi	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs.2000/- p.m. & rent free residence
53.	Ravishankar	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Executive Council and one nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
54.	Roorkee	Appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of three Engineers recommended by the Committee consisting of the President of the Institute of Engineers(India) and two other members appointed by the State Govt.	As specified by the Chancellor.	As determined by the Chancellor, subject to maximum Rs.3000/-p.m. rent free residence.
55.	Bambalpur	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Senate and one nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. and rent free residence.
56.	Sardar Patel	Appointed by the Chancellor from the panel of three names recommended by the Committee consisting of one person nominated jointly by the Syndicate and the Academic Council, one person nominated by the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities in the Gujarat State and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p. and rent free residence.
57.	Saugar	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of two persons elected by the Executive Council and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p & Rs.200/- as house and conveyance allowance

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58.	Saurashtra	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of one person nominated by the Syndicate and the Academic Council jointly, one person nominated by the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities in the Gujarat State and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. + Rs. 150/-p.m. as conveyance allowance and rent free residence.
59.	S.N.D.T.	Subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor elected by the Senate from among three persons recommended by the Syndicate.	3 years	Honorary Officer, Honoraria as determined by the Senate.
60.	Shivaji	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Syndicate and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. + Rs. 200/-p.m. as conveyance allowance and rent free residence.
61.	South Gujarat	Appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of three names recommended by the Committee consisting of one person nominated by the Syndicate and the Academic Council jointly, one person nominated by the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities in Gujarat State and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years	Not yet decided.
62.	Sri Venkateswara	Appointed by the Chancellor	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. and Rs. 150/-p.m. as conveyance allowance and residence on rent.
63.	Udaipur	Appointed by the Chancellor upon the recommendations of the selection committee consisting of one person nominated by the Board, one person nominated by the Chairman, UGC., one educationist nominated by the Chancellor and one person nominated by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Delhi.	5 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
64.	University of Agriculture Sciences, Hebbal	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the committee consisting of Pro-Chancellor and the members of the Board.	3 years.	Rs. 2500/- p.m. and rent free residence.
65.	U.P. Agricultural.	Appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of three persons nominated by the committee consisting of a representative of the Board and two other members appointed by the State Govt.	3 years.	Rs. 2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.

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66.	Utkal	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by the committee consisting of two persons selected by the Senate and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
67.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the persons whose names are recommended by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Executive Council, one High Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	3 years.	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
68.	Vikram	Appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Syndicate and one person nominated by the Chancellor.	5 years.	Rs.2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.
69.	Visva Bharati	Appointed by the Visitor from the panel of names suggested by the Executive Council and the Court.	6 years.	Not exceed Rs.2500/-p.m. & rent free residence.

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

1.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	Appointed by the Board of Governors on the recommendation of a selection committee.	According to the contract of service.	Rs.4000/-p.m.
2.	Gujarat Vidapith, Ahmedabad.	Elected by the General Body (Senate)	3 years.	Honorary
3.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya Hardwar.	Appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three names selected by the committee consisting of two persons nominated by the Senate and one person appointed by the Visitor.	3 years	Honorarium Rs.500/-p.m. a rent free residence.
4.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Direct recruitment through the Selection Board of the I.C.A.R.	-	Rs.2000-100 + other allowances as per rules and residence rent.
5.	Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	Appointed by the Board of Governors of the School.	6 years or upto the age of retirement whichever is earlier.	Salary as Professor + Rs.250/-p.m. as allowance

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6.	Indian Institute of Sc., Bangalore.	Appointed by the Council of the Institute on the recommendation of a selection committee.	As per service rules of the Institute.	Rs.2000-100-2500 p.m. & rent free residence.
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	Appointed by the Amir-i-Jamia from a panel of not less than two names selected by a committee consisting of one person nominated by the Majlis-i-Muntazimah, one by the Chairman, U.G.C. and one nominated by the Amir-i-Jamia.	5 years.	As prescribed by the regulations.
8.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	Appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the names submitted by the committee consisting of one person elected by the Nirikshak Sabha, one representative of the University Grants Commission and one person appointed by the Chancellor.	5 years	Rs.2000/-p.m. & rent free residence.
9.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	Appointed by the Governing Board on the recommendation of a special selection committee.	Till the age of retirement or for a fixed period.	As prescribed by the Governing Board.

Report by - Dr. Elizabeth Harte
Department of Applied Mathematics
University College of Swansea

OUTLINE OF THE VISIT

After arrival in Bombay on Tuesday 5th September 1967 I contacted the British Council's Bombay office. The British Council representative Mr. Nissen phoned Professor Narlikar at the University of Poona, arranging that I should travel on to Poona by train the following evening and assuring himself that I was expected in Poona, had accommodation waiting for me and that I would be met at the station. Mr. Nissen also arranged for me to visit the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research (TIFR) on the afternoon of 6th September to talk to Dr. Narasimhan about my possible visits there. Though no arrangements for visits were finalised, I had an interesting talk with Dr. Vargya and Dr. Chitre of the TIFR on subjects of mutual interest, and was given the freedom of the library. Transport laid on by the British Council took me to the TIFR and from there to the Poona train.

At the University of Poona at Ganeshkhind, where I had a seven week stay, I was attached to the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, in which I was provided with my own working rooms. On this campus of 500 acres are only graduate students; the undergraduate section of the University is settled in the town of Poona, and therefore rather cut off from the interests and excitement of research. At Poona, Mr. Dattaprabhaka Gokhale of the University Mathematics and Statistics Association invited me to give a general talk on cosmological theories to the association. Where my more regular work was concerned, it was decided at discussions involving the Head of the Department, Dr. V.S. Huzurbazar (who was responsible, I learned, for building up the department to its present excellent state), Professor Narlikar, the specialist in relativity, and two of the three research students in relativity, Mr. Dadhich and Mr. Prasanna, that I should

(a) give some lectures in each of two courses, special relativity and electromagnetic theory, pursued by second year M.Sc. students; in these I covered relativistic mechanics and the development of electrostatics. This contribution was valuable in that it reduced the heavy pressure of work on the regular lecturers.

(b) give the M.Sc. students a few tutorials or examples classes as required in these subjects, before their examinations in the second week of October.

(c) participate in the regular, once or twice weekly, seminars at which one of the students expounds a chosen topic and throws it open to discussion. In this series I contributed a seminar, 'The nature of the singularity in the Schwarzschild space-time', which led to a general discussion of the nature of singularities in cosmological models.

(d) give talks of a fairly general nature on topics within my own speciality, cosmology. I delivered four talks, widely attended by students and lecturers from the University of Poona and other nearby institutions, entitled 'Quasi-stellar objects and their significance in cosmology', 'The microwave background radiation in the Universe', 'High energy astrophysics' and 'Uncertainty and indeterminacy in cosmology'. Following a suggestion made by Professor Narlikar, these talks are being cyclostyled and bound into book form, to provide a record of my visit to the Department of Mathematics and Statistics in Poona.

In addition to this formal programme the Ph.D. research students were encouraged to discuss with me their research projects and problems in the field of relativity, and we had many informal discussions also on matters arising out of my lectures.

While in Poona the outline of the rest of my programme in India was arranged in correspondence with Dr. Charlar Narayan of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in Delhi and with Dr. Mehta, the Education Officer of the UGC. Accordingly, I arrived in Delhi on 1st November for a fortnight's attachment to the Department of Physics of the University of Delhi. Nearly a week passed in meetings with Dr. Mehta of the UGC and preliminary meetings with Professor Majumdar of the Physics Department. Despite the very heavy load borne by students and lecturers at that time, I was encouraged by Professor Majumdar in consultation with his staff, to give two lectures in the Department, on quasi-stellar objects in the universe and on the microwave background radiation. A more informal relationship with some of the students of the Physics Department, arising out of their typically kind offer of help and hospitality, gave me the opportunity for some general discussions on scientific topics, though these would have been more fruitful if I had had more of the training of a physicist. I was in fact attached to the Physics Department, in Delhi, because the Mathematics Department found itself unable to accommodate me on account, I believe, of an emphasis on Pure Mathematics.

My projected one week's visit to Calcutta had originally been planned to begin on 29th November and continue until 6th December, but because of the riots and general political unrest in Calcutta at that time, I delayed my arrival by five days. It was decided, in view of the uncertain situation, especially among the student population, that my proposed contact with Jadavpur University be abandoned. However, Professor Chakrabarti of the Department of Mathematics at the Science College arranged that I should give a lecture on 5th December on the subject of quasi-stellar objects in the universe. Despite the fact that the students later called a strike for that very day and that only those students assigned specifically to help me in Calcutta turned up, I was encouraged to continue with the lecture to the audience of research students and lecturers. It also happened, suggested by Professor Chakrabarti that the following day I might talk to the students quite generally and answer their questions on mathematics, education and life in Britain; the students were back at their studies by then and we had a stimulating, thought-provoking and I believe useful discussion on various aspects of the syllabus for a mathematics course, and the opportunities and facilities available to students.

COMMENTS ON ACADEMIC ASPECTS OF THE VISIT

In a subject as abstract as theoretical cosmology, regarded as a branch of relativity, a programme of research is not limited by, or determined by, any conditions of a practical nature, such as the availability of equipment or the practicality of fieldwork. The problem imposed by specialisation in cosmology is rather one of communication: even if there exists a school of relativity, there are at most universities few, if any, people who have studied cosmology in enough depth to make a progressive interchange of cosmological ideas possible. On the other hand there seems to be, in the vast majority of people, a latent interest in the general structure and evolution of the universe: this proved to be as true in India as in the rest of the world. Thus I feel that my tour proved valuable, both to myself and I hope to my colleagues in India, to the extent that it widened the horizons of some specialist knowledge and satisfied the natural interest in the latest cosmological developments. For myself I benefitted greatly from seeing my subject through the eyes of scholars whose work is based mainly either in relativity itself or in the physical sciences or in mathematics as such, their viewpoints being revealed by the questions and discussions which followed my talks; also from learning relevant details of their subjects from informal discussions with students of the various disciplines. I would venture to suggest that for their part my audience obtained greatest value in either of two circumstances, which I tried to ensure obtained - firstly, when their

own specialist knowledge was immediately relevant to the subject matter, and secondly, when the subject matter was not unduly technical. To this end I, and my colleagues, tried to select subjects which could be expounded simply and in a manner (either popular or technical) suited to the interests of the audience. Certainly the most lively discussions ensued on those occasions when either the academic interests of the audience were evidently closely involved in the subject matter, or the talk was simple enough to be understood regardless of background training.

Informal discussions, by their very nature, proved valuable too, in that new lines of investigation were suggested and new ideas and interests stimulated.

COMMENTS ON NON-ACADEMIC ASPECTS OF THE VISIT

I could not submit this report without including mention of the extreme kindness, the thoughtful help and the hospitality which I met at every stage of my tour around India. I want to express my gratitude for this and for the preliminary work in the United Kingdom by the British Council, which afforded me the opportunity and organised my travel to India.

Without exception, the British Council officers that I met in the course of my work in India (I must mention Mr. Nissen and Mr. Ramakrishnan in Bombay, Miss Lambert in Delhi and Dr. Taylor in Calcutta) gave me help far beyond the call of duty; not only were they invaluable in smoothing out any difficulties which arose and in helping make suitable travel arrangements, but they made me feel at home in each of these cities. In Kathmandu I was stranded for eight days, because of the riots in Calcutta and the consequent difficulties of private communication, on what was to have been a short private visit on the way from Banaras to Calcutta. When called on for help Mr. Arbuthnot, of the British Council, generously helped me by communicating with Calcutta through, I believe, some official channels. Similarly, on my private visit to Madras the British Council representative Mr. Smith rallied round with practical help regarding my return to Bombay.

It is only natural that a visitor to India desires to learn something of the social, cultural, economic and political background of the country, to see as much as possible of the land of India and its magnificent heritage of ancient temples, historic monuments and art treasures, and to meet the Indian people and come to an understanding of their way of life. One of the factors which contributed greatly to what turned out to be the immense personal value of my visit was the full and sympathetic understanding of these interests by my academic colleagues in India. The practical help and encouragement to which this gave rise enabled me to satisfy these interests to a large extent. From Poona, Professor Narlikar, through correspondence with his colleagues in the Mathematics Department at the Banaras Hindu University, kindly arranged that I should be given hospitality at the University guest house in Banaras and be shown round the city in return for some lectures on cosmology. Mr. Prasanna, a research student at Poona, arranged a trip to Mysore for me, where his relatives generously offered me their time and friendship. Professor Majumdar in Delhi and Professor Chakrabarti in Calcutta ensured that I saw their cities and surrounding country by providing me with university transport and friendly sets of students as guides.

The opportunities I was thus afforded to see India and meet some of her people have certainly led me to a somewhat greater insight into the vast problems undeniably besetting that nation socially, economically and politically, and to a concomitant understanding of and sympathy for her people. To express a deeply felt personal opinion : this aspect of my visit has been an experience meaningful and valuable beyond all assessment.

Annexure I to Item 2(b-4)

Report made by Prof. I.M. Khalatinikov, Unesco
Consultant to the Centre of Advanced Study in
Physics, Delhi University.

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1. PROGRAMME

Professor I.M. Khalatinikov, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR (Moscow), stayed in India from 8 December 1967 to 21 January 1968 as a visiting professor of Theoretical Physics at the Centre for Advanced Study in Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi. The programme of his visit was worked out by Prof. F.C. Auluck, Head of the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, jointly with Dr. Shankar Narayan of the University Grants Commission.

The programme was discussed and approved by Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

Following is the outline of the activities of Prof. I.M. Khalatinikov as Unesco's consultant:

- (a) Delivery of lectures on the "Relativistic Cosmology" at the Department of Physics, University of Delhi.
- (b) Visit to University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and delivery of a lecture on "The problem of Singularities in the General Solution of Einstein's Field-Equations".
- (c) Visit to "Tata Institute of Fundamental Research", Bombay and delivery of a lecture on the subject mentioned in (b).
- (d) Visit to "Indian Institute of Fundamental Research", Bombay and delivery of a lecture on "The Hydrodynamics of the Solutions of Fermi-Bose Liquids", and visit to the "Raman Institute".
- (e) Visit to Madras University and "Institute for Mathematical Sciences", Madras and delivery of a lecture on the subject mentioned in (b).
- (f) Attending the 55th session of the Indian Science Congress at Banaras from 2 January 1968 to 5 January 1968. Delivery of a lecture on the subject mentioned in (b) and a brief survey of the work being done at the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Moscow, USSR.
- (g) Delivery of a course of lectures on "The Theory of Quantum Fluids".

2. Lectures at the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi.

The modern physics consists of three main branches viz., "the elementary particle physics", "solid-state physics" and "astrophysics". The fields of "solid-state physics" and "astrophysics" have become very important in recent years. The interest in solid-state physics stems from the fact that it helps us in understanding the fundamental laws of nature and has many technical applications. In the field of theoretical astrophysics and mainly cosmology many theories which were considered to be mere speculations over a period of many years, rest on more solid experimental basis now with the coming to light of various very important discoveries e.g. the

"background radiation at 3^{OK}". Therefore the great surge of activity and interest in these fields is natural. It was suggested to me by Prof. D.S. Kothari to deliver a series of lectures on "Cosmology" since this field is quite new for Delhi University, and such a course of lectures would, therefore, stimulate interest among research workers. During the five lectures on the above subject, a short introduction to the "General Theory of Relativity" was given and some cosmological models of the universe were discussed. In addition to this a more detailed description of the existence of time-type singularities in the solution of the Einstein field-equations was given and the current work being done on the subject was briefly reviewed. The solution of the above-mentioned problem is very important for our understanding of the evolution of the universe.

The second series of lectures delivered at the Department of Physics, University of Delhi was devoted to the "Fundamental problem in solid-state Physics - Theory of Quantum Fluids". It was rather impossible to cover such a vast field in a short course of lectures. So some main problems were discussed viz. hydrodynamics of superfluids, the theory of the Fermi liquid, and the hydrodynamics of Fermi-Bose liquid mixtures. Some of the problems discussed above are also being investigated by some theoretical research workers at the University of Delhi, and therefore, I feel that this course of lectures will prove more useful after the liquid-helium plant has been installed and the experimental work in this field is started.

3. General impression of the various centres of research

During my stay I was convinced that there is abundance of intellectual and well-educated people in India but most of this talent is engaged in theoretical research and only a small fraction is engaged in experimental research, which is due to lack of availability of modern instruments. The main field of research in theoretical physics which is well-developed is that of "Elementary Particle Physics". There are strong groups of theoreticians working in this field. To name a few prominent ones I might mention the following:

- Professor S.N. Iyengar, Prof. A.N. Mitra (Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi);
- Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay);
- Prof. P.M. Mathews (Madras University);
- Prof. Ramakrishnam (Matscience, Madras).

There are some prominent Indian experts in this branch of physics working in various foreign countries, notably Prof. E.C.G. Sudershan (U.S.A.) and others. The level of research in this field being carried out in India compares favourably with that of other countries. However, there are very few people working in theoretical "Solid-state Physics". (This fact was also mentioned in previous reports.) This can be easily traced to the fact that it is necessary to have some contact with the experimentalists to be able to work in this field. In spite of these unfavourable conditions there are some groups working in this field with success. In this connexion I might mention the names of Prof. D.S. Kothari and Prof. F.C. Auluck (Delhi University).

In Delhi University, a centre for advanced study in physics and astrophysics was established a few years ago to improve the general level of research. It seems to me that this idea has now given concrete results. The help of Unesco and the University Grants Commission have been instrumental in this. I was greatly impressed by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay where the conditions for research are excellent. There is an enthusiastic group

working at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in experimental solid-state physics, but they are handicapped by lack of availability of modern equipment. They are now trying to set up an old helium liquefier presented to them by Prof. Mendelssohn from Oxford. I feel that this group is in need of more attention. While at Bangalore I also paid a visit to the "Raman Institute" and had the privilege of meeting Prof. C.V. Raman and discussing with him some physical ideas in meteorology which were given by him recently. In Madras I visited the "Matscience Institute". I was glad to note that this new Institute has many contacts with other research centres in various foreign countries. This is mainly due to the personal efforts of Prof. Ramakrishnan, the Director of the Institute.

At all the centres which I visited, I had many useful discussions with various people about some problems in the many body problem, the theory of superfluidity, super conductivity and relativistic cosmology. The Government of India and the University Grants Commission are doing everything in their power to raise the general level of scientific research in this country. But they cannot supply the necessary scientific equipment unless Unesco or some other international organization assist them.

4. Participation in the 55th session of the Indian Science Congress at Banaras

Presumably, due to some historical reasons, the contacts between the various research centres in India are not so frequent. Hence the annual session of the Indian Science Congress provides a good opportunity for research workers from different parts of the country to meet each other and exchange ideas. At the 55th session held at Banaras from 3 January 1968 to 8 January 1968 the programme of the "Physics Section" was very interesting. The lecture given by Dr. A.R. Verma, the president of the "Physics Section" on "Polytypism in Crystals" was very stimulating. At present, there is no complete theoretical explanation for this interesting phenomenon of long-range correlations with periodicity. Prof. F.C. Auluck, Head of the Physics Department, University of Delhi delivered a lecture on "The Properties of Atoms Under Pressure", using the statistical model of the atom. I gave a brief survey of the work being done at our Institute and answered queries in this connexion. I also delivered a lecture on "Relativistic Cosmology" which was followed by stimulating discussions.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) I think to improve the level of research in solid-state physics at the Centre for Advanced Study, University of Delhi, it is necessary to have a well-equipped laboratory for "low-temperature physics". I understand that a liquid helium plant is being installed shortly but it is necessary to have equipment for the production of ultra low temperatures and high magnetic fields to be at par with the contemporary level of research in this field. These developments should proceed simultaneously and not step after step.
- (b) I suggest that there should be regular seminars where the research work done by various workers should be reported and discussed. These seminars will prove useful in giving information to other people about the nature of the work done and help them in their own research.
- (c) It is necessary to improve the contacts between various research centres in India and make them more frequent. The University Grants Commission and the National Institute of Sciences must co-ordinate the organization of various conferences and symposia to enable people from different parts of the country to attend them.

- (d) I think that the institution of Unesco experts is very useful but to make it more useful there should be a permanent staff of Unesco experts visiting periodically the Centre for Advanced Study at the University of Delhi. In such manner it will be possible to have a permanent contact between the Unesco experts and the research workers of the Centre for Advanced Study.

I am very grateful to Prof. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission for his help and attention during my stay in India. I am thankful to Dr. D.Shankar Narayan of the University Grants Commission for help in chalking out my programme and to Dr.M.L. Mehta for arranging my visits to various centres and for making my stay comfortable.

My stay in India was made pleasant by the hospitality and personal care of Prof. F.C. Auluck, Head of the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, to whom I want to express my sincerest thanks. I am sure that as the new Head of the Department he will prove very successful in the development of the research work in the Department.

I also want to thank Mr. Satish Kumar for his assistance and care during my stay in Delhi.

21 January 1968

(Prof. I.M. Khalatnikov)

BIOLOGY - COLLEGE TEACHERS

S.No	Name of the Institute	Project Guide	Period	No. of participants
1.	Banaras Hindu University	Prof. R. Misra	6 weeks	4
2.	Gujarat University	Prof. S. C. Pandeya	One academic year	3
3.	Patna University	Dr. Baxi M. B. Sinha	-do-	2
4.	Ranchi University	Prof. J. P. Sinha	One year	2
5.	Rajasthan University (1)	Dr. P. N. Srivastava	5 weeks	4
6.	-do- (11)	Dr. B. V. Ratnam	8 weeks	2
7.	Kerala University	Dr. Nadakal M. Antony	One year	2
8.	Madras University	Dr. P. J. Sanjeeva Raj	2 months	4
9.	Madurai University	Dr. S. Kannan	8 weeks	3
10.	Meerut University	Dr. V. P. Agarwal	8 weeks	4
11.	Saugar University	Dr. R. S. Saini	One academic year	2
12.	Vikram University	Dr. H. Swarup	8 weeks	4

BIOLOGY - STUDENTS

1.	Jiwaji University	Dr. Ravi Parkash	12 weeks	4
2.	Kerala University	Dr. N. M. Antony	12 weeks	2
3.	Madras University	Dr. P. J. Sanjeeva Raj	6 weeks	4
4.	Madras University	Prof. J. F. Bala Singh	6 weeks	1
5.	Meerut University	Dr. V. F. Aggarwal	6 weeks	4
6.	Poona University	Dr. P. V. Joshi	8 weeks	4
7.	Poona University	Dr. G. T. Tonapi	12 weeks	2
8.	Rajasthan University	Dr. B. V. Ratnam	8 weeks	3
9.	Ranchi University	Prof. K. C. Bose	12 weeks	4
10.	Shivaji University	Dr. Deodatta N. Kamat	One year	4
11.	Utkal University	Dr. D. K. Behura	8 weeks	4
12.	Vikram University	Dr. H. Swarup	12 weeks	1

Besides the Committee decided that the following centres may be approached to hold the programme for teachers and postgraduate students:

1.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Prof. P. N. Mehra	Bryophytes Pteridophytes
2.	Meerut College, Meerut	Prof. V. Puri	Plant Morphology
		Prof. Y. S. Moorthy	
3.	Allahabad University	Prof. D. D. Pant	Palaeobotany
4.	Bose Institute Calcutta	Prof. S. Sarkar	Plant Physiology
5.	University of Delhi	Prof. B. M. Johri	Plant Morphology
		Prof. H. J. Mohan Ram	Embryology and
		Dr. N. S. Rangaswamy	Morphogenesis.

CHEMISTRY - COLLEGE TEACHERS

1.	Allahabad University	Dr. Arun K. Dey	One year	4
2.	Gorakhpur University	Dr. Jagan Nath	12 weeks	4
3.	Kerala University	Prof. M. V. Varghees	One academic year	2
4.	Meerut University (D. A. V. College)	Dr. D. P. Joshi	One year	4

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Project Guide	Period	No. of participants
5.	Madras University (Christian College)	Dr. I. M. Mathai	12 weeks	1
6.	Poona University	Prof. H. J. Arnikar	one year	1
7.	Poona University (N. Wadia College)	Dr. J. V. Mandlik	8 weeks	4
8.	Sri Venkateswara University	Dr. D. Adinarayana	8 weeks	1
9.	Udaipur University	Prof. G. V. Bakore	8 weeks	3
10.	Vikram University	Dr. W. V. Bhagwat (No. 1 P. V. Khedekar) (No. 2 R. L. Ameria)	12 weeks	2
11.	-do-	Dr. M. M. Bokadia (S. C. Chowdhury)	12 weeks	1
12.	Vikram University	Dr. N. S. Pomnia	12 weeks	1

CHEMISTRY - STUDENTS

1.	Allahabad University	Prof. R. D. Tiwari	8 weeks	4
2.	Bombay University	Dr. R. A. Kulkarni	One year	2
3.	Gorakhpur University	Prof. B. P. Rastogi	10 weeks	2
4.	Gujarat University	Dr. T. N. Mehta	10 weeks	4
5.	Indore University	Prof. I. P. Varshney	8 weeks	4
6.	Madras University (Christian College)	Dr. I. M. Mathai	10 weeks	3
7.	Mysore University	Shri K. D. Kini	One year	2
8.	Panjab University	Shri H. M. Dani	(18 weeks (part time) 8 weeks (full time)	1
9.	Poona University	Dr. S. L. Sastry	8 weeks	1
10.	Poona University	Dr. C. H. Kulkarni	8 weeks	1
11.	Poona University (Fergusson College)	Prof. S. P. Pathak	8 weeks	1
12.	-do-	Dr. G. R. Kelkar	8 weeks	1
13.	-do-	Dr. K. K. Chakravarthi	8 weeks	1
14.	-do-	Dr. S. K. K. Jatkar	8 weeks	1
15.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Prof. M. R. Raut	8 weeks	2
16.	Vikram University			

(There are seven proposals for 17 students. We may request the university to restrict the number to 12 so that no guide has more than 4 students Research Scholars at a time).

PHYSICS - COLLEGE TEACHERS

1.	Gauhati University	Dr. P. C. Mahanta (i) & (ii) accepted	One year	2
2.	Saugar University	Dr. D. R. Bhawalkar	8 weeks	1

No. Name of the Institution Project Guide Period No. of participants

PHYSICS - STUDENTS

Madras University	Dr. S. V. Anantakrishnan	8 weeks	3
Madras University	Prof. M. M. Karunakaran	8 weeks	2
Madurai University	Dr. K. S. Chandrasekhar	6 weeks	1
Panjab University	Dr. S. R. Bawa	12 weeks	1
Poona University	Dr. R. G. Takwale	One year	2
Udaipur University	Dr. J. Verma	12 weeks	2

The following institutions may be requested to organise programmes if they can :

Indian Institute of Technology, Prof. J. Mahanty
Kanpur.

National Physical Laboratory Prof. V. G. Bhide

Roorkee University Prof. S. K. Joshi

Madras University Prof. G. N. Ramchandran

Saha Institute of Nuclear
Physics, Prof. A. K. Saha

MATHEMATICS - COLLEGE TEACHERS

Kanpur University	Dr. S. F. Nigam	One year	1
Kurukshetra University	Dr. S. D. Chopra	8 weeks	2
-do-	Dr. S. D. Chopra		1
Nagpur University	Prof. B. S. Fadnis	12 weeks	1
-do-	Dr. N. E. Joshi	12 weeks	1
Patna University	Prof. R. Shukla	6 weeks	2
-do-	Dr. S. N. Prasad	6 weeks	1
Utkal University	Dr. Ramnath Mohanty	One year	1
Delhi University	Prof. R. S. Varma	2	

MATHEMATICS - STUDENTS

Madras University (Christian College)	Dr. Gift Siromoney		3
Madras University (Christian College)	Dr. George Abraham		2
Poona University (Fergusson College)	Prof. A. K. Mahajan		1
Patiala University	Dr. O. P. Srivastava		2

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No.3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd April, 1968.

P L A N I

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Grant released Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Agra	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	15,000
		Construction of a building for Home Science Department	1,00,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Kishori Raman College, Mathura	Purchase of equipment and furniture	10,000
	Babu Shivnath Agarwal College, Mathura	Expansion of Science Education	30,000
	Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara	-do-	25,000
	D.S.M. Degree College, Kanth	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	St. John's College, Agra	Expansion of Science Education	20,000
	K.R. Girls Degree College, Mathura	Purchase of books and Science Apparatus	1,000
	Agra College, Agra	Basic grant for the purchase of library books	2,500
	Babu Shivnath Agarwal College, Mathura	Development of postgraduate Department of Physics	5,000
	Hindu College, Moradabad	-do-	5,000
	K.G.K. College, Moradabad	-do- Physics, Chemistry & Maths,	18,000
	Vardhman College, Bijnor	Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	1,758.06
	Agra College, Agra	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and social sciences and sciences.	500
	Dayanand Vedic College, Orai	-do-	250
	K.N. Govt. College, Gyanpur	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,035.48
	St. Johns' College, Agra	-do-	97.42
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	-do-	1,084.52
	Janta College, Bakewar	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	1,355
	Dayanand Vedic College, Orai	-do-	1,261
	Agra College, Agra	-do-	3,000
	M.M.S.N. Dass College, Budaun	-do-	686
	K.K. Degree College, Etawah	-do-	1,364
	Digambar College, Dibal	-do-	727
	K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad	-do-	2,008
	Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Vrindaban	-do-	81
	Bipin Bihari College, Jhansi	-do-	1,000
	Kanga Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Bareilly	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
	Laja Balwant Singh College, Bichpuri	Purchase of books and journals in Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj	1,500

1.	2.	3.	4.
Agra (Contd.)			
J.S.Hindu Postgraduate College, Amroha (U.P)	Establishment of Text Book Library		7,500
Agra College, Agra	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,370.97
		Total	2,64,438.45
2. Aligarh Muslim University	Purchase of Library Books and Journals in science subjects.		50,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment		20,000
	Construction of building for the Department of Civil Engineering under the Double intake scheme		1,25,000
	Purchase of water coolers for Technical Institutions.		1,265.24
	Purchase of equipment for the college of Engineering and Technology.		15,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
	-do-		1,637.93
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		500
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,064.52
	-do-		1,200
	Construction of staff quarters for teaching staff of Medical College		50,000
	Purchase of books and journals for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College		20,000
	Construction of hostel for men students of the Medical College		1,00,000
	-do-		60,000
	Purchase of furniture for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College		40,000
	Purchase of equipment for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College		1,00,000
	Extension to Amin Hostel		40,000
	Construction of hostel for Engg. Students		1,00,000
	Construction of Wardrobs in the Women's Hostel		7,000
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/ Humanities and Social Sciences		1,116.66
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		961.61
	-do-		1,000
	-do-		903.23
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68		7,500
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		684.67
		Total	7,50,833.86
3. Allahabad	Utilisation of services of Retired Teachers		2,241.94
	-do-		2,241.94
	-do-		3,933.33
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		500
	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,200
	-do-		1,200
	-do-		1,200
	-do-		1,800
	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		15,024
	Cultural Exchange Programme between India & Hungary		319.06
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68		9,500

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Allahabad(Contd).</u>	Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science		629.03
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		1,677.09
	-do-		1,725

Affiliated Colleges

Agrawal Degree College Allahabad	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
	Total		<u>48,191.39</u>

4. Andhra	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Chemistry for College teachers		25,000
	-do-		25,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do- Chemistry		20,000
	Award of Research Fellowships in Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj		890
	Supply of Sacred books to the colleges		4,097
	Grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in various Science Departments during Third Five Year Plan	1,20,000	
	Grant for organising a Special Institute for Selected Science Assistants of Andhra Pradesh		30,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,500
	-do-		830
	-do-		2,535.48
	-do-		2,709.68
	-do-		2,554.84
	-do-		2,535.48
	-do-		2,661.29
	-do-		2,554.84
	Grant towards revision of salary scales of teachers of V.R.S. and Y.R.N. College, Chirala		80,000
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		750

Affiliated Colleges

Narsapur College, Narsapur	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		1,250
Kakaraparti Bhavan- arayana College, Vijayawada	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
	Total		<u>3,48,868.61</u>

5. Annamalai	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do- Chemistry		20,000
	-do- Biology		20,000
	Grant-in-aid for the establishment of Muthiah Polytechnic	10,000	
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in science, engineering and technology.		125
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,064.52
	-do-		1,500
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		5,200
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		2,320.17
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		661.29
	Total		<u>80,870.98</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
6.	Banaras Hindu University.	Grant towards the salaries of additional staff for the Humanities and Social Sciences Departments	50,000
		Grant towards the running of the translation cell (Physics Cell) set up for the production of standard works at University level in Hindi	37,958.56
		Introduction of General Education	10,000
		Grant towards salaries of the staff for the Humanities Departments approved during the Second Five Year Plan.	2,000
		Grant towards salaries of staff appointed in various science departments during Third Five Year Plan	43,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance and books for reorganisation of postgraduate course in Pharmacy	15,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for the reorganisation of courses in Applied Arts for 1966-67	15,900
		Construction of building for the college of Agriculture	60,000
		-do-	82,000
		Grant for the introduction of Five Year Integrated Course in Engineering and Technology	50,000
		Grant for the postgraduate course in Advanced Metallurgy	35,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for consolidation and development of the Department of Silicate Technology during 1966-67	50,000
		Grant for staff appointed in the College of Agriculture under the scheme of Development of Scientific Education and Research.	9,000
		Grant towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Dr.K.K.Dey for his journey from Varanasi to Delhi and back	141.10
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	6,000
		-do-	2,000
		-do-	1,451.61
		-do-	6,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and social Sciences and Sciences	150
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,064.52
		-do-	1,441.94
		-do-	1,500
		-do-	3,600
		-do-	1,600
		-do-	3,600
		-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,413.79
		Purchase of books for the College of Medical Sciences	1,20,000
		Construction of a Pavillion building at the play ground of the College of Medical Sciences	5,000
		Grant towards pay and allowances of staff appointed under Compulsory Physical Training Scheme	701.43
		Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities	685.48
		-do-	846.77
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	3,616.67
		-do-	846.77
		-do-	3,546.76
		Total	6,25,065.40

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Bangalore	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges.	20,000
		-do- Chemistry	20,000
		-do- Mathematics	20,000
		-do- Physics	20,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College teachers	25,000
		Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	20,000
		Purchase of Scientific equipment for various Science Departments	1,00,000
		Purchase of library books and journals for all Science departments.	40,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for the development of degree courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	30,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of 5-Year Integrated Degree Course in Architecture during 1967-68.	10,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for the Postgraduate Courses in Engg. at the College of Engineering.	14,000
		Purchase of equipment for further development of the departments of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Degree Courses at the College of Engg.	50,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	2,129.03
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	1,458.06

Affiliated Colleges

St. Josephs' College Bangalore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		500
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore	Construction of Laboratory building		40,000
A.P. College of Arts Commerce & Science, Bangalore	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Shri Renukacharya College of Law, Bangalore.			2,500
Vijaya Teachers' College, Bangalore		-do-	1,500
National College, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
M.E.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
V.H.D. Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
National College Jayanagar, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
R.V. Teachers' College, Bangalore		-do-	1,500
B.M.S. College for Women, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
B.M.S. College of Law, Bangalore		-do-	1,500
Vijaya College, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
Ramnarayan Chellaram College, of Commerce, Bangalore		-do-	2,500
Shri Renukacharya College of Science, Bangalore		-do-	2,500

Total

4,45,087.09

1.	2.	3.	4.
8. Berhampur		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Govt. Evening College, Berhampur.	Establishment of Text Book Library	5,000
	Hinjlicut Science College, Hinjlicut	--do--	2,000
	Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar	--do--	2,000
	Rama Chandra Mavdraj Science College, Khauikote	--do--	2,000
	S.K.C.G. College, Parala Khamundi	--do--	2,000
	Govt. Women's College, Berhampur	--do--	2,000
	Govt. Science College, Phulbani	--do--	2,000
Total			17,000
9. Bhagalpur		Construction of Postgraduate Physics Block	70,000
		Purchase of Scientific Equipment for the postgraduate department of Science.	80,000
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	117,47
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	9,000
		Construction of undergraduate mens' Hostel	10,000
		Construction of Womens' Hostel	15,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
M.J.M. Mahila College, Katihar		Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
G.D. College, Begusaral		--do--	2,500
Marwari College, Bhagalpur		--do--	2,500
R.D. & D.J. College, Monghyr		--do--	2,500
Sundravati Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur		--do--	2,500
Hari Singh Mahavidyalaya, Haveli Kharagpur		--do--	1,500
Nirmali College, Nirmali		--do--	1,500
Purnea College, Purnea		--do--	2,500
S.P. College, Dumka		--do--	2,500
S.K. Mahila College, Begusaral		--do--	1,500
Gorelal Mehta College, Banmankhi		--do--	1,500
Ram Swarth College, Tarapur		--do--	2,500
J.P. College, Narayanpur		--do--	2,500
D.S. College, Katihar		--do--	2,500
Bharat Sewak Samaj College, Supaul		--do--	2,500
Godda College, Godda		--do--	1,500
Koshi College, Khagaria		--do--	2,500
Pandit Baliram Sharma College, Banka		--do--	1,500
G.B. College, Navgachia		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.	150
T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur		--do--	98,25
S.K.R. College, Barabigha		Establishment of Students Aid Fund	1,478
S.P. College, Dumka		--do--	2,250
G.B. College, Navgachia		--do--	1,500
Total			2,27,593.72
10. Bihar		Award of Research Scholarships in Science / Humanities and Social Sciences	1,057.26

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Bihar (Contd).</u>		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Janta College, Jhanjharpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences		350
C.M.College, Darbhanga	-do-		250
Rajendra College, Chapra	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		3,000
Prabhu Nath Mahavidyalaya, Faras	-do-		1,275
R.K.College, Madhubani	-do-		3,000
D.A.V.College, Siwan	-do-		2,000
Gopeshwar College, Hathwa	-do-		500
Janta College, Jhanjharpur	-do-		1,500
Rameshwar Mahavidyala, Muzaffarpur	-do-		1,412
Shree R.P.S.College, Jaintpur	-do-		1,490
S.R.K.Goenka College, Sitamarhi	Construction of permanent short shooting range.		400
Satyandra Narayan Sinha College, Tekari	Establishment of Text Book Library		2,000
Shree L.N.College, Bhagwanpur	-do-		5,000
Total			<u>23,234.26</u>
11. Bombay	Payment of grant for Centenary Celebrations		9,00,000
	Payment of T.A. and D.A. to the participants in the Inter University Zonal Debate Competition held in connection with the celebration of the International Cooperation Year		1,567.70
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers		25,000
	Award of jr. Fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses in the Department of Chemical Technology during the session 1966-67.		1,00,000
	-do- 1967-68		60,000
	Grant-in-aid for establishment of postgraduate Institute for basic Medical Sciences		2,60,500
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the visit of Prof. Fritz Gessner		141.45
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,258.06
	-do-		6,000
	Award of jr. Research Fellowships in Science		2,090.32
	-do-		996.77
	-do-		1,141.94
	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		3,945
	Cultural Exchange Programme between India & Hungary for 1966-67		38.75
	-do-		18.30
	-do-		1,424.54
	-do-		257.50
	-do- Romania for 1966-67		365.25
	-do- G.D.R. for 1967-68		325.50
	-do- USSR		1,326.15
	-do- Yugoslavia for 1966-67		513.72
	-do- Czech for 1966-67		228.05
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		2,683.87
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Ramnarain Rula College, Bombay	Development of Postgraduate departments of Zoology, Physics Chemistry and Botany		20,000
-do-	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		5,137.97
	-do-		2,000
	-do-		1,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Bombay (Contd.)			
Withibai College of Arts and Chauhan Institute of Science, Bombay		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	1,620.69
-do-		-do-	6,000
Parle College, Bombay		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.	100
Grant Medical College, Bombay		-do-	1,650
Institute of Science, Bombay		Science, Engineering and Technology.	1,650
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,209.68
Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay		Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,302
Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule College, Margao		Establishment of Text Book Library	5,000
Shri Chinai College of Commerce & Economics, Andheri, Bombay-69.		-do-	5,000
Total			14,20,843.21
12. Burdwan		Grant towards salary of Shri Rabiranjan Chatterjee appointed to help Dr. Sukumar Sen in his work on "Etymological Lexicon of the Bengali Literature".	4,013.73
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,500
		Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities	733.87
		-do-	169.35
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	9,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
MUG Women's College, Burdwan		Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,750
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya Sainthia		-do-	808
Bolpur College, Bolpur		-do-	1,250
Shambhu Nath College, Labpur		Establishment of Text Book Library	1,500
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya Sainthia		-do-	2,000
Syamsundar College, Syamsundar		-do-	5,000
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia		Purchase of Library Books	5,000
Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500
Bolpur College, Bolpur		-do-	1,000
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia		Purchase of laboratory equipment	30,000
Total			64,224.95
13. Calcutta		Establishment of Students Health Centre	2,711
		Payment of grant for Centenary Celebrations	2,00,000
		Grant for conducting research work in Himalayan Geology	3,700
		Award of National Scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Radio-Physics and Electronics	1,500
		Construction of Multi-storeyed Science building (Eastern Block) for the deptt. of Chemistry (Pure)	30,000
		Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Radio Physics and Electronics	36,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Calcutta(Contd).	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		2,322.58
	-do-		6,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,074.19
	-do-		1,083.87
	-do-		1,500
	-do-		3,600
	-do-		1,880.64
	-do-		3,600
	-do-		1,548.27
	Grant towards revision of salary scales of University teachers under Third Plan		3,00,000
	Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		72.58
	-do-		500
	-do-		1,620.97

Affiliated Colleges

Presidency College, Calcutta,	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,790
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, P.O. Narendrapur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		500
Shri Chaitanya College, Habra	-do-		750
P.O. Baigachi			
Sanskrit College, Calcutta,	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur	-do-		6,000
Jhargram	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		821
Raj College, P.O. Jhargram			
Bonhooghly College of Commerce, Calcutta-35.	-do-		854
Barsat Govt. College, P.O. Barsat	-do-		750
Shyampur Siddheswari Mahavidyalaya P.O. Anantapur	-do-		874
Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta	-do-		3,000
Pingla Thana Mahavidyalaya P.O. Maligram	-do-		1,000
Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya P.O. Tamluk	-do-		250
Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya P.O. Majdia(Nadia)	-do-		591
Brahmananda Keshabchandra College, Calcutta-35	-do-		2,500
Bagnan College, P.O. Bagnan	-do-		1,750
Yogada Satsanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya P.O. Palpara	-do-		450
Vivekananda Centenary College, P.O. Rahara	-do-		1,000
Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya Bajkul (Midnapore)	Establishment of Text Book Library		1,500
Dakshin Barsat College, P.O. Dakshin Barsat	-do-		5,000
Yogada Satsnga Palpara Mahavidyalaya P.O. Palpara	-do-		5,000
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyapith, Calcutta-51.	-do-		5,000
Vivekananda Satavarshiki Mahavidyalaya, Po. O. Nanikpara	-do-		2,000
Vidyasagar Evening College, Calcutta	Basic Grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Rishi Bankimchandra College, Naihati	-do-		2,500
Raja Krishanath College of Commerce, Berhampore	-do-		2,500
Santipur College P.O. Santipur	-do-		

Calcutta(Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
Vijayagarh	Jyotish Ray	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
	College, Calcutta-32.		
	Birdhan Chandra College,	-do-	2,500
	P.O.Rishra		
	Dakshin Barasat College,	-do-	2,500
	P.O.Dakshin Barasat		
Total			6,63,594.10
14. Delhi	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		3,483.87
	Construction of staff quarters for Miranda House		10,000
	Construction of an extension to main Administrative building.		20,000
	Construction of staff quarters on Probya Road		75,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1966-67		7,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		8,487.11
	Grant for the purchase of library books for the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi		50,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College teachers		25,000
	Grant towards salary of additional staff for the Department of Modern Indian History		22,000
	Grant towards the scheme of running of Translation Directorate and publication of books at University level in Hindi		26,301
	Grant towards the expenditure on the additional post of Assistant Registrar (Examinations) under Fourth Five Year Plan		9,000
	Construction of building for the Directorate of Correspondence Courses		50,000
	Grant towards expenditure on the visit of Prof. J.H. Quastel to Delhi University		918.86
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry		23,000
	Award of National Scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics		3,305
	Construction of additional accommodation for the Deptt. of Chemistry for the increased admission to the Honours Course		20,000
	Construction of the building for housing liquid helium plant and liquid nitrogen plant at the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics		60,000
	Grant towards expenditure on "Academic Staff" in the Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry.		25,000
	Grant for conducting one year certificate course for Secondary School teachers under the Directorship of Prof. R.S. Verma		10,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in science, engineering and technology.		250
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,045.18
	-do-		1,730
	-do-		1,045.18
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Janki Devi Mahavidyala,		Purchase of furniture for library and class rooms	4,980
New Delhi-5			
Hans Raj College, Delhi		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.	500
Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies,		-do-	250
University of Delhi, Delhi.			
Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar,		-do-	350
New Delhi			
V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	2,612.90

1.	2.	3.	4.
Delhi (Contd)			
V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi.	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,710
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	-do-		3,000
Mata Sudri College for Women, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library Books		2,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi-7	Construction of additional class rooms on the first floor of the College building		12,000
Shyamla. College, Shahdara, Delhi	Purchase of furniture and equipment		2,000
Maitreyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		500
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Karolbagh, Delhi-5	-do-		3,000
Dyalsing College (Evening) Lodi Road, New Delhi.	-do-		1,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, Chitragupta, Road, New Delhi.	-do-		1,750
	Total		4,94,219.08
15. Dibrugarh	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		6,641
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
North Lakhimpur College, North Lakhimpur.	Improvement of Chalk boards		1,000
Sibsagar College, P.O. Joysagar	-do-		1,000
D.H.S.K. College, Dibrugarh	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.		250
	Total		8,891
16. Gauhati	Purchase of Departmental books for English Education and History Departments		9,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Dakshin Kamrup College, Palasbari	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
L.M.S. Law College, Imphal	-do-		1,500
Pragjyotish College, Gauhati	-do-		2,500
Bajali College, Pathsala	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.		250
Kokrajhar College, P.O. Kokrajhar	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		1,662
M.C. College, Barpeta	-do-		915
North Lakhimpur College, North Lakhimpur	-do-		1,334
D.G.B. Girls' College, P.O. Jorhat	-do-		1,364
Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati	-do-		3,000
Nowgong Girls College, Nowgong	Establishment of Text Book Library		2,000
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati	-do-		5,000
	Total		30,025
17. Gorakhpur	Purchase of equipment for Commerce Museum and Field Projects of Commerce Department		5,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment for Science Depts.		50,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68.		3,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Gorakhpur (Contd).</u>		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna	Expansion of Science Education	9,000
	-do-	Purchase of equipment, furniture and books	4,000
	Kisan Degree College, Bahraich	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
	Shree Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda	-do-	1,500
	H.R. Degree College, Khalilabad, Basti	-do-	1,500
	Kisan Degree College, Bahraich	Expansion of Science Education	10,000
	K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,000
	Madan Mohan Malviya Degree College, Bhatpar Rani, Deoria	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	952
	Shivapati Degree College Shohratgarh	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,500
	K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad	Expansion of Science Education	5,000
		Total	94,952

18. Gujarat	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers		25,000
	Grant towards the salary of additional staff approved during Third Five Year Plan		12,000
	Introduction of Three Year Degree Course Scheme in the colleges		2,00,000
	Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific education and research		8,657.06
	Grant for organising a summer institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do-	Chemistry	20,000
	-do-	Biology	20,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers		25,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		500

Affiliated Colleges

P.T. Arts & Science College, Godhra	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
Arts & Science College, Dabhoi	Purchase of books and laboratory equipment		14,000
Shri Sahajanand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Kishandas Kikani Arts & Commerce College, Dhanbuka	-do-		1,500
Arts College, Sankhed	-do-		1,500
Arts & Science College, Dabhoi	Improvement of Chalk boards		1,000
City Arts College, Ahmedabad	Establishment of students Aid Fund		1,250
L.D. College of Engg. Ahmedabad	-do-		2,500
V.M. Parekh Commerce College, Kapadwanj	-do-		710
I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad	-do-		1,090
Shri Sahajanand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad	-do-		1,500
Sheth R.A. College of Science, Khanpur, Ahmedabad	-do-		1,500
Smt. M. H.L.M.M. College, Ahmedabad	-do-		389

1.	2.	3.	4.
Gujarat (Contd).			
M.S.M. Science College, Morvi	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		1,150
Sheth R.A. College of Arts, Khanpur Ahmedabad	-do-		500
S.V. Regional College of Engg. & Technology P.O. Umra, Distt. Surat	-do-		913
Shri K. Kikani Arts & Commerce College, Dhanduka	-do-		723
Yuvraj Subhagsingji Arts College, Devgadh, Baria	-do-		1,500
Arts & Commerce College, Miyagam-Kharjan	-do-		674
Ahmedabad Science College, Ahmedabad	-do-		3,000
Arts & Commerce College, Barsad	-do-		500
Ahmedabad Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad	-do-		2,500
Science College, Kadi	-do-		1,500
Arts College, Sankhed	-do-		703
D.K.V. Arts & Science College, Jamnagar	-do-		2,500
R.R. Lata College, Bhuj	Purchase of Water Coolers		1,500
C.N. Arts & B.D. Commerce College, Kadi	Establishment of Text Book Library		2,000
J & J College of Science, Nadiad	-do-		5,000
Borsad Science College, Borsad	-do-		1,500
Bhakta Vallabh Dhola Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad	-do-		4,000
Total			5,96,759.06

19. Indore Payment of unassigned grant for 19667 6,000

Affiliated Colleges

College of Dentistry, Indore	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,000
Girls Degree College, Indore	-do-	3,000
Indore School of Social Work, Indore	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
Govt. Sanskrit Degree College, Indore	-do-	2,000
Total		14,000

20. Jabalpur Construction of Guest House 10,000
 Grant towards the research project on the organization and working of Forest Cooperation in Tribal Development Blocks (Chindwara Distt.) 4,000
 Construction of Arts Block Building 20,000

Affiliated (Colleges)

Hit Karini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
Govt. Science College, Jabalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science Engineering and Technology.	375
Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur	-do-	250
Kesarwani Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,750
D.N. Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	-do-	2,196
S.S.A. College, Sihara	-do-	1,750
Kesarwani Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	Establishment of Text Book Library	4,000
Total		46,821

1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	Jadavpur	Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	15,000
		Purchase of Scientific equipment for Central Workshop	3,465
		Purchase of books and journals on science subjects	39,000
		Purchase of scientific equipment for Physics and Chemistry Departments	25,000
		Purchase of equipment for the establishment of Computer Centre	80,000
		Construction of Animal House, under the scheme of increase -in-intake capacity in the Four Year Degree Course in Pharmacy	15,000
		Award of Jr.Fellowships to the Students admitted during 1967-68 to the approved postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology	96,000
		Purchase of library books and journals for the development of Engineering and Technological Education	75,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences	1,500
		Award of Jr.Research Fellowships in Science	967.74
		-do-	3,600
		-do-	1,938.71
		Total	<u>3,56,471.45</u>
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	30,000
		Purchase of Scientific equipment for different science departments	1,78,143
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	2,250
		-do-	750
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Govt.G.M.Science College,Jammu	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	500
	Govt.College for Women , Srinagar	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	3,000
	Vishwa Bharati Womens' College,Rainawari(Srinagar)	-do-	500
		Total	<u>2,15,143</u>
23.	Jiwaji	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	40,000
		Purchase of library books and journals for science subjects	25,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	1,306.45
		-do-	6,000
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	9,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Govt.Science College,Gwalior	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science, Engineering and Technology.	1,600
	-do-	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	3,000
	Parashu Ram Degree College,Birkhadi (Chachai)Bhimd	-do-	732
	Madhav Engg.College,Gwalior	-do-	2,250
	Govt.College,Neemuch	-do-	2,090
	Kamala Raja Girls' Degree College,Gwalior	-do-	3,000
		Total	<u>93,978.45</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
24.	Jodhpur	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers for Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate & Training Colleges.	20,000
		Grant towards salaries of additional staff approved during the Third Plan period..	1,20,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science, Engineering and Technology.	250
		Total	<u>1,40,250</u>
25.	Kanpur	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges	20,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Juhari Devi Girls' Degree College, Kanpur	Construction of Home Science Laboratory	5,000
	Badri Vishal Degree College, Farrukhabad	Expansion of library facilities	5,000
	Janta Degree College, Ajitmal	Construction of laboratory building	10,000
	-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	D.A.V. College, Kanpur	Utilisation of services of retired teachers	2,500
	Christ Church College, Kanpur	-do-	2,290.32
	Cane Society's Degree College, Hardoi.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	500
	Bipin Bihari College, Jhansi	Purchase of water cooler	611
	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Degree College, Banda	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,500
		Total	<u>48,901.32</u>
26.	Karnatak	Construction of Hostel for men students	75,000
		Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	20,000
		Purchase of books and journals on science subjects	31,000
		Establishment of Hobby Workshop	450.72
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers	30,000
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	726.88
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	2,000
		-do-	1,233.33
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science Humanities	769.90
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	B.V.B. College of Engg. & Technology, Hubli.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences	250
	Veerasaiva' College, Bellary	Purchase of laboratory equipment and library books.	25,000
	P.C. Jabin Science College, Vidyanagar, Hubli	Improvement of Chalk boards	1,000
	Govindram Seksaria Science College, Belgaum	-do-	1,000
	J.G. College of Commerce, Hubli	-do-	1,000
	Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Arts & Science, Kumta	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	2,250
	Shri V.M. Arts & Science College, Ilkal	-do-	1,238
	Shri Anandaneshwar College, Naregal	-do-	694
	Municipal Arts College, Lakshmeshwar	-do-	616
	University College of Law, Dharwar	-do-	710
	Rural Arts College, Kagwad	-do-	623
	S.B. College of Science, Gulbarga	Establishment of Text Book Library	5,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
27.	K.S. Darbhanga University	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	125
		Total	125
28.	Kerala	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.	20,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Genetics for College teachers	25,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	6,000
		-do-	1,838.71
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	5,000
	C.M.S. College, Kottayam	Improvement of Chalk boards	1,000
	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	-do-	1,000
	Vimala College, Trichur	-do-	960
	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	Construction of Men's Hostel	10,000
	St. Thomas College, Palai	Development of postgraduate departments of Chemistry, Botany and Statistics	15,000
	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	-do- Physics	25,000
	St. Thomas College, Trichur	-do- Chemistry	20,000
	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	-do- -do-	6,000
	St. Teresas' College, Ernakulam	-do- Botany	8,000
	St. Thomas College, Trichur	-do- Physics & Maths.	10,000
	Christ College, Irinjalakuda	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	5000
	College for Women, Trivandrum	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	3,000
	Little Flower College, Guruvayoor	-do-	2,500
	St. Thomas College, Kozhencheri	-do-	3,000
	Sree Narayana Training College, Nedunganda	-do-	860
	S.N. College, Cannanore	-do-	3,000
	University College, Trivandrum	Establishment of Text Book Library	7,500
	-do-	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	2,000
		Total	1,77,158.71
29.	Kurukshetra	Construction of Library Building	20,000
		-do-	20,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	500
		Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	2,654
		Total	43,154
30.	Lucknow	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	20,000
		Purchase of books and journals on science subjects	25,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	500
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	5,500
		-do-	6,000
		Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowship in Sciences	1,800
		-do-	1,800
		Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Lucknow(Contd).</u>		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow.	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		1,000
Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,500
-do-	-do-		6,000
Total			<u>70,100</u>

31. Madras	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/DUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do-		20,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers		25,000
	Construction of building for the five year integrated course in Architecture and Town Planning at the School of Architecture		35,000
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on "Publications" of the Ramanujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics		10,000
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics		40,000
	Construction of building for the department/Centre of Advanced Study in Physics		50,000
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Ramanujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics		20,000
	Additional grant to the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, for purpose of furnishing the field research laboratory at Maduravoyal		35,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,200
	-do-		2,709.68
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		6,276.07
	Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Science/Humanities		64.52
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		1,322.09

Affiliated Colleges

D.G.D.V.College, Madras	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		2,250
Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	-do-		2,250
Womens' Christian College, Madras	-do-		515
Sr. Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	-do-		2,250
Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Dhanwantarinagar, Pondicherry -6	-do-		1,274
Pachaiyappas' College, Madras	-do-		2,000
Womens' Christian College, Madras	-do-		750
Nirmala College, Coimbatore	Establishment of Text Book Library		1,000
Govt. Arts College, Ootacamund	-do-		4,000
Auxilium College, Kapadi (N. Arcot)	Extension		5,000
Raja's College, Pudukottai	-do-		5,000
Kandaswami Kandar College, Velur	-do-		5,000
Govt. College for Women, Kumbakonam	-do-		2,000
Womens' Christian College, Madras	-do-		2,000
Loyola College, Madras	Award of Research Training Scholarships		1,633.33
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	-do-		1,758.06
Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras)	Construction of Womens' Hostel		50,000
Seethalkshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli	Construction of Teachers' Hostel		40,000

Madras(Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
A.V.C.College, Mayuram	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi		-do-	1,000
Jamal Mohamed College			
Khojanagar, Tiruchirapalli		-do-	1,000
-do-	Development of postgraduate Department of Mathematics		1,426
Vivekanand College, Madras	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		750
Loyola College, Madras		-do-	500
Total			4,00,928.75

32. Madurai	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers		25,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		938.71

Affiliated Colleges

G.T.N.Arts College, Dindigul	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		1,750
St. Johns' College, Palayamkottai		-do-	2,500
Thiagarajar College of Engg. Madurai		-do-	1,250
Lady Doak College, Madurai		-do-	1,750
Seethalakshmi Achi College for Women, Pallattur		-do-	500
Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli		-do-	646
Sree Devi Kumari College, Kuzhithurai		-do-	1,238
-do-	Establishment of Text Book Library		2,000
Lakshmipuram College of Arts & Science, Neyyoor	Improvement of chalk boards		930
S. Vellachamy Nadar College, Nazamalai		-do-	1,000
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin		-do-	1,000
Christian College, Martandam		-do-	1,000
American College, Madurai	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		1,000
Total			42,552.71

33. Magadh

Affiliated Colleges

S.V.P.College, Bhabua	Purchase of books and scientific equipment		15,000
Gaya College, Gaya	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		150
M.V.Mahavidyalaya, Buxar	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		1,672
Nalanda College, Biharsharif		-do-	3,000
Aujabit Singh College, Bikramganj	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Patna City,		-do-	1,500
Sri Chand Udasin College, Hilsa		-do-	5,000
D.K.College, Dumri		-do-	2,000
Total			32,322

34. Marathwada	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,516.13
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences		1,500
		-do-	750
	Purchase of Press Machinery and equipment		1,667

1.	2.	3.	4.
Marathwada (Contd).	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
S.B.L.S.College, Aurangapura, Aurangabad.	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		2,250
Jalna Education Societys' Arts S.B.L.Commerce College, R.Bezonji Science College, Jalna	-do-		1,750
Govt.College of Education, Ambajogai	-do-		620
Govt.Medical College, Aurangabad	-do-		1,750
Maulana Azad College of Arts Science and Commerce, Aurangabad	Construction of library and laboratory building		30,000
Science College, Nanded	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
Ramkrishna Pranhansa Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences		250
Total			<u>66,053.13</u>
35. M.S.University of Baroda.	Grant towards salaries of additional staff for the Humanities and Social Sciences departments approved during the Third Plan period.		4,000
	Establishment of a Centre of Research and Training in rural areas		8,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for College teachers		25,000
	-do- Mathematics		25,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,71.94
	-do-		1,500
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		556.46
	-do-		895.16
Total			<u>69,693.56</u>
36. Meerut	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar	Special grant for purchase of library books for the postgraduate department of commerce		250
M.M.H.College, Ghaziabad	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences		3,000
Raghunath Girls' College Meerut	-do-		8,000
B.S.M.Degree College, Roorkee	Basic grant for the purchase of library books		1,500
Dayanand Women's Training College, Dehradun	-do-		1,500
College of Science, Gurukul Kangri (Hardwar)	-do-		1,500
A.K.F.Degree College, Khurja	-do-		1,500
Ismail National Degree College, Meerut	-do-		1,500
Santan Dharma College, Muzaffarnagar	Purchase of library books for the postgraduate department of Physics		500
Janta Vedic College, Baraut	Purchase of library books for the postgraduate department of Physics.		500
Multinimal Modi College, Modinagar	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
S.D.College, Ghaziabad	-do-		1,500

1.	2.	3.	4.
Meerut (Contd).			
	Deva Nagri College Meerut.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	500
	M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad	--do--	125
	Meerut College, Meerut	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	1,000
	Sanatan Dharma College, Muzaffarnagar	--do--	1,527
	M.K.F. College, Dehradun	--do--	1,750
	D.B.S. College, Dehradun	--do--	2,130
	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar	--do--	1,500
	A.K.P. Degree College, Hapur	--do--	860
	K.L.D.A.V. College, Roorkee	Establishment of Text Book Library	5,000
	Vidyawati Mukandlal Post-graduate College for Women Ghaziabad	--do--	7,500
Total			49,142
37.	Mysore	Construction of Health Centre	5,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for College teachers	25,000
		--do-- Physics	25,000
		--do-- Biology	25,000
		Grant for organising a Seminar Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges	20,000
		--do-- Chemistry	20,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	6,000
		--do--	6,000
		--do--	1,000
		--do--	6,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences/Sciences	2,000
		Grant towards the scheme of Topographical list of inscriptions	7,000
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,200
		--do--	1,083.87
		Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Science	80.65
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Govt. College, Mandya	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,000
	St. Philomenas' College, Mysore	--do--	3,000
	Govt. College, Hassan	--do--	1,500
	Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri	--do--	865
	Govt. College, Chitradurga	--do--	2,500
	Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga	--do--	1,000
	Vijaya College, Mulki	Establishment of Text Book Library	4,000
	St. Philomenas' College, Puthur	--do--	4,967.05
	Sarada Vilas Law College, Mysore.	Basic Grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	Maharanis' College for Women Mysore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences, and Sciences	1,250
	Suvarajas College, Mysore	--do--	1,500
Total			1,73,446.57

1.	2.	3.	4.
38.	Nagpur	Grant for the staff and maintenance for the reorganisation of three year degree course into four years integrated course.	16,000
		-do-	in Pharmacy 1,00,000
		-do-	20,000
		Introduction of 5 years integrated course in Chemical Engineering and for increasing the intake capacity at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology	22,000
		Construction of building under the schemes (i) increase in intake and introduction of 5-year integrated course and (ii) Introduction of fuel technology and oil technology as elective subject in chemical engineering	15,000
		Grant-in-aid for Students' amenities in Technical Institutions	10,000
		Grant for the staff and contingencies for the introduction of postgraduate course in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	21,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.	College teachers. 20,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for/	25,000
		-do-	Chemistry 25,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	17,24
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,620
		Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre	26,000
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	4,630.97
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	11,500

Affiliated Colleges

Dharampeth Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Establishment Students Aid Fund	2,159
Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wani	-do-	976
Lady Amritbai Daga College, for Women, Nagpur.	-do-	2,250
L. E. T. College of Commerce Akola	-do-	2,398
Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	-do-	1,345
Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha	-do-	1,472
Vishwavaraya Regional College, of Engineering, Nagpur	-do-	1,477
N. M. D. Mahavidyalaya, Gondia	-do-	2,500
Adrasha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon	-do-	1,172
Arts & Commerce College, Arvi	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya Wani	-do-	5,000
Hislop College, Nagpur	-do-	1,000
Shri Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Murtizapur	-do-	2,000
K. N. College of Arts & Commerce Karanja	-do-	2,000
Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
Sitabai Arts College, Akola	-do-	2,500
M. E. S. Arts & Commerce College, Mehkar	-do-	2,500
Arts & Commerce College, Daryapur	-do-	1,500

Total

3,54,517.21

1.	2.	3.	4.
39.	North Bengal	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	125
		-do-	150
		-do-	250
		-do-	125
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Alipurduar College, Alipurduar	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	2,250
	Anand Chandra College, Jalpaiguri	-do-	2,250
	Siliguri College, Siliguri	-do-	2,037
			Total
			7,187
40.	Osmania	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College teachers	25,000
		Grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of five year integrated course in Engineering	1,40,000
		Grant-in-aid for the introduction of postgraduate course in Electrical Communication Engineering	5,000
		-do- Telecom. Engg.	30,000
		Grant-in-aid for construction of first floor for Postgraduate course in Tele Communication Engineering	30,000
		Grant-in-aid for construction of first floor over the chemical technology building for postgraduate course in Chemical Engineering	20,000
		Grant-in-aid for meeting the expenditure on field training work in Geology	507
		Development of the department of Astronomy and Observatories	80,000
		Award of National Scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Astronomy	6,292
		Purchase of Workshop equipment for Nizamiah Observatory and Rangapur Observatory	1,00,000
		Grant for organising Summer Institute in Genetics (All India) for college teachers	25,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges	20,000
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	36,00
		-do-	2,516.13
		-do-	1,045.16
		-do-	1,200
		Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities.	250
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Arts & Science College, Warrangal	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	500
	Vanita Mahavidyala, Hyderabad	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,691
	Govt. College of Arts & Science, Siddipet	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
	Andhra Girls College, Khammam	-do-	2,000
	Sri Venkatowara Arts & Science College, Palem	-do-	2,000
	Govt. Arts & Science College, Khammam	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	2,500
			Total
			5,01,191.25

1.	2.	3.	4.
41.	Panjab	Grant towards the scheme of development of facilities for teaching of Chinese and Tibetan languages and history.	1,000
		Grant -in-aid for increase in intake in the degree course in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology.	2,500
		Construction of Extension Library at Ludhiana	5,00,000
		Purchase of books and journals for science departments	80,000
		Award of National Scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics	1,171
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and social sciences	500
		-do-	500
		-do-	500
		-do- Science Engg.& Technology	1,000
		Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	11,000
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	13,500
		Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research scholarship in Science/Humanities	1,000
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	9,384.50

Affiliated Colleges

G.V.M.G.R.R.	Construction of Principal's residence	5,000
College Charkhi Dadri.		
A.S.College, Khanna	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
S.D.College, Ambala Cantt.	-do-	2,500
G.N.G.College, Charkhi Dadri	-do-	2,500
Kishan Lal Public College, Rewari	-do-	2,500
Doaba College, Jullundur City	-do-	2,500
D.A.V.College, Abohar	-do-	2,500
R.R.Bawa D.A.V.College, for Girls, Batala	-do-	1,500
G.H.G.Khalsa College, Gurusar Sadhar	-do-	2,500
Home Science College, Chandigarh	-do-	1,500
Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,500
Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City	-do-	2,500
S.D.College, Barnala	-do-	2,500
Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City	-do-	2,500
Sanatana Dharma Bhargava College, Simla	-do-	2,500
D.A.V.College, Chandigarh	-do-	2,500
Dayanand College, Hissar	-do-	2,500
National College, Sirsa	-do-	2,500
Malwa Central College of Education, Ludhiana	-do-	1,500
Govt.College, Tanda Umar	-do-	2,500
Arya College, Panipat	-do-	2,500
Govt.College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,500
D.M.Institute of Education, Monga	-do-	1,500
Montgomery Guru Nanak College, of Education, Jullundur City	-do-	1,500
Nehru College, Ajrona	-do-	2,500
G.G.N.Khalsa College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,500
Ahir College, Rewari	-do-	2,500
Nehru Memorial College, Mansa	-do-	2,500
G.H.G.Harparkash College of Education for Women, Sidhwan Khurd	-do-	1,500
D.A.V.College, Jullundur	-do-	2,500
Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City	-do-	2,500
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City	-do-	2,500
Vaish College, Rohtak	-do-	2,500
Lyallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jullundur City	-do-	2,500
Guru Kashi College, Pardama Sahib	-do-	1,500
Govt.Ripudaman College, Nabha	-do-	2,500
D.A.Jain College, Ambala City	-do-	2,500
B.Bharati College, Panipat	-do-	

1.	2.	3.	4.
Panjab(Contd.)			
	Hindu National College, Haryana	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	Arya College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,500
	Govt.College, Gurdaspur	-do-	2,500
	Govt.College, Solan	-do-	2,500
	Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Hoshiarpur	-do-	2,500
	Ramgarhia College, Phagwara	-do-	2,500
	R.S.D.College, Ferozepur City	-do-	2,500
	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib	-do-	2,500
	Guru Nanak College, Guru Tegh Bahadur Garh	-do-	1,500
	Sikh National College, Qadian	-do-	2,500
	R.K.S.D.College, Kaithal	-do-	2,500
	Randhir Govt.College, Kapurthala	-do-	2,500
	Hindu Girls' College, Jagadhri	-do-	1,500
	G.B.Pant Memorial Govt.College, Rampur Bushahr	-do-	1,500
	S.M.D.R.S.D.College, Pathankot	-do-	2,500
	Govt.College, Jind	-do-	2,500
	Mukandlal National College, Yamunanagar	-do-	2,500
	Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana	-do-	2,500
	Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur	-do-	2,500
	Khalsa College, Amritsar	-do-	2,500
	D.S.D.College, Gurugaon	-do-	2,500
	Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat	-do-	2,500
	Govt.College, Gurgaon	-do-	2,500
	Govt.College, Gurgaon	Establishment of Students ' Aid Fund	2,250
	Govt.College for Women, Chandigarh	-do-	3,000
	Khalsa College for Women Sidhwan Khurd	-do-	1,445
	Doaba College, Jullundur City	-do-	2,250
	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib	-do-	1,500
	Rana Padma Chandra S.D.B.College, Simla	-do-	2,250
	S.A.Jain College, Ambala City	-do-	1,750
	A.I.Jat Heros' Memorial College, Rohtak	-do-	2,250
	Govt.College, Rupar	-do-	2,250
	Sikh National College, Qadian	-do-	1,000
	Inder Bhan Bharati College, Panipat	-do-	1,500
	G.G.N.Khalsa College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,250
	Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Construction of Short Shooting Range	2,000
	G.G.N.Khalsa College, Ludhiana	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,000
	Arya College, Ludhiana	-do-	2,000
	D.A.V.College for Girls	Yamunanagar	2,000

Total **7,94,750.59**

42. Panjab Agricultural University. Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science 2,170

Affiliated Colleges

College of Veterinary Medicine, Hissar Award, of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science 1,004.52

Total **3,174.52**

43. Patna Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/EUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges 20,000
 Utilisation of services of retired teachers 6,000
 -do- 1,603.48
 -do- 6,000
 Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences 500

1.	2.	3.	4.
Patna (Contd).	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		250
	Grant towards revision of salary scales of university technical teachers as per AICTE scales of pay		40,000
	Establishment of Non-Resident Students' Centre		5,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		500
		Total	<u>79,853.45</u>

44. Poona	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do-	Biology	20,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers		25,000
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics		15,500
	-do-	Sanskrit	17,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers		25,000
	-do-	Chemistry	25,000
	-do-	of Mathematics	25,000
	Contingent grant for utilisation/services of retired teachers		1,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
	-do-		6,000
	-do-		2,161.20
	-do-		1,316.67
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68		6,500

Affiliated Colleges

Fergusson College, Poona	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,316.67
N. Wadia College, Poona	-do-		6,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
Dr B.A. College of Arts Science & Commerce, Mohad	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		250
Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona.	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		996.77
S.P. College, Poona	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		3,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College Camp, Satara	-do-		2,500
Arts & Commerce College, Nandurbar	-do-		1,098
R. B. N. G. College, Shrirampur	-do-		1,500
M. E. S. College of Commerce, Patna	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar	-do-		4,000
Bhusawal Arts & Commerce College, Bhusawal	-do-		1,500
		Total	<u>2,22,639.40</u>

45. Punjabi	Grant towards salaries of additional staff approved during Third Plan		50,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68		9,000

Affiliated Colleges

State College of Education, Patiala	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
		Total	<u>60,500</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
46.	Rabindra Bharati	Utilisation of services of retired teachers Award of Research Scholarships in Humanities and Social Sciences	5,666.67 250
		Total	<u>5,916.67</u>
47.	Rajasthan	Construction of building for School of Humanities Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for Teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges	25,000 20,000
		-do- Mathematics	20,000
		Grant for organising Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers	25,000
		-do- Fluid Dynamics and Functional Analysis	25,000
		-do- Chemistry	25,000
		Grant towards the scheme of Research Project in History and Culture of Medieval and Modern Rajasthan	5,000
		Construction of Extension of existing university library building	25,000
		Purchase of library books for Rajasthan College, Jaipur	5,000
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	1,016.67
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Sciences	3,600
		-do-	1,403.45
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Training		
	Govt. Teachers' College, Ajmer.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	Govt. College, Ajmer	Development of postgraduate Departments of Zoology and Physics	3,000
	-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	250
	Govt. College, Tonk	-do-	500
	Engineering College, Jaipur	-do- Science Engg. & Technology	554.18
	Basic Teachers Training College, Sardarshahr	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	500
	S.P.U. Degree College, Falna	-do-	688
	Kanoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur	-do-	843
	Bansthali Vidyapith, Bansthali	Construction of permanent short shooting range,	400
	Govt. College, Rajgarh	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
	B.V. College of Arts & Science, Bansthali Vidyapith, Bansthali	-do-	2,000
	M.S. College for Women, Bikaner	-do-	2,000
	Govt. College, Karauli	-do-	1,500
	S.G.N. Khalsa College Sri Ganganagar	-do-	5,000
	Govt. College, Kota	Award of Research Training Scholarships	500
		Total	<u>2,02,255.30</u>
48.	Ranchi	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	3,600 9,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Ranchi College, Ranchi	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science, Engineering and Technology	250
		Total	<u>12,850</u>

1.	2.	3a.	4.
49.	Ravi Shankar	Construction of university Library building Grant towards salaries of additional staff	1,50,000 50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College of Science, Raipur	Development of postgraduate departments of Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Geology	39,000
Govt. College, Kotputli	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	41,12
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Dongargarh.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	500
Digvijay Mahavidyalaya Rajnandgaon	Establishment of Text Book Library	5,000
N. E. S. Jashpur Degree College, Jashpur Nagar	-do-	2,000
Total		2,46,541.12

50.	Roorkee	Grant for staff and maintenance towards additional facilities on bifurcation of Departments of Electrical and Tele Communication Engineering	1,25,000
		Grant-in-aid for introduction of M. E. Course in Mech. Engineering	1,00,000
		-do- Electrical Engineering	40,000
		-do- Civil Engineering	40,000
		-do- Tele Com. Engineering	40,000
		Award of Jr. Fellowships in Engineering/Technology	2,000
		Grant-in-aid for the development and consolidation of existing degree courses and increase in intake in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	70,000
		Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,093.55
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	6,000
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science	5,476.61
Total		4,29,570.16	

51.	S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay	Utilisation of services of retired teachers	5,500
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Affiliated Colleges

S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	250
Smt. N. C. Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	842
Total		6,592

52.	Sardar Patel	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges	20,000
		-do- Mathematics	20,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for College teachers	25,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	6,000
		Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	4,000
		Grant towards the scheme of four year integrated teachers training course.	10,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Sardar Patel (Contd.)		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Total			<u>2,500</u>
53. Saugar	Award of Research Scholarships in the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology		6,200
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		1,533.33
	-do-		9,292.39
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		2,000
Total			<u>47,925.72</u>
54. Saurashtra		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Govt. Science College, Rewa	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science Engineering and Technology		250
Nehru Degree College, Bihar	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		570
Govt. College, Satna	Establishment of Text Book Library		6,500
Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Satna	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
Total			<u>8,820</u>
54. Saurashtra		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Sarvodaya Kalwami Samaj Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot	Purchase of books and equipment for Geography and Psychology Departments		10,000
Sheth H.J. Law College, Bhavnagar	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
Maharaja Shree Mahendrasinhji Science College, Morvi	Construction of Mens' Hostel		35,000
Sahu S.P. Jain Arts & Commerce College, Dhrangadhara	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		1,450
Shri M.P. Shah Commerce & Law College, Surendranagar	-do-		1,500
Smt. S.V. Arts and Shri R.V. Commerce College, Rajkot	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
Total			<u>53,450</u>
55. Shivaji	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	Grant towards seminars of eminent scholars in Prakrit Studies		10,000
Total			<u>30,000</u>
55. Shivaji		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Balwant College, Vita	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli	-do-		990
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
Willington College, Sangli	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		3,000
Balwant College, Vita	-do-		1,500
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur	-do-		3,000
	Establishment of Text Book Library		1,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Shivaji (Contd.)			
	D.A.V. Velankar College Establishment of Text Book Library of Commerce, Sholapur		1,000
	Sholapur College, Sholapur	-do-	1,000
Total			48,490
56. South Gujarat	Grant towards the revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated colleges as per Second Plan scales of pay.		1,356.51
Total			1,356.51
57. Sri Venkateswara	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Mathematics for college teachers		25,000
	-do- Electronic Instrumentation		25,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences		200
	-do- Science, Engg. & Technology		250
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		2,250
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
S.P. Womens' College, Tirupati;	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		245
S.V. University College Tirupati,	Construction of permanent short shooting range		400
The Adoni Arts & Science College, Adoni.	Purchase of books and science equipment		10,000
Total			63,345
58. Udaipur	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		1,000
	-do-		500
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,045.16
	Construction of Teachers Hostel		40,000
	Construction of Staff Quarters		50,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		250
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
M.B. College, Udaipur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		375
Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur	-do-		250
Meera Girls' College, Udaipur	Establishment of Text Book Library		5,000
Total			1,18,420.16
59. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	Matching grant to National Integration Samiti.		600
Total			600

1.	2.	3.	4.
60.	Utkal	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.	30,000
		Purchase of library books and journals on science subjects	10,000
		Recurring grant for science departments for the maintenance of staff during the Fourth Plan period	17,000
		Purchase of scientific equipment for the department of Anthropology	5,000
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	5,500
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	250
	Radhanath Training College, Cuttack	-do-	500
	Regional Engg. College, Rourkela	-do-	250
	Banki College, Cuttack	Establishment of Text Book Library	2,000
		Total	71,500
61.	Vikram	Construction of Arts Block building	1,25,000
		Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	25,000
		Construction of Mens' Hostel 'B' Block	30,000
		-do-	40,000
		Construction of Teachers Hostel	15,000
		Construction of Staff Quarters	25,000
		Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	9,000
		Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	1,217.74
		Award of Research Training Scholarships	1,290.32
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science, Engineering and Technology	250
	Shri Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Agar-Malwa	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	742
	Govt. College, Barwani	Establishment of Text Book Library	7,500
	Jawaharlal Nehru Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Shujalpur	-do-	6,500
		Total	2,86,500
62.	Visva-Bharati	Grant for meeting the cost of Air travel to U.K. by M/s S.K.Sen and R.P.Pandey of Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy	6,468
		Grant for meeting the expenditure on International travel of Prof. S.C.Sen Gupta, Professor of Philosophy, Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy	8,805
		Grant for meeting the expenditure on publications by Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy	10,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences	250
		Conversion of Vichitra Open Auditorium into a closed type Examination-cum-Auditorium Hall	14,000
		Construction of boundary wall around Graveyard	464.11
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers	2,258.06
		Total	42,225.17

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</u>			
1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	Award of Research Training Scholarships Grant-in-aid towards the construction of building for degree course in Chemical Engg. Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science. Utilisation of services of retired teachers	456,89 10,000 25,000 2,093,55 1,500	
	Total		<u>39,050.44</u>
2. Gujarat Vidyapith	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities) Purchase of craft equipment Expansion of the existing library building Purchase of departmental books on Education and Philosophy	19,000 5,000 58,000 10,000	
	Total		<u>83,000</u>
3. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	Grant towards salaries of additional staff	5,000	
	Total		<u>5,000</u>
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Establishment of National Integration Samiti	1,000	
	Total		<u>1,000</u>
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Grant-in-aid for the development of Engg. and Technological Education. Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific education and research Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	60,000 27,000 2,535.48 2,535.48 1,200 1,345.16 2,545.16 1,200	
	Total		<u>1,03,161.30</u>
6. Kashi Vidyapith	Construction of Guest House Establishment of Hobby Workshop Utilisation of Services of retired teachers Payment of unassigned grant for 1967-68	10,000 13,000 1,854.84 3,500	
	Total		<u>28,354.84</u>
7. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	Purchase of equipment for Statistical Unit	10,000	
	Total		<u>10,000</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>NON - PLAN</u>			
1. Aligarh Muslim University.	Grant for meeting the additional expenditure on the pay of Nawab Ali Yavar Jung as Vice-Chancellor..		6,000
	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		15,00,000
	Total		15,06,000
2. Banaras Hindu University.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		18,00,000
	Total		18,00,000
3. Delhi University.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		11,00,000
	-do- in respect of Delhi School of Social Work		20,000
	Maintenance grant for Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies, Delhi for 1968-69		50,000
	-do- 1967-68		50,000
	Maintenance grant for Miranda House for 1968-69		1,00,000
	-do-		80,000
<u>Constituent Colleges</u>			
Maitreyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1967-68		20,000
Hastinapur College, Motibagh, New Delhi	-do-		58,000
Dyal Singh College, Lodi Road, New Delhi	-do-		35,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi	-do- 1965-66		147
Modern College for Women, Defence Colony, New Delhi	-do- 1967-68		73,000
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi	-do-		23,917
Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	-do-		85,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi	-do-		50,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi	-do-		611
Shyamlal College, Shahdara, Delhi	-do-		60,000
Hindu College, Delhi	-do-		75,000
Womens' College, Timarpur, Delhi	-do-		90,000
Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	-do-		1,15,000
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi	-do-		50,000
Bhagat Singh College, Govindpuri, Delhi	-do- 1968-69		20,000
Hastinapur College (Evening) New Delhi	-do- 1967-68		29,000
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi	-do- 1968-69		45,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi	-do- 1967-68		77,000
Mata Sundri College, New Delhi	-do- 1968-69		25,000
Raj Dhani College, Kirtinagar, New Delhi	-do-		30,000
Hastinapur College (Evening) New Delhi	-do-		15,000
Deshbandhu College, New Delhi.	-do- 1967-68		26,000
Kalindi College, Devnagar, New Delhi	-do- 1968-69		30,000
Sanatan Dharma College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi	-do-		30,000
	-do- 1967-68		53,249
Deshbandhu College (Evening) New Delhi	-do- 1968-69		30,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, Chitta Gupta Road, New Delhi	-do- 1967-68		901
Dyal Singh College, New Delhi.	-do-		75,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi	-do- 1968-69		60,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi	-do-		80,000
Shivaji College, New Delhi	-do-		50,000
Deshbandhu College, New Delhi	-do-		60,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi-7	-do-		40,000
Modern College for Women, New Delhi	-do-		35,000
Dyal Singh College (Evening) New Delhi	-do-		30,000
Hindu College, Delhi	-do-		70,000
Ramjas College, Delhi	-do-		55,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Delhi University (Contd.)			
	Womens' College, Timarpur, Delhi	Maintenance grant for 1968-69	30,000
	Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi	-do-	70,000
	Dyal Singh College, New Delhi	-do-	70,000
	Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	-do-	45,000
	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi	-do-	80,000
	Shyam Lal College, Shahdara, Delhi	-do-	20,000
	Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	-do-	45,000
	Delhi College, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi	-do-	80,000
	-do- (Evening Classes)	-do-	85,000
	Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi	-do-	80,000
	Hastinapur College, New Delhi	-do-	30,000
	Maitreyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	-do-	25,000
	St. Stephens' College, Delhi	-do-	45,000
	Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi	-do-	10,000
	P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening) New Delhi	-do-	25,000
	P.G.D.A.V. College, New Delhi	-do-	30,000
	Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	-do-	25,000
	Total		38,99,825
4.	Visva-Bharati	Maintenance grant for 1968-69	6,00,000
	Total		6,00,000
	Total Plan		1,24,96,839.45
	Total Non-Plan		78,05,825
	Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan		2,03,01,664.45

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :
Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by UGC during 1967-68 (Upto 31st March 1968).

...

I. Section I Non-Plan Projects	Revised Budget (1967-68)	Expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1968
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Administration Charges	28,65,000	27,31,246
B. Block Grants to Central Universities.	5,45,00,000	5,44,99,839
C. Maintenance Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University.	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000
D. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants.	12,000	12,000
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects	7,53,77,000	7,52,43,085
 II. Section II Plan Projects		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	1,10,000	1,15,00,091
B. Grants to Universities for Science.	2,42,00,000	2,57,32,522
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering and Technology.	1,70,00,000	2,02,58,635
D. Grants to Constituent & Affiliated Colleges.	1,69,40,000	1,69,31,635
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous schemes.	3,98,10,000	3,59,52,184
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC on Seminars, Conferences etc.	7,50,000	5,07,523
Total Section II Plan Projects.	11,00,00,000	11,09,82,590*
Total Section I & II	18,53,77,000	18,62,25,675

Rs. 9,82,950 met out of unspent balances received from the Universities and Colleges during 1967-68.

Section III - Expenditure from grants received from Govt. of India & other sources for specific purposes.

i)	Grants to Universities & other expenditure of introduction of General Education (Out of grants received from Ford Foundation).	67,556
ii)	Grants to Universities for promoting advanced studies in the subject of Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj (out of grants received from Ministry of Community, Development & Cooperation).	1,38,000
iii)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for School teachers - allocable to N.C.E.R.T.	26,67,223
iv)	Grants to Universities for Hindi Translation Cell (out of grants received from Ministry of Education.)	6,00,000
v)	Expenditure on the visit of the Vice-Chancellors Delegation (out of grants received from Ministry of Education).	7,445
vi)	Expenditure on the visit of the Russian Delegation (out of grants received from Ministry of Education.)	15,572
vii)	Expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of Prof. Frank Worell (out of grants received from Ministry of Education.)	14,507
viii)	Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhawans (out of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi's share).	17,500

Total Section III

35,27,903

Total Section I, II & III

18,97,53,578

Section IV - Deposits & Advances

i)	Conveyance advance	64,950
ii)	Festival Advance	16,005
iii)	House Building Advance	21,000
iv)	Fan Advance	600

Total Section IV

1,02,555

Expenditure during 1966-67 upto 31.3.1967 was as under

	<u>Budget Provision 1966-67</u>	<u>Expenditure upto 31.3.1967</u>
Section I Non-Plan Projects	4,95,12,000	4,93,82,768
Section II Plan Projects	11,30,00,000	11,37,85,328*
Total:	<u>16,25,12,000</u>	<u>16,31,68,096</u>

* Rs.7,85,328 met out of the unspent balances received from the Universities & Colleges during 1966-67.

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 5: To receive a note on the progress of implementation of the scheme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India & U.K.

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The Commission in its meeting held on 5th December 1962 approved in principle the scheme of exchange of younger scientists between India and U.K. and subsequently appointed an Advisory Committee with the Chairman, UGC as Chairman of the Committee and consisting of members representing the Ministry of Education, the CSIR, the British Council and the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the scheme.

2. Under the scheme six scientists in the age group of 25-35 years from Indian side visit U.K. and the same number of British scientists visit India every year. The Indian authorities meet the expenditure towards international travel of the Indian participants while the British Council in U.K. provides a suitable allowance for board and lodging etc. Similarly, the British Council provides the travel expenditure for the participants from U.K. and Indian authorities meet the expenditure towards board and lodging in India by paying suitable honorarium. While in U.K. Indian teachers in the Reader's grade are paid @ £ 75 per month and Lecturers @ £ 622 per month for their maintenance. Earlier, it used to be @ £ 56.100 p.m. for these categories of teachers. The British scientists visiting India are paid by the U.G.C. a monthly honorarium of a minimum of Rs.100/-p.m. and a maximum of Rs.1500/-, the actual being decided in consultation with the British Council in relation to the living cost of the city where the visiting scientists could spend a major part of his stay in India.

3. During the years 1963-67, 22 British Scientists visited India (Annexure I). These scientists took part in research work, delivered lectures and held discussions in their special fields of study at the respective universities/institutions where they were placed. Similarly, 18 younger scientists from Indian universities/institutions visited U.K. during this period (Annexure II). At the conclusion of the visits, reports were made by the scientists where suggestions were made, both for the promotion of teaching and research in the universities as also for improving the exchange programme. Suitable action wherever considered necessary has been taken.

4. The exchange programme has been found to be of mutual benefit, both to Indian and the British participants and the Advisory Committee in its last meeting held on 19th January 1968 considered the possibility of increasing the number of participants each year from the existing six positions to about ten immediately and ultimately bringing it up to 20 in the course of next two or three years and also to provide few places for social scientists in the programme. The Advisory Committee also made the following observations:

i) Quite often, the reports made by the visiting scientists contain suggestions regarding persons who may benefit from participation in the programme. The Selection Committee could consider such suggestion and if possible, those persons could be requested to send applications for consideration by the committee. Suggestions may also be invited from the Indian scientists who have recently participated in this programme.

ii) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had entered into a separate agreement with the British Council for exchange

of scientists. Accordingly, the committee could refer to the CSIR such of the applications received by and which cannot be accommodated under the scheme for consideration by the CSIR under its own programme.

iii) Participating scientist should plan to spend the major part of his time (at least two third) to work at the single institution and the number of visits to other institutions may not exceed 2 or 3. While the visits could be combined with attendance at some international conferences etc. taking place in the host country, the visit should not be solely for the purpose of attending such conferences. Visits for less than 8 weeks duration may not be quite appropriate.

5. Seventy-one nominations were received from universities and other institutions for visit to U.K. during 1968-69. The names were scrutinised by experts and on the basis of the recommendations made by the experts, 16 candidates were provisionally selected and placed in two priorities (Annexure III) by the Advisory Committee for participation in the programme for the year 1968-69. The British Council at New Delhi has been requested to process the matter further.

6. Nine names of the British scientists were recommended by the Indian High Commission in U.K. of which visits by six scientists (Annexure IV) have been accepted and the Indian High Commission in U.K. has been informed of the same. The programmes for these scientists to visit Indian Universities are being finalised.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

EO(Sc. II)/J.S. (S)

Scientists who visited Indian Universities under the exchange
of younger scientists between U.K. & India.

Year	Sr.No.	Name of Scientist	Duration	Places Visited
1	2	3	4	5
1963	1.	Dr. D.M. Brown, Lecturer in Chemistry, King's College, Cambridge.	December 1962 to January 1963.	University of Delhi, Panjab, Lucknow, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Osmania University, Hyderabad.
	2.	Dr. M.J. Wells, Lecturer in Zoology, Churchill College, Cambridge.	December 1962 to February 1963	University of Delhi, Banaras, Madras, Annamalai, Bombay, Kerala, and Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam.
	3.	Dr. A.L. Mackay, Prof. Bernal's Lab. London University.	July 1962 to January 1963	University of Delhi, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Osmania, Bombay, Poona & Indian Institute of Sc. Bangal
1964	4.	Dr. F. Ashton, Lecturer, University of Durham, Durham.	September 1964	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
	5.	Dr. G. Kelling, Geology Department, University College of Swansea, Swansea.	November 1964 to January 1965.	University of Jadavpur, Banaras, Lucknow and Saugar.
	6.	Dr. B.M. Bird, Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, University of Bristol, Bristol.	December 1964 to February 1965.	University of Jadavpur, Banaras, Roorkee and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
1965	7.	Dr. M.M. Hopgood, Lecturer, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews.	December 1965 to March 1966.	University of Patna, Calcutta, Osmania, Bangalore, Mysore, Saugar.
	8.	Dr. T.B. Jones, Lecturer in Physics, Leicester University.	December 1965 to January 1966.	University of Delhi, Calcutta, Andhra

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1	2	3	4	5
1965 (contd.)	9.	J.A.L. Cooke, Departmental Demonstrator, University Museum, Oxford.	November 1965 to January 1966.	University of Panjab, Panjab Agricultural University, Calcutta, Sri Venkateswara University.
	10.	Dr. D.J. Bellamy, Lecturer in Botany, Oxford University.	September 1965	University of Patna, Gauhati, Banaras, Calcutta.
1966	11.	Dr. M.A. Berett, Lecturer in Chemistry, University College, London.	January 1966 to April 1966	University of Rajasthan, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Calcutta, Panjab, Allahabad and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
	12.	Dr. K.H. Lewis, Lecturer in Botany, Oxford University.	January 1966 to March 1966	University of Delhi, Banaras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.
1967	13.	Prof. M.B. Wilkins, Professor of Botany, University of East Anglia.	2 months, February 1967 to April 1967.	University of Madras, Calcutta, Banaras, Delhi, Panjab and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
	14.	Dr. J.J.A. Newton, Lecturer in Chemistry, Manchester University.	2 months, February 1967 to April 1967.	University of Poona, Bombay & Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
	15.	Dr. T.N. Clifford, Lecturer in Geology, University of Leeds.	2 months, February 1967 to April 1967.	University of Karnatak, Mysore, Osmania, Andhra Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
	16.	Dr. E.A. Flinn, Lecturer in Instrument Technology, Royal College of Advanced Technology, Telford.	17 days, January 1967	University of Allahabad, Delhi, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, C.E.E.R.I, Pilani, and CAS in Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta.
	17.	Dr. J.I.G. Crout, Lecturer in Chemistry, Oxford University.	January 1967 to August 1967	University of Delhi, Banaras, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

Indian Scientists who visited U.K. under the Programme
of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between
India & United Kingdom.

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No.	Year	Name of Scientists	Place visited
2	3	4	
1.	1964	Dr. A. Krishna, Banaras Hindu University.	Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University.
2.	1965	Dr. S.T. Tilak, Marathwada University.	Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden.
3.	1965	S.V.J. Lakshman, Sri Venkateswara University.	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
4.	1965	Dr. C.B. Ratnam, Osmania University.	Nottingham University.
5.	1965	Dr. V.S. Mathur, Banaras Hindu University.	Department of Nuclear Physics, Oxford University.
6.	1966	Dr. A.V. Khedekar, Poona University.	Manchester University.
7.	1966	Dr. M.N. Desai, Gujarat University.	Department of Chemical Engineering, Manchester Univ.
8.	1966	Dr. S.C. Maheswari, Delhi University.	Department of Agriculture, Oxford University.
9.	1966	Dr. M.V. Rao, University of Delhi.	Department of Chemistry, University College of Science & Technology, London.
10.	1966	Shri S.A. Hussainy, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.	School of Engineering, Bath University of Technology.
11.	1966	Dr. M.D.Z. Hussain, Magadh University.	University of Sussex.
12.	1967	Shri Tika Ram Sharma, Banaras Hindu University.	Patterson Laboratory, Manchester University.
13.	1967	Dr. M.P. Saxena, Rajasthan University.	Physical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford.
14.	1967	Dr. K.K. Dey, Banaras Hindu University.	University of Sussex, Sussex.
15.	1967	Dr. R.K. Mittal, Rajasthan University.	Queen Mary's College, London.
16.	1967	Dr. K.G. Mukherjee, University of Delhi.	Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey.

FIRST PRIORITY LIST

I. CHEMISTRY

Dr. V. Krishnamoorthy,
Lecturer in Chemistry
University of Delhi.

II. BOTANY

Dr. G.S. Paliwal
Lecturer in Botany
University of Delhi.

III. GEOLOGY

Dr. M.S. Srinivasan
Lecturer in Geology
Banaras Hindu University.

IV. AGRICULTURE, AGRONOMY, CYTOGENETICS, GENETICS ETC.

Dr. R.S. Rana (Cytogenetics)
Indian Agricultural
Research Institute
New Delhi.

V. ZOOLOGY

Dr. M. Shamim Jairajpuri
Lecturer in Zoology
Aligarh Muslim University.

VI. ENGINEERING

Shri Manish Kumar Mukhopadhyaya
Lecturer in Engineering
Jadavpur University.

VII. PHYSICS

Dr. R.S. Srivastava
Lecturer in Physics
Banaras Hindu University.

VIII. MATHEMATICS

Dr. Umeschandra Shukla
Professor of Mathematics
Bombay University.

SECOND PRIORITY LIST

CHEMISTRY

Dr. R.K. Mehrotra
Department of Chemistry
Rajasthan University
Jaipur.

9

MATHEMATICS

Dr. Masood Shaik
Lecturer in Mathematics
Banaras Hindu University.

ENGINEERING

Shri S.B. Chandalia
Reader in Chemical Engineering
Bombay University.

BOTANY

Dr. R.S. Ambasht
Banaras Hindu University.

ZOOLOGY

Dr. C.L. Mahajan
Lecturer in Zoology
University of Rajasthan.

GEOLOGY

Dr. V.K. Verma
Reader in Geology
University of Delhi.

AGRICULTURE, AGRONOMY, CYTOGENETICS, GENETICS ETC.

Dr. Rathindra Narayan Basu
Lecturer in Agriculture
Calcutta University.

PHYSICS

Dr. I.M. Govil
Lecturer in Physics
Kurukshetra University.

Annexure IV to Item No. 5

List of British Scientists accepted for participation during 1968-69.

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- 1. Dr. James Alexander Edwardson Lecturer in Physiology, University of Aberdeen.
- 2. Dr. Robert John Ferrier Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, Birkbeck College.
- 3. Dr. Hans Ludwing Hartnagel Lecturer in Electronics, University of Sheffield.
- 4. Dr. Ronald Ernest Hester Lecturer in Chemistry, University of York.
- 5. Dr. Andrew Miller Senior Research Officer, Molecular Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford.
- 6. Dr. David Bruce Anderson Lecture in Polymer Science, University of Bradford.

or

- Dr. John Graham Booth Lecturer, Department of Physics, University of Salford.

University Grants Commission

(11)

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.6: To receive a note on the recommendations of the Board of American Studies Research, Hyderabad.

The following matters considered at a meeting of the Board of American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad held on 10th March, 1968 are brought to the notice of the Commission:

1. Dr. William Mulder, the present Director is retiring in April and his place is being taken by Dr. George Mayor of the University of Wisconsin. He is expected to join the post in July, 1968. At the end of Dr. George Mayor's term as Director, an Indian scholar may be appointed as the new Director.
2. It is proposed to change the name of the American Studies Research Centre to that of the Indian Institute of American Studies, a majority of the general body of those present had voting agreeing to the change.
3. Dr. Olive Reddick has been appointed as a Special Consultant of the Centre, and an honorarium of Rs.500/- per month is likely to be paid to her for this purpose.
4. The United States Government is unable to give any assistance towards putting up a building for the A.S.R.C. In view of this, the American Committee of Friends of the Centre will make an effort to collect money from other sources such as foundations and various interested bodies in the USA and in India. The estimated cost of the Centre's building, staff quarters, guest house/hostels etc. is estimated to be about Rs.50 lakhs. The Osmania University has already allocated an area of 3 acres for the purpose.
5. It has been agreed to include colleges with postgraduate facilities for the teaching of American Literature or History as corporate members on payment of a fee of Rs.100/- as compared to Rs.500/- by Universities.
6. It has been agreed to invite the Chairman, U.G.C. Mr. Chester Bowles and Mr. M.C. Chagla to be honorary members of the Research Centre.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.A.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

....

Meeting:

1st May, 1968

Item No.7: To consider references from the Ministry of Education regarding :-

(a) the Christian Medical College, Vellore. p. 13-27

(b) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth. p. 28-53

...

(13)

University Grants Commission

...

Meeting:
Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 7(a) : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education regarding the Christian Medical College Vellore

....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the proposal of the Christian Medical College, Vellore (Madras State) for declaring it as an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. The College is at present affiliated to the Madras University.

The Christian Medical College and Hospital was founded by Dr. Ida S. Scudder, the daughter of a medical missionary. She started with the work in 1900. In 1902, she built the Mary Taber Schell Hospital with accommodation for 40 patients. In 1906, she instituted the 'Roadside Clinic', a weekly visit to outlying colleges. In 1924, the present Hospital site was acquired and a 267 bed hospital was built. Over the years this hospital has grown rapidly. Today it is stated to have 974 beds and treats nearly 1600 out-patients daily. It has a staff of 285 doctors, 290 nurses and 170 para-medical workers who come from nearly every state in India as well as from the U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Canada and Germany. Extensions to the work of the institution include an eye hospital, mental health centre, rural hospital, rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients and a newly opened rehabilitation Institute for disabled persons who require prolonged treatment and training.

While the college started as a medical school for women students in 1918 and was raised to the status of a university college and students were admitted for the M.B.B.S. course in 1942, from 1947 onwards, men students also were admitted. At present, the intake for the M.B.B.S. course is 60 - 35 men and 25 women. The college was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1950.

The institution also serves as a training centre for candidates for postgraduate degree and diplomas in practically all branches of medicine and surgery. It further provides facilities for an M.Sc. course in non-clinical subjects such as anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry and micro-biology. It has also been recommended for purposes of research for the Ph.D. degree in various subjects by many institutions. The college also provides facilities for para-medical training courses for radiographers, pharmacists, physiotherapists, laboratory technicians and medical record officers. It works in cooperation with the Government of India in a number of programmes.

The institution is run by an Association with the name of 'The Christian Medical College Vellore Association' which is registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860. The following statements with regard to the institution are attached:

1. Staff of the Institution as on 1st July 1967.
2. Candidates admitted to postgraduate degree courses and registered for Ph.D. degrees/awarded Ph.D. degrees.

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3. State-wise distribution of students admitted to the institution from 1942-67.
4. Major research projects undertaken during the past five years.
5. Income and expenditure statement for the year ending 30th June 1967.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education had invited the views of the Government of India, Ministry of Health, the University of Madras and the Department of Public Health (Madras State). The views of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health are reproduced below:

"The Christian Medical College, Vellore has the character of an All-India Institutions where both teachers and students come from all parts of the country. Most State Universities have some domiciliary restrictions but from the enclosed statements it will be seen that the C.M.C., Vellore, is in the true sense of the word a National Institution.

The academic attainments of this Institution are apparent from the statements relating to research projects being conducted by it and the large list of publications to the credit of its staff.

This Institution has both an Under-graduate Wing, and Post-graduate Departments are functioning in practically all the important areas of medical and allied sciences.

*not enclosed

A brief general note on this Institute is also enclosed.* It will be observed therefrom that the C.M.C., Vellore has support, both financial and academic from a number of foreign countries including the U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Canada and Germany.

This Ministry have been giving this Institution support in a variety of ways including the establishment of Postgraduate Departments under this Ministry' scheme for the purpose. In addition, the Principal of this Institution is associated with the working of our own Post-graduate Institutes through their Governing Bodies and other Committees. In brief, this Ministry hold this Institution in considerable esteem and it is in this background that we recommend that it should be deemed as a University for the purposes of section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. It might incidentally be mentioned that the Christian Medical College, Vellore, is already a very sound Institution financially and is already included in the list of College prepared under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act as one of the affiliated colleges of the Madras University.

In view of the position stated above, it is requested that the Christian Medical College, Vellore, may kindly be declared as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) in consultation with the University Grants Commission."

The views of the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras are as under:

"The Registrar of the University of Madras has brought to my notice this letter sent by you, as this was a very important communication, which requires careful consideration. It was felt that all aspects of the question should be taken into consideration, and I therefore felt it desirable that I should express my opinion in the matter.

I was a member of the University Grants Commission for seven years, and it was during this period that for the first time the question of what should be considered a deemed University came up. It was on the application of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, that the question first came up. This institution was in existence for over 50 years. The diplomas of the Institute namely memberships and fellowships were considered of great value, and were equated to a Masters' degree in regard to membership and a doctorate degree for the fellowship. But in view of the large number of Universities established which may not realise the value of these institutional awards and in view also of the students of the Institution desiring to have a degree awarded to facilitate their further post-graduate education abroad, the Indian Institute of Science applied to the University Grants Commission. After very careful consideration, both by the then Chairman, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, and the members of the University Grants Commission, it was felt that if there is any one institution more than any other that deserved to be given the status of the deemed University, it was this Institute of Science, Bangalore, more particularly for granting Degrees, though the Diplomas of the Institute were known all the world over. At that time, the members of the University Grants Commission and the then Chairmen were reticent in allowing this nomenclature to be adopted to other less known institutions. It was felt at that time that only on very rare occasions that institutions of standing should be considered for this purpose. I do not know since then how many institutions have been declared as 'Deemed Universities' by the University Grants Commission.

The question for consideration at present however is different and of greater significance. For the first time a professional institution in the Faculty of Medicine wishes to be considered as a deemed University. I have my serious hesitation in accepting such a proposal. The College has no doubt done good work, but it must be understood that being a professional college, it is much more necessary that it should be in the midst of the general atmosphere of a University, so that the guidance of eminent members of the Departments of the University, namely in Science, Technology, Humanities, may be available to it, as also the other advantages of academic life of a University. I am therefore unable to recommend that the medical college should be treated as a deemed University.

My experience with such an institution as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, is that it would have been better if it had been affiliated to a well-known University. As one connected with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences from its very inception, I may say that the conditions under which that it may be declared for all practical purposes a University by an Act of Parliament were different at that time. It was therefore necessary to pass a Law in Parliament to give it the status of a University. I have not been completely satisfied that it was the best thing to have been done at that time. It is true that the Indian Institutes of Technology, in different Kanpur, Delhi, Bombay and Madras have been given the status of a University under the Acts of the Parliament. But it may be noted that these are not deemed Universities, but regular Universities constituted by Parliament, and therefore, they are responsible to the Parliament, and to the Ministry of Education. The question of a deemed University is different. I am most reluctant, as I said above, for any professional college to be considered as a deemed University. Moreover facts have to be faced squarely. The Medical College at Vellore is a Christian Institution, with a pre-dominant voice for the Protestant Community. Hardly 100 miles from there, there is a Catholic Medical College in Bangalore, which will obviously claim the same privilege. In the State of Mysore, there is the Manipal Medical College, which I have no doubt will use all its influence and pressure to be declared as a deemed University. In the long run, although at present things appear to be good, I regret to say that the standard for professional education will be very

much the poorer as the stimulus of association with higher educational institutions in a University will not be available. It may be stated in this connection that the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research at Pondicherry, which is run by the Central Government, is affiliated to this University. If this is so, there is no reason why the Christian Medical College, Vellore, which has been developed from a Medical School under the auspices of this University to its present post-graduate status in several higher specialities and in nursing courses should fight shy to continue to be affiliated to this University. The inter-collegiate arrangement of teaching between the several medical colleges is in itself a safeguard for maintaining high standards. A University is a body which is constituted by an act, and has several safeguards, and the very status of a University demands, and emphasises the need for the proper maintenance of standards. Occasionally if a University fails in this very process, there are adequate steps to rectify it, if only they are undertaken by the authorities concerned to pull up the Universities.

I regret therefore I am unable to commend the idea that the Christian Medical College, Vellore, should be declared as a deemed University. I feel sure that when once this is done a great deal of decadence in standards will follow. If the institution wishes to maintain standards there is no reason why affiliation to the University should in any way impede their programme materially either in the maintenance of standards or in the opening of new courses of studies. This College has been given all opportunities by the University of Madras to function effectively, and to open new branches of study both at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, in Nursing, in Medicine, in Surgery, and in the Higher Specialities.

Under the circumstances, I hope the authorities concerned will desist from accepting the plea for such an institution being called a deemed University. Left to myself, I would suggest that there should be no more deemed Universities, as more and more colleges of this nature may claim to be declared as deemed Universities."

The Department of Health, Madras State have not sent their comments so far.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)/JS(A)

STAFF OF C.M.S AS ON 1st JULY 1967

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Non-Indian</u>
Professors & Assoc. Professors (Medical)	32	3
-do- (Non-Medical)	1	2
Readers & Lecturers (Medical)	26	4
-do- (Non-Medical)	11	-
Junior Lecturers, Tutors, Medical Demonstrators & Registrars	93	3
Senior Demonstrators (Non-Medical) Biochemists and others	13	-
House Surgeons	124	-

Research Projects:

Research Officers, Assistants and Fellows	37	1
Junior Technical Staff	48	-
Clerical Staff	28	-
Others	96	-

(Some medical staff are listed under Research Projects)

College of Nursing:

Professors, Assoc. Professors & Lecturers (including Dean & Asst. Dean)	8	3
Instructors and Junior Instructors	16	-
Lecturers and Tutors -- Non-Nursing	4	-
Staff Nurses (including Kavanur & Rural Hospital Staff)	22	-
Junior Staff Nurses (including Rural Hospital Staff)	7	-
Midwives Rural Hospitals	2	-

Nursing Service:

Administrative Staff	2	1
Department and Ward Sisters	41	3
Staff Nurses	151	-
Junior Staff Nurses	82	-
General Duty Nurses	10	-
District Nurses	2	-
Ward Clerks and House-keepers	27	-
Sweepers and cleaners	80	-
Ward Aids	139	-

Technical Staff:

Clinical Laboratories	69	1
Pharmacy	27	3
Radiology	22	-
Physiotherapy	12	3
Occupational Therapy	2	1
Medical Art. & Photography	6	-
Other Staff -- Non-clinical Labs	32	-

Clerical Staff:-

Accounts Department	54	-
Stenographers	42	-
Medical Record Department	50	-
Telephone Operators	11	-
Other Departments	111	-

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<u>Maintenance Staff:</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Non-Indian</u>
Engineers, Supervisors & Store-keepers	20	4
Artisans, Carpenters & Plumbers, Electricians, etc.	57	-
Others: Spl. Attenders, Peons,, Gardeners and Sweepers	348	-
Dieticians, Cooks and other Dietary Department Staff	33	1
Transport	18	-
Social Workers	4	-
Librarians & Asst. Librarians	5	-
Tamil Pandit	1	-
Publicity & Information Officer	1	1
Medical Record Officer	1	-
Administrative Staff (excluding Nursing Service and College of Nursing; and those holding Clinical Appointments)	8	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,036	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Staff	2,075	

Non-Indian Staff:

U.S.A.	15
U.K.	14
Canada	4
Australia	4
Germany	<u>2</u>
	39
	<hr/>

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ADMITTED TO POST-GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE

<u>COURSE</u>	Course Started in	Admissions upto 1967			Graduates upto 1967		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<u>M.D. Course</u>							
General Medicine	1950	24	9	33	10	4	14
Pathology	1950	11	8	19	7	6	13
Bacteriology	1966	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paediatrics	1963	4	7	11	1	-	1
Anaesthesia	1965	1	2	3	-	1	1
Biochemistry	1967	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pharmacology	1965	-	2	2	-	-	-
<u>M.S. Course</u>							
General Surgery	1950	45	1	46	28	-	28
Oto-Rhino Laryngology	1967	2	-	2	-	-	-
Anatomy	1965	1	2	3	-	-	-
<u>D.M. Course</u>							
Neurology	1966	3	-	3	-	-	-
Cardiology	1965	6	-	6	2	-	2
<u>M.Ch. Course</u>							
Thoracic Surgery	1958	17	-	17	10	-	10
Neuro-Surgery	1958	15	-	15	10	-	10
Genito-Urinary Surgery	1965	5	-	5	1	-	1
<u>M.Sc. Course</u>							
Anatomy	1964	4	3	7	-	-	-
Physiology	1964	4	-	4	-	-	-
Biochemistry	1967	1	1	2	-	-	-
Pharmacology	1964	6	2	8	-	-	-
Microbiology	1967	2	-	2	-	-	-

CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, VELLORE-2

Number of candidates Registered for Ph.D. Degree/Awarded Ph.D. Degree

University	Subject	No. Registered		No Awarded
		Medical	Non-Medical	
Madras	Cardiology	2		-
"	Medicine	1		-
"	Microbiology	1		-
"	Neurology	1		-
"	Pathology	1		-
"	Pharmacology	1		-
"	Radiology	1		-
"	Surgery	1		-
"	Biochemistry		5	-
"	Chemistry		2	-
"	Nutrition		1	-

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Mysore	Biochemistry	1	-
Kerala	Biochemistry	4	4
"	Chemistry	3	1
"	Pharmacology	1	-
Rajasthan	Biochemistry	1	-
Calcutta	Biochemistry	4	3
Agra	Chemistry	1	1
Total :		9	23
			9

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE
1942 - 1967

State	1942-1955	1956-1966	Total
Andhra Pradesh	59	67	126
Assam	2	11	13
Bihar	6	7	13
Gujarat	6	2	8
Kerala	129	97	226
M.P	23	18	41
Madras	133	192	325
Maharashtra	39	60	99
Mysore	26	60	86
Orissa	-	4	4
Punjab	4	5	9
Rajasthan	-	-	-
U.P.	19	19	38
West Bengal	18	9	22
Delhi	3	11	14
Jammu & Kashmir	-	3	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2
Pondicherry	-	-	-
A & N. Islands	-	-	-
Ceylon	12	26	38
Fiji Island	-	2	2
Malaysia & Singapore	7	26	33
B.E. Africa	-	4	4
Br, Guiana	1	3	4
Burma	4	1	5
Pakistan	5	-	5
Other countries outside India	3	4	7
Total:-	496	631	1127

LIST OF MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Title of the Project	Name of Project Director Collaborators & Dept.
Role of isonicotinic acid hydrazide in the inactivation of pyridoxal phosphate	Dr. B.K. Bachhawat (Director) Neurochemistry Laboratory.
Metabolism and biosynthesis of mucopolysaccharides	Dr. B.K. Bachhawat (Director) Neurochemistry Lab.
Experimental studies on the relationship of acidic glycolipidz chondroitin sulphate metabolism and demyelination.	Dr. B.K. Bachhawat (Director) Neurochemistry. Dr. J. Chandy (Collaborator) Neurology.
Collaborative Neurological studies Portland-Vellore.	Dr. B.K. Bachhawat (Director) Neurochemistry. Dr. J. Chandy (Collaborator) Oregon Medical School, Portland
Muscular Dystrophy	Dr. Jacob Abraham (Director) Neurology:
Studies on Stroke	Dr. Jacob Abraham
Investigation into methods for the rehabilitation of persons disabled by convulsive disorders.	Dr. J.Chandy, Director, Neurology.
Effect on hearing of infectious, tropical and nutritional diseases.	Dr. Y.P. Kapur (Director) E.N.S. Dr. J.E.Bordley, Dr. W. Hard (Collaborators) The Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Epidemiological studies on childhood diarrhoea.	Dr. Malati Jadhav (Director) Paediatrics. Dr. V. Bengamin (Collaborator) Community Health Department
Fevers of unknow etiology and central nervous system disease in children	Dr. J.K.G. Webb (Director) Paediatrics. Dr. R.A.Feldman (Collaborator) Enterovirus Lab.
Radiation effects on the carcinoma cervix buccal mucosa cancer-itiology. Retinoblastoma-its treatment with radiation	Dr. Padam Singh (Director) Radiology Department
The Medico-genetic investigation of human diseases with particular reference to cleft lip and or palate.	Dr. V. Bengamin (Director) Community Health. Dr. P.S.S. Rao (Collaborator) Statistics Department.
Corelation between hypothalamus, pituitary and reproductive system during the several phases of costrus cycle in the albino rats.	Dr. S.J. Souri (Director) (Anatomy Department.
Development of the vagina on the human foetus.	-do-

Title of the Project

Name of Project Director &
Collaborators & Dept.

Beta Hemolytic streptococci and anti-treptolysin O titers in South Indian children suffering from rheumatic fever, acute glomerulonephritis and pyogenic infection of the skin, from March, 1965.

Dr. Grace Koshi (Director)
Microbiology Department.

Arbovirus studies.

Dr. D.E. Carey (Director)
Rockefeller Foundation
Member and Staff of Virus
Research Centre, Poona.
Dr. R.M. Myers (Collaborator)
Microbiology.

Studies on methods of plasma insulin estimation and evaluation of the various techniques.

Dr. R. Aiman
(Director)
Pharmacology Department.

Studies on the effects of insulin on the carbohydrate metabolism of the myocardium in relation to cardiac drugs.

-do-

Psycho Pharmacological agents and cardio-arrhythmias.

-do-

Utilisation of Indian Turpentine oil of Pinus Longifolia (Roxb.) - An investigation into the feasibility of producing Terpeneols from 3-carene.

Dr. James Verghese (Director)
Chemistry Department.

Studies on carbohydrate metabolism during essential amino acid deficiency.

Dr. T.N. Sekhara Varma
(Biochemistry Department)
Director.

Relation of the active transport of cations to energy metabolism

Dr. G.D.V. Van Rossum
(Biochemistry Dept. (Director)

Studies in tropical sprue

Dr. S.J. Baker
Dr. A.N. Radhakrishnan
(Director) Wellcome Res. Unit
Dr. D.E. Paterson
Dr. C. Johnson
(Collaborators) Radiology Dept.
Dr. C.K. Job
Dr. C.J.G. Chacko
(Collaborators) Pathology Dept.

Studies on releasing factor and its role in tropical megaloblastic anaemia.

Dr. S.J. Baker
Dr. A.N. Radhakrishnan
(Directors) Wellcome Res. Unit.
Dr. D.E. Paterson
Dr. C. Johnson
(Collaborators) Radiology Dept
Dr. C.K. Job
Dr. C.J.G. Chacko
(Collaborators) Pathology Dept.

Title of the Project	Name of Project Director & Collaborators & Dept.
Radioisotopic study of the mechanisms of intestinal absorption and their disorder in tropical malabsorption syndrome.	Dr. S.J. Baker Dr. A.N. Radhakrishnan (Director) Wellcome Res. Unit. Dr. D.E. Paterson Dr. C. Johnson (Collaborators) Radiology Dept. Dr. C.K. Job Dr. C.J.G. Chacko (Collaborators) Pathology Dept.
Amino acid metabolism with special reference with intestinal function.	-do-
Oxygen desaturation during Scoline Apnea in Indian patients.	Dr. Martin Isaac (Director) Anaesthesia.
Phrynoderma - Role of essential fatty acids in the causation of.	Dr. C. Bhaktaviziam (Director) Dermatology Department. Dr. M.E. Dumm & Dr. Shiela Pereira (Collaborators) Nutrition Research.
Role of steroids in ulnar ntitis in leprosy.	Dr. C. Bhaktaviziam (Director) Dermatology Dept. Dr. Mary Verghese (Collaborator) Physical Med. Dept. Dr. Fritschi (Collaborator) Hand Research Unit.
Wound healing-factors effecting	Dr. C. Bhaktaviziam (Director) Dermatology Department.
Atherosclerosis	Dr. Irwin Samuel (Director) Pathology.
Interstitial pattern in health and disease	Dr. C.J.G. Chacko (Director) Pathology.
Lymph node imprint	Dr. C.S. Small (Director) Pathology.
Pathology of Leprosy	Dr. C.K. Job (Director) Pathology.
Trial of a test for Pulmonary artery occlusion	Dr. J.S. Milledge (Director) Medicine II.
Vital capacity in South Indian male	Dr. J.S. Milledge (Director) Medicine II Dr. V. Benjamin (Collaborator) Community Health Dr. Ramchander (Collaborator) Parry & Co.; Ranipet.
Use of Intravenous IMFERON in the treatment of anaemia in surgical patients.	Dr. F.H. Garlick (Director) Surgery I.
Wound healing in future a new method of experimental study.	-do-

Title of the Project	Name of Project Director & Collaborators & dept.
Wound infections in operated patient	Dr. F.H. Garlick (Director) Surgery I.
Tuberculosis of the abdomen treated surgically with a 3 year follow up.	-do-
Surgery of diabetis foot clinical study	-do-
Use of Central Venous pressure in general surgery experimental and Clinical study.	-do-
Studies on the flare response in the anaesthetic skin of leprosy patients.	Dr. P. Zachariah (Director) Physiology.
Investing into methods for rehabilitation of persons disabled by leprosy.	Dr. Paul Brand (Director) Hand Research Unit.
In field trails of vegetable protein supplements.	Dr. Sheila Pereira (Director) Nutrition Department. Dr. V. Bengamin (Collaborator) Community Health Dr. H.A.B. Parpia (Collaborator) CFTRI, Mysore.
Awareness and attitudes towards M.C.H. Services - Kaniyambadi	Dr. K.G. Koshi (Director) Community Health
Awareness and attitudes towards M.C.H. Services - Munjurpet.	and Mr. P.S.S. Rao (Collaborator) Statistics Department.
Epidemiology of fungus, infection in Walajah Orphanage and therapeutic trail with Griseofulvin.	-do-
Evaluation of leprosy programme	-do-
Ambulatory care programme of tuberculosis	-do-
An inquiry into the attitude, knowledge and practice of methods of family planning limitation.	Dr. V. Benjamin (Director) Community Health Mr. P.S.S. Rao (Collaborator) Statistics Dept.
Epidemiology of kwashiorkor with particular reference to family size	-do-
Study of staff-student health services at Bagayam.	-do-
A Preliminary report on the relation of consanguinity to congenital defects particularly cleft lip and palate in S. India.	-do-
Pattern of rheumatic heart disease in South India.	Dr. K.I. Vytilingam (Director) Cardiology Dr. Malti Jadhav (Collaborator) Paediatrics.
Study of juvenile mitral stenosis	Dr. K.I. Vytilingam (Director) Cardiology.
Epidemiological studies in ischemic heart disease	-do-

Title of the Project	Name of Project Director & Collaborators & Departments.
Pathological studies (post-mortem) in coronary artery disease	Dr. K.I. Vytilingam (Director) Cardiology.
Haemodynamic and clinicopathological studies in constructive pericarditis before and after surgery.	-do-
Effect of digitalis and diuretics in chronic constructive pericarditis.	-do-
Haemodynamic and clinico-pathological studies in cardiomyopathy.	-do-
An analysis of over 1600 patients with congenital and acquired heart disease	-do-
Studies on pulmonary hypertension in congenital and acquired heart disease.	-do-
Study of primary pulmonary hypertension	-do-
Physiological studies in chronic severe anaemia.	-do-
Electrocardiographic changes in muscular dystrophy	-do-
Assessment of various types of left heart catheterisation, in mitral and aortic valvular disease.	-do-
Animal experimentation in the use of heart-lung machine.	Dr. K.L Vytilingam (Director) Cardiology Dr. Wilson (Collaborator) Thoracic.
Hiatus hernia, its incidence, etiology, signs, symptomatology, associated lesions and line of treatment combined with cine radiography.	Dr. C. Johnson (Director) Radiodiagnosis. Collaborated - Medical, Surgical and Thoracic Departments.
Small Intestinal tumors and early diagnosis radiologically.	Dr. C. Johnson (Director) Radiodiagnosis.
Strongyloides infestation and its radiological manifestations.	-do-
Lymphangiography in chyluria, cancer cervix and other adenopathies.	Dr. C. Johnson (Director) Radiodiagnosis. Dr. H.S. Bhat (Collaborator) Urology Department.
Cine study of bladder neck in micturating cysto-urethrogram.	Dr. C. Johnson (Director) Radiodiagnosis.
Tubercular & other lesions of the small intestine. Cine & double contrast study for early diagnosis	-do-

CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE VELLORE ASSOCIATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended 30th June, 1967

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INCOME	1966-67	Previous	EXPENDITURE	1966-67	Previous
	(Rs.)	Year (Rs)		(Rs)	Year (Rs)
DONATIONS:			MEDICAL COLLEGE (CLINICAL) & HOSPITALS:		
From India	71,091	60,762	Administration Maintenance (Schedule A)	12,55,781	10,75,577
From Abroad	15,987	8,399	Nursing Service	9,86,806	8,79,510
			Clinical Unit (Schedule B)	16,04,974	13,80,429
GRANTS:			Service Units (Schedule C)	30,77,943	23,57,378
Govt. of India - Medical College	20,000	20,000	MEDICAL COLLEGE (NON-CLINICAL SECTION):		
do - Public Health Nursing	89,578	74,098	Administration Maintenance (Schedule D)	1,92,310	1,49,880
Govt. of Madras - Indigent Patients	20,000	-	Pre-Clinical Division (Schedule E)	3,84,494	3,33,113
Others	4,17,713	3,10,103	Division of Community Health	71,548	62,112
PATIENTS:			Library	94,992	53,106
Main Hospital Rs. 77,95,999			COLLEGE OF NURSING (Schedule F)	3,70,915	3,16,189
Less Reductions, Concessions etc. 17,68,628	60,27,371	50,64,632	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		
Shell Eye Hospital	2,17,000	2,03,868	Salaries & Maintenance (Schedule G)	4,76,123	4,03,712
Mental Health Centre	1,82,786	1,62,065	Insurance	6,683	7,117
Rural Hospital	32,208	27,232	Transport (Schedule H)	1,19,388	1,07,047
Community Health Extension Scheme	4,575	4,485	Information & Publicity	32,787	26,837
Kavanur Rural Centre	17,072	21,280	Religious Work	39,203	30,491
Rehabilitation Institute	12,137	-	Council Expenses (Schedule I)	24,886	22,302
STUDENTS:			GENERAL:		
B.B.S.	2,25,416	2,22,833	Alterations, Minor Additions & Equipment	1,58,813	50,000
B.Sc.	8,491	4,292	Equipment Replacement	40,000	1,10,000
Pharmacy Course	12,575	10,397	Study Grants	46,397	41,784
Physiotherapy and Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers }	7,963	8,640	Miscellaneous	8,500	-
College of Nursing	53,632	50,201	Building Replacement & Major Alterations	-	53,090
Post-Graduate & Trainees	7,028	7,535			
Medical Fees	7,425	6,538			
GENERAL					
Property Income	43,757	34,469			
Endowment Income	5,125	4,951			
Miscellaneous	3,603	883			
DEFICIT met from Council Members' Contribution Account.					
	14,90,012	11,53,561			
	<u>89,92,545</u>	<u>74,61,224</u>		<u>89,92,545</u>	<u>74,61,224</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

28

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No.7(b): To consider further a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th and 7th December, 1967 considered a proposal for deeming the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona as a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed as Annexure I. Consideration of this item was postponed as additional information was being obtained from the Vidyapeeth.

The Vidyapeeth was visited by an officer of the Commission and a copy of the Report on the work and activities of the Vidyapeeth is attached as Annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

R.O(CD)/J.S(A)

University Grants Commission

Item No. 7 (b)

...

To consider a proposal for 'deeming' the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona as a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

...

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have asked for the views of the UGC on the proposal of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona for 'deeming' it as a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

The Vidyapith was founded in 1921 to coordinate national education in Marathi speaking areas in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress. The Vidyapith has been conducting the following activities from time to time and undertakes many of these even at present:

1. An integrated course of Ayurvedic system of Medicine;
2. Vedic Research - an Institution of Vedic Research was established in 1928 which has brought out a number of research publications which are stated to have won admiration in India and abroad. This Institute receives grant-in-aid from the Central Government and State Government and has its own building constructed with assistance from the Government;
3. Higher Sanskrit Learning along the traditional lines - A colleges of Higher Sanskrit Learning of the Vidyapith conducts examination in Sanskrit Language.
4. A comparative study of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism.

A note sent by this institution on its working, along with a statement indicating the number of students appearing in various examinations from 1954 to 1956, is attached as Appendix I.

The purpose of the Institute in seeking the 'deemed' status under the UGC Act is stated to be:

1. Institution of the courses of Higher Sanskrit Education containing the merits of the modern university methods and old Pathashala system leading to B.A.(Special), M.A. and Research Degrees.
2. Institution of courses of study in the languages spoken in the States lying on the borders of Maharashtra and also South India leading to the degrees of B.A.(General) and M.A.
3. Facilities for learning Sanskrit, Prakrit, Hindi, English and other languages and Sciences.

For these purposes, the Vidyapith would run its own college.

(30)

The Vidyapith is stated to be having its own building and a piece of land which is proposed to be used for construction of necessary buildings. The Vidyapith would not duplicate the educational work being done by the Poona and other universities and would cooperate with them in supplementing their efforts. A note sent by the Vidyapith with regard to the facilities proposed to be provided is attached as Appendix II. The following two statements are also attached as Appendices III & IV.

- (a) Details of the teaching and non-teaching staff with their scales of pay.
- (b) Income and expenditure of the Vidyapith for the year 1965-66.

The State Government of Maharashtra, which was consulted by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education with regard to the proposal of the Vidyapith, has recommended that the Vidyapith be 'deemed' as a University under the UGC Act. The Sanskrit Unit of the Government of India, Ministry of Education has expressed the view that the Vidyapith is a well-established institution imparting instruction in Sanskrit in the Maharashtra State. On the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board the Vidyapith has been recognised as one of the centres for conducting research in Sanskrit under the Government of India scheme for the award of scholarships to the products of Sanskrit Pathshalas. The Government of India have also recognised the following degrees of the Vidyapith for purposes of employment as teachers:

Kovida	...	Higher Secondary
Visharada	...	B.A.
Parangata	...	M.A.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A Note on the
TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, POONA

Past and Present

A Short History: - The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth was founded at Poona in 1921 as an educational memorial to the great scholar-patriot who fought for the attainment of Indian freedom with the four-fold programme consisting, among others, of national education. The Tilak Vidyapeeth which was founded during the non-cooperation movement sponsored by Mahattma Gandhiji with a view to coordinating national education throughout the whole of Maharashtra from Nagpur to Belgaum was thus a fitting memorial to the veteran leader who foresaw the necessity of imbuing the spirit of nationalism among the younger generation as a necessary preliminary to winning Indian freedom.

During the period 1921-32 the Vidyapeeth had two or three colleges and about two scores of high schools affiliated to it. The Vidyapeeth held examinations leading to the degrees in arts, sciences, commerce and Ayurveda and has sent out about 1000 graduates. Over 3000 students have passed the Pravesha (Matriculation) Examination. Hundreds of teachers and students of this Vidyapeeth took part in the national movement from time to time.

Ayurvedic Studies: - The Tilak Mahavidyalaya of Poona, which was affiliated to this Vidyapeeth, used to impart instructions in various subjects including Ayurveda. In 1932 the Tilak Mahavidyalaya was declared by the then Government as an unlawful association. A new institution, called the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, was, therefore, founded in 1933 for providing instructions in Ayurvedic science. The Vidyapeeth also conducted a post-graduate examination in Ayurveda, called Ayurvedya-Parangat. The Ayurvedic branch of the Vidyapeeth flourished so much so that looking to the scientific method of teaching -- both theoretical and practical -- followed therein, the Congress Government of Bombay was inclined to give in 1938 a status to the Ayurvedic science by providing registration for the Ayurvedic physicians and recognition to the Ayurvedic colleges working along proper lines. In 1942 and 1943, the Ayurvedic Faculty established by the State Government authorized the Tilak Vidyapeeth to conduct Ayurvedic examinations in Bombay Province. In 1944 the Ayurvedic education went under the direct control of the State Government. The post-graduate examination of Ayurvedya Parangat is still being held by this Vidyapeeth.

Vedic Studies: - The Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala was founded by this Vidyapeeth in 1928 for the prosecution of Vedic studies and research. The Mandala, which is registered under the Act XXI of 1860 and also under the Public Trust Act, has published in five big volumes a new critical edition of Sayana's commentary on the Rgveda Samhita with indices, which has won the praise of Sanskrit scholars in India and abroad. The Mandala has recently undertaken certain other projects in the field of Vedic research. These include a critical edition of Krsna Yajurveda Taittiriya Samhita with commentaries, Srautakosa - an Encyclopaedia of Vedic sacrificial rituals, a Devanagari edition of Avesta, English translation of the principal Upanisads, Avesta Grammar and Reader. The Mandala has also published the Bharadvaja Srauta Sutra with English translation and a selection of Rgveda Hymns with Hindi translation and notes. The State Government and the Central Government have been giving grant-in-aid to the Mandala. The Mandala has recently constructed its own building at a cost of Rs. three lakhs. These finances were provided mainly by the Central Government and the State Government. The piece of land on which the building stands has been given to the Mandala by the Vidyapeeth on long lease at a nominal rent. Even though the Mandala is now a separate registered body, its close relation with this Vidyapeeth has still been

maintained through the provision for a majority of members on its Executive Council to be nominated by this Vidyapeeth.

Basic Education:- In 1938, the Vidyapeeth commenced a non-official experiment of basic education in a group of villages in Poona District. Looking to the huge financial responsibility involved therein, the experiment was later on restricted to one village only where a Basic Training Centre was also started in 1948. However, on account of the continued want of selfless and sincere teachers and also on account of financial difficulties, both the Training Centre as well as the Basic School were closed in 1950.

Sarvodaya Training:- In 1949 the Vidyapeeth organised a Sarvodaya training Class to train workers capable of conducting Sarvodaya Centres opened by the Government of Bombay. The class was conducted for two years.

Publication Department:- In 1946 the Vidyapeeth opened a regular Publication Department and published 24 books in Marathi in addition to about 8 books previously published. A majority of the books deal with scientific subjects and are written for the common people. A few relate to commerce and village economics and one is a translation of a Sanskrit work on poetics. Mention may particularly be made of the History of National Education in Maharashtra.

Sanskrit Language and Learning:- The attainment of India's independence entirely changed the outlook of education. Seeing that it was not necessary to maintain a parallel educational system, the Vidyapeeth decided to devote itself to such aspects of education as did not receive adequate attention of statutory Universities. The Sanskrit language and learning was one of such subjects. Its study has been acknowledged on all hands as essential for the true understanding of India's ancient culture and also beneficial to the study of modern Indian languages. The Vidyapeeth, therefore, took it up in 1947 and began to conduct classes of Sanskrit and hold graded examinations in Sanskrit language. The Examinations are held twice a year. There are, in all, five examinations for which special textbooks have been prepared and published by the Vidyapeeth. The State Education Department has recognised these books for extra-reading in High Schools. About 255,000 students appear every year for these Sanskrit Examinations, at about 500 centres established in Maharashtra State and also in the neighbouring States of Mysore and Gujarat. It has been our experience that in spite of the lesser opportunities for the study of Sanskrit at the High School stage, the liking for the knowledge of Sanskrit language is spreading steadily among the younger generation as a result of the introduction of these examinations.

The Vidyapeeth has also been tackling the problem of higher Sanskrit learning by instituting a degree course and a post-graduate course with various optional subjects like Grammar, Logic, Poetics, Philosophy etc. The degrees of Visharada and Parangata conferred by this Vidyapeeth on Sanskrit graduates have been recognised by the Govt. of Maharashtra as equivalent respectively to the B.A. and M.A. of a statutory University. The necessity of teaching higher Sanskrit along traditional lines has been stressed by scholars in India and abroad. The Vidyapeeth has been trying its best to fulfil this object and founded in 1948 its own Sanskrit College for that purpose. No fees are charged to students. Grant-in-aid is received from the Government of Maharashtra. Scholarships are awarded to deserving students and free lodging and boarding arrangements are provided for the students who are needy and who are studying in the higher classes. Several students passed the Visharada and Parangata examinations. It is, however, found that students are at present not willing to devote themselves entirely to the higher Sanskrit studies along

traditional lines, under the pressure of the changing economic and social conditions. The time has, therefore, come to achieve the objective through different channels.

The degrees and diplomas awarded by this Vidyapeeth prior to 1932 have been recognised by the State Government and the Central Government as equivalent to similar degrees and diplomas awarded by a statutory University. The Vidyapeeth discontinued to conduct most of these examinations from 1953. Between the period 1932-53 about a dozen students passed the graduate examination, two students passed the post-graduate examination and 200 students passed the Pravasha (Matriculation). It is advisable and reasonable that the examinations passed by these students should also be recognised.

Graded Examinations :-

1. Sanskrit :- Mention has already been made of the scheme of Graded Examinations in Sanskrit. Suitable text-books for these examinations have been compiled and published by the Vidyapeeth and copies are sold to students at cheap rates. Thousands of copies of these text-books have been distributed among the Sanskrit-loving public.

2. Marathi :- Learning by rote is a good habit which is no doubt beneficial to a certain extent. It cultivates the faculty of memory and helps correct pronunciation. To learn classical selections by heart and recite them regularly helps in building up the moral character of boys and girls. With this object in view, the Vidyapeeth instituted in 1955, a course of select Marathi and Sanskrit poems. There are three examinations for which small text-books have been compiled and printed. Boys and girls studying in primary schools prepare themselves for these examinations, which are held twice a year. This scheme has been appreciated by teachers and parents alike, and so far as the Poona area is concerned, the Poona Municipal Corporation has patronized it. It may be mentioned that efforts are being made in Madras State under the blessings of His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakshi Peeth to encourage boys and girls to learn devotional and moral poems by heart. It is advisable that similar steps should be taken also in other States. So far as the Maharashtra State is concerned, there is ample scope to expand the activities of the Vidyapeeth in rural and urban areas which would be possible if the Central Government and the State Government support the scheme of the Vidyapeeth.

3. English :- Another important step towards the propagation of the study of languages was taken by the Vidyapeeth in 1957. In order that the study of the English language should be consolidated and expanded on a wider scale, the Vidyapeeth has formulated a graded course of five examinations which, when completed, would enable a student to understand, read and write the English language in an efficient manner and also to converse ably and easily. Special text-books of lessons and grammar have been prepared with the help of experienced teachers and have been published by the Vidyapeeth. These examinations are also conducted at different centres twice a year, and within a short period they have become popular among the student-world.

4. General Knowledge :- In order that the general efficiency should be attained by students and that they may stand the test of general knowledge in competitive examinations, the Vidyapeeth introduced in 1963, a system of holding two examinations. Books recommended for these examinations are published by the Vidyapeeth. The examinations are held twice a year and students have been deriving benefit out of these examinations.

5. Mathematics: - Mathematics is a subject which is generally looked upon by students as a difficult one. In order to remove this fear from the minds of the students and in order to create confidence among them for grasping this subject with less efforts, the Vidyapeeth introduced in 1964 a course of five examinations in Mathematics. This course is being taught by teachers at several centres in Maharashtra and thousands of students reading in High Schools are taking its advantage. The examinations are held twice a year.

Classes for all these examinations are conducted in the premises of the Vidyapeeth.

The Table showing progress made in respect of the different examination schemes from 1954 is appended hereto in the form of an Annexure.

Study of Indian Philosophy and Culture :-

In 1956 the Vidyapeeth opened a Department for the study of Indian philosophy and culture. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust provided funds for the maintenance of this department. The Department conducted studies in Gandhian philosophy and also the literary and philosophical works of Lokamanya Tilak. It published Lokamanya Tilak's notes on the Vedanta Philosophy recorded by him during his interment in the Mandalay jail in Burma for compiling his well-known philosophical work Gita-rahasya. It also published Acharya Dharma-dhikari's lectures on Sarwoodaya. After a few years the Gandhi Memorial Trust discontinued its patronage which naturally gave a setback to the working of this Department..

Research Department :- The Vidyapeeth started in 1962 a special Research Department particularly for conducting research and publication work in Sanskrit. So far the Department has published philosophical, grammatical and poetical works with Marathi translation and notes. The Union Government once gave some non-recurring grant for this Department. The Department receives annual grant-in-aid from the State Government. The Department can be strengthened provided substantial financial aid is received from the Union and the State Governments.

Free Sanskrit Library :- The Vidyapeeth started in 1963 a noble and very useful activity by opening a free Sanskrit Library. The Library has a collection of over 10,000 printed volumes dealing with the various aspects of Sanskrit literature, in particular. The Library is situated in the heart of the city, and hundreds of students and other readers derive the benefit of the library. The Union Government has given some non-recurring grant for this Library.

A Dictionary of Rural Economics :- (Maharashtra Gram Kosh)

The Vidyapeeth has launched in 1960 a scheme of preparing a statistical record of agricultural and mineral resources, economic conditions and cultural and educational information of each village in Maharashtra together with maps of Districts and Talukas. This record will be helpful for formulating the developmental plans of the different regions. The work will be published in several volumes. The scheme is patronized by the State Government and the Universities in Maharashtra.

Other Details :-

Printing Press :- The Vidyapeeth has recently started a printing press which carries out the printing work of the Vidyapeeth and also undertakes outside work. A well-equipped printing press particularly for executing the printing of Sanskrit books is a desideratum in Poona.

and it is the aim of the Vidyapeeth to fill up that deficiency.

Assets :- The Vidyapeeth has its own buildings in the city of Poona and also a piece of land of five acres. The cost of the total assets created by the Vidyapeeth is Rs. 5, five lakhs.

Constitution :- The Vidyapeeth is registered under the Societies' Registration Act and the Bombay Public Trust Act. The administration is controlled by a Senate and a Syndicate. Dr. M. S. Aney M.P. is the Kulapati and Mr. Prof. D. J. W. Potdar is the Kulaguru of the Vidyapeeth.

Plans of Development :- In 1921 the Vidyapeeth started functioning as a coordinating agency for national education and educated the younger generation which took a prominent part in the political struggles started from time to time by the Indian National Congress. After India became free, there was no need for continuing a parallel system of education; so the Vidyapeeth changed its policy and devoted itself to the educational work which the public particularly the student world was in need of. The educational activities of the Vidyapeeth are now expanded to a great extent.

Annexure

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona.

(36)

Table showing the numbers of students appeared for the various examinations from 1954 to 1966 February

Name of the Examination	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total
Mathematics											19,904	29,085		48,989
General Knowledge										689	1,201	1,094	951	3,935
English						9,708	23,924	29,960	46,032	69,651	87,613	88,254	91,188	4,46,330
Marathi Pathantar			876	1,656	1,726	3,897	2,890	3,287	4,488	4,072	4,530	4,400	5,363	37,185
Sanskrit	14,948	13,547	13,375	12,005	13,093	15,335	13,499	12,544	12,917	15,863	18,653	20,454	24,061	2,00,299

Appendix II

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH

1242 (New), Sadashiv Fort,
Vidyapeeth Wada, PUNA - 1

Detailed Scheme :-

(i) To provide for higher Sanskrit learning and research :-

1. The significance of encouraging the study of Sanskrit language and learning as a means of understanding and maintaining the cultural heritage of India and as a source of developing modern Indian languages cannot be overstated. That Govt. of India fully realizes the importance of this subject is evident from the fact that the Govt. appointed in 1956 a Sanskrit Commission "to consider the question of the present state of Sanskrit education in all its aspects". The Commission worked strenuously, prepared its Report within a very short period and submitted it to the Government in November 1957. The Govt. of India not only studied the Report but also brought into practice several of its recommendations. The Sanskrit-loving people are indeed grateful to the Govt. for the active sympathy they have shown to Sanskrit education.
2. The Tilak Vidyapeeth, however, submits that Sanskrit education needs to be encouraged in western India which has been one of the regions where Sanskrit studies have been fostered since long. Poona is recognised as a centre of Sanskrit learning even at present.
3. As noted in the accompanying pamphlet, the Tilak Vidyapeeth started its activities of Sanskrit education twenty years back. The operation of the three language formula in Western India necessitated the introduction of a scheme of graded examination in Sanskrit language. The scheme has proved very successful, and during a period of eighteen years three lakhs of students appeared for these examinations in hundreds of centres in Maharashtra and neighbouring areas. As a step towards the encouragement of higher Sanskrit learning along traditional methods, the Vidyapeeth started its own Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya in 1948 where students are taught according to the syllabus framed by the Vidyapeeth. The Vidyapeeth conducts the "Visharada" degree examination and the "Parangata" post-graduate examination. These degrees have been recognised by the State Governments and the Govt. of India as equivalent respectively to B.A. and M.A. of a statutory University for the purpose of Govt. service. At the initial stage free lodging and boarding were provided for the students. This system of help was later on substituted by grant of scholarships. The Vidyapeeth has so far spent thousands of rupees in running this activity.
4. With a long experience to its credit, the Vidyapeeth, aspires to cut a new path towards the preservation of Sanskrit learning. The findings of the Sanskrit Commission also require to be taken into consideration in this connection. The Commission has taken a survey of the present state of Sanskrit studies in the different parts of India (Chap. III). It has referred to the above two systems of Sanskrit Education, namely, traditional and modern, and has stated that "the dual system of Sanskrit education in India is, in a sense, a legacy of the British rule" (p. 107). It has further pointed out the merits and defects of both the traditional and modern systems (V. 35-42). The Commission, therefore, states that a "reapproachment may be attempted eliminating the defects and appropriating the merits, taking care not to destroy the essential characteristics of either" (p. 112). Their ultimate goal, according to the Commission, should be

that "the modern University Sanskrit education may be taken as the basic foundation, and the characteristic features of the Pathashalas can be grafted on it. In this case the Pathashalas will be discontinued and will cease to exist, while the University system will continue to function with the added aspects of the Pathashalas". (V. 79, p. 123). The Commission further adds :- "There is nothing inherently incompatible or improbable in the University system acquiring a new dimension of Sanskrit scholarship wherein the depth and intensity of the Pathashala learning is fruitfully combined with its own modern methods of historical and critical approach. In the present state of its organisation, however, this may be difficult to achieve from the point of view of the average University student or teacher. It is, nevertheless conceivable that, in the not too distant future, owing largely to the adoption of the Pathashala method of intensive, line-by-line study of the texts and their analytic understanding, the Pandit and the Professor may become identical. We should even hope for this to happen." (p.124). As an initial step, however, the Commission has referred to the depression from which the present Pathashalas have been suffering (v. 59-53), and has suggested ways of reorganising them (v. 57-72), and improving them (VI 26-20). Regarding the integration of the Pathashala and the University systems of Sanskrit education into a single system. The Commission, however, recommends a greater measure of co-operation between the two systems, helping the two to approximate each other steadily and gradually, so that a healthy and lasting integration of the two might naturally emerge at some future date." (p. 253). The Commission has also continued "that care should be taken to see that there is no hybridisation by bringing the two systems together in a superficial manner." (p.254).

5. Now the Vidyapeeth submits that ten years have passed since the Commission's Report was submitted to the Govt. of India, and that during this period attempts seem to have been made to recognize and improve some of the Pathashalas. We think the time has come to assess the results of the reorganisation and improvement of those Pathashalas. So far as we can see, such attempts seem to have been made at a few places only on Govt. level; the private Pathashalas do not seem to have considered the matter seriously in spite of the Government's readiness to render proportionate financial help probably because in the opinion of their organizers such a reorganization would hardly appeal to the students. The result has been that the Pathashalas are being closed down one by one for want of students, and those which still exist are somehow trying to keep their existence. This has been the sad story of the Pathashalas in western and southern India where a number of Pathashalas were working efficiently some years back.

6. While pointing out the merits of the Traditional method, the Commission has remarked: "It must, however, be remembered that, what has been said above is pertinent only as regards an ideal Pathashala. Such Pathashalas had long become a thing of the past, and the so-called traditional pattern of Sanskrit education which has been in vogue in the recent times has departed considerably from the age old ideal. And this was quite inevitable in view of the economic, social and political conditions in the country which had been changing fast and fundamentally." (p. 109). From this it might be concluded that the present Pathashalas cannot be expected to reach the ideal old stage whatever attempts might be made to support them financially and to improve their syllabi. Under these circumstances, the only way out, as recommended by the Commission, is to integrate both the traditional and modern systems of Sanskrit education by taking the modern University Sanskrit education as the basic foundation and by grafting on it the characteristic features of the Pathashalas.

7. The Vidyapeeth further thinks that time has come to take initial steps towards bringing the idea into practice now. As already stated, the Pathashala education is deteriorating day by day in western and southern India and unfortunately the day is not far away when the Pathashalas system may go out of practice. In the opinion of this Vidyapeeth, the present generation of traditional Pandits may prove to be the last one. Under such circumstances, the achievements of the present day Pandit must be fully exploited without any delay if at all the main characteristic features of the Pathashala system are to be preserved in another form. It would not only be unreasonable but also fatal to await the day when the modern and Pathashala systems "might naturally emerge at some future date". Special attempts towards integration need to be made immediately, and there is a danger of the present generation of traditional Pandits being totally disappeared so as not to be of any use for achieving the integration even though it may be proposed to take any steps towards integration at a later date.

8. As a step, at the right moment, the Tilak Vidyapeeth, therefore, proposes to introduce an integrated course in higher Sanskrit learning as indicated above. The course will be distributed over a period of four years at the end of which the degree of B.A. (Special) will be awarded. The course will be a modern University course in which the principal elements of the Pathashala system will be incorporated. After the S.S.C. Examination with Sanskrit and English as the compulsory subjects, there will be a Pre-degree course of one year after which there will be a three years' Degree Course. The distribution of subjects and papers will be generally similar to that of the syllabus of statutory Universities. The students will be expected to acquire an adequate knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature and besides to have closely studied the elementary works (prakarana Grantha) of the principal philosophical systems. The latter will enable the student to possess a sound knowledge of the Sanskrit language and to develop a philosophical acumen. The Sanskrit Commission has already pointed out the necessity of maintaining the study of Sanskrit philosophical works for the preservation of Indian Culture (V. 46). At the post-graduate stage, the student will be required to study more comprehensively a particular branch of Sanskrit literature. A graduate, who has gone through such a course will generally be found suitable for any Govt. or private job. He will be a good Sanskrit teacher after being trained for one year more. If he has got sufficient energy and suitable opportunities, he may well be capable of becoming proficient in any particular aspect of Sanskrit literature which he may choose. It will have to be conceded that such a combined course will necessarily fall short to a certain extent in comparison with a good product of the regular Pathashala system. Under the circumstances, however, one will have to rest satisfied with the tolerably good proportion of the Pathashala system in the syllabus proposed herein. In order that students should be included to take up this more substantial course, a provision for a sufficient number of scholarships as an encouragement will have to be made. The syllabi leading to the graduate and post-graduate degree are laid down. The Sanskrit Commission has pointed out the desirability of introducing an S.S.C. Course with a larger proportion of Sanskrit. Such a scheme is of course welcome. If and when such a scheme materialises, modifications if any in the under-graduate syllabus may be made at the proper stage.

9. Attempts will seriously have to be made to train Sanskrit teachers. At present there is a crying need of Sanskrit teachers with scores of High Schools which are coming into being every year. Unless this demand is adequately met, there is no use of mere talking of the preservation of the study of Sanskrit language. Provision will have to be made to introduce a Certificate Course and a Degree Course. The former will have to be kept open also to the Sanskrit Shastries and others who have

not completed the under-graduate studies. It is evident that these courses would attract students only if they are supported by Govt. authority.

10. It is not only advisable but essential that a Sanskrit Department of such dimensions and standards should be supported by research and publication activities. The Tilak Vidyapeeth has recently made beginning in this direction. It is, however, possible to strengthen this section substantially by closely associating with the Vidyapeeth the activities of the Vaidika Samshodhan Mandala which was originally founded as a regular research branch of this Vidyapeeth and which is related to this Vidyapeeth even at present. The Vaidika Samshodhan Mandala which has been operating certain schemes of Vedic research and publication receives grant-in-aid from the Central Govt. and the State Government. The Mandala has constructed its own building at a cost of about Rs. three lakhs, towards which the Central Govt. and State Govt. have made substantial grants.

11. Furnished with all the necessary Departments, the Vidyapeeth would very much like to function as a Sanskrit University in western India. It may be noted in this connection that the Vidyapeeth has been conducting for the last eighteen years graded examinations in Sanskrit language at hundreds of centres for which over three lakhs of students have appeared so far. The Vidyapeeth will provide for affiliation of Sanskrit Pathshalas and colleges if any in this part of the country and will conduct Sanskrit examinations.

(ii) To provide for the study of languages of the bordering States and South India.

12. The constitution of free India is based on democracy, hence it is essential that the population should be enabled to participate in the administration of the nation to the maximum extent. This would be possible only if the work of administration is carried on through the languages of the people. Major steps have been and are being taken in this direction. As a logical consequence of this policy, linguistic States have already come into being, and further steps are being taken to revise the boundaries of some of the States. This is all happening as it should. Attention will however have, at the same time to be paid to see that these democratic steps do not harm the spirit of nationalism. The situation in the country in this behalf is unfortunately not encouraging. Things sometimes appear to take such turn that the very principle of national integration is at times struck at the root. Such a stage of things is harmful to national solidarity and national welfare. At a time when concentrated attention requires to be paid towards self-sufficiency and economic uplift of the nation, much energy is being wasted towards eliminating the sentiment of disharmony among the various sections of the people. Certain attempts are being made at different places and at different levels to combat this sentiment and establish the conception of national brotherhood. In view, however, of the stupendous nature of the malady, the attempts unhappily fall short.

13. The Tilak Vidyapeeth aspires to play an important part in this national duty along academic lines. It will strive to bring together young men speaking languages of the bordering states, namely, Kannada, Telugu, and Gujarati. Thousands of persons speaking the Sindhi language who left their homeland for ever at the time of partition are living in and around Poona. It is a necessity to establish contact with them and create among them a sense of homogeneity. The people of Southern most India speaking the Tamil and the Malayalam languages are playing an important part in running the administration of the country. It is a need of the hour to bring together all these people for a common purpose. The northern and the southern India are two important sections which are playing equally important parts in shaping

the destiny of India, and it is a vital task to maintain goodwill among the residents of these two sections. Geographically Maharashtra links up these two sections, hence it is in a position to play the vital role of coordinating them. The regional Marathi language, the official Hindi language, Sanskrit the coordinating link of all the important languages, Kannada, Telugu, Gujarati, Sindhi, Tamil and Malayalam -- an academic gathering of all these important languages of India cannot but help create a strong sense of mutual respect and national solidarity.

14. The unique position of Poona in Maharashtra is acknowledged on all hands. The uniqueness is felt even in the context of a variety of languages. The impact of Poona on the Marathi language is acknowledged. Poona has been contributing liberally to the development of Hindi. As a seat of Sanskrit learning Poona is wellknown all over India. There are eighty thousand citizens in Poona whose mother-tongue is Kannada. There are in Poona High Schools with Kannada as the medium of instruction. The population of the Andhras in Poona can be counted by thousands and their children have been having their education in several Primary and Secondary Schools. The number of Gujarati-speaking people in Poona is about seventy-five thousands. Besides the numerous Primary Schools they have their High Schools with Gujarathi as the medium of instruction. Sindhi people who number in thousands have been running three Sindhi High Schools and a college. Thousands of Tamilians have been living in Poona mainly for the purpose of Central Govt. services. They have been maintaining their own Primary Schools and High Schools. The number of persons speaking the Malayalam language is also not small. All these people will willingly avail themselves of the facilities made available in Poona for their youngsters for prosecuting higher learning with a bias for their mother-tongue.

15. The Vidyapeeth will formulate courses at the graduate and post-graduate levels which would generally be commensurate with those of a statutory universities. For the B.A.(General) the student will have to study his own mother-tongue, a modern Indian language other than his own, Sanskrit, Prakrit, English, Hindi, linguistics and mental and moral sciences. At the post-graduate level he will study the literary and regional history, linguistics, a modern Indian language other than his own, Sanskrit or Prakrit and will go through an intensive and extensive courses of his own mother-tongue. A student passing the B.A. Examination will have obtained a scientific knowledge of his own mother-tongue, will have developed a comparative outlook of modern languages and will have studied the mental and moral sciences. With his mental faculty adequately developed, he will generally be capable of any job, and provided he has suitable opportunities, may take up post-graduate studies. In any case, his liberal education will enable him to function as a liberal minded citizen and an advocate of national integration. A sketch of the syllabi for the graduate and post-graduate studies is prepared by the Vidyapeeth.

16. It may be noticed that the statutory Universities have already provided for the study of modern Indian languages at the graduate and post-graduate levels. Thus the University of Poona, for example, has incorporated into its syllabi for the B.A.(General and special) and M.A. examinations the study of Kannada, Gujarati, Sindhi, Hindi, and Urdu side by side with the regional language, namely Marathi. A comparison of the relevant portion of the syllabi of Tilak Vidyapeeth, will, however, show that while at the Poona University a student can adequately study a modern language like Kannada only if he has taken up the course of B.A.(Special) a student of the Tilak Vidyapeeth will have done so almost to the same extent, at

the University of Poona with the sketch of the proposed syllabi

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B.A.(General). In other words, while at the Poona University, a student would have studied adequately modern Indian language only if he has taken up the course of B.A.(Special) in that language, every student of the Tilak Vidyapeeth will have a very good grounding of the language of his choice along with other compulsory subjects. As a result, it would appear that every few students of the Poona University not only in Poona but also in outside colleges have taken up B.A.(Special) course in languages like Kannada, Gujarathi and Sindhi. This position, I submit, hardly serves the purpose for which the courses in those languages have been instituted.

17. An important aspect of the Tilak Vidyapeeth's Scheme is that it will afford a rare and valuable opportunity to the students speaking different languages to mix together freely in an academic atmosphere. Students even from outside may join the college of the Tilak Vidyapeeth, hence a students' hostel will be a necessity. Such a hostel will decidedly provide additional opportunities for a students speaking different languages to live together and exchange views. The Vidyapeeth will strive to secure the services of efficient and experienced teachers of these languages. Consequently staff quarters will have to be constructed, and this facility can be fully exploited for the purpose for which the scheme is proposed to be launched, namely, creating good neighbourly relations among the people speaking different languages on a collective basis will facilitate a comparative study of those language and the results of such studies may be published through independent publications and also the journal conducted by the Vidyapeeth. Cultural activities will be undertaken so that a sense of respect for the languages, literatures, arts, and regional cultures of people of the different States could be developed. The provision made for the encouragement for the study of the Sanskrit language and literature as detailed in the first part of this representation is calculated to contribute to the efforts of the Vidyapeeth towards the goal of achieving national integration. At the initial stage, the Vidyapeeth will provide for the study of the Kannada, Gujarati, and Sindhi languages, and in course of time the scheme may be extended to the study of the Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam languages.

Appendix III

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona.

Statement showing the categories of
teaching and non-teaching staff.

Category	Qualification	Age	No. of Posts	Scales of Pay	Permanent or Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6
Teacher	Vedantachudamani	58	1	125 - 5 - 200	Permanent
"	Vyakaranaparangata	49	1	200 - 10 - 400	"
"	B.A., B.Ed., Kavyateerth	50	1	200 - 10 - 400	"
Research worker	B.Ag., M.Sc.	64	1	300 Fixed Salary	Temporary
Part-time Teachers	Graduates		20		"

Administrative

Head Clerks			4	170 - 5 - 200	Permanent
Clerks			12	55 - 3 - 115	"
Clerks			10	--	Temporary
Peons			7	40 - 2 - 80	Permanent

Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala
(Research Institute)

Chief Editor	M.A., D.Litt.	56	1	300 - 20 - 500	Permanent
-do-	B.A.	64	1	300 - 20 - 500	"
Research Asstt.	M.A., Yagnikachudamani		1	200 - 10 - 400	"
-do-	M.A., Sahitya Visharada		1	200 - 10 - 400	"
-do-	M.A.		1	200 - 10 - 400	"

Administrative

Clerks and Copyists			5	55 - 5 - 100	"
Peons			2	30 - 1 - 40	"

- Note:-
- 1) The Bal Mukund Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya of Tilak M. Vidyapeeth receives Grant-in-aid from the Government of Maharashtra.
 - 2) The Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala receives grant-in-aid from the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra.
 - 3) Dearness and other allowances are paid as sanctioned by the State Government. Provision for Provident Fund and Gratuity has also been made.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, POONA-2DETAILS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31-3-1946

Rs. in Rs.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES :

Stationery	579.85
Bank charges	87.73
Printing and cost papers	1,491.71
Furniture repairs	250.00

	2,409.29

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES :

Chitra Kala Prizes	54.00
Prizes	1,231.50
Telephone charges	451.90
Electric charges	628.49
Writing Expenses	6,930.23
Teachers' Salaries	5,627.27
Clerks, Office Peons' Salaries	27,944.30
Marathi Pathantar Centre Exps.	500.00
Centre Expenses (including Prov. of Rs.20,000)	64,362.71
Money Order Commission	1,367.76
Postage	24,506.40
Advertisement	17.25
Honorarium to teachers	1,116.60
Marathi Pathantar Exam. Printing	47.50
Examination Printing	6,831.76
Exam. Misc. Exps.	542.65
Travelling	1,612.28
Meeting Expenses	607.95
Exam. Stationery	1,238.38
Exam. typing exps.	1,554.32
Paper Setting Exps.	1,180.00
Convocation Expenses.	398.87
Exam paper expenses	10,736.15
Pimpalkhare competition	61.25
Exam. Packing and Parcel Expenses.	901.57
Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya Exps.	26,821.79
Examiners Remuneration (including Prov. of Rs.14,000)	24,808.59
Marathi Pathantar Examiners' Remuneration	7.00
Pariksha Pracharak Honorarium	75.00
Marathi Pathantar Pariksha - Writers' Remuneration	26.72
Ayurvedya Farangat Pariksha - Examiner Honorarium	319.25
Pariksha Prachar Expenses	573.38
Exercise Books Printing	67.50
Exercise Books Paper	58.00
Functions and Ceremonies etc.	304.25

	2,13,570.57

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES :

Misc. Exps.	591.12
T.M.V. Magazine Exp.	2,310.83

	2,902.00

(45)

GRANTS

Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya		
Maha.State Maintenance	5,355.00	
Poona Municipal (Corporation)	<u>200.00</u>	5,555.00
Maha.State Grantthia		
Samsodhan and Prakashan		
Mandal	1,850.00	
Poona University	<u>400.00</u>	2,250.00
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth		
Maha.State for R.R.s-gangadhar Book		11,700.00
		<hr/>
		19,505.00
		<hr/>

EDUCATION INCOME

Pimpalkhure Competition Fee	96.00
Entrance Fee	1,612.00
Class fee	10,034.50
English Examination fee	1,50,741.50
Sanskrit Examination fee	23,141.00
Arithmetic Exam. fee	49,566.36
Conversation Exam.	31.00
General Knowledge Exam. fee	1,093.00
Competition Fees (Sanskrit)	115.00
Affiliation fee	30.00
Sarvodaya Exam. Fee	80.00
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	1,336.74
Excess receipts on counter	.12
Application form fee	3,019.53
Ayurvedya Paranggat	375.00
Sanskrit Shatra Exam.	12.00
	<hr/>
	2,46,283.75
	<hr/>

Income from other sources

Educational receipts	2,46,283.75
Surplus of Publication Dept.	41,539.27
T.M.V. Magazine Subscription	89.00
Profit on sale of building material	900.00
Members' Subscription	100.00
Miscellaneous	2,375.37
	<hr/>
	2,91,377.39
	<hr/>

A REPORT ON THE WORK AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, POONA

The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona was founded in 1921 in the memory of Lokamanya Bhaal Gangadhar Tilak to promote the cause of national education in Maharashtra. During 1921-32, the Vidyapeeth had two or three colleges and about forty high schools affiliated to it, and conducted examinations in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Ayurveda. It has been stated that numerous teachers and students of the Vidyapeeth participated in the national movement for freedom. In the early thirties, the colleges and schools affiliated to the Vidyapeeth were declared as unlawful institutions and closed down.

The Vidyapeeth became a registered society under the Societies Registration Act in 1940-41, and a public trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act in 1952. A copy of the English translation of the constitution of the Vidyapeeth is attached Appendix I. Briefly, the principal objectives of the Vidyapeeth are:-

Not enclosed

- (i) to run educational institutions and activities as will instil the feeling of national service in the minds of the students;
- (ii) to impart education through one's own language;
- (iii) to prescribe curricula and conduct examinations; and
- (iv) to conduct postgraduate studies and research, and to undertake publications.

The constitution inter-alia provides for a senate, a syndicate and a 'board of faculties'. Lists of members of the present senate and syndicate are enclosed (appendix II). The Kulaguru is Mahamahopadhyay D.V. Potdar.

Not enclosed

The Vidyapeeth has conducted examinations in basic education and also organised training classes in Sarvodaya for some time. It also organised Ayurvedic studies and conducted examinations in Ayurveda. It is stated that during the period 1921-32, over 3,000 students passed the Pravesh (Matriculation) Examination conducted by the Vidyapeeth and about 1,000 students graduated in the courses in Arts, Science, Commerce and Ayurveda from the high schools and colleges, then affiliated to the Vidyapeeth. The Government of Bombay vide their notification dated 14.1.1952 accorded recognition to the following degrees and certificates awards by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth prior to 1932:

(1) Pravesh	Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
(2) Pratham Parisksha	First Year Arts
(3) Visharad (Vangamaya Visharad)	B.A. of the Bombay University.
(4) Shastra Visharad	B.Sc. do-
(5) Sthapatya Visharad	B.E. (Civil) of the Bombay University.

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(6) Yantra Vidyalya Visharad	B.E. (Mech.) of the Bombay University	
(7) Vyapar Visharad	B.Com.	-do-
(8) Parangata ((Vangmaya i Parangata)).	M.A.	-do-
(9) Shastra Parangata	M.Sc.	-do-

This recognition was accorded for the purpose of recruitment in Government services. The Government of India vide their notification dated 19.5.1956 also accorded recognition to Pravesha Prathama, Vangaya Visharad, Shastra Visharad, Vyapar Visharad and Vangmaya Parangata for the purposes of employment under the Central Government.

The present work and activities of the Vidyapeeth at the school stage and in the field of higher education may now be described.

According to Section 3(iii) of its constitution, the Vidyapeeth can affiliate institutions imparting secondary and higher education. At present has granted affiliation to one institution giving secondary education (Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khargapur) and an institution conducting school and college classes (Shri Bal Mukanda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Poona).

At the school level, the Vidyapeeth has for many years been holding examinations twice a year in Sanskrit, English, Mathematics, General Knowledge and Marathi recitation. These examinations are outside the regular school curriculum and are taken privately by school students at various stages. They appear to be very popular, are conducted at about 500 centres in schools throughout Maharashtra and also in the neighbouring States of Gujarat and Mysore. The Vidyapeeth has prescribed the courses and published textbooks for these examinations and students prepare for them as private candidates. In some schools informal arrangements are made for instruction. The Vidyapeeth states that over 33 lakh students appeared at these examinations during the last 188 years. The number of students who took these examinations during the last 2 years is shown in the statement in appendix III. (X)

(X) Not enclosed

BAL MUKAND SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA

The activities of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth in the field of school and collegiate education are largely conducted in Shri Bal Mukanda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Poona which is run by the Vidyapeeth. The student enrolment in this institution during the last two years of various courses was as follows:

Course/ Examination	Enrolment	
	1966	1967
1) Sanskrit Pravesh (Class VII)	294	345
2) " Pratthama (Class VIII)	252	335
3) " Dvittiya (Class IX)	148	251
4) " Tritiya (S.S.C.)	36	132
5) " Brahashabdiya (Pre-degree)	27	44
6) Shastra Pravesh (Pre-degree)	6	8
7) Shastra Kovidd (Intermediate)	-	2
8) Shastra Visharad (B.A.)	1	2

The Mahavidyalaya run by the VVidyapeeth has been recognised by the Education Department of the Government of Maharashtra, and the degrees awarded by the Vidyapeeth in traditional Sanskrit were recognised by the Government of Bombay vide their notification dated 16th October, 1951 as under :

Shastra Madhyama, Kovid	=	Matric or S.S.C.
Shastra Visharad	=	B.A.
Shastra Parangat	=	M.A.

Some grants are provided to the institution by the Maharashtra State Government. The Vidyapeeth has also been conducting the postgraduate course in Ayurveda leading to Parangat degree. Only two students were enrolled for this purpose in 1966. There were no students in this course in 1967.

The staff of the Vidyapeeth and Shri Bal Mukund Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya is indicated in appendix IV. (X)

(X) Not enclosed

Traditional Sanskrit Learning

The Vidyapeeth believes that traditional pathshalas study would have little chance of survival under the present circumstances for want of students and supports the following recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1950:

- There is nothing inherently incompatible or improbable in the university system acquiring a new dimension of Sanskrit scholarship wherein the depth and intensity of the Pathshala learning is fruitfully combined with its own modern methods of historical and critical approach. In the present state of its organisation, however, this may be difficult to achieve from the point of view of the average university student or teacher. It is nevertheless conceivable that, in the not too distant future, owing largely to the adoption of the Pathshala method of intensive, line-by-line study of the texts and their analytic understanding, the Pandit and the Professor may become identical. We should even hope for this to happen.

The Sanskrit Commission recommended a greater measure of cooperation between the two systems, helping the two to approximate to each other steadily and gradually, so that a healthy and lasting integration of the two might naturally emerge at some future date. Care should be taken to see that there is no hybridisation by bringing the two systems together in a superficial manner.

In view of the above, the Vidyapeeth feels that urgent and special efforts are needed to integrate the modern pathshala systems since the traditional system is fast disappearing.

VAIDIKA SAMSODHANA MANDALA

The Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala was founded by the Vidyapeeth in 1928 to provide facilities for higher studies in Vedic literature. The Mandala became a registered society in 1939 under the Societies' Registration Act 1960 and also a Public Trust in November 1952 under the Public Trusts Act 1950. The constitution of the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala is enclosed (appendix V). The aims of the Mandala are ;

⊗ Not enclosed

- (i) to provide facilities for higher studies in Vedic literature;
- (ii) to collect books and manuscripts concerning Vedic literature;
- (iii) to publish original texts with commentaries;
- (iv) to publish such other literature as would help the study of Vedic literature, e.g. indices, notes, lexicons, original contributions etc;
- (v) to carry on research in the Vedas in general and
- (vi) to do such other work as would facilitate the carrying on of the above objects.

The Vidyapeeth has been given the right to nominate six of the eleven members of the executive council of the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala. A plot of land measuring about 1.5 acres has been given by the Vidyapeeth to Mandala, on long lease at a nominal rent and the Mandala has constructed its own building thereupon valued at about Rs. 3 lakhs, largely with the help of the grants received from the State and Central Governments.

The following projects have been undertaken by the Mandala:

(i) A critical edition of Sayana's Commentary on the Rgveda;

The first task undertaken by the Mandala was the publication of Rgveda Samhita with Sayana's commentary. The first four volumes contain the Samhita-text, the Pada-text and the Bhasya, for which three different types have been used. Each volume has a preface in English as well as in Sanskrit describing in detail the manuscript material used for constituting the text of the Bhasya. A special chapter is added to each volume in which the readings preferred to those in Max Muller's edition have been fully recorded along with the variants. The fifth volume gives various indices to the Rgveda.

(ii)

(ii) A critical edition of Krsna Yajurveda Tattiriya Samhita along with the Commentaries of Sayanacarya and Sripata Bhaskara Misra.

The edition will comprise five volumes, the last of which will give three various indices. As an aid to the comparative study of the Tattiriya Samhita, references to parallel passages in the other Yajurveda Samhitas will be recorded. The Pada-text will also be given. The Bhasya text will be based on numerous unused manuscripts of the commentaries written in Devnagari, Grantha, Telugu, Malayalam and Tulu scripts. The work of preparing this edition is being carried on by Shri N.S. Sontakke, and Shri T.N. Dharmadhikari, assisted by Shri H.N. Joshi.

(iii) Srautakosa

It has been decided to prepare and publish a work called the "Srautakosa". The work will deal, in a comprehensive manner, with the entire Vedic sacrificial institution. The study of the Vedic sacrifice is essential for the proper understanding of the religion and culture of ancient India. The purpose of the 'Srautakosa' is to create an interest among the students of Sanskrit literature and ancient Indian culture for the study of Vedic ritual. The Srautakosa will be published in four volumes in the following order:-

- (a) Vol. I. The seven Havirryajnas
- (b) Vol. II. The seven Soma - sacrifices, the Ekahas, and the Rajasuya.
- (c) Vol. III. Dvadasaha, the Ahina-sacrifices, Asvamedha, Sattras and Cayanas.
- (d) Vol. IV. Mantra-index, Dictionary of technical terms, and charts of the various sacrificial places, implements etc.

It is anticipated that the work, when completed, will provide exhaustive material for the study of ancient Indian religion and culture. Volume I (Sanskrit Section and English Parts I and II) has been published so far. Dr. C. G. Kashikar is the editor-in-charge of this project and he is assisted by Shri V. V. Rhide.

(iv) Gandhi Memorial Edition of Principal Upanisads Text and Dictionary.

The Mandala has formulated a scheme of the publication of an edition of the principal Upanisads and an English translation together with a dictionary of Upanisadic words. The work will consist of two volumes. The first volume, which has been edited by Acharya V. P. Limaye and Prof. R. D. Vaadekar contains the critically edited text in Devanagari of the eighteen Upanisads. Volume II will be an English translation together with a dictionary giving grammatical, etymological, exegetical, religious, mythological and philosophical information.

(v) Iranian Studies

The Mandala opened "A Centre for Iranian Studies" on the 20th July 1951. The well-known Iranian Scholar Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, formerly the Director of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, was appointed as the honorary Director of the Centre. Prof. M. F. Kanga, a scholar of Avesta and Pahlavi is now working as the Honorary Director of the Centre.

The Iranian Studies Department has undertaken the publication of the following works:

- (1) An Edition of the Avestan Texts - Yasna, Visparat, Yasht, Vendidad, etc. in Devanagari script in three parts.

The work of preparing the edition of the Avestan Texts is being carried on by Prof. M. F. Kanga and Shri N. S. Sontakke. Two parts of the same containing Yasna and Visparat, and Khordeh Avesta and Yasht have been published. Part III containing Vendidad,

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Avestan fragments and indices is under preparation.

(ii) An Avesta Reader - Selections from the Avesta with translation, comments, grammatical notes, etc. in English.

The work of preparing the Avesta Reader has been undertaken by Prof. H. F. Kanga.

(iii) An Etymological Dictionary of the Avesta.

The Mandala has further undertaken the project of compiling an Etymological Dictionary of the Avesta. Prof. M. P. Kanga will be the chief editor, of the Dictionary. The work is estimated to cover about 2,000 pages.

Some reviews and appreciation of research work undertaken by the Mandala are enclosed (appendix VI).

(X) Not enclosed

The editorial staff engaged by the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala as on 1.1.1968 is indicated in appendix VII. The membership of the executive council of the Mandala and its advisory committees for various projects is shown in appendix VIII. It may be stated in this connection that the Government of India agreed to assist the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala for the following projects on 50 : 50 basis upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000/-. p.a.

I. Krishna Yajurveda Taittiriya Samhita (Five volumes)

II. Sroutakosha

(i) The remaining three volumes in Samskrit

(ii) Three volumes in English

III Avesta Texts:

(i) In Devnagari Script - One volume

(ii) Avesta Reader

Copies of the sanction letters issued by the Ministry of Education are enclosed (appendix IX).

BHARATIYA DHARMA TATVAJNANA SANSKRITI MANDALA

This was started by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth as its branch in 1956 with the following objectives:

(i) to carry on and facilitate studies in the works and lives of those who have contributed towards the shaping and moulding the Indian culture;

(ii) to carry on and facilitate the comparative and coordinate study of the Faiths and Philosophies that thrived in India

This department under the direction of Acharya V. P. Limaye made a beginning with studies in Gandhian Philosophy and literary and philosophical works of Lokamanya Tilak. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust provides funds for the maintenance of this department from 1959. Series of lectures and symposia were arranged during the period. Lokamanya Tilak's notes on the Vedanta philosophy were published. Lectures on the philosophy of Sarvodaya delivered by Acharya Dharmakari were also published. The Vidyapeeth intends to provide a well equipped library of various faiths and philosophies, arrange lectures and sermons, bring out publications etc.

MAHARASHTRA GRAMKOSHA PROJECT

In 1960, the Vidyapeeth started a scheme for preparing a statistical record of agricultural and mineral resources, economic conditions and other information regarding each village in Maharashtra

together with maps of districts and Talukas. This record is intended to be helpful for formulating the development plans for different regions. The project is being conducted under the supervision of Shri N.G. Apte. The University of Poona paid a research grant of Rs. 3000/- for this project and the Marathwada University gave a token grant of Rs. 1,000/-. The Central Govt. also provided a grant of Rs. 23,500/- for the publication of three volumes. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra donated Rs. 10,000. The two volumes published are:

- (i) Manachitra Sangraha (ii) Gramasuchi

The third volume which will deal with soil, climate and resources is under preparation. After this, it is intended to bring out district-wise volumes.

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT:

In 1946, the Vidyapeeth opened a regular publication department and published a number of books in Maharathi. Many of these books deal with scientific subjects and are written for the common man. A few of them relate to commerce and village economics, and one is a translation of Sanskrit work on poetics. The list also includes a history of national education in Maharashtra. The list of publications brought out so far is enclosed (appendix X). The Vidyapeeth has started a printing press which carries out the work of the Vidyapeeth and also undertakes outside work. In 1962, a special research department was started particularly for conducting research and organising publication work in Sanskrit. The department has published philosophical, grammatical, and poetical works. The Union Govt. gave some non-recurring grants. Annual grants are also being received from the State Govt.

RECOGNITION AS AN INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE A UNIVERSITY

The Sanskrit unit of the Government of India, Ministry of Education has expressed the view that the Vidyapeeth has well-established institution imparting instruction in Sanskrit in the Maharashtra State. On the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board, the Ministry of Education has recognised the Vidyapeeth as one of the centres for research under the Govt. of India scheme for the award of scholarships to students of traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas. The State Govt. has recommended that the Vidyapeeth be deemed as a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

The Vidyapeeth seeks recognition as an institution deemed to be a university for the following purposes:

(i) to introduce integrated courses in higher Sanskrit learning, combining the merits of the modern university methods and the old pathashalas system leading to B.A. (special) and M.A. degrees. (Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala founded by Vidyapeeth will be treated as an integral part of the Vidyapeeth).

(ii) to institute certificate and degree courses for Sanskrit teachers;

(iii) to formulate courses in the languages being spoken in the States lying on the borders of Maharashtra and in South India leading to the degrees of B.A. (General) and M.A.

The Vidyapeeth has its own building in the Poona City and a plot of 4 acres on the outskirts of the town, in addition to the plot already given to the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala. Additional land adjoining the site owned by the Vidyapeeth is proposed to be acquired. A part of the new building of the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala will also be used temporarily.

Statements of the income and expenditure of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth for the years 1964-65 and the Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala for 1966-67 are enclosed (appendices XI and XII). A major part of the income of the Vidyapeeth is derived from the fees levied for examinations conducted largely at the school level. Small maintenance grants have been paid to the Vidyapeeth and the Mandala by the Maharashtra State Govt. For the research and publication projects of the Mandala some grants have been paid by the Ministry of Education.

The following facts may be emphasised in connection with the proposal for recognition of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act:

- (i) The student enrolment in the university-level courses in the Shri Bal Mukand Sanskrit Mahavidyala run by the Vidyapeeth is at present very poor.
- (ii) The school-level examinations conducted by the Vidyapeeth are very popular, but these are outside the purview of higher education.
- (iii) Vaidika Samodhaama Mandala is a separate registered society and public trust, dedicated at present almost entirely to research.
- (iv) Facilities for Sanskrit education and research already exist in the Poona University and in the number of colleges in the town. The academic staff of the centre of advanced study in Sanskrit in Poona University consists of the Director, (Dr. R. N. Dandekar), one professor, 3 readers and 33 research associates. The Centre also has three senior and six junior fellowships and 4 research scholarships. Provision also exists for national scholarships for postgraduate studies. The staff of the centre is supervising the research work of the 13 students for the Ph.D. degree. A list of the publications of the centre and those in the press for publication is enclosed (appendix XII). Some of the research projects undertaken by the centre are listed below:

* Not enclosed

- (a) Real-Lexicon of the Veda; Cultural Index of the Brahmanas.
- (b) Critical Editions of the Brahmanas; The Kausitaki and the Gopatha Brahmanas.
- (c) Critical Editions of Grammatical Texts.
- (d) Lexicon of the Saunva Literature
- (e) Vedic Bibliography
- (f) Verbal Forms in the Rgveda.
- (g) Critical Edition of the Kathaka Samhita, with introduction, translation, and exegetical notes.
- (h) A new concordance of the Upanisads.
- (i) Patanjala Mathabhasya: English Translation with exegetical notes.

A number of colleges in Poona provides facilities for instruction in Sanskrit at the undergraduate level. The collegewise enrolment in Sanskrit at the B.A. level in 1966-67 was as under:

Name of the College	Student Enrolment	No. of teachers in Sanskrit
1. N. Wadia College, Poona	5	2
2. S. P. College, Poona	111	5
3. M. E. S. College, Poona	15	1
4. Fergusson College, Poona	41	4

A NOTE ON ITEM NO.8 OF THE AGENDA

1. In May 1966, the Commission approved a research project undertaken by Dr. P. L. Mehra, Reader in History, Panjab University, entitled "a study of the North Eastern Frontier of India with China". The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 12,0000/- as detailed below:

(a) For the stay of Dr. P. L. Mehra approximately for ten months in Delhi.	Rs. 6,000.00
(b) Travelling in the North Eastern Frontier and to and from Chandigarh.	Rs. 1,500.00
(c) Research Assistant @ Rs. 33000/- p.m. for 10 months.	Rs. 3,000.00
(d) Typing/Stationery/Incidentals.	Rs. 1,500.00
	<hr/>
Total :	Rs. 12,000.00
	<hr/>

2. The progress report sent by Dr. Mehra upto February 1967 indicates that he has been able to examine, and take notes, from all available Foreign and Political Department Proceedings for the years 1924-31. Selections from earlier records, upto 1913, have also been made for getting excerpts typed out through the National Archives for India.

3. Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs wrote to the Chairman in March 1968 that there are some records available in the United Kingdom which Dr. Mehra wishes to consult. These are Jordan Papers, the (Sir Harold) Nicolson Papers, the (Sir Edward) Grey Papers, (Sir Arthur Henry) McMahon Papers and Foreign Office Confidential Print series entitled "Affairs of Tibet" and "Affairs of Tibet and Mongolia".

It has been pointed out by the Ministry of External Affairs that since these are voluminous documents, Prof. Mehra will require about 4-6 months to look through them, which would also enable him to utilise the opportunity to discuss the various points that he has in his mind with some British scholars.

4. Dr. Mehra has given the estimates of his stay in England. Internal travelling, Papers, books etc., at £ 1250, i.e. approximately Rs. 22,650/- The cost of travel from India to U.K. and back is about Rs. 5,600/- The total estimated expenditure would thus be Rs. 28,000/-

5. The Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University, Shri Suraj Bhan, has supported the proposal of Dr. Mehra as reasonable, but has mentioned that "it will require the formal approval of the syndicate which is meeting on the 25th May 1968 and that it is presumed that the entire expenditure involved will be borne by the U.G.C."

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.9: To consider the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament made in its 102nd report relating to tutorials in Universities and Colleges.

The Estimates Committee of the Parliament in its 102nd report had inter-alia pointed out as under:

"The Committee attach great importance to the tutorials as they play an important role in improving the standards of education in colleges and universities.. They hope that adequate financial provision will be made in the Fourth Plan to enable proper organisation of tutorials in universities/colleges. The Committee suggest that in the meantime consistent with the financial resources and limited staff and accommodation available every effort should be made to introduce tutorials in universities and colleges and organise them on sound lines."

The Government of India in its reply had intimated the Estimates Committee that the suggestion has been noted.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the University of Delhi had in 1958 introduced the tutorial system as an experimental measure in order to develop independent thinking and comprehensive study of subjects among students of Honours courses. The intention was that the experience gained in the course of operating the scheme would eventually form the basis of a well-organised tutorial system in the colleges of the Delhi University receiving maintenance grant from the University Grants Commission. The Delhi University was requested in the first instance to send a report on the working of the Tutorial Scheme.

A note on the working of the Tutorial and Preceptorial Scheme received from the University is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CD)/JSA

UNIVERSITY OF DELHIWORKING OF THE TUTORIAL AND PRECEPTORIAL SCHEMES IN THE
UNIVERSITY

The tutorial system was introduced in this University in 1958 as an experimental measure in order to develop independent thinking and comprehensive studies of subjects among students of the Hons. Courses. It was assumed that the experience gained in the course of operating it would eventually form the basis of a well organised tutorial system in the Colleges of the University, financed by the University Grants Commission.

In May 1962, on a suggestion of the Advisory and the Executive Committees of the Tutorial Scheme, the Vice-Chancellor appointed a committee to go into the entire problem of tutorial instruction in all its aspects and to re-think some of the basic issues involved in the organisation of a tutorial system as sound and regular method of instruction.

The recommendations made by the said committee were considered by the Academic Council of the University at their meeting held on 25.4.63 and were accepted by the Council with two exceptions namely that credit be given to the students in the Final University Examination for his work in tutorials and preceptorials and that the system of internal assessment be introduced with effect from 1963-64 beginning with 1st year students.

The recommendations of the committee as finally accepted were as follows to be introduced with effect from the academic year 1963-64.

1. The preceptorials which are intended to complement what is covered in lectures by additional studies based on discussion and written work, be introduced for all subjects of B.A.(Pass) and B.Sc.(Genl.) and for subsidiary subject of Honours students.
2. That Tutorials which are intended to train students within the context of a study programme, in the use of sources (e.g. texts) the organisation and presentation of material reaching conclusions by independent thinking and competent communication, be introduced for the Main Subject in B.A./B.Sc. Honours and B.Com. and for M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.
3. That provision be made for preceptorials and Tutorials for the students of Arts, Science and Social Sciences, (for Home Science, Nursing, Medicine, Engineering, Law, Education etc. the institutions teaching these subjects may examine how tutorial/preceptorial methods of education should be adapted to their special needs and made recommendations to the University accordingly).
4. That provision be made for one preceptorial a fortnight in subjects other than English in which there should be one preceptorial in a week. The preceptorials in English is primarily intended to raise the students proficiency in the English Language and, therefore, it is suggested that out of every 4 preceptorials, 3 may be devoted to language and 1 to literature.
5. That in the Main Subject of B.A., B.Sc. Honours and in M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. subjects, there should be only one Tutorial in a week.

- 6. That in the Main Subject of B.Com, there should be weekly Practical Exercises for Accounting/Auditing, and fortnightly Tutorials for other papers.
- 7. That the maximum size of Tutorial and Preceptorial groups be fixed according to the Scheme given below:-

Maximum No. of students in Preceptorial Groups for B.A.Pass/B.Sc. Genl. & Hons. students for subsidiary subjects.	Maximum no. of students in Tutorial Cps for B.A./B.Sc. Hons. (in Main Subjects)	M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.
1st year	8	4
2nd year	6	3
3rd year	6	3

- 8. That in order that the proposed scheme of tutorials and preceptorials may be introduced and worked, without colleges incurring much expenditure on additional staff, the maximum number of lecture-periods in a subject be fixed in accordance with the scheme given below:-

<u>B.A.Pass/B.Sc. Genl.</u>	<u>B.A./B.Sc. Honours</u>
1st year	4
2nd year	4
3rd year	4

- 9. That the duration of the period for lectures, tutorials or preceptorials should be not less than 50 minutes.
- 10. a. that there should be provision for at least 24 tutorials 24 preceptorials in English and 12 preceptorials in each of the other subjects during one session.
- b. that to qualify for admission to a University examination, a student should attend a minimum of 18 tutorials 18 preceptorials in English and 9 preceptorials in other subjects, in each session.
- 11. a. that colleges/university departments, which will conduct tutorials/preceptorials, should have a suitable organisation for the efficient management of tutorials/preceptorials.
- b. that in this respect, the functions of Heads of Departments in a College should be laid down and
- c. that the Principal/the Head of a University Department may appoint to assist him in the administration and supervision of the system, a senior member of the staff with such functions as he may delegate to him.
- 12. That principals/heads of University Departments report once a year to the Vice-Chancellor on the working of tutorials and preceptorials in their colleges/departments.
- 13. That each colleges should work out its requirements for additional staff on the basis of various norms proposed in Part II of the Report.
- 14. That Tutorials and Preceptorials for all students be introduced with the session beginning from July, 1963.

With regard to the recommendation off the committee relating to internal assessment, the Council decided that the position regarding the working of the Tutorial Scheme be reviewed after one year when it could also be considered whether internal assessment based on Tutorials/Preceptorials could form part of the evaluation of the students' performance.

In April, 1964 the Academic Council of the University reviewed the working of the Tutorial/Preceptorial Scheme and also considered the question whether or not for under-graduate students internal assessment based on tutorials/preceptorials and Periodical tests in the colleges should complement the results of the public examinations held by the University. It was decided that colleges should introduce the system of Internal Assessment (or grading) based on the performance at Tutorials/Preceptorials and Periodical/Test/s for promotion from one class to another at the colleges level, as an experimental measure for one year and the situation should then be reviewed after one year on the basis of the experience gained to find out if the scheme could be adopted at the University level for University Examination. It was also decided that in the course of subsequent year the University should collect material with regard to title of lectures, periods of work, books corrected etc., by the teachers and a committee was also appointed to survey the working of the scheme for necessary revision in the light of the data collected.

In October, 1965 the Committee considered the data collected and observed that the question of work-load of teaching was a subsidiary matter, the main point being the assessment of the work of Tutorials and Preceptorials in the colleges and felt that for purposes of attaining better standard teaching, the existing teacher-pupil ratio would need revision.

The Committee after considering the observations of the Principals of Colleges/heads of Departments, on the working of the scheme of internal assessment of candidates for various examinations, based on performance at Tutorials/Preceptorials and Periodical Tests for promotion from one class to another at the college level introduced as an experimental measure observed that Tutorials were working quite satisfactorily. Preceptorials were, however, not taken by the students seriously. It was felt that at the preceptorial classes there was in some cases a tendency to copy from other students' work or from books and observed that this might be due to the emphasis laid on written work as the basis for assessment and marks being assigned to it, and suggested that preceptorials should be largely utilised for removing students' difficulties and developing the understanding and critical faculty. The Committee also observed that the number of students in a Preceptorial class was more than the number prescribed in the recommendations of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials. This lead to less attention being paid to individual students and that unless the quality of the preceptorials was improved the performance thereat would not be a correct basis of internal assessment for purposes of University examinations.

The Committee recommended that there was need to continue the present working of the scheme of internal assessment at the B.A.(Pass) level for a few more years before it could be introduced at the University Examination and that the experiment might be watched for a year or more at the B.A.(Hons.)stage. However, to begin with, the scheme might be introduced at the University level in respect of B.Sc.(Hons.) and M.Sc. Courses and in some subject of M.A. Courses.

The Academic Council at their meeting held on 13th January, 1966 considered the above recommendations of the Committee and resolved that this question as a whole after collecting more information from the colleges be considered again by an enlarged Committee.

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The Enlarged Committee visited a few colleges and discussed the matter with teachers taking tutorial and preceptorial groups at the individual level and recommended as follows:

"The Committee made it clear that the internal assessment should be based on the following;:-

- (i) Tutorial/Preceptorials
- (ii) Periodical Tests which should not be less than two during a year.

The Committee held the view that the purpose of the preceptorial was to supplement what was covered by lectures by way of providing additional opportunity to students for discussion on subject and by written work with the object of developing comprehension. The Committee felt that the present practice was to lay emphasis only on written assignment by the students and has, therefore, deteriorated into a mechanical routine. The Committee made it clear that they would not lay down any hard and fast rules in respect of the nature of Tutorial and Preceptorial, but the Committee recommended that attendance at these tutorials and preceptorials should be made compulsory for all the students.

III. Work-load of Teachers.

The Committee agreed with the view that the work-load of teachers should not exceed 18 periods a week, out of which 3 periods should be accounted for the time spent on correction of scripts. The Committee also suggested that there should be more composition work in language subjects at the B.A. (Pass) level and it should be independent of the scheme of the Tutorial and Preceptorial. The Committee also felt that the scheme of tutorial and preceptorial has not succeeded because periodical assignments are not enough as the number of teachers in colleges is inadequate. The Committee were of the view that there should be more teachers in order to conduct more preceptorials at the B.A. (Pass) level. The Committee emphasised the importance of the preparation of lectures and it suggested that the teachers should be encouraged in every possible manner to prepare their lectures thoroughly. The Committee also suggested that the question of tutorial work at the M.A. level should be examined by the Departments in consultation with colleges.

The above recommendations of the Committee are yet to be considered by the Principals of the colleges and the Academic Council of the University.

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University Grants Commission
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Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 10: To consider the reports of the Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of recognition, as Centres of Advanced Study, the following departments:

- i) Biochemistry - Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- ii) History - Aligarh Muslim University.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th-7th December 1967 considered the question of recognition of new centres of advanced study during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and agreed, in principle, to recognise the following two departments as centres of advanced study:

- (a) Department of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (b) Department of History at the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission further desired that expert committees may be appointed to assess the requirements of these departments with a view to their being upgraded as centres of advanced study and to identify areas of specialisation and intensive study.

In accordance with this resolution, expert committees consisting of the following members were appointed to visit the departments concerned and make suitable recommendations to the Commission in this regard:

I. Committee for Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia
- (2) Dr. V. Jagannathan
- (3) Dr. S.C. Roy
- (4) Dr. G.S. Talwar &
- (5) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan

II. Committee for Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University.

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia
- (2) Dr. Tara Chand
- (3) Prof. K.K. Datta
- (4) Prof. T. Ray Chaudhury &
- (5) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan

The Committee for Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, visited the Institute on 25th & 26th March 1968. The Committee for the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University visited Aligarh on 1st April 1968.

The reports of the two Committees are attached as Annexure I & II.

The main recommendations of the committees are indicated below:

(I) Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(1) The Committee fully endorses the recommendations made by the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study and the decision taken by the U.G.C. to recognise the Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute

of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Advanced Study. In view of the leading position occupied by this department in the field of Biochemistry and the very significant contributions to this subject in different areas of vital interest in Biochemistry, the Committee is happy to recommend the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study by the University Grants Commission.

(2) With a view to concentrating available resources and development of some selected areas within the department for pursuit of excellence and attainment of international standards of training and research, the Committee has identified the areas relating to the study of Proteins, Lipids and Vitamins as the most suitable ones deserving special support from the University Grants Commission in the course of next five to ten years.

(3) The Committee strongly urges that the facilities of highly qualified academic staff and laboratories available in this department should be utilized not only for research programmes and training of research students but also for purposes of training postgraduate students and teachers at the M.Sc. level. The Committee strongly supports the view that teaching and research mutually stimulate each other and flourish best together. The department may therefore start organised teaching at the M.Sc. level and also at the post-M.Sc. level to emphasise newer approaches in Biochemistry based on inter-disciplinary interaction between the different science departments of the Institute.

(4) The Committee recommends that the following non-recurring and recurring grants may be made available to this department during the course of next five years:

I. Non-Recurring

(a) Building

(i) Extension to laboratories	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
(ii) Alterations etc. in the existing laboratories, plus fittings, etc.	Rs. 0.50 "
(iii) Animal house (mostly for primates)	Rs. 0.50 "
(iv) Laboratory fittings, furniture cold room etc.	Rs. 0.50 "

(b) Scientific Equipment Rs. 3.00 "

(c) Books & Journals Rs. 0.50 "

Total N.R. Rs. 6.50 "

II. Recurring

(a) Academic Staff:	1 Professor
	3 Assistant Professors(Readers)
	2 Research Associates (Lecturer scale)
(b) Research Fellowships:	4 Sr. Fellows (Rs.500 p.m. fixed)
	4 Jr. Fellows (Rs.300 p.m. fixed)

(Estimated expenditure per annum: Rs.1,05,000

(c) Technical Supporting Staff	Rs. 15,000 p.a.
(d) Administrative Staff	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
(e) Other recurrent items:	
(i) Visiting Fellows	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
(ii) Books & Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
(iii) Seminars etc.	Rs. 15,000 p.a.
(iv) Travels	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
(v) Publications	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
(vi) working expenses	Rs. 25,000 p.a.

II. Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University.

The Committee recommends that the University Grants Commission may recognise the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University as a Centre of Advanced Study to specialise particularly in the field of Medieval Indian History. This recommendation has been made keeping in view the achievements of the department so far, the facilities available and the potentiality for further development of the department into an all-India centre for the study of History.

(i) The department should concentrate its efforts on the study of Medieval Indian History i.e. the period ranging from 800 to 1800 A.D. and integrate its studies in relation to the social activity and political aspects prevailing during that period. In order to lay due emphasis on Economic History, the Committee suggests that the professorship to be approved may be filled in the field of Economic History.

(ii) The programmes of training and research to be taken up should be of an all-India nature so as to attract scholars from different universities to come to this department for specialised work. The scholarships and fellowships in this centre should, therefore, be widely publicised and selection may be made on an all-India basis.

(iii) In order that the Centre would have the benefit of close association and also the advice of scholars and historians from other universities, the Centre may appoint a suitable Advisory Committee, as is done by other centres of advanced study also. Such a Committee would help in periodically reviewing the programmes of work undertaken by it and advise on other academic and administrative matters relating to the functioning of the Centre.

The following grants have been recommended by the Committee for this department to strengthen its activities and function as a Centre of Advanced Study.

I. Non-Recurring

(a) Building including all services, furniture.	Rs. 1,50,000
(b) Books & Journals	Rs. 25,000
(c) Equipment & Furniture	Rs. 25,000
Total N.R.	Rs. 2,00,000

II. Recurring

(a) Academic Staff:

Professor	1	(for Economic History)
Readers	2	
Research Associates	4	(in the lecturer's scale)

(estimated expenditure per annum: Rs. 60,000/-).

(b) Research Staff:

Sr. Research Fellows	2	
Jr. Research Fellows	2	
Research Scholars	4	
National Scholarships (for M.A. students)	8	(estimated expenditure p.a. Rs. 60,000/-).

(c) Other recurring items

Visiting Fellows	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Books, Manuscripts & Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Seminars	Rs. 10,000 pa.
Publications	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Travel	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Contingencies	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Teacher Training	
Scholarships etc.	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Administrative & Technical Staff.	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
	<hr/>
	Rs. 70,000 p.a.

Total estimated Recurring expenditure (a+b+c) Rs.1,90,000 p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(Sc,II)/J.S.(3)

Annexure I
to Item No. 10.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of recognition of the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Advanced Study by the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th-7th December, 1967 considered the question of recognition of new centres of advanced study during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and agreed, in principle, to recognise the following two departments as centres of advanced study:

- (a) Department of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (b) Department of History at the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission further desired that expert committees may be appointed to assess the requirements of these departments with a view to their being upgraded as centres of advanced study and to identify areas of specialisation and intensive study.

In accordance with this resolution, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposals received in this regard from the Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia.
- (2) Dr. V. Jagannathan,
Division of Biochemistry,
National Chemical Laboratory,
Poona.
- (3) Dr. S.C. Roy,
Head of the Department
of Biochemistry,
Calcutta University.
- (4) Dr. G.P. Talwar,
Head of the Department
of Biochemistry,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
- (5) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on 25th & 26th March, 1968. Prior to the visit to the Institute, the Committee had obtained detailed information relating to the existing facilities, programmes of work and other aspects of the department on the basis of a proforma prepared for this purpose. This information proved very useful for the work of the Committee and for the discussions with the staff of the department.

At the very outset the Committee would like to fully endorse the recommendation made by the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study

(66)

and the decision taken by the U.G.C. to recognise the Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Advanced Study. The department occupies a leading position in the field of Biochemistry and has made very significant contributions to this subject in different areas of vital interest in Biochemistry. The Committee is, therefore, happy to recommend the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study by the University Grants Commission.

The Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, established in 1921, is one of the oldest departments in this subject in this country. This department, like other departments of the Indian Institute of Science, has been recognised as one of the leading centres of postgraduate training and research and has evolved a distinct character in its programmes of work, striving always towards maintaining highest possible standards and has earned international recognition. The department provides advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in different branches of Biochemistry and functions as an all-India institution, attracting the best students from all over the country. The large number of research schemes sponsored by agencies, such as, C.S.I.R., Atomic Energy Commission, I.C.A.R., I.C.M.R. & industrial establishments provides a valuable opportunity for the academic staff to contribute to the solution of applied problems of interest to the country and to maintain active scientific collaboration and contacts with other organisations research institutes and universities.

The major areas in which the department has made significant contributions in past years and in which the work is in progress are:

1. Lipid and Vitamin Metabolism
2. Proteins
3. Plant Biochemistry
4. Endocrine Biochemistry
5. Nucleic Acids
6. Antibiotics & Chemotherapy
7. Plant Biochemistry
8. Cytogenetics

The staff of three professors, seven assistant professors, four lecturers and about sixty-five research workers in the department are actively engaged in research relating to the above disciplines. The important contributions and lines of work done in the last five years in these branches and the personnel associated with these investigations are indicated briefly below:

I. Proteins:

- (a) Studies in glycoproteins (H.R. Cama and T.S. Anantha Samy)
- (b) The gelling proteins of egg-yolk plasma and the gelation of egg-yolk (S. Mahadevarann, T. Satyanarayana, late V.N. Uma and S. A. Kumar)
- (c) Studies on the mechanism of phosphorylation of proteins (P.S. Sarma, D.E. Iyellavathi, D.S.R. Sarma and S. Rajalakshmi)
- (d) Investigations of sorghum seed proteins (T.K. Virupaksha and L.V.S. Sastry)
- (e) Investigations on structure-activity relationship of enzyme ribonuclease.
- (f) Development of a coloured reagent for the sequential degradation of peptides (Paul J. Vithayathil and K. Nagendra Nath Reddy).
- (g) Studies on the proteins of the sandal trees (Paul J. Vithayathil and K. Subramonia Iyer).

II. Enzymes and Oxidative Metabolism

- (a) Indoneacetaloxime hydro-lyase of *Gibberella fujikuroi* (S. Mahadeva, P.S. SShukla and S.A. Kumar)
- (b) Enzymes in sewage and sludges

- (c) Oxidative metabolism under high altitude conditions (T. Ramasarma and H.N. Aridhal)
- (d) Microsomal oxidative enzyme systems (C.K. Ramakrishna Krup, J. Jayaraman and T.S. Rammaman)
- (e) Anthranilic acid oxidase systems of *Tecoma stans*. (C.S. Vaidyanathan, P. Mahadhusudan Nair and P.V. Subba Rao)
- (f) Enzymic conversion of 3-hydroxy anthranilic acid to cinnabarinic acid (C.S. Vaidyanathan and P.V. Subba Rao).

III. Lipids

- (a) Studies on carotenoids (H.H.R. Cama, C. Subbarayan and M.R. Lakshmanan)
- (b) Mechanism of absorption of cholesterol (J. Ganguly and J.S.K. David)
- (c) Regulation of the synthesis of cholesterol by ubiquinone (T. Ramasarma and K.V. Krishnasai)
- (d) Biosynthesis of ubiquinone and uichromenol in animal tissues (T. Ramasarma, J.J. Jayaraman and V.C. Joshi)
- (e) Metabolism of ubiquinone under stress conditions (T. Ramasarma, V.C. Joshi and A.J. Inamdar)
- (f) Biosynthesis of ubiquinone in micro-organisms (T. Ramasarma, B.V.S. Sharma and T.S. Raman)

IV. Vitamins

- (a) Metabolism of flavin (N.N.J. Appaji Rao, P.A. Kumar and S.D. Ravindranath).
- (b) Chemistry and metabolism of 5, 6-monoepoxides of vitamin A₁ and A₂ (H.R. Cama, P.B. Jungalwala, M.R. Lakshmanan, K.V. John and A. Krishna Mallia)
- (c) Role of vitamin A in reproduction of male and female rats. (J. Ganguly, N.R. Moudgal and H.S. Juneja).
- (d) Metabolism of vitamin A ((J. Ganguly, P. Malathi and D.S. Deshmukh).
- (e) Absorption of vitamin A ((J. Ganguly, S. Mahadevan and J.S.K. David).

V. Studies of Nicotinamide Metabolism

- (a) Studies on nicotinamide metabolism (P.S. Sarma, D.E. Leelavathi, D.S.R. Sarma and S. Rajalakshmi).

VI. Hormones

- (a) Immunological investigations on gonadotropins (N.R. Moudgal, H.G. Madhwaraj, M.R. Sairam and A. Jagannatha Rao).
- (b) Investigations on the natural inhibitors of gonadotropins (N.R. Moudgal, M.R. Sairam, H.G. Madhwaraj and A. Jagannatha Rao).

VII. Cytogenetics

- (a) The Yeast nucleus (M.K. Subramaniam, Mrs. Saraswati Royan-Subramaniam and Saswati Ananyana).

(64)

(c) Other recurring items

Visiting Fellows	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Books, Manuscripts & Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Seminars	Rs. 10,000 pa.
Publications	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Travel	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Contingencies	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Teacher Training	
Scholarships etc.	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Administrative & Technical Staff.	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
	<hr/>
	Rs. 70,000 p.a.

Total estimated recurring
expenditure (a+d+c)

Rs. 1,90,000 p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EE, CO. (Sc. II) / J. S. (3)

Annexure I
to Item No. 10.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to reconsider the question of recognition of the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Advanced Study by the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th-7th December, 1967 considered the question of recognition of new centres of advanced study during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and agreed, in principle, to recognise the following two departments as centres of advanced study:

- (a) Department of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (b) Department of History at the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission further desired that expert committees may be appointed to assess the requirements of these departments with a view to their being upgraded as centres of advanced study and to identify areas of specialisation and intensive study.

In accordance with this resolution, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposals received in this regard from the Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia.
- (2) Dr. V. Jagannathan,
Division of Biochemistry,
National Chemical Laboratory,
Poona.
- (3) Dr. S.C. Roy,
Head of the Department
of Biochemistry,
Calcutta University.
- (4) Dr. G.P. Talwar,
Head of the Department
of Biochemistry,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
- (5) Dr. D. Shaankar Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on 25th & 26th March, 1968. Prior to the visit to the Institute, the Committee had obtained detailed information relating to the existing facilities, programmes of work and other aspects of the department on the basis of a proforma prepared for this purpose. This information proved very useful for the work of the Committee and for the discussions with the staff of the department.

At the very outset the Committee would like to fully endorse the recommendation made by the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study

and the decision taken by the U.G.C. to recognise the Division of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Advanced Study. The department occupies a leading position in the field of Biochemistry and has made very significant contributions to this subject in different areas of vital interest in Biochemistry. The Committee is, therefore, happy to recommend the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study by the University Grants Commission.

The Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, established in 1921, is one of the oldest departments in this subject in this country. This department, like other departments of the Indian Institute of Science, has been recognised as one of the leading centres of postgraduate training and research and has evolved a distinct character in its programmes of work, striving always towards maintaining highest possible standards and has earned international recognition. The department provides advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in different branches of Biochemistry and functions as an all-India institution, attracting the best students from all over the country. The large number of research schemes sponsored by agencies, such as, C.S.I.R., Atomic Energy Commission, I.C.A.R., I.C.M.R. & industrial establishments provide a valuable opportunity for the academic staff to contribute to the solution of applied problems of interest to the country and to maintain active scientific collaboration and contacts with other organisations, research institutes and universities.

The major areas in which the department has made significant contributions in past years and in which the work is in progress are:

1. Lipid and Vitamin Metabolism
2. Proteins
3. Plant Biochemistry
4. Endocrine Biochemistry
5. Nucleic Acids
6. Antibiotics & Chemotherapy
7. Sanitation Biochemistry
8. Cytogenetics

The staff of three professors, seven assistant professors, four lecturers and about sixty-five research workers in the department are actively engaged in research relating to the above disciplines. The important contributions and lines of work done in the last five years in these branches and the personnel associated with these investigations are indicated briefly below :

I. Proteins:

- (a) Studies in glycoproteins (H.R. Cama and T.S. Anantha Samy)
- (b) The gelling proteins of egg-yolk plasma and the gelation of egg-yolk (S. Mahadevan, T. Satyanarayana, late V.N. Uma and S. A. Kumar).
- (c) Studies on the mechanism of phosphorylation of proteins (P.S. Sarma, D.E. Leelavathi, D.S.R. Sarma and S. Rajalakshmi)
- (d) Investigations of sorghum seed proteins (T.K. Virupaksha and L.V.S. Sastry)
- (e) Investigations on structure-activity relationship of enzyme ribonuclease.
- (f) Development of a coloured reagent for the sequential degradation of peptides (Paul J. Vithayathil and K. Nagendra Nath Reddy).
- (g) Studies on the proteins of the sandal trees (Paul J. Vithayathil and K. Subramonia Iyer).

II. Enzymes and Oxidative Metabolism

- (a) Indoneacetaldoxime hydro-lyase of *Gibberella fujikuroi* (S. Mahadevan, P.S. Shukla and S.A. Kumar)
- (b) Enzymes in sewage and sludges

- (c) Oxidative metabolism under high altitude conditions (T. Ramasarma and H.N. Aithal)
- (d) Microsomal oxidative enzyme systems (C.K. Ramakrishna Kurup, J. Jayaraman and T.S. Raman)
- (e) Anthranilic acid oxidase systems of *Tecoma stans*. (C.S. Vaidyanathan, P. Madhusudan Nair and P.V. Subba Rao)
- (f) Enzymic conversion of 3-hydroxanthranilic acid to cinnabarinic acid (C.S. Vaidyanathan and P.V. Subba Rao).

III. Lipids

- (a) Studies on carotenoids (H.R. Cama, C. Subbarayan and M.R. Lakshmanan)
- (b) Mechanism of absorption of cholesterol (J. Ganguly and J.S.K. David)
- (c) Regulation of the synthesis of cholesterol by ubiquinone (T. Ramasarma and K.V. Krishnaiah)
- (d) Biosynthesis of ubiquinone and ubichromenol in animal tissues (T. Ramasarma, J. Jayaraman and V.C. Joshi)
- (e) Metabolism of ubiquinone under stress conditions (T. Ramasarma, V.C. Joshi and A.E. Inamdar)
- (f) Biosynthesis of ubiquinone in micro-organisms (T. Ramasarma, B.V.S. Sharma and T.S. Raman)

IV. Vitamins

- (a) Metabolism of flavins (N. Appaji Rao, P.A. Kumar and S.D. Ravindranath).
- (b) Chemistry and metabolism of 5, 6-monoepoxides of vitamin A₁ and A₂ (H.R. Cama, F.B. Jungalwalla, M.R. Lakshmanan, K.V. John and A. Krishna Mallia)
- (c) Role of vitamin A in reproduction of male and female rats. (J. Ganguly, N.R. Moudgal and H.S. Juneja).
- (d) Metabolism of vitamin A (J. Ganguly, P. Malathi and D.S. Deshmukh).
- (e) Absorption of vitamin A (J. Ganguly, S. Mahadevan and J.S.K. David).

V. Studies of Nicotinamide Metabolism

- (a) Studies on nicotinamide metabolism (P.S. Sarma, D.E. Leelavathi, D.S.R. Sarma and S. Rajalakshmi).

VI. Hormones

- (a) Immunological investigations on gonadotropins (N.R. Moudgal, H.G. Madhwaraj, M.R. Sairam and A. Jagannatha Rao).
- (b) Investigations on the natural inhibitors of gonadotropins (N.R. Moudgal, M.R. Sairam, H.G. Madhwaraj and A. Jagannatha Rao).

VII. Cytogenetics

- (a) The Yeast nucleus (M.K. Subramaniam, Mrs. Saraswati Royan-Subramaniam and Aswathambayana).

- (b) Structure of the chromosomes (M.K. Subramaniam, Mrs. Saraswathi Royan-Subrmaniam and S. Subramanyam).
- (e) Satellite-nucleolus relationship (M.K. Subramaniam, Mrs. Saraswathi Royan-Subramaniam, G. Meenakshi and P.M. Gopinath).

VIII. Sanitation Biochemistry

- (a) Utilisation of treated sewage and some industrial waste waters (S.J. Pillai and E.G. Srinath).
- (b) Role of protozoa in soil (S.C. Pillai and E.G. Srinath).
- (c) Further studies on the mechanism of sewage purification (S.C. Pillai, P.V.R. Subramanyam, E.G. Srinath, S.S. Rao, G.V. Viswanathar and B. Meera Bai).

IX. Nutrition

- (a) Studies on the neurotoxic factor in khesari dal (P.S. Sarma, P.R. Adiga, S.L.N. Rao, G. Padmanaban, N.Raman and K. Malathi).
- (b) Studies on trace element interrelationships in micro-organisms (P.S. Sarma, K. Sivarama Sastry, P.R. Adiga, N. Raman, G. Padmanaban, K.N. Subramanian and S. Muthukrishnan).
- (c) Metabolic effects of orotic acid in experimental animals (P.S. Sarma, S. Rajalakshmi, D.S.R. Sarma and E. Amrutavalli).

X. Antibiotics and Chemotherapy

- (a) Antibiotics principles of Garcinia morella (P.L. Narasimha Rao).
- (b) Actinomycetes (P.L. Narasimha Rao and Uma K. Rao).
- (c) Thermophillic organisms (P.L. Narasimha Rao and M. Prema Bai).
- (d) Chemotherapy of virusinfections (P.L. Narasimha Rao).

The department has well equipped research laboratories and supporting technical and administrative staff for the training and research programmes undertaken by it. It also possesses one of the finest libraries in the field of Biochemistry and subscribes to as many as 150 journals relating to various aspects of Biochemistry. Complete sets of reference books and back numbers of most of the journals are also available. Apart from the research laboratories and staff rooms, the department has facilities, such as, Tracer's room, Animal House, analytical Instruments Laboratory, Temperature Control Rooms, Dark Rooms, Centrifuge Rooms, Bacteriological Rooms and Micro-analysis laboratory essentially required for the type of work undertaken by it. The department has also one of the very well laid out workshop and machine room and has access to the Central Scientific Instrumentation Laboratory of the Institute.

Over the past five years the department has published 226 research papers, of which 121 were published in international journals outside India and the rest were published in Indian journals. The total number of research scholars working towards advanced degrees in this department is 43 besides several short term workers who come to the Institute from the other institutions and research workers on sponsored schemes. The number of Ph.Ds. awarded from the department has averaged more than ten in the past five years and in the last two years were 14 and 16 respectively. A number of distinguished Biochemists from different countries have visited this department for working in association with the highly qualified staff and research workers in this department. 15 research schemes sponsored

by several national and international agencies are in progress at present and the grants available as a result of these research schemes amount to more than Rs. 15 lakhs. The department has also organised a large number of seminars and symposia on specialised topics and these have averaged more than 15 in a year. All these activities clearly substantiate the distinct position that the department occupies in India in the field of Biochemistry and its achievements in previous years and the potentialities that exist for its development into a bigger national centre for advanced training and research in the field of Biochemistry.

As indicated above, the major areas of research interest of the department fall into eight different groups. Of these, the groups relating to Lipids, Vitamins and Proteins are by far the biggest. It would, therefore, be quite appropriate for this department to further strengthen and concentrate its efforts in these areas for pursuit of excellence and attainment of international standards of training and research. Concentration of the additional resources to be made available to this department consequent upon its recognition as a Centre of Advanced Study in these areas will not in any way prejudice the growth and development of the other sections in the department; but on the contrary would help the other sections also to strengthen their activities so that at an appropriate time these could also be recognised for special support under the scheme of centres of advanced study. The identification of some areas within this department and concentration of the resources to develop these disciplines is necessary in order to achieve the objectives within a reasonably good period of time. The department has therefore drawn up suitable programmes of work to be undertaken in the study of Proteins, Lipids and Vitamins, Endocrine, Biochemistry Studies of Nucleic Acid and related subjects. The Committee is in agreement with these proposals and is confident that the department would be able to vigorously pursue its work in these areas and be able to come to be recognised as a national centre for study and research in these branches.

Before making recommendations with regard to the requirements of the department to function as a Centre of Advanced Study the Committee would like to discuss a very important problem relating to the teaching and research programmes of this department. As stated earlier, the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has very well qualified staff and exceedingly good laboratory facilities for advanced training and research programmes in the subject. However, for historical reasons, the department has developed more as a research institution and to provide for the teaching only to the extent required for its research students in the form of seminars etc. In view of this, the admissions to the department are made, on an all-India basis, only for the Ph.D. degree level and beyond. While this specific character of the department, in particular, and several other departments of the Institute, in general, has distinct advantages and is one of the effective ways of building up schools of research, the Committee however would like to point out that it would be of still greater advantage if the department could undertake some organised teaching, say, at the M.Sc. level. Such organised teaching and enrolment of postgraduate students would be of mutual advantage, in that the staff of the department would come in contact with fresh young minds and be able to train them in a suitable way for taking up teaching and research positions and also the excellent facilities available within the department could be utilised for teaching programmes also. The Committee would like to emphasise here and share the view expressed by the University Grants Commission that teaching and research flourish best together and mutually stimulate each other. The Committee, therefore, urges that the department may give serious consideration to this suggestion to introduce organised teaching. This could be done by providing a two-year M.Sc. course as well as by a one year post M.Sc. course which could serve as preparation for a research degree. The kind of courses to be offered by departments, such as, this one, should naturally be of a distinct character from those available

in other university institutions and The Committee strongly feels that in view of the special nature of the Institute where inter-departmental collaboration and facilities are exceedingly good it should be possible to draw up a well balanced post-graduate programme of teaching in different branches of Biochemistry and to attract the students from all over the country. The personnel trained under such a scheme would help in strengthening the teaching in other universities by providing qualified and competent teachers in adequate numbers and thus raising the standards of teaching and research in our universities. During the discussions which the Committee had with the staff of the department, the Committee felt that there was some hesitation in the minds of the staff regarding an M.Sc. programme being introduced in the department. The Committee pointed out that one of the essential functions of a Centre of Advanced Study was to engage itself in advanced teaching and research, as otherwise there was the danger of the centre becoming purely a research institution making no impact on the universities in the country. A vertically integrated programme of teaching and research was, therefore, of fundamental importance to this department functioning as a Centre of Advanced Study. If for some reasons, it may not be possible for this department to initiate such a teaching programme, immediately, it could, to begin with, provide for the one year post-M.Sc. course and plan for introducing a two-year course in the course of next year or so. The requirements in this regard could be considered at a later date, taking into account the facilities that would be already available in the department for its functioning as a Centre of Advanced Study.

The Committee then discussed the requirements of the department for the next five years to consolidate and strengthen its activities of teaching and research and to function as a Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry with special emphasis on Proteins and Lipids. The facilities already available and the sanctions conveyed for this department as a part of the overall Fourth Plan development programmes of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have been taken into account while determining the additional requirements of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study. The grants and other staff already sanctioned as a part of the Fourth Plan should therefore become available to this department to help to provide the necessary stratum not only in the fields of Proteins and Lipids but in other sections of the department. The facilities to be created, both with the help of the Fourth Plan development grants and also the grants to be recommended at present for the Centre of Advanced Study should be available for the entire department and thus help in stimulating rapid growth of the department. The Committee, in view of the considerations stated above, recommends that the following non-recurring and recurring grants may be made available to this department during the Fourth Plan Period.

I. Non-Recurring

(a) Building	
(i) Extension to laboratories	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
(ii) Alterations etc. in the existing laboratories, plus fittings, etc.	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(iii) Animal house (mostly for Primates)	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(iv) Laboratory fittings, furniture cold room etc.	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(b) Scientific Equipment	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
(c) Books & Journals.	Rs. 0.50 lakhs

Total N.R. Rs. 6.50 lakhs

II. Recurring

- (a) Academic Staff: 1 Professor
 3 Assistant Professors(Readers)
 2 Research Associates
 (Lecturer scale)
- (b) Research Fellowships: 4 Sr. fellows (Rs.500 p.m. fixed)
 4 Jr. fellows (Rs.300 p.m. fixed)

(Estimated expenditure per annum Rs.1,05,000).

- (c) Technical Supporting Staff: Rs. 15,000 p.a ceiling
- (d) Administrative Staff: Rs. 10,000 p.a "
- (e) Other recurrent items:
- (i) Visiting Fellows: Rs. 10,000 p.a. "
- (ii) Books & Journals. Rs. 10,000 p.a. "
- (iii) Seminars etc. Rs. 15,000 p.a. "
- (iv) Travels Rs. 10,000 p.a. "
- (v) Publications Rs. 5,000 p.a. "
- (vi) Working expenses Rs. 25,000 p.a. "

Total (c) to (e) Rs.100,000 p.a.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of recognition of the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University as a Centre of Advanced Study by the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th-7th December, 1967 considered the question of recognition of new centres of advanced study during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and agreed, in principle, to recognise the following two departments as centres of advanced study:

- (a) Department of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (b) Department of History at the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission further desired that expert committees may be appointed to assess the requirements of these departments with a view to their being upgraded as centres of advanced study and to identify areas of specialisation and intensive study. In accordance with this resolution, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposal received in this regard from the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University:

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia.
- (2) Dr. Tara Chand,
Chairman,
History of Indian Freedom Movement Unit,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.
- (3) Prof. K.K. Datta,
Vice-Chancellor,
Patna University,
Patna.
- (4) Prof. T. Ray Chaudhury,
Director,
Delhi School of Economics,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
- (5) Prof. Sukumar Ray,
2/B, Lake Temple Road,
Calcutta-29.
- (6) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee with the exception of Prof. Datta and Prof. Ray Chaudhury, visited the Aligarh Muslim University on 1st April, 1968. Mrs. V. Majumdar, Education Officer, U.G.C. also visited the department along with the Committee. The Committee had requested the department to furnish detailed information relating to its academic activities, programmes of research work and other aspects of the department on the basis of a proforma prepared for this purpose. The information furnished by the department proved useful for the work of the Committee and the discussions with the staff of the department.

The Committee, at the outset, would like to place on record its complete agreement with the recommendations made by the U.G.C.

Committee on Centre of Advanced Study and the decision taken by the U.G.C. to agree, in principle, to recognise the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University occupies a leading position, with its programme of training and research in the field of History with particular reference to Medieval Indian History and related studies. The department possesses one of the largest collections of books, journals and source material including documents, in original, in Persian, Rajasthani, Marathi on several important phases of the Medieval Indian History. The department has been engaged in research of a high quality and the publications brought out by this department fully substantiate the quality of the work done by the staff and research workers of this department. The Committee, therefore, is happy to recommend the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study by the University Grants Commission and is confident that with the assistance likely to be provided by the Commission, the department would be able to make significant progress in the next five to ten years.

The Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University is one of the well known University departments in the field of History which has organised its programmes of training and research on modern lines giving due recognition to the need for training in allied disciplines in the field of Social Sciences and also Humanities subjects. The introduction of the semester system and the reorganisation of the courses of study into distinctly identifiable courses provide for the study of History in this department on more scientific lines and use of techniques of Historiography. The major areas of active interest are: Medieval Indian History, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Modern Indian History and the History of Persia and Central Asia. The staff of two professors, five readers, eight lecturers and four research assistants and a large number of research scholars in the department are engaged in research in these branches. The department has a large collection of books, numbering over 20,000 and subscribes to over 50 journals. It has the necessary back numbers of most of the journals and a rich collection of source material, manuscripts and other unpublished material numbering over 60,000. The annual intake at the postgraduate level is of the order of ten students for the M.A. class and on an average two Ph.Ds. are awarded by this department annually. Most of the staff members are in the age group of 40 to 50 years and have good academic record and also made significant contributions in the field of History. Some of the publications have received international recognition. The department has undertaken a research scheme relating to the History of Medieval Indian Culture and History of Sciences in Medieval India in collaboration with the National Commission for History of Sciences, National Institute of Sciences of India and exploration and excavation work at Atranjikhera in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India.

The programmes of work proposed by the department would lay emphasis on the study of Medieval Indian History in relation to Economic History, Social History, History of Thought and Ideas, the fine Arts, Political and Administrative History, Historical Geography and History of different regions. The department would continue its work relating to collection of source material by acquiring chronicles and other historical literatures and also copies of contemporary original documents in different languages. The department would like to undertake the publication of editions of texts, translations and calendar of documents in both Hindi and English. The preparation of monographs on different aspects of History would be continued in a coordinated fashion by investigations into several aspects of the historical problems.

One of the important proposals made by the department relates to the study of History of Central Asia in view of the close affinity between India and Central Asia during the Medieval period. The study of Central Asian History is mainly proposed to be undertaken at the postgraduate level and at the research level. The department is keen on establishing contacts in this regard with the Institutes in Soviet Union particularly the Institute for Central Asian Studies in Moscow,

Leningrad and in Central Asian Republics. Exchange of visits and source material between the department and the Institutes in the Soviet Union is also envisaged.

Another important aspect proposed to be developed by the department relates to the study of the History of West Asia during Medieval times. This would include the History of the Arab World, the Ottoman and Persian Empires. The study of Medieval History of Europe during the middle ages would be taken up to the extent it is necessary for the understanding of the History of Medieval India in its proper perspective. The department will make special efforts to ensure that historical vision is not distorted by prejudices based on caste, creed or religion or by other parochial considerations in the study of History, while ensuring the scholar the fullest academic freedom in his approach to the work undertaken by him.

The Committee is in agreement with the above proposals put forward by the department but would like to emphasise again, that its efforts should as far as possible be concentrated to the main area of study of Medieval Indian History and no effort should be made to widen its activities in a thin way into many areas not directly connected with the main programmes of work.

The research work done so far by the department has resulted in publication of a large number of books and monographs in Medieval Indian History, Economic History, Historical Geography, critical editions of historical texts, translations in English and Hindi, several biographical studies, works of reference and cultural history. Some annual reports have also been brought out on excavation work done in the field of Archaeology, Modern Indian History of Persia and Central Asia. These account for over 85 publications. The number of articles published in different journals by the staff since 1957 is 124, of which 96 are published in Indian journals and the other 28 in foreign journals. The department also publishes its own research journal called 'Medieval India Miscellany'.

Before making specific recommendations regarding the requirements of this department in the next five to ten years with a view to function as a Centre of Advanced Study, the Committee would like to make the following observations:

- (1) The department should, as far as possible, concentrate its efforts in the study of Medieval Indian History i.e. the period ranging from 800 to 1800 A.D. with particular emphasis on aspects of Social, economic and cultural change. Studies should be made also of those aspects of Central and West Asian history which have a special bearing on developments in India.
- (2) The programmes of training and research to be taken up should be of an all-India nature so as to attract scholars from different universities to come to this department for specialized work. The scholarships & fellowships in this centre should, therefore, be widely publicised and selection may be made on an all-India basis.
- (3) In order that the Centre would have the benefit of close association and also the advice of scholars and historians from other universities, the Centre may appoint a suitable Advisory Committee, as is done by other centres of advanced study also. Such a Committee would help in periodically reviewing the programmes of work undertaken by it and advise on other academic and administrative matters relating to the functioning of the Centre.

The proposals relating to the requirements of the department to function as a Centre of Advanced Study were discussed. It was agreed that the emphasis should naturally be on developing a viable and active school of research by adding some academic positions of a permanent nature as well as "floating staff" of scholarships and fellowships

in order to attract good students and scholars from different parts of the country to come and work at this Centre. The department should also plan to organise short term courses, teacher training programme etc. to make its impact felt in teaching of History in other universities. One of the requirements mentioned by the department relates to the additional space requirements particularly with regard to provision for better library and seminar reading rooms, space for additional staff members to be recruited etc.

Keeping in view the growth of the department in the next five to ten years, the facilities already available and those approved as part of Fourth Plan Schemes and the importance of developing this department as an all-India centre for study of History, the Committee recommends that the following facilities may be provided by the U.G.C.

I. NON-RECURRING

(a) Building including all services furniture	---	Rs. 1,50,000
(b) Books & Journals	---	Rs. 25,000
(c) Equipment & Furniture	---	Rs. 25,000
N.R. Total:		Rs. 2.00 lakhs

II RECURRING

(a) Academic Staff::

Professors	1	(for Economic History)
Readers	2	
Research / Associates	4	(in the lecturer's scale)
(estimated expenditure per annum Rs. 60,000/-)		

(b) Research Staff::

Sr. Research Fellows:	2	
Jr. Research Fellows:	2	
Research Scholars	4	
National Scholarships (for M.A. students)	8	(estimated expenditure p.a. Rs. 60,000/-)

(c) Other recurring items:

Visiting Fellows:	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	(ceiling)
Books, Manuscripts & Journals..	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	
Seminars	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	
Publications	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	
Travel	Rs. 5,000 p.a.	
Contingencies	Rs. 5,000 p.a.	
Teacher Training scholarships etc.	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	

Administrative &
Technical Staff

Rs. 10,000 p.a.

Rs. 70,000 p.a.

Total estimated
Recurring Expenditure
(a+b+c)

Rs. 1,90,000 p.a.

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1963.

Item No.11 : To consider a note regarding grants approved for the Centres of Advanced Study during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th November, 1963 (Addl. Item No.7) considered the question of continuation of assistance to the Universities for the Centres of Advanced Study beyond the Third Plan period and resolved as under:

" In this connection it was felt that the assistance to the universities for the establishment of Centres of Advanced Study should be given on a continuing basis. The Chairman indicated that he had discussion regarding this with the Government of India. The Commission was of the view that assistance to the universities for the Centres of Advanced Study be paid for a period of 10 years in the first instance."

In pursuance of the above resolution of the Commission, sanctions were conveyed to the universities for the continuation of the grants for all recurring purposes on the basis of items of expenditure already agreed to during the Third Plan period and the universities were informed that the additional needs of the centres for Fourth Plan period would be considered keeping in view the recommendations and suggestions made by the Assessment Committees to the Centres.

The Fourth Plan proposals received from the Centres were scrutinised by an Expert Committee consisting of (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia, Chairman, Centres of Advanced Study Committee, (2) Dr. A.R. Verma, Director, National Physical Laboratory, (3) Prof. T.R. Seshadri, Delhi University, (4) Dr. J.N. Khosla, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration and (5) Dr. Ram Behari, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Jodhpur University and on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee, grants totalling to Rs. 447 lakhs (N.R. Rs. 120 lakhs, Recurring Rs. 327 lakhs) have so far been allocated for strengthening of the Centres during the Fourth Plan period (Annexure 1) This includes recurring items continued from Third Plan to Fourth Plan. The grants have been approved for improving library and laboratory facilities required for the programmes of teaching and research undertaken by the Centres and to recruit necessary academic as well as non-academic staff for the proper functioning of the Centres. The number of academic positions agreed so far, includes 37 Professors, 80 Readers, 74 Research Associates, 94 Senior Research Fellows, 147 Junior Research Fellows, 66 Research Scholars and 106 National Scholarships, and 16 Teacher Training Fellowships (inclusive of posts already sanctioned during the Third Plan period).

The grants sanctioned for different purposes are as under:

Non-Recurring

<u>Head</u>	<u>Science</u>	<u>Humanities</u>
	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)	
Building	40.60	15.35
Equipment	37.65	3.50
Books and Journals	8.00	4.05
Miscellaneous	2.25	0.50
	<u>96.50</u>	<u>23.40</u>

Recurring (Per annum)

1. Administrative & Technical Staff	4.14	1.78
2. Books and Journals	1.75	0.77
3. Contingency	2.11	0.50
4. Publications	0.67	0.91
5. Travels	1.06	0.68

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<u>Recurring(Per annum)</u> (Contd.)	<u>Science</u>	<u>Humanities</u>
7. Visiting Fellows	2.33	1.61
8. Other Expenditure	1.91	0.65
Total	16.07	7.96

The estimated expenditure inclusive of the staff as indicated above is shown below (Fourth Plan):

Centre	Non-Recurring Fourth Plan	Recurring For / annum		Total Recurring	G. Total
		Academic Staff including Visiting Fellows	Other Items		
A. Science Centres (16)	96,50,000	29,41,990	13,74,650	43,16,550	
B. Humanities Centres (11)	23,40,000	15,98,000	6,35,200	22,33,200	
	<u>1,19,90,000</u>	<u>45,39,900</u>	<u>20,09,850</u>	<u>65,49,750</u>	
Total Fourth Plan Liability	1,19,90,000	2,26,99,500	1,00,49,250	4,47,38,750	3,27,48,750

With regard to the remaining Centres - 3 Centres in Mathematics and 1 in Ancient India History, while the assistance agreed to in Third Plan is being continued, the Commission has desired that Expert Committees may visit the Centres to review their working and progress achieved, before the Commission could consider their Fourth Plan proposals for additional requirements. The Expert Committees have been appointed, and the visits are expected to be completed in the course of another month or so. In the case of Panjab - Geology, views of Prof. D.N. Wadia have been invited and the Fourth Plan proposals were placed before the Commission in the last meeting (April 1968) for consideration.

E.O(Sc. II)/J.3(9)

SUMMARY
FOURTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS TO THE CENTRES OF
ADVANCED STUDY.

Centre	Non-Recurring Fourth Plan	Recurring Per annum		Total Recurring Per annum	Grand Total
		Academic 'staff inclu- ding Visiting Fellows.	Other Items.		
A. Science Centres (16)	96,50,000	29,41,900	13,4,650	43,16,550	
B. Humanities (11)	23,40,000	15,98,000	6,45,200	22,33,200	
	1,19,90,000	45,39,900 x 5	20,19,850 x 5	65,49,750 x 5	
Total Fourth Plan Liability	1,19,90,000	2,26,99,500	1,00,19,250	3,27,48,750	4,47,38,750

FOURTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS TO THE CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY
SCIENCE SUBJECTS

Name of the University/ Centre	NON-RECURRING					RECURRING (GR / PUR)										
	Bldg.	Equip- ment.	Books & Journals	Furniture	Total (NR)	Academic Staff										
						F	R	E.L.	S.R.F.	J.R.F.	R.S.	N.S.	P.T. Prof.	Visiting Fellows	Estimated Expenditure (L.)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	
1. Annamalai Marine Biology.	525,000	210,000	45,000	-	780,000	2	3	4	3	6	2	4	-	10,000	180,000	
2. Bombay * Mathematics	-	-	10,000	5,000	15,000	2	2	-	5	5	2	6	6	8,000	1,50,000	
3. Bombay Chemical Technology.	150,000	320,000	70,000	-	540,000	2	1	1	4	5	2	-	-	15,000	125,000	
4. Calcutta Radiophysics	400,000	370,000	70,000	50,000	890,000	2	4	5	4	8	2	4	-	10,000	213,200	
5. Calcutta * Mathematics.	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	1	3	4	3	6	2	4	-	15,000	168,000	
6. Delhi Physics	825,000	300,000	70,000	150,000	1345,000	1	5	4	3	8	2	6	-	15,000	201,600	
7. Delhi Chemistry	450,000	450,000	70,000	-	970,000	1	4	2	2	8	2	6	-	15,000	1,67,000	
8. Delhi Botany	320,000	225,000	20,000	20,000	585,000	1	3	3	3	4	2	6	-	10,000	150,000	
9. Delhi Zoology	300,000	450,000	70,000	-	820,000	2	3	2	4	5	2	6	-	15,000	1,75,000	
10. Madras Physics	305,000	300,000	60,000	-	665,000	1	5	4	3	5	5	-	-	12,000	1,95,200	
11. Madras Botany	305,000	300,000	55,000	-	740,000	1	4	5	5	8	2	-	-	10,000	1,94,000	
12. Omania Astronomy	350,000	400,000	60,000	-	810,000	1	3	-	4	6	4	4	-	2,000	161,200	
13. Panjab * Mathematics	-	40,000	10,000	-	50,000	2	3	3	5	5	2	6	10	25,000	2,46,700	
14. Panjab Geology	-	100,000	15,000	-	115,000	1	3	4	4	4	1	4	-	10,000	1,55,000	
15. Saugar Geology	250,000	250,000	65,000	-	565,000	1	2	3	4	4	4	-	-	10,000	1,43,000	
16. Madras Mathematics	600,000	50,000	100,000	-	750,000	5	5	3	4	6	2	6	6	20,000	2,87,000	
Total	4860,000	3765,000	800,000	225,000	9650,000	26	53	50	60	93	33	62	22	233,000	29,41,800	

For cases pending figures under 'O.S. Items'
please see next page

* Figures based on Third Plan allocations
Fourth Plan proposals are yet to be
considered by Expert Committees.

Admn. & Tech. Staff	Other Items						Total Recurring * (N.L.)	Miscellaneous
	Books & Journals	Contingencies	Publications	Travels	Seminars	Other Expenditure		
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
① 34,000	10,000	20,000	2,500	2,500	10,000	10,000	89,000	-
② 11,500	10,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	-	49,500	-
③ 22,000	10,000	30,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	78,000	-
④ 30,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	13,000	4,000	87,000	-
⑤ 25,000	10,000	15,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	87,000	-
⑥ 25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	80,000	-
⑦ 26,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	30,000	96,000	-
⑧ 30,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	-
⑨ 30,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	40,000	20,000	1,25,000	-
⑩ 48,000	15,000	35,000	2,500	2,000	10,000	50,000	1,62,500	-
⑪ 40,000	25,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	1,25,000	-
⑫ 20,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	85,000	-
⑬ 10,650	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	46,650	-
⑭ 21,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	86,000	-
⑮ 20,000	10,000	3,500	1,000	20,000	5,000	6,500	66,000	-
⑯ 15,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	-	55,000	-
414,150	175,000	241,500	67,000	106,500	180,000	190,500	13,74,650	-

* excluding academic staff.

FOURTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS TO THE CENTRE
OF ADVANCED STUDY (HUMANITIES)

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Name of the University/Centre.	Non- Recurring		Academic Staff											Estimated Expenditure (Per annum)	
	Build- ing.	Equipment/ Furniture	Books & Journals	Other Items	Total (N.R)	F	R	R... (L)	S.R.F.	J.R.F.	R.S.	N.S.	T.Trg. Prog.		Visiting Fellows
1-	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16
1. Annamalai Linguistics	-	100,000	45,000	-	145,000	1	4	4	3	6	4	4	-	15,000	189,000
2. Bombay Economics	200,000	20,000	35,000	-	255,000	1	2	-	3	3	2	4	-	12,000	108,000
3. Banaras Philosophy	150,000	20,000	55,000	-	225,000	1	2	2	5	5	4	6	-	15,000	144,000
* 4. Calcutta History	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	2	4	-	12,000	110,000
5. Delhi Economics	-	5,000	35,000	25,000	65,000	2	2	4	1	2	2	6	-	20,000	140,000
6. Madras Philosophy	35,000	10,000	55,000	-	100,000	1	3	2	5	8	4	3	-	12,000	271,000
7. M.S.Baroda Education	80,000	-	65,000	-	145,000	1	3	-	3	7	2	4	-	15,000	137,000
8. Poona Economics	100,000	35,000	40,000	25,000	200,000	1	3	2	3	6	2	4	-	15,000	120,000 + 50,000
9. Poona Linguistics	357,000	100,000	25,000	-	482,000	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	2 R.A. 2 Instructors.	15,000	128,000
10. Poona Sanskrit	413,000	35,000	10,000	-	458,000	1	3	3	3	6	2	4	-	15,000	183,000
11. Viveka-Bharati Philosophy	200,000	25,000	40,000	-	265,000	1	2	3	2	3	2	4	3000/-	15,000	132,000
Total	15,35,000	350,000	405,000	50,000	2340,000	11	26 + 1	24	34	54	28	44	3000/- 2 R.A. 2 Instructors	1,61,000	15,90,000

For corresponding figures under other
pl. see next page

Other Items(Per Annum Ceilings) 6

Admn. & Technical staff	Books and Journals	Contingencies	Publications	Travels	Seminars	Other Exp,	Total other items	Remarks
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
① 30,000	5,000	6,000	10,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	61,000	
② 12,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	52,000	
③ 10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	7,900	15,000	3,000	55,900	
④ 8,000	10,000	4,000	7,500	6,500	10,000	5,000	56,000	*Fourth Plan proposals are yet to be considered by Expert Committee.
⑤ 10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	10,000	-	42,000	
⑥ 17,000	-	5,000	10,000	15,000	12,000	3,000	62,000	
⑦ 13,600	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	4,200	62,800	
⑧ 15,000	10,000	-	10,000	5,500	-	22,500	63,000	*Research staff for foreign course (Total Rs.1,00,000 p.a. to be shared by the Institute).
⑨ 23,000	10,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	10,000 (field work)	65,000	
⑩ 30,000	10,000	4,000	12,500	8,000	15,000	5,000	84,500	
⑪ 10,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	8,000	-	36,000	
152 1,78,600	77,000	50,000	91,000	67,900	1,06,000	64,700	6,35,200	(per annum)

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :
Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 12: To consider the report of the Panel on Employment Information and Students Service Bureaux of the Committee on Coordination of University Education with Manpower requirements.

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The University Grants Commission's Committee on Coordination of University Education with manpower requirements appointed, in 1966, a panel consisting of the following to suggest measures for the improvement of employment information at the University and College levels, and for the working of students service bureaux in the universities:

1. Dr. B.N. Ganguli
Vice-Chancellor
Delhi University.
2. Prof. M.V. Mathur
Vice-Chancellor
Rajasthan University.
3. Shri R.K. Nehru
Vice-Chancellor
Allahabad University.
4. Shri Abdul Qadir
Director General Employment & Training.
5. Shri G. Jagath Pathi
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs.
6. Shri K.N. Sundaram
Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
7. Dr. P.D. Shukla
Jt. Educational Adviser
Ministry of Education.
8. Shri K.L. Joshi
then Secretary
University Grants Commission.

The panel has finalised its report and a summary of the recommendations is attached (Annexure I). The report was placed before the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its recent meeting held on 7.3.1968. The matter is now placed before the Commission for consideration.

x Annexure I

EO(C)/DO(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PANEL OF 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 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) Recommend 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. Adequate accommodation may also be provided to the Bureaux for efficient functioning.
- (h) Recommend to universities/colleges that a nominal fee 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 Director

2
Council 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 headquarters.
- (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.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONPANEL ON EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND STUDENTS SERVICE BUREAUX

The University Grants Commission's Committee on Co-ordination of University Education with Manpower requirement appointed, in January 1966, a panel consisting of the following members to examine the question of improving employment information at the University and College levels and the question of assisting deserving students service bureaux:

1. Dr. B.N. Ganguli,
Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.
2. Prof. M.V. Mathur,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
3. Shri R.K. Nehru,
Vice-Chancellor,
Allahabad University.
4. Shri Abdul Quadir,
Director General Employment & Training
on his retirement his successor
Shri S.K. Mallick
replaced him on the panel.
5. Shri G. Jagath Pathi,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.
6. Shri K.N. Sundaram,
Institute of Applied Manpower Research
on his leaving the Institute
Shri P.K. Das joined the
panel in his place.
7. Dr. T.D. Shukla,
Jt. Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education
Shri J.P. Naik replaced him
on the panel.
8. Shri K.L. Joshi,
Secretary,
U.G.C. on his retirement
Dr. P.J. Philip
took his place.

Improvement of
Employment
Information;
Studies on
Manpower
Requirement &
the Role of
the Universities

The panel examined the problem of improving employment information at the university and the college levels for the guidance of the universities and made certain suggestions for the improvement of the Bulletin on Job Opportunities published by the D.G.E. & T. It was noted that the Bulletin would hereafter take into consideration all vacancies requiring graduates, not making any distinction on the basis of salary as done in the past. The panel suggested that out-turn figures given in the Bulletin should be for 2-3 years, thus making the ratio of out-turn to vacancies more reliable. The relationship of graduates out-turn to vacancies is an important consideration in planning any kind of co-ordination. In this connection the panel recommends the maintenance of employment records of students passing out of Colleges and Universities. College/Universities should be requested to maintain cards for each student leaving the institution and record their success/failure in the employment market for a period of three years after they leave the institution. The record could thereafter be maintained on a biennial basis. It would be necessary to make this a continuous process

for undertaking studies in employment patterns and prospects. This will be particularly useful in the case of the zonal bureaux recommended in paragraph 15 of this report.

8. It is understood that the university employment bureaux are also in a position to undertake such studies. They may be encouraged to do so with the assistance and co-operation of the various university departments.

9. We expect that the results of such studies undertaken in universities through-out the country would make available for purposes of national projection a mass of realistic and dependable data at an insignificant cost, since the investigation would be done by teachers and students as a part of their regular academic work. The question of research grants, and scholarships and fellowships earmarked for manpower research may have to be considered at some stage, but this could be left for the consideration of the Advisory Committee at the centre. The Committee would also be able to help in the consolidation of such studies with the help of the Manpower Directorate, the I.D., (G.E.) & T. and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The U.G.C. may consider earmarking some funds to encourage such studies in the universities.

Student Service Bureaux For Employment Information & Guidance.

10. There are at present two types of bureau functioning in some of the universities. 37 universities have employment information and Guidance Bureaux, established with assistance from the Directorate General of Employment and Training. Thirty four universities have student Advisory or Information Bureaux whose function is to advise these students regarding their future study in India or abroad. The latter were sponsored by the Ministry of Education during the Second and Third Plan. The panel felt that this separation of functions is only a historical legacy because the bureaux were sponsored by two different agencies. Since the functions of the two types of bureaux are closely interlinked the panel agreed with the recommendation of the national seminar on Students Advisory Bureau that these bureaux wherever exist separately should be integrated. The bureaux could only be useful and effective if their activities are related to the general life of the universities.

Foreign Educational Advisory Service.

11. In this connection the panel appreciated that there was a need for some machinery to advise students going abroad for higher studies, not only in relation to employment opportunities but also in relation to areas, specialisation which would stimulate the country's growth. The advisory function of these bureaux should not be limited to provide information and assistance in obtaining admission to institutions abroad but should provide to the students some guidance in choosing their fields of specialisation.

12. The Employment Information and 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. The panel felt that the supervision of the Students Service (employment information, advice and guidance) bureaux should be a part of the duties of the Dean of Students as recommended by the Advisory Committee for the Bureau ex-officio, be member-Secretary of the Advisory Committee for the Bureau and sit on the operational group set up for organising manpower research. The present practice of giving an honorarium for these additional responsibilities will have to be continued for some time.

13. If the activities of the bureaux are to become a part of the general life of the university in its academic and welfare aspects, the present character as an external agency need to be altered. The U.G.C. may recommend to the universities that these should become a part of the recent unrest among the universities and developing students service

114. The panel was of the opinion that the U.G.C. should be associated with the operation of this programme and play a co-ordinating role through the Advisory Committee as recommended in para 6 since it is in a better position to explain its importance and necessity to the universities.

115. The panel felt that it may not be possible to develop all the bureaux to the same standard of efficiency that is required in the national interest. It may be better, in the first phase of the programme, to concentrate on the development of a few efficient regional bureaux before undertaking the establishment of bureaux in every university. About 6 of the university bureaux which have displayed considerable imagination and efficiency in the short period of their existence may be chosen for intensive assistance and development in the next two years. These could undertake studies, run training courses for student services personnel and manager investigators and provide reliable information and literature on employment for the assistance of all the universities and colleges in the area. The panel noted in this connection that the Director General of Employment and Training had decided to strengthen the staff of six university employment bureaux by the addition of a technical assistant to each. It was felt, however, that the selection of the zonal bureau should be made with great care, taking into consideration their records of efficiency as also their location in centres with easy access to industries, Government and other employing agencies. Since they will have to provide information and guidance for placement to all institutions in the zone, it would be necessary to place them in important metropolitan centres and have a competent investigating staff for obtaining and processing information regarding employment opportunities. The staff of these regional bureaux would need to be gradually strengthened. In the second phase, the programme could undertake the establishment of small operative units in all the universities and colleges at least one in each district headquarters. To begin with, it was suggested that zonal bureaux may be established in the following universities:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Delhi | (4) Banaras |
| (2) Madras | (5) Calcutta |
| (3) Bombay | (6) Nagpur |

116. In regard to the operative units, universities should not plan big constructions to house them. Assistance may primarily be given for staff, audio-visual aids and for the activities of the bureaux for example organising studies, seminars, interviews, etc. Universities may be requested by the U.G.C. to continue to provide the basic accommodation required for housing their records, the office establishment, all other activities being conducted in the regular buildings of the university's departments and colleges.

117.

117. In the case of the six zonal bureaux, however, some assistance may be required for providing adequate accommodation. A proposal for strengthening the staff of the zonal bureaux, received from the D.G.E.&T. is given in Annexure III. The panel could not say that these terms should be adopted for the six bureaux. Universities should be requested to frame their requirements of staff etc., within ceiling of assistance. The ceiling may be decided by the D.G.E.&T. in consultation with the U.G.C.

118. With a view to ensuring recruitment of persons adequately qualified to be effective in the universities, the panel recommends that the scales of pay of employment officers posted at the University Bureaux should be comparable to those of university teachers. The panel also felt that there should be a regular cell staff at the D.G.E.&T. to evaluate the requirements of the University Bureaux.

programme
for development
of students
service bureaux:
Role of
the UGC and
the DGE&T.

First phase
of the programme:
Development of 6
zonal bureaux:
Second phase:
Establishment
of operative
units in all
universities
and colleges.

Pattern of
assistance.

The panel felt that colleges/universities may collect a nominal fee from students for obtaining employment information and vocational guidance. This may be utilised for the secretarial assistance that the institutions will have to provide for the cooperation of the programme, and to pay an affiliating fee to the zonal bureaux to receive the benefit of its assistance in the way of information, literature, training etc.

20. In view of the importance of vocational guidance at the school level, the panel felt that the information and training service of the zonal Bureaux may be made available to secondary schools by allowing them the right to affiliate to them on terms similar to those offered to universities/colleges.

Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and
Employment and Rehabilitation.

Scheme for the study of student progress, achievements and utilisation of the University products in relation to manpower requirements.

The object of the scheme is to make a study on a continuing basis, career aspirations, academic performance, extra-curricular activities, achievements and attitudes of students from the date of admission during their entire academic career. Such a systematic information would help in making an overall appraisal of students personality development. This will also give the employers an insight into the qualities and qualifications of candidates for various positions. It is also proposed to follow-up career achievements and pattern of employment of university graduates, and thereby build up employment history of its alumni. Apart from keeping a liaison with the alumni, this will also assist the universities in determining the emerging pattern of utilisation of educated manpower in the country. It will also enable the universities to judge the extent to which various courses of studies command value in the labour market, and indicate guide lines for adjustment of educational curricula in relation to job requirements of employers. Incidentally, such a record would provide excellent ready-made material for Sociological, psychological and educational studies.

The scheme should be split in two parts and undertaken by the universities in close collaboration with the Employment Bureaux.

Part I: Each college or department will maintain an Index card for each student containing information of the type given below from the date of admission. This will be a permanent record of each student:

- (i) Career aspirations.
- (ii) Academic performance.
- (iii) Extra-curricular activities - Debates, Sports, Dramatics, Hobbies, Union activities, literary, activities etc. etc.
- (iv) Attitude, character, integrity, drive, enthusiasm, self-reliance, capacity to do hard work, creative and social abilities.
- (v) Vocational guidance rendered.
- (vi) Record of employment/self-employment, social and cultural distinctions and achievements.

2. The proforma for the proposed Student Index Card should be drafted in consultation with the UGC., D.G.E.&T., the Ministry of Education and I.A.M.R.

3. All affiliated and university colleges and departments will at the time of admissions obtain information from the students admitted to various courses in the card referred to above. The students will themselves fill up the card and as such no additional staff will be required.

4. These cards will be maintained by the Tutor/Teacher/Student Advisor under the overall responsibility of the Principals.

5. A brief record of Guidance/Counselling, if any rendered to students by the U.E.I.G.B. will be passed on to the Tutor/Teacher/Student Advisor for record in the Student's Card.

6. The colleges will make available to the Bureau cards of students for perusal of employers as and when required.

7. After the final examination results are declared the Tutor Incharge will incorporate the result in the card, complete all other relevant entries and pass on the cards to the placement/Liaison Officer

or Bureau in affiliating universities and to the Bureau in residential universities. A teacher is generally appointed by the colleges to work as a Placement/Liaison Officer in co-ordination with U.E.I.G.Bs. in affiliating universities.

8. These cards will be maintained year-wise and subject-wise.

9. These cards will be the permanent record of the alumni and will be kept upto date as and when any information on employment status, change in permanent address etc. is notified to the colleges.

10. Passed out students/pst-graduates from affiliating colleges seeking employment assistance will bring to the Bureau from the Placement/Liaison Officer in the colleges a copy of his Card.

11. The work relating to maintenance of student progress card will be carried out in a phased programme spread over a period of 5 years. To begin with all postgraduates and technical students will be covered, and in the second stage 10% of the other manageable and useful colleges to be classified by the UGC. By the end of five years all Colleges/Institutions should be covered by the scheme.

MANPOWER DIRECTORATE, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Role of universities in the task of co-ordination of education with manpower requirements.

1. The process of co-ordinating education with manpower requirements implies and involves two distinct steps: (a) an assessment of manpower requirements during a future period and (b) a restructuring of the educational and training programmes designed to meet the anticipated needs.
2. These steps are vital for orderly progress and universities as seats of learning and leaders of thought cannot afford to be indifferent to so vital a sector of national endeavour as the co-ordination of education with manpower requirements. But the specific role which the universities can play in this matter has to be decided in the context of the institutional frame-work that exists in the country for economic planning. The situation, naturally, differs from country to country. It is understood that in Chile supply and demand projections for selected groups of professional manpower have been made by the Universidad de Chile. Many universities in the West function as centres of research on various manpower problems, many in U.S.A. frequently undertake studies and research projects on behalf of Government agencies and also make it possible for members of their faculty to serve in Government for short terms. This close collaboration between universities and Government in the field of manpower research and studies has led not only to a cross-fertilization of ideas from which both Government and the universities have benefited but also led to the growth of a wealth of expertise on manpower in the universities. A reference may be made in this connection to the National Manpower Council established in the Columbia University in 1951. The Council consists of leaders in industry, labour, education and public services from all sections of the country whose primary concern is the proper development of training, skills and capacities etc., of the people of U.S.A. The fact that the National Manpower Council is located in a University campus is indicative of the close inter-relationship that can develop between a university and work in the manpower field. In India the Universities have not so far been very active in the field of manpower planning and research and greater participation on the part of our universities in the process of manpower planning will be a step in the right direction. In order to facilitate such participation and to make it meaningful and purposive, we should attempt to identify those areas of manpower planning where the participation of universities will be most effective.
3. Manpower Planning (of which the co-ordination of manpower requirements with educational programmes is a part) is an integral part of economic planning. It is neither practicable nor desirable to divorce the one from the other. Our approach during the past 15 years has been largely to derive manpower implications from an assumed future level of activity in various sectors. This approach has its limitations which arise mainly from (a) the fact that it will not be correct to treat manpower purely as a derived demand and (b) the fact that the object of educating and training people is not confined to making them useful members of the labour force. We have been aware of these limitations but, despite these limitations, it has been found that the "manpower approach" to educational planning has been generally found adequate in the fields of technical and professional education.
4. Before the first step in the process of co-ordinating education with manpower requirements is taken the dimensions of activities in the various sectors of the economy during the target year should be known. Among the various inputs required for economic development, manpower needs probably the longest "lead time". In the case of high level manpower the period of specialised education itself takes about 5 years; if we take the preceding period of educational preparation, the period in question will be much longer. Even in the case of middle and lower level manpower, the

mechanics of introducing new courses, expanding facilities etc. take time and the effective lead time for additional personnel will be longer than the actual period of specialised training. Therefore the crux of the problem of making reliable manpower estimates is the difficulty in getting a firm outline of the shape and composition of the economy beyond the next five year period; but a firm enough basis for making estimates for periods beyond the next 5 years is usually not available. It is true that there are other methods of determining future manpower requirements, for example on the basis of extrapolating the trends in the past, assuming part between the rate of growth of the relevant sector of the economy and the rate of growth of the stock of manpower etc. It is doubtful however whether these alternative methods will give us more reliable estimates. We are making use of these alternate methods also to the extent possible even though our attempt continues to be one of deriving the manpower requirements from projected levels of activity. In our situation the projected level of activity will largely depend upon the nature and content of the relevant Five Year Plan.

5. Any authority attempting the task of co-ordinating education with manpower requirements must know manpower requirements so much in advance that it can institute well in time the new kinds of courses that may be required, arrange for staff and produce the manpower required so as to make it available when the expected need materialises. The mechanics of co-ordination also require that, once the future demand is known, the co-ordinating agency would have the requisite authority and influence to secure the desired restructuring of the educational system. Our experience in India shows that, even with the wealth of information available with the Planning Commission, Central Ministries and other Governmental agencies, it is extremely difficult to estimate manpower requirements for the Fifth Plan even on a national basis; universities will therefore find this task equally if not more difficult. In fact they will be under a distinct disadvantage in their attempt to make estimates of manpower requirements because manpower planning is an integral part of economic planning; the organisation which formulates the manpower plan should either be a part of, or be closely connected with, the organisation formulating the economic plan of the country.

6. Thus, in the matter of making national estimates of manpower requirements, universities may find that it will be more useful to study methodological and allied matters than themselves attempt estimates. As mentioned in para (i) above, the second step in the process of co-ordinating education with manpower requirements is to bring about appropriate changes in the educational structure for meeting the estimated manpower demand. This aspect of the concept of co-ordination between education and manpower requirements has both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Assuming that the task of estimating the manpower requirements will be performed by agencies other than universities, the university authorities will have to be ore them the assessment made by other agencies spelling out, hopefully, in sufficient detail the occupational and educational characteristics of the additional labour force required to be trained for meeting future manpower needs. The quantitative expansion of training facilities required for meeting expected manpower needs is the less difficult part of the task. The extent to which the facilities are increased quantitatively will depend upon the resources that are made available for this purpose in each Plan and also upon whether the requisite manpower for such expansion like teachers etc., will be available.

7. The more difficult task however is the infusion of the required quality into the manpower that will emerge out of the training and educational programmes. So far as this aspect is concerned universities can and should continue to play a very important part. The contents of the various courses, the refashioning of courses in order to meet the challenge of changing technology, etc., are tasks which should receive the

highest consideration at the hands of universities. It is hoped that universities will devote more and more attention to this very vital and important task of constantly up-dating the curricular contents of various courses and of continuously refashioning wherever necessary the various courses so that personnel undergoing such courses get the requisite intellectual equipment to meet the contemporary challenge.

8. The effectiveness of manpower utilisation will depend to a great extent on the way in which members of the labour force are exposed to current developments in their fields of specialisation. This is specially true of engineers, technologists, scientists and medical specialists. It will be difficult for such personnel to keep themselves abreast of latest developments in their fields through their own efforts; their individual efforts, which are no doubt important, should be supplemented by regular refresher courses in colleges and universities. The number who would stand to benefit from such courses would be very large and the institutions may not be able to cover all of them within a reasonably short period. Nevertheless it should be possible to make the facilities available on a selective basis giving priority to key personnel who would benefit most from the courses.

9. In conjunction with or independent of such courses, facilities should be offered for persons in employment who desire to acquire additional knowledge which has been found necessary in the light of their experience in employment. For example, an engineer who desires to specialise in design work may find it necessary or useful to undergo an advanced course in Mathematics. A mathematician may find that knowledge of economics is essential for his work. It will not be possible for the universities or colleges to ascertain in advance the volume of demand for such courses and the determination of the demand for such courses should normally be the starting point for any action on the part of universities to design such courses. Some agency such as the manpower planning organisation or the users of manpower such as industry or Government can inform the universities that in the light of their experience they find that certain categories of personnel require specialised courses and in response to this the universities may make those courses available. This pre-supposes that there will be a conscious evaluation on the part of employing agencies of the adequacy of their employees educational qualifications with reference to job requirements and that they are prepared to take the initiative and approach the universities for formulating special courses. There is no evidence that any of the major employing agencies whether in the public or private sector at present conduct such an evaluation and therefore at least for the present universities are not likely to obtain any indication from the major employing agencies as to the type of special courses which they should design and make available for personnel in employment. In the absence of such data the universities may have to make do, to the extent possible, with their own appreciation of the need for special courses. Here there are obvious difficulties for the universities in undertaking such a task. If a course is to be entirely employment oriented, then the obvious starting point should be an evaluation of the performance of existing incumbents. This can best be done, and perhaps can only be done by the employer and unless this is done and the results communicated to the universities, it would be inadvisable for them to take the initiative in organising special courses for personnel in employment. What the universities can, and perhaps should do is to stimulate and motivate the employers into conducting the necessary evaluation and to assist them in the task so that further action can be taken for the formulation of courses for personnel in employment.

10. Notwithstanding difficulties in estimating manpower requirements for the nation as a whole, it is worthwhile examining whether universities can play a useful though limited role in relation to the

economic and manpower problems of the regions in which they are located. A university can divide up its territorial jurisdiction among itself and the its constituent affiliated colleges so that a continuous study of atleast the more important categories of manpower can be carried out. This may help a university to find out the extent to which it is fulfilling regional needs. But, even at the regional or local leve, the university of its constituent college will not find making estimates of manpower requirements easy. In an economy like ours, the nature and dimensions of investment, the availability of various inputs on which will depend the tempo of economic development, are seldom decided or ascertainable at the local level. It would, therefore, be difficult for universities to assess the likely tempo of activity with any degree of reliability. They may succeed in ascertaining fromt the existing units and the prospective entrepreneurs the likely demand for manpower a future date. But as our experience shows, the information thus received may eit er not be accurate or be subject to numerous contingent circumstances so as to render it almost useless as a basis for estimating manpower requirements. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the products of universities have perhaps the highest degree of mobility among the various categories of manpower. The jurisdiction of an affiliated college or a university may be too small an area to be identified as a distinct labour market. On the other hand, with regard to known projects or plans a university can play a very useful role. Thus it can help local authorities considerably in studying the manpower implications of the location of new industry and suggesting policies such as would create an assiative skill-complex in the local population. Similarly, the manner in which the region should be developed in the future can also be studied.

11. Study of levels of productivity in various industries and among various units within the same industry and analysis of the manpower composition in these industries and units are important elements in any programme of manpower planning. Manpower planning, should pay a lot more attention than it does at present to the level of the firm and to the corresponding level in agriculture; it is only when detailed analysis of productivity, skill- and occupational composition of labour force etc., are conducted at this level we can build up reliable national estimates of productivity, skill-composition, etc., and of related matters in the different sectors of the economy. In the light of our experience in manpower planning during the last 15 years, there is no doubt that a firm and dependable basis for manpower planning can be built up only if detailed micro-analysis on productivity, manpower-mix etc. are conducted. Such studies would provide valuable data regarding the ratio between technical and non-technical personnel in various sectors and levels of employment, the proportion of various categories of manpower to toal employment in different sectors, the extent to which manpower availability has been affected by in-and out-migration of personnel etc. It has not been possible to make such detailed analysis so far mainly because of the lack of an agency sufficiently interested in conducting, and sufficiently aware of the importance of, such studies. The universities in the country with their wide network of affiliated colleges would be a very good agency for undertaking the types of studies mentioned above.

12. There is also a further range of problems connected with making reliable manpower estimates on which very little work is being done by agencies who normally undertake the work of manpower forecasts. There is a need for an agency like a university to step into the breach and pursue those lines which have a reasearch orientation so that the cob-webs which at present blur the understanding and appreciation of the complexities involved in the process of making reliable manpower estimates may be removed. Particular reference may be made in this connection to the entire field of evolving a suitable methodology for making manpower forecasts. In this vital field, universities can and should make a contribution which will be of immense assistance to

manpower planners. Research into such problems is being conducted by a number of universities abroad. The North Eastern University in Boston, U.S.A. for example is currently engaged in analysing the levels of productivity and occupational composition of the labour force in identical industries in various countries. The project will analyse the data regarding productivity and occupational composition of industries in selected countries at different levels of economic development. The results are expected to identify the occupational composition required to achieve a given level of productivity. When this information become available for various industries in different countries passing through different stages of economic development, it may become possible for a developing nation to select the level of development of an industry in another country as a goal to be achieved in a future year and then use the occupational distribution of that industry in the other country for estimating the manpower requirements of that industry. This example of one research project is indicative of a vast and fascinating field of research to which universities in India may like to devote attention.

13. Another field where a lot of work remains to be done is in the matter of getting reliable information about employment trends with regard to graduates of universities. The percentage of youth in the age group 17 to 23 enrolled in universities has risen from 1.2% in 1951 to 2.3% in 1963 and the number from 5,82,670 to 13,18,430 during the same period. By the end of the Fourth Plan the percentage is expected to rise to 2.6%. There are also significant changes in the pattern of enrolment of students in higher education as will be seen from the statement at appendices I, II, and III. These changes are to some extent due to the tremendous demand for educational facilities that is building up in the country; this is not solely attributable to the needs of economic development. If the universities are able to build up reliable statistics regarding the employment history of their alumni, it should be possible to determine from time to time the emerging pattern of utilisation of educated manpower in the country, which will throw valuable guidelines for action for manpower and educational planners. The regular flow of information in this regard would serve as an "early warning system" identifying the manpower categories which the economy is finding difficult to absorb. Each university and each college should arrange for a continuous flow of information regarding (a) the number of students who have found jobs within one year of graduation either by direct selection or through competitive examination, (b) the number of students who have found jobs after securing additional skills outside university/college, and (c) the number still unemployed in each graduate category. The figures regarding the employed can be further split up into (a) self-employed, (b) those employed by Government (including semi-governmental or local bodies), (c) those employed in public enterprises and (d) those employed in private enterprises. This flow of information would not only assist the manpower planners but also enable the universities to judge the extent to which the various kinds of education command value in the labour market. It is likely that universities may discover as a result the need for starting new courses.

14. The universities come into contact with students in the formative stages of their life. They not only go through the prescribed syllabus but also acquire the intellectual equipment with which they face the problems of life. It should be the function of the university to assist them by giving advice regarding likely job opportunities in various fields, prospects for further education, etc. In many universities employment guidance and employment information bureaux are already functioning and there is a need for strengthening the existing arrangements so that the student gets every opportunity to find a career which is best suited to his ability and aptitude.

15. The implementation of the plan projects and the rate of progress of our development will depend to a great extent upon the efficiency and ability of the high level and middle level manpower and also upon the sense of dedication and commitment to the programmes which they

are called upon to implement. During the last 15 years facilities for technical and professional education have been increased quite considerably. Even in the field of technical education, there are certain sectors like designing and research which are of great importance not only for the purpose of formulating and implementing the project of various Plans but also for the long term purpose of achieving self-reliance in the matter of industrial development. Sufficient attention has to be paid to the development of facilities in these fields which are crucial for our progress.

16. The Universities and colleges are among the important users of high level manpower and instances of some of the acute shortages of manpower are to be found in the colleges and universities. For example, the current shortage of teachers in medical colleges is estimated at about 4,000 and in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics at about 4,000 (including about 1,000 readily ascertainable from any central agency; there is also no agency which is in a position to give us estimates of demand of Fourth and Fifth Plans. This constitutes an example of the insufficient attention that has been paid to the manpower problems of universities and colleges and, at the same time, illustrates an area of manpower planning where universities and colleges have to be classified and analysed so as to identify reasons for shortages and to devise measures for overcoming the shortages. At the same time estimates of future requirements should also be made so that advance action for recruitment etc., can be taken. The problem is not merely one of estimating the demand in terms of numbers but it is also one of securing for universities personnel of very high calibre. These problems should receive continuing attention at the hands of the universities.

17. The need for closer liaison between universities and industries has been accepted and emphasised from time to time but as yet the link between these two is somewhat tenuous and weak. Even though preparation for employment is not the sole objective of education, it is one of the main objective and universities will succeed in the task of preparing personnel for employment only if they are in constant touch with industries and other main users of manpower. While the existing arrangements for liaison between universities and industries should be fully utilised the arrangement could be further strengthened on the following lines:

- (i) The system of cooperative courses under which a student will obtain practical experience by actually working in an industry for specified period should be extended to as many fields of technical education as possible;
- (ii) The industry should apprise the universities of the extent to which their graduates possess the skill and ability required by the jobs in the industry. This will enable the universities to judge whether the deficiency pointed out is a general one capable of rectification by suitable modification in the programme of training; and
- (iii) At the level of teachers, there should be an inter-change of personnel between industry and universities. This will not only facilitate better communication between the industry and universities but also help improve the quality of persons who come under the exchange programme.

18. After the identification of the areas where universities can participate in the process of coordinating education with manpower requirements, careful thought should be given to the actual mechanics for facilitating such participation. The Universities in the country do not conform to a single pattern. A number of them are primarily examining and affiliating agencies and they may have only a comparatively small

faculty which may not be able to undertake additional work with the existing personnel. The type of work which we envisage for universities and colleges would require additional staff and expenditure. We do not have at present a pool of university or college staff who can be utilised for the work in the manpower field without detriment to their regular work of teaching, etc. One possibility of course is to make use of the staff during vacation periods. The success of such an arrangement would depend upon the extent to which the teachers in universities and colleges would be prepared to forego their vacation. Another related question that would need an answer is whether the universities should do the work in the manpower field as part of their programme of research or whether they should do it at the request of "Clients", be it the State Government, Central Government or a private firm. It is likely that, unless a body of "Clients" comes into existence which requires the type of manpower information and studies that the Universities can provide, any effort on the part of universities to enter the field of manpower study and research in a big way is bound to languish on account of insufficient encouragement and funds. There are of course certain areas like studying the manpower problems of universities and colleges and compiling of information regarding the utilisation of graduates which universities should undertake as part of their normal work irrespective of whether another agency is prepared to finance it or not.

Statement I - Distribution of pupils by types of education

S.No.	Type of Education Year of reference.	General Education	Professional Education	Special Education	All Types 3+4+5
1.	1949-50	298.92 (78.0)	79.11 (20.7)	4.64 (1.2)	382.67
2.	1950-51	325.73 (77.2)	90.36 (21.4)	6.41 (1.5)	422.40
3.	1951-52	368.74 (77.8)	98.81 (20.5)	5.72 (1.2)	473.27
4.	1952-53	451.96 (78.0)	110.53 (20.5)	7.78 (1.5)	533.37
5.	1953-54	472.98 (78.5)	121.11 (20.1)	8.64 (1.4)	602.73
6.	1954-55	529.57 (78.4)	134.76 (20.0)	10.59 (1.6)	674.92
7.	1955-56	575.24 (78.2)	149.00 (20.3)	11.88 (1.6)	736.12
8.	1956-57	628.40 (78.2)	161.36 (20.2)	13.90 (1.7)	803.66
9.	1957-58	661.97 (76.8)	182.07 (21.1)	17.95 (2.1)	861.99
10.	1958-59	734.63 (76.4)	201.09 (21.0)	21.32 (2.2)	957.60
11.	1959-60	785.49 (75.4)	238.05 (22.9)	21.34 (2.1)	1044.88
12.	1960-61	808.03 (73.5)	265.11 (24.1)	21.86 (2.0)	1095.00
13.	1961-62	865.63 (72.7)	296.47 (24.9)	24.02 (2.0)	1186.12
14.	1962-63	939.71 (72.4)	332.74 (2.6)	45.98 (3.5)	1318.43

Sources "Education in India" publication of the Ministry of Education.

Notes: (i) Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total university enrolment of the respective years.

(ii)(a) General Education comprises of Intermediate, B.A., M.A. & M.Sc. courses.

(iii)(b) Professional Education comprises of Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Medical, Law Veterinary and Education Training.

(c) Special Education comprises of Music and Fine Arts and Oriental Studies.

STATEMENT NO. II

-15-

Percentage of enrolment at different levels in general education in the universities.

S.No.	Level of	Enrolment in Intermediate	Enrolment in B.A./B.Sc.	Enrolment in M.A./M.Sc.	Enrolment in research & post-graduate diploma				
Year of reference.	Expressed as %age to enrolment in General Education	Exp.as %age to enrolment in Universities.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in Genl. Education.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in universities.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in General Education.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in Universi-ties.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in General Education.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in Universities.	Exp.as %age to enrolment in Universities.
1.	1949-50	66.7	52.0	28.4	22.2	4.6	3.7	0.3	0.3
2.	1950-51	67.9	52.6	26.6	20.5	5.1	3.9	0.4	0.4
3.	1951-52	61.0	53.1	27.0	21.0	4.5	3.5	0.4	0.3
4.	1952-53	69.2	53.5	26.4	20.4	4.8	3.7	0.5	0.4
5.	1953-54	68.9	54.5	25.5	20.2	4.4	3.5	0.5	0.4
6.	1954-55	68.4	54.9	25.4	19.8	4.3	3.5	0.5	0.4
7.	1955-56	69.0	53.9	26.3	20.5	4.4	3.4	0.4	0.4
8.	1956-57	68.2	53.2	27.0	21.0	4.5	3.5	0.5	0.4
9.	1957-58	66.3	50.9	28.6	22.0	4.6	3.5	0.5	0.4
10.	1958-59	66.3	50.5	28.3	21.6	4.9	3.7	0.5	0.4
11.	1959-60	63.1	47.3	31.9	23.9	5.1	3.8	0.7	0.4
12.	1960-61	56.8	41.7	37.1	27.2	5.8	4.2	0.6	0.4
13.	1961-62	51.7	37.5	42.1	30.5	6.0	4.4	0.6	0.5
14.	1962-63	49.3	31.8	44.0	32.1	5.6	4.1	0.6	0.4

3 Percentage of enrolment at different levels in Professional education in Universities

Statement III

S.No.	Year of Reference.	Enrl.in Engg. & Technology	Enrl.in Medicine	Enrl. in Agriculture			Enrl.in Commerce			Enrl.in Teachers Course.	Enrl.in Veterinary Science.			Enrolment in Law		Enrolment in Physical Education			
		Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp.as P.to Enrl. in Univs.	Exp.as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Pro. Edn.	Exp. as P.to Enrl. in Univ. Edn.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1.	1949-50	15.4	3.2	16.2	3.5	5.7	1.3	40.6	8.5	6.0	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.10	13.4	2.8	0.2	0.10
2.	1950-51	14.7	3.1	16.0	3.6	5.1	1.1	40.3	8.6	6.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.10	14.9	3.3	0.4	0.10
3.	1951-52	14.1	2.9	16.9	3.5	4.5	1.0	39.0	8.2	6.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	16.8	3.5	0.3	0.15
4.	1952-53	13.5	2.8	16.6	3.5	3.8	0.9	40.6	8.4	7.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.06	16.1	3.4	0.3	0.06
5.	1953-54	13.9	2.8	17.3	3.5	3.7	0.9	39.5	7.9	7.3	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.05	16.1	3.2	0.3	0.05
6.	1954-55	13.9	2.8	17.4	3.5	3.2	0.7	39.3	7.8	8.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.04	15.0	2.9	0.3	0.04
7.	1955-56	13.3	2.7	16.8	3.4	3.9	0.8	39.5	8.0	9.6	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.04	13.6	2.8	0.3	0.04
8.	1956-57	13.6	2.7	16.9	3.4	4.4	0.9	38.0	7.7	10.7	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.04	12.9	2.6	0.4	0.04
9.	1957-58	15.6	3.3	16.6	3.5	5.1	1.1	34.7	7.3	12.1	2.6	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.06	12.6	2.6	0.4	0.05
10.	1958-59	17.5	3.7	16.3	3.4	5.4	1.1	33.0	6.9	12.1	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.05	11.9	2.5	0.3	0.05
11.	1959-60	16.9	3.9	15.4	3.5	5.6	1.3	31.3	7.2	16.4	3.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.05	10.9	2.5	0.3	0.05
12.	1960-61	15.2	4.4	15.2	3.7	6.0	1.4	29.5	7.1	17.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.06	10.2	2.5	0.3	0.06
13.	1961-62	18.3	4.6	15.1	3.8	6.4	1.6	29.8	7.4	17.7	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.06	9.5	2.4	0.3	0.06
14.	1962-63	18.6	4.8	15.6	4.0	6.7	1.7	29.3	7.5	18.7	4.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.08	8.4	2.1	0.3	0.08

Note: Pro.Edn. = Professional Education; Enrl. = Enrolment; P. = Percentage; Exp. = Expressed; Univs. = Universities.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION.

....

Strengthening of the University Employment
Information and Guidance Bureaux.

At the last meeting of the Committee on Co-ordination of University Education with Manpower Requirement held in the U.G.C. on the 10th December, 1965 it was agreed that the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, if they are to render real service and if they are to supply a real picture of employment prospects to university alumni should be adequately equiped and strengthened. The Committee recommended that a few of the existing Bureaux should be strengthened for this purpose, one Bureaux in each zone of the country. The Committee of the Bureaux, Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board, Working Groups of the National Employment Service as also by the first of all India Seminar on University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux held at Banaras in January, 1964 that the Bureaux may be strengthened by upgrading the posts of Assistant Employment Officer to that of Sub-Regional Employment Officer. It has also been suggested that additional staff such as junior investigator should be provided for collection, compilation and indexing of occupational and other information of interest for the students. These proposals could be taken up as circumstances improve. To begin with it is proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Co-ordination of University Education with Manpower Requirements for strengthening a few Bureaux on zonal basis. It is, therefore, proposed, that six of the existing 36 Bureaux may be provided with staff as specified below:

Sub-Regional Employment Officer	1
Assistant Employment Officers	2
Junior Investigators	2
Artist	1
Steno-Typists	1
Clerks	2
Peons	2

These Bureaux should be charged with the responsibility for collecting detailed information, conducting special research and manpower studies on demand and supply in one or more fields of the following types:

1. Engineering and Technology
2. Science including Medicine and Agriculture
3. Social Sciences
4. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Services
5. Higher Studies in India and abroad
6. Scholarships/fellowships, Travel Grants and other educational financial assistance programmes.

In addition to the existing functions these Bureaux will perform the following additional functions:-

- (i) to conduct continuous research, investigations and studies relating to one or more fields specified above;
- (ii) to collect, disseminate and feed other Bureaux with occupational and career information required for vocational guidance and job orientation.
- (iii) to arrange seminars on occupational information and employment problems of university students and other related matters;
- (iv) to publish career Information Bulletins;
- (v) to explore opportunities for creation of full time and part time employment for students.

covering, to start with, 100 per cent of postgraduates, technical graduates and first and second class honours graduates. The UGC may recommend the scheme as indicated in Annexure I to universities and colleges. The panel felt that this programme may be extended to all colleges and universities in a phased manner during a period of five years, beginning with all postgraduate and technical and professional institutions. In the second stage the programme may be extended to other institutions. The panel felt that the data thus collected would provide very valuable material for future studies, and provide a most useful guidance to educational institutions. The questionnaire given in Annexure I is however only for guidance. It is expected that Universities and Colleges will make suitable modifications to meet local conditions and their particular research interests.

3. The panel emphasised the necessity of studying the manpower requirement of self employing agencies and felt that studies should be undertaken into the employment pattern of small establishments. The number of self-employed persons need to be taken into consideration in preparing any projections for manpower requirement. The panel noted that this suggestion would be taken into consideration while revising the Notification of Vacancies Act.

4. The panel was of the view that universities have a distinct role to play in the assessment of future manpower requirements and in the shaping of educational and training programmes designed to meet anticipated needs. In many western countries close collaboration between the universities and the government in the field of manpower research and studies had led not only to a cross-fertilization of ideas from which both government and the universities have benefited, but also the growth of a wealth of expertise on manpower in the universities. This expertise may be developed in our universities also, if their services are properly harnessed to the organisation and development of manpower research. The Universities and particularly their departments of social science could contribute a great deal, both in obtaining data, which is vitally required for calculating manpower resources and future requirements, as also in the development of a methodology of manpower research. A paper prepared in this connection by the Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs, given in Annexure II, was considered helpful and it was suggested that this may be circulated to the universities for consideration.

5. Such studies would provide an opportunity for relating academic work to actual living problems. It would also engage universities actively in furthering the careers of their students, which may help to arrest the dangerous process of alienation between the senior and junior members of the universities which faces us today. Lastly the development of manpower research in the universities, would automatically contribute to the development of our social sciences.

6. A suggestion was made that, at least in the initial stages, such studies may be undertaken within a general framework. The panel agrees with the suggestion that an Advisory Committee may be constituted at the centre preferably under the UGC with representatives of the Ministry of Education, the U.G.C., the Manpower Directorate and the D.G.E. & T., and including eminent economists and sociologists to advise universities on manpower studies. This Committee could formulate a framework and suggest topics for research. The presence of academicians would ensure that the topics are framed in such a way that they could form a part of the academic programme of the universities.

7. Universities may be requested to recommend the suggestions of this Committee to their research boards. With a view to encouraging an interdisciplinary approach to such studies, universities may constitute a study group with the representatives of the various departments and research boards, to discuss and organise the programmes recommended by the Advisory Committee. An alternative arrangement would be to strengthen the existing Advisory Committees of the university employment bureaux with representatives of the research boards of various faculties for providing a certain amount of guidance to the departments and the employment bureaux.

At present there is no particular cell in the D.G.E. & T. to deal with the work relating to the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau. For evaluation, planning and coordination of work of the various Bureaux it is proposed to set up a separate cell at this Directorate with the following functions:-

- (i) to evaluate and provide consultation services to the Bureaux;
- (ii) to coordinate research studies of various Bureaux;
- (iii) to assist the bureaux in planning production and development of tools for occupational information and employment counselling;
- (iv) to publish quarterly and yearly reviews on the activities of University Bureaux;
- (v) publish quarterly and Annual Bulletins on Job opportunities for highly qualified personnel.

The staff proposed for the Central Cell is as follows

Assistant Director	1
Sub-Regional Employment Officers	2
Sr. Investigator	1
Jr. Computer	1
Jr. Investigator	1
Steno-typist	1

Strengthening of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.

In the last meeting of the Panel held on 30.3.1966 a note on strengthening a few UICIDs on zonal basis was placed for its consideration. The D.G.E. & T. has for sometime past been pressing for the sanction of Technical Assistants for a few Bureaux for research studies and collection and compilation of occupational information. The Government has now sanctioned Technical Assistant for six Bureaux, namely Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Nagpur, Varanasi and Muzaffarpur (Bihar). The Technical Assistants at these Bureaux would perform the following duties:-

1. Research on manpower studies and occupational information for use by students.
2. Collection of occupational information.

The post carries a scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-ER-15-425. The qualifications prescribed for the post are:-

II class Master's or equivalent Honours Degree in Psychology Social work or Sociology. Division relaxable in case of those who have at least one year's experience of work as Technical Assistant. Postgraduate diploma in guidance and/or experience in the field of guidance will be given preference.

The members of the panel may take this note into consideration alongwith the earlier note on the subject submitted in the last meeting.

(87)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No.13 : To consider further the reference from the Sardar Patel University with regard to regional planning of higher education and specialisation in the interest of rational utilisation of resources.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd November, 1967 considered a reference from the Sardar Patel University with regard to planning of higher education and specialisation in the interest of rational utilisation of resources. The University had sought clarification whether they would be free to transfer and/or close a department or departments set up with assistance from the U.G.C. in the interest of a rational and effective utilisation of available resources, if such a contingency arose or whether the commitment that is given to the U.G.C. before starting the department to the effect that the department would be maintained after Commission's assistance ceases would bind the University to run the department. The Commission desired that specific proposals in this connection may be referred to the U.G.C. before a final decision was taken.

The University had intimated that they proposed to transfer the following departments to the colleges indicated against each:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Philosophy | Nalini & Arvind Arts College, |
| 2. Sanskrit | Vallabh Vidyanagar. |
| 3. Psychology | M.B. Patel College of Education,
Vallabh Vidyanagar. |

The number of students in the postgraduate departments in these subjects during 1967-68 was as under:

<u>Department</u>	<u>M.A. (Junior)</u>	<u>M.A. (Senior)</u>
1. Sanskrit	3	2
2. Philosophy	1	-
3. Psychology	8	2

Apart from asking for clarification as indicated in para 1 above, the University had also requested that the specific proposals referred to above may be considered by the Commission. In this connection, the University was requested to indicate as to how a department, which was not a viable unit in the University, would become so if it was transferred to a college. An extract from the reply received from the college is reproduced below:

The proposal of the University to transfer the postgraduate teaching in the subject of Sanskrit and Philosophy to the Nalini and Arvind Arts College and in the subject of Psychology to the M.B. Patel College of Education (University College) is based on consideration of the following grounds:-

1. That the enrollment of the students in these subjects is not encouraging. The figures in this regard are as under:-

	<u>M.A. (Junior)</u>	<u>M.A. (Senior)</u>
1. Sanskrit	3	2
2. Philosophy	1	-
3. Psychology	8	2

2. Teaching of these subjects could be done as effectively and efficiently as is being done at present since suitably qualified and experienced teachers in the required number are available at the above colleges;

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No. of post-graduate recognised
teachers available at the colleges

Sanskrit	...	4
Philosophy	...	2
Psychology	...	1

The above college is, therefore, in a position to take up post-graduate teaching in Sanskrit and Philosophy without any addition to the existing staff and expenditure. Since the establishment of the University, the above college (formerly with Science college) is functioning on a sound footing and, therefore, is in a position to impart efficiently post-graduate teaching in these two subjects without any additional financial implications.

3. At the M.B. Patel College of Education, run and managed by this University, there is ample facility of qualified and experienced teachers to cope with the teaching of Psychology.
4. The University also considered the following views expressed by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission in connection with the IV Plan development schemes (vide para 108 of Part I of Committee's report), while taking this decision:

"At the same time it should be noted that the enrolment in several M.A. courses is much too small and it is important for the University, in order to make an effective use of its resources, to select after careful consideration (and taking into account the facilities available in the neighbouring universities) a relatively small number of subjects and concentrate the available effort on this."

Thus looking to the enrolment of students, availability of qualified and experienced teachers at the above colleges and without additional financial burden, the Department which is not a viable unit in the University would become so, if the teaching of the above subjects is transferred to the above colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S(A)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Ist May, 1968

Item No.14: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University :-

- (a) revision of pay scale of the Principal, Polytechnic. p.90
- (b) construction of a Tube-well, Pump-house, over-head tank, etc. in the University Polytechnic. p 91-92

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 14(a): To consider further the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding revision of the pay scale of the Principal, Polytechnic.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 7th December, 1967 (Item No. 18) considered the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding the revision of scale of pay of the Principal of the Polytechnic and agreed that the scale of the Principal of the Polytechnic be revised to Rs.1100-50-1300-60-1600 with effect from 1st April 1967.

The University has again requested that the Principal of the Polytechnic be given the benefit of Third Plan scale of pay of Professors (Rs.1000-50-1500) with effect from 1st April 1961 i.e. from the date the Third Plan scales were implemented for the teachers in the university. The following points are stated in this connection:

- (1) While teachers in the University Engineering College and the Polytechnic had received the benefit of the Third Plan scales, the scale of the Principal of the Polytechnic had remained unchanged as Rs.800-1250 (i.e. scale prescribed by the Commission for University Professors during the Second Plan).
- (2) Since the Commission has accepted that the Principal should be placed in the Professor's scale, it may be considered whether this decision should have retrospective effect from 1st April 1961. If the University's request for placing the Principal of Polytechnic in the scale of Rs.1000-1500 w.e.f.1.4.1961 is accepted, he would be eligible to be placed in the Fourth Plan scale of Rs.1100-1600 from 1st April 1966 i.e. the date of implementation of the Fourth Plan scales. The Commission, however, has decided to apply the scale of Rs.1100-1600 from 1.4.1967.
- (3) The total expenditure involved in the revision of the scale of the Principal would be Rs.2,469/- for the period 1.4.1961 to 31.3.1966 and Rs.2,189/- for the period 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1968.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(S.S.)/D.O.(S.I.)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.14(b): To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of a Tube-well, Pump house, over-head tank etc. in the University Polytechnic.

The Commission in March, 1966 accepted a scheme for the provision of a tube-well and over-head tank at the Aligarh Muslim University at an estimated cost of Rs.42,130/- against the provision made for the Campus Development Scheme. In July, 1966 the plans and estimates, as approved by the C.P.W.D., were accepted and intimated to the University.

2. Since the University could not however implement the scheme for over some year and a half, it was withdrawn and the University was requested to send a fresh scheme in consultation with the C.P.W.D., for the consideration of the Commission. The Aligarh Muslim University, in consultation with the C.P.W.D. has now sent a revised scheme for the construction of a Tube-well, pump house, over-head tank etc. in the University Polytechnic at an estimated cost of Rs.70,885. A copy of the letter received from the University in this regard is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(A)

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University Grants Commission

Appendix I to Item 14(b)

Copy of letter No.D.D.4335 dated 7th March 1968 from the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub:- A.M.U. Construction of a Tube-well, pump house overhead tank etc. in the University Polytechnic.

I am to refer to your letter No.F.45-27/6(CU) dated 3-1-1968 and to say that our University Engineer has consulted the surveyor of works in the office of Additional Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., R.K.Puram Delhi in connection with the revised scheme as suggested in your letter which is forwarded herewith in duplicate for the construction of a tubewell etc. in the University Polytechnic.

- 1. Drilling of Tubewell. Rs. 28,000/-
- 2. Pumping Set and wiring for the tube-well. Rs. 11,350/-
- 3. Construction of pump House Rs. 1,615/-
- 4. Construction of R.C.C. overhead tank at University Polytechnic. Rs. 29,900/-

It may be added that the estimate for the drilling of a tubewell has been obtained from the Executive Engineer Rigs Division, Aligarh as the rates of such type of work are not available in the current CPWD schedule of 1962. The estimate for internal and external wiring have been prepared in accordance with the electrical schedule of C.P.W.D. 1962 in respect of items which are available in it. The cost of a pumping set and its accessories is based on market rates. The estimate for a pump-house has been prepared on the plinth area rates plus cost index as per the directive of CPWD.

The cost of the construction of RCC overhead tanks is based on the lowest tender of M/S Gannon Dunkerley & Co. N. Delhi.

In view of the facts mentioned above, it is requested that the Commission may be pleased to approve of the construction of a tube-well etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,865/- so that the work may be taken in hand immediately.

(9)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1963

Item No. 15: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 6th March, 1963 considered a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University to change the designation of Instructors to Associate Lecturers in faculties other than Engineering & Technology and to revise their scale of pay from Rs.200-450 to Rs.300-560. The Commission did not agree to the proposal for revision of the scale of pay but agreed to the proposed change in the designation if the University so desired. Subsequently, the University came up with a proposal of up-grading the posts of Instructors/Tutors in the various Colleges of the University to those of Associate Lecturers and Lecturers. The proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 7th October, 1964 [vide item No.15(1)] and expressed its inability to accept it during the Third Plan period and desired that this may be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

2. The Banaras Hindu University has now suggested that grades of Instructors in the College of Music and Fine Arts be revised as detailed below:

- 1) the present cadre of Instructors be replaced by that of Associate Lecturer in the grade of Rs.350-25-500-30-650. The qualification for appointment to such posts ordinarily be a post-graduate diploma, or Degree in the subject as essential and Matriculation or its equivalent as desirable qualification.
- ii) Instructors who possess post-graduate Degree in their own subjects and have at least five years teaching experience be given the grade of Lecturer.
- iii) Instructors who have post-graduate qualifications in their own subject and are at least Graduate in other subjects be given personal grade of Lecturer without having the five years teaching experience.

3. The above proposal of the University has been approved by the Academic and Executive Councils of the University.

4. The approximate expenditure involved on the three items referred to under para 2 above, as intimated by the University, amounts to Rs.4000/-, Rs.4,755/- and Rs.3,713/- per annum respectively.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(A)

(94)

University Grants Commission
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Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 16: To consider the proposal of the Patna University for giving assistance towards revision of the salaries of teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 6th March 1968 (Item 18) considered the request of the Patna University for giving assistance for revision of the salaries of teachers appointed against the posts created after the implementation of the scheme and desired that the proposal be further examined and the matter be brought again at a later meeting.

In this connection the following facts are stated:

- i) The Patna University introduced the revised scales for its teachers w.e.f. 1.7.1964, but did not furnish the pay fixation and disbursement statements inspite of repeated requests and went on receiving 'on account' grants from the Commission. It was only in June 1967 that the disbursement statements were received from the University. While going through the statements it was discovered that the University had also claimed assistance for revision of the salaries of the teachers who were appointed against posts created after the introduction of the revised scales.
- ii) In the meantime the Commission considered the request of the University for assistance, under the scheme to those teachers who were appointed directly in the revised scales after the implementation of the scheme and decided that "all new posts created after the implementation of the revised scales should be in the new scales of pay". (Resolution No. 17 dated 5.10.1966).
- iii) The above decision of the Commission was not communicated to all the Universities since, during a few cases the period of Commission's assistance had ended w.e.f. 31.3.1966. This decision was, however, brought to the notice of the Patna University which in reply stated that "since this condition was not known at the time of the implementation of the scheme, no provision was made in the University budget to cover the additional expenditure. Thus this will not only create a financial difficulty for the University but also a technical difficulty".
- iv) Similar requests were received from the Universities of Bombay and Baroda also. These were not accepted in view of Commission's decision referred to in para (ii) above. Such requests have not been received from any other University.
- v) Since Commission's assistance in the case of most of the Universities has ceased w.e.f. 31.3.1966, it is felt that if the request of the Patna University is accepted at this stage, it may lead to the reopening of the issue in other Universities as well.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.17: To consider the views of the Calcutta University on the report of the UGC Committee on the Fourth Plan development needs of the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Calcutta.

The Commission at its meeting held on February 7, 1968 considered the report of the UGC Committee to review the progress made and to examine the Fourth Plan development needs of the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Calcutta University (Item No.22 - Appendix I) and desired that the report may be sent to the Calcutta University for its views/comments with special reference to the recommendation of the Committee for the introduction of a three-year honours degree course.

Among other things, the Committee recommended the following:

1. Early appointment of teachers (3P + 2R + 2L + 1. Workshop Superintendent) in various departments of the basic medical sciences;
2. Introduction of a three-year honours degree course in basic medical sciences; and
3. UGC's share of recurring and non-recurring grants towards the development of the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences:

<u>UGC's share of Non-recurring</u> (2/3:1/3)	<u>UGC's share of recurring</u> (50:50)
<p>A. Building Rs.5,78,000 (including construction of an animal house).</p> <p>B. Equipment Rs.3,33,000</p> <p>C. Books & Journals (on 100% basis) 1,00,000</p>	<p>A. Professors 3 (Biochemistry, Pathology and Pharmacology)</p> <p>B. Readers 2 (Pathology, Biochemistry).</p> <p>C. Lecturers 2 (Biochemistry)</p> <p>D. Workshop Superintendent 1</p>
<p>Rs. 10,11,000</p>	<p>Total: Rs.45,250/- P.A.</p>

The Calcutta University has generally welcomed the recommendations of the Committee and has made the following comments:

(1) The University has also been considering the question of introducing a three-year B.Sc.(Hons.) Course in Basic Medical Sciences and as it requires the concurrence of the Indian Medical Council and the State Government, the implementation of this scheme may take some time.

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(ii) The appointment of Professors of Pathology and Pharmacology and a Lecturer in Pathology was an immediate necessity.

(iii) Construction of an animal house was urgently required in the absence of which proper teaching and research were adversely affected.

(iv) The University was prepared to meet the UGC's share of expenditure in the implementation of the recommendations of the UGC Committee out of the Fourth Plan allocation by suitable adjustments.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (T)

Report of the University Grants Commission Committee which reviewed the progress made by the Calcutta University in the implementation of the scheme on Basic Medical Sciences (1st and 2nd September, 1967).

1. While considering a proposal from the Calcutta University for provision of funds towards the appointment of three professors at the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, the Commission, at its meeting held on 1st March, 1967, desired that a Committee be appointed to review the progress made by the University in the implementation of the scheme on development of Basic Medical Sciences.

A Committee was accordingly set up, consisting of the following members:

1. Dr. F. N. Wehi,
Principal,
S. N. Medical College,
Agra.
2. Dr. L. W. Chacko,
Professor of Anatomy,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. B. K. Bachhawat,
Professor of Biochemistry,
Christian Medical College & Hospital,
Vellore.
4. Dr. S. K. Das Gupta,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission,
Member - Secretary

2. The Committee visited the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences on the 1st and 2nd September, 1967 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Registrar, Secretary, Council of the University College of Medicine and the members of the staff of the Institute. The Committee also visited the CENKA Hospital for Postgraduate Clinical Teaching and Research, University College of Medicine.

There are five medical colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University. These medical colleges cater to teaching for M.B.B.S. Course and are not affiliated for any postgraduate degree course in Basic Medical Sciences, except that permission is given to some students to work in those colleges for the preparation of Thesis for D.Phil. (Med.) degree in Basic Medical subjects. The number of D.Phil. (Med.) candidates in these colleges are very few.

After the establishment of the University College of Medicine in 1957, provision was made in the Statutes that postgraduate teaching in medical sciences shall be conducted only in the name and under the control of the University College of Medicine. This included postgraduate teaching, study and research in basic medical sciences (Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology including Bacteriology, Pharmacology and Biochemistry).

3. The problem of encouraging postgraduate studies, training and research in non-clinical medical science subjects was of great academic and professional significance for the development of medical education and had been receiving the attention of the University Grants Commission for a long time. The University Grants Commission had appointed an Expert Committee (1960) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, to examine a proposal of the Calcutta University for the establishment of a

postgraduate unit of Basic Medical Sciences and also to look into the general question of encouraging such studies in the universities. In its report the Committee had pointed out that in the development of medical education in the country, there has been an unhappy divorce of medical education from the rest of education. There was an immediate need in the reformation of the relationship between the medical colleges and the university departments in pure science subjects and for exploration of the possibilities of training of non-medical men in basic medical sciences, so as to fit in the scheme of medical education and research in collaboration with the professional men.

Establishment of 4. Accepting the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the Commission agreed to the establishment of a Postgraduate Unit in Basic Medical Sciences with Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, including Bacteriology and Biochemistry in September 1960. For this purpose, the Commission approved of the following non-recurring and recurring expenditure:

	<u>Total approved cost</u>	<u>Share of the U.G.C.</u>
A. <u>Non-recurring</u>		
i) Building for the five Departments (50,000 sq.ft.) with all services fittings and furniture at 2/3 : 1/3 sharing basis.	16,70,000	11,13,333
ii) Workshop with fittings and furniture.	1,00,000	66,667
iii) Equipment at Rs.1.5 lakhs for each of the five Departments at 2/3 : 1/3 sharing basis.	7,50,000	5,00,000
iv) Workshop machines and tools at 2/3 : 1/3 sharing basis.	50,000	33,333
Total Non-recurring	25,70,000	17,13,333 or say 17,13,000
B. <u>Recurring</u>		
i) Academic staff consisting of 1 P + 1 R + 3 L for each of the five Departments at 50 : 50 sharing basis.	8,50,000 (For a period of 5 years).	4,25,000
ii) Other staff including Workshop Superintendent, Librarian & Technicians.		

2nd UGC Committee 5. In May 1962, the Commission again appointed a Committee on Basic Medical Sciences (1962). Col. R. L. Taneja, Dr. R. M. K. Kasliwal, Dr. P. N. Wahi, Dr. C. L. Malhotra, Dr. Dharam Narain and Dr. B. D. Laxaria) to consider the question of providing encouragement in postgraduate studies and research in basic medical sciences. The Committee considered the question from the points of academic importance as well as practical aspects of instituting such courses and felt that the contribution in disciplines like Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Microbiology and medical Biochemistry was very insignificant despite the existence of potentialities for such work. The major drawback seemed to be the prevailing isolation of workers and lack of contact between medical and basic scientists. Some of the important recommendations of the

Committee were :

(i) Admission into the postgraduate courses in basic medical sciences should not be restricted to medical graduates only but should be open to non-medical students as well who may desire to pursue a postgraduate study and training in non-clinical basic medical sciences.

(ii) The possibilities of reorganisation of medical education into two mutually-supporting parts - (a) dealing with non-clinical studies which may be opened not only to those students who would go in later for a medical degree but also to others who might take such non-clinical subjects for the 1st degree as in the case of Pure Sciences; - (b) the second part of the medical courses would then deal with pure medical studies.

(iii) The training of non-medical graduates in basic medical sciences must be carried out in the same departments in which the medical graduates are doing postgraduate and research studies, to help developing in them an outlook required for the future teachers and research workers in such subjects.

Present Position 6. At the beginning, the departments of the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences remained isolated and were located at different institutions of the Calcutta University under stop-gap arrangements without the provision of basic minimum physical facilities. The building to house the departments of basic medical sciences (area 40,000 sq.ft.) has since been completed within the campus of the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research at Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-20, and the departments are now located in the new building of the Institute. Some of the basic facts on the activities etc., of the Institute are indicated as below:

A. Courses, duration, admission etc.c.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of the Course	Admission qualification	Duration of course	Total Intake (From 1963-64 to 1966-67)	Total Output
1. Diploma course in Basic Medical Sciences (Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology).	Open to M.B.B.S. Degree-holders	1 year	70	17
2. M.Sc. (Anatomy-medical)	Open to Basic Medical Science Diploma holders having already obtained M.B.B.S., and to medical college teachers with atleast 2 years standing in the subject.	2 years	12	10
M.Sc. (Physiology-medical)	-do-	2 years	12	5
M.Sc. (Pharmacology-medical)	-do-	-do-	4	4
M.Sc. (Pathology-medical)	-do-	-do-	14	13
Diploma Course in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy.	-do-	-do-	11	11
Diploma Course in Medical Radiology - Therapeutics.	-do-	-do-	2	1

100

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8. Diploma Course in Medical Radiology - Diagnostic	Open to Basic Medical Science Diploma holders having already obtained M.B.B.S., and to medical college teachers with atleast 2 years standing in the subject.	22 years		18
9. Diploma Course in Dermatology.	-do-	11 year	57	26
10. Diploma Course in Gardiology.	-do-	11 year	51	24
11. Diploma Course in Psychological	-do-	2 years	23	21
12. Diploma in Otorhni-olaryngology.	-do-	1½ years	51	41
13. Diploma in Anaesthesia	-do-	1 year	51	39
14. Diploma in Venereology.	-do-	1 year	21	15

(1- 5 covered by UGC sanction minus the provision of facilities for studies to non-medical students, 6 - 14 not covered by UGC sanction).

B. Staff

Department	Staff sanctioned	Staff appointed	Research Publications
Anatomy	1 P + 1 R + 3 L	1P + 11 R + 3 L + 1 L (Partt time)	21
Physiology	1 P + 1 R + 3 L	1 R + 3 L + 1 L (Partt time) + 1 L (Hony.)	57
Biochemistry	1 P + 1 R + 3 L	1 L	1
Pathology	1 P + 1 R + 3 L	3 L + 1 L (Part time)	12
Pharmacology	1 P + 1 R + 3 L	1 R + 3 L + 1 L (Partt-time)	35

(10)

C. Admissible Grants

	Approved Cost	UGC Share	Grants released upto 31.3.60	Grants due	Remarks
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)					
NON-RECURRING					
i) Building	16.70	11.13	5.00	6.13	4.55 released after 31.3.60 balance due 1.58
ii) Central Workshop	1.00	0.66	-	-	Sanction lapsed.
iii) Equipment	7.50	5.00	1.50	-	Sanction lapsed. Fresh grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as Fourth Plan Basic Equipment grant.
iv) Books and Journals	-	-	-	-	Fourth Plan Basic Library grant of Rs.0.50 lakh sanctioned out of which Rs.10,000 already released.
RECURRING					
Staff (5P + 5R + 15L + others)	8.50	4.25	0.61	-	Balance 0.73 released after 31.3.1963 No further grant is due as the UGC assistance has ceased with effect from 4.9.1965 after a period of 5 years.
Total (NR & R)	33.70	21.04	7.11		

Requirements as asked for:

7. Plans

Requirements as asked for by the University in the Fourth

I. Non-Recurring

Amount
(Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Building

i) One additional storey for housing the Biochemistry Deptt.	5.33
ii) Workshop	1.34
iii) Animal House	2.00
iv) Staff Quarters	2.13
v) Lift for building	0.70

(b) Equipment

11.50

(c) Books & Journals

7.00

0.80

Total (Non-recurring)

19.10

100

II. Recurring

(Appointments made after UGC's assistance ceased (i.e. 4.9.1965) of 4R, 13L and 4 L (part-time).

Recommendations
of the present
UGC Committee
(1967)

8.01 It has been noted by the Committee that the Commission agreed to the establishment of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences for providing facilities for training in basic medical sciences both to medical as well as non-medical graduates with effective collaboration between the departments of the Institute and the general postgraduate science departments of the Calcutta University for the development of an active academic and research atmosphere. The Committee was constrained to see that no provision was being made for training the non-medical candidates in basic medical sciences. This perhaps arose due to some misunderstanding which the Committee felt should be corrected at the earliest opportunity. The Committee had the impression that the Institute has been trying to grow, apparently without much success in isolation from the main stream of the University science departments. Leaving aside the collaboration with the postgraduate science departments like Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology for the development of a proper scientific milieu in the context of present day explosion of inter-disciplinary knowledge, the Institute seemed to have not cared to utilise even the expertise or other facilities available with its sister departments like Biochemistry, Physiology under the University science faculty.

8.02 The Institute has been active in running about 14 different courses leading to degree or diploma in respective disciplines, 9 of which are not really required to be taken up under the auspices of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences. These diploma courses in clinical subjects should fall under the purview of the postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research thus enabling the Basic Medical Institute to devote more time, energy and finance for its own development particularly at its formative stage.

8.03 The Committee noted that the University has established the Professorship in Anatomy under the centenary grant and that the N.R. Sircar Chair in Physiology has been created with the State Government finance. The Committee felt that the appointment of remaining three Professors (Pathology, Pharmacology and Biochemistry) + 2 Readers (Pathology and Biochemistry) + 2 Lecturers (Biochemistry) was an immediate and urgent necessity. Biochemistry along with Bio-Physics has been tagged on with the Department of Physiology - an arrangement which is not at all conducive to the progress for either, should be immediately rectified with the establishment of an independent Department of Biochemistry. For the time being, Bio-Physics should be attached to Biochemistry with suitable distribution of staff (1P + 1R + 3L) between the two, e.g., 1R + 1L may be appointed for Bio-Physics and the remaining 1P + 2L for Biochemistry. The position should be reviewed after 2 or 3 years with the objective of creating a separate department of Bio-Physics in due course in the light of progress and development attained.

8.04 The Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology have made some impact in the field of fundamental research as

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indicated below:

S.No.	Department	No. of D. Phils awarded	No. of candidates working for D. Phil.	Name of some of the research topics undertaken
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Anatomy	6 (1962-67)	10	i) Ontogenic changes in the brain of <i>gallus domesticus</i> . ii) Evolution of Fore-brain, Mid-brain in the vertebrate phylogeny. iii) Congenital anomalies of the heart and its great vessels. iv) Human thyroid gland - its histology and changes due to age. v) Anatomy of intra-renal distribution of renal arteries of the human kidney. vi) Principles of human genetics etc.
2.	Physiology	3 (1 non-medical) (1964-66)	8 (5 non-medical)	i) Neurophysiological analysis of the paroxysmal discharges in epileptogenic lesions of the neurally isolated cerebral cortex. ii) Neurophysiological studies on eclamptic toxæmia. iii) Cardio vascular changes during and after hypercapnia. iv) Biophysical studies on the vitiliginous patches of skin. v) Pharmacological behaviour of antibiotics on excitable tissues etc.
3.	Pharmacology	Nil	3	i) Pharmacological studies on 1, 4 - Benzodiazepine derivatives. ii) Studies on the role of β - Hydroxyptamine in normal and toxæmias of pregnancy. iii) Studies on the effect of tranquilizers on oxytocin-induced uterine contractions. iv) Studies on antihistaminic drugs. v) Studies on indigenous drugs.

8.05 The Committee appreciated the keenness of the Departments to achieve all round development in all specialities simultaneously but would like to suggest that too many specialisations and rapid sophistications may not result in a top-heavy superstructure before a solid foundation is laid,, based on strong fundamentals.

The Committee was of the opinion that a periodical review of the progress made by the Institute should be made from time to time and the next review should be undertaken after two years.

8.06 The Committee felt it desirable for the Institute to introduce a three year degree course with any three subjects (Honours in one) of the basic medical sciences. This course could be open to candidates after their higher secondary examination (with Biology group) on the basis of merit. The syllabus curricula etc., could be drawn in such a way that the first two years of the course could be similar to that of the first M.B.B.S. with a little more depth and elaboration and the third year could be for specialisation (Honours). The third year of the course could as well be open to candidates after passing their first M.B.B.S. or after the final M.B.B.S. examination for specialisation in one (Honours) of the basic medical sciences for the award of a B.Sc. degree in place of the present one year diploma course. After one year Honours course leading to B.Sc. degree, the first M.B.B.S. scholars could pursue their medical studies leading to M.B.B.S. After B.Sc., the scholars of both the groups (medical and non-medical) could proceed to further studies leading to M.Sc. of two years duration and beyond (D.Phil) in their respective specialisations.

In the Western countries it is not unusual to see scholars taking a year off after passing pre-clinical subjects for specialisation in one or the other for the award of a Bachelor degree (Hons.) in Physiology, Anatomy or Biochemistry etc.

Diversity of qualifications, diversity of opportunities and diversity of standard of education would go a long way to prevent a large influx of students population to any particular line of studies which unfortunately is the case today.

8.07 At present there are about 91 medical colleges functioning in India, many of them are insufficiently equipped, understaffed and poorly manned hospitals. The total deficiency in staff was of the order of 45.2% in 1962, the pre-clinical departments accounting for a major proportion. The Institute of Basic Medical Sciences could play a significant role not only in meeting these shortage but also in the creation of a proper research and academic atmosphere along with the main stream of Humanities and Sciences. Taking into account the practice followed in many advanced countries in Europe and America, there is no reason why graduates who have specialised in basic medical sciences should not be recognised as teachers in medical colleges. These are the persons who could man the various academic and research assignments not only in Medical colleges but elsewhere as well and contribute largely to the advancement of higher learning and research.

8.08 The Committee felt that although the Institute was established as early as in 1960, the pace of progress has been rather slow. Lack of physical facilities, absence of dynamic leadership were perhaps the contributing factors.

8.09 For the proper development of the Institute, the Committee would recommend the following:-

A. GENERAL

(1) Introduction of 3-year degree course with any three subjects in basic medical sciences (1 Hons., 2 subsidiaries) after higher secondary examination (in biology group). Admission may be limited to not more than 10 students per year.

(2) Third year of the B.Sc. course ((specialisation - Hons.) may also be open to candidates after passing their first of the final M.B.B.S. examination to enable them to obtain a B.Sc.(Hons.) with one-year's training in the specialisation course in place of the existing one year diploma course in the subject concerned.

- (3) After I.B.Sc. both the groups (medical as well as non-medical) should be eligible to join the two-years M.Sc. course in their respective specialisation. Admission to M.Sc. in each department should be restricted to not more than 5 per year.
- (4) Registration for D.Phil to be limited to not more than 3 per year in a department preferably with some sort of a studentship/fellowship.
- (5) Immediate steps should be taken to fill up teaching posts already sanctioned which have remained vacant for such a long time.
- (6) Planning and organisation of the departments including the provision for physical facilities should be undertaken after the appointment of the professor/reader in the departments concerned.
- (7) One of the professors of the department should be entrusted with the coordination work in addition to his normal duties and may be designated as Director of the Institute-cum-Professor with some honorarium for the performance of additional duties as Director. Retired professors or teachers may be associated with the teaching/research in an honorary capacity or otherwise but preferably they should not be assigned any administrative duty or the responsibility of the Head of the Department.
- (8) The Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences should try to develop in a spirit of cooperation and coordination, pooling its resources with that of the neighbouring Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research where adequate library and laboratory facilities and expertise are available thereby eliminating available duplication. The spirit of coordination should be extended to other postgraduate departments of the University under its Faculty of Science such as Biochemistry, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry etc. The pooling of resources and utilisation of the available facilities would help establishing the Basic Medical Institute on a sound footing with a broader scientific outlook, a prerequisite for its proper development.
- (9) The Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences could profitably take advantage of U.G.C. schemes like Exchange of Teachers, under which teachers of outstanding quality could be invited from other institutions/organisations in India to give a series of lectures, conduct seminars and help guiding the research projects etc. and vice-versa. The U.G.C. scheme of Travel grant could also be made use of with great advantage by the teachers of the Institution in pursuit of research and training.
- (10) Lack of adequate space in the existing building to house all the departments, absence of a proper animal house and a central workshop, inadequacy of staff, equipment, books and journals have stood in the way of proper development of the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences. Steps should be taken to provide these facilities at an early date.

8.10 The Committee felt the following as the minimum requirements for the proper functioning and development of the Institute and would therefore recommend for the sanction of the same to the Commission:

A. <u>Non-recurring</u> (2/3rd : 1/3rd sharing basis)	<u>Total approved expenditure.</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Building		
i) Construction of an additional floor (10,000 sq.ft.) in the existing building to bring it to the original provision of 50,000 sq.ft. to house all the 5 departments (inclusive of all services fittings and furniture).	5,33,000	3,55,000
ii) Animal House for all Basic Science Departments; (Area 3000 sq.ft.) inclusive of all services, fittings etc and air-conditioning.	2,00,000	1,33,333
iii) Central Workshop for all the Basic Medical Science Departments (inclusive of all fittings, workshop machine tools, equipment etc.) (Area 3000 sq.ft.)	1,34,000	89,333
	8,67,000	5,77,666
(b) Equipments at Rs.1,00,000 for each of the Departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology (including Bacteriology) and Pharmacology.	5,00,000	3,33,333
(c) Books/Journals at Rs.20,000 for each of the five Departments (on 100% sharing basis)	1,00,000	1,00,000
		10,10,999 or say 10,11,000
 B. <u>Recurring</u> (50 : 50 sharing basis)		
(a) 3 Professors one each for the Departments of Biochemistry, Pathology and Pharmacology).	48,000 p.a.	24,000 p.a.
(b) 2 Readers (one for Bacteriology (Pathology) and one for Biophysics (Biochemistry).	20,000 p.a.	10,000 p.a.
(c) 2 Lecturers for Biochemistry - one of which to be reserved for Biophysics).	15,000 p.a.	7,500 p.a.
(d) Workshop Foreman/ Superintendent in Lecturer's grade.	7,500 p.a.	3,750 p.a.
	Rs.90,500 p.a.	Rs.45,250 p.a.

8,11 The Committee would like to record its deep appreciation and thankfulness to the Vice-Chancellor, Dean, Medical Faculty and the members of the academic and administrative staff of the Calcutta University for all the assistance and guidance rendered in the course of its review work.

Dated
The 2nd September, 1967.

Sd/-
(P.N. Wahi)
(L.W. Chacko)
(B.K. Bachhawat)
(S.K. Das Gupta)

University Grants Commission

Meeting :
Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 18: To consider a proposal from the Jadavpur University for a grant for completion of the building for the Chemistry Department.

...

The Jadavpur University has forwarded a proposal for a grant of Rs.1,38,000/- for completion of a building for the post-graduate Department of Chemistry for setting up a laboratory for Radio Chemistry and for carrying on research work in various branches of Chemistry requiring the use of radioactive tracers and for regular training and instruction of postgraduate students in radio tracer methods and techniques.

The University started the construction of a separate two storeyed building for this purpose in its campus with one wing to house an auditorium with a total built up area of 13,000 sq.ft. for two floors. The University received an endowment of Rs.2,32,000/- for the construction of the said building.

Due to paucity of funds the University decided to build up one floor only in the first instance including a lecture hall at the first floor with a total area of 8,900 sq.ft.

The building is now in progress and the University has found that for construction of a minimum area for commissioning the building (including services), the total cost comes to Rs.3,70,000/- (i.e. Rs.3,00,000/- for completion of the ground floor and Rs.70,000/- for construction of a lecture hall in the first floor). The endowment fund of Rs.2,32,000/- is not sufficient to complete the building, and the university have no funds to meet the additional cost. The University has, therefore, sought an additional grant of Rs.1,38,000 from the Commission to enable it to complete the building.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of the University for development of higher education visited the University in July 1967 recommended a grant of Rs.2 lakhs for rationalisation of space in all Science Departments including fittings and furniture and this has been agreed to in the Fourth Plan allocation made to this University.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc, I)/J.S.(3)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

9

Meetings
Dated 1st May, 1968.

- Item No.19: To consider the propoosal of the Mysore University for pay-ment of honorarium to the University Teachers in connection with the following approved projects of the University:
- (i) Dictionary of Allankara Shastree (estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000);; and
 - (ii) Translation of Kannada classics into English, and publication of monographs on Indian writers in English (approved cost Rs.25,000)

The Commission has already approved the development schemes of the Mysore University within 7700% of the Fourth Plan allocation. One of the schemes selected by the University relates to the compilation of a Dictionary of Allankara Shastree, for which the Visiting Committee had recommended a provision of Rs.40,000 for the appointment of three research assistants and 1 Orientalist Pundit and Rs.60,000 for books, journals, printing and field work.

The University sent revised estimates amount to Rs.1,00,000 as detailed in Annexure I. The estimates includes the payment of an honorarium of Rs.6/- per page to the Director-Editor. Two scholars of the status of university professor are to be paid an honorarium of Rs.2,000/-. Each member of the Advisory Board will get Rs.100/- for every meeting of the Board. Each contributor will get a fixed remuneration of Rs.500/-

Keeping in view the Commission's resolution (Meeting October, 1967) that no allowance or honorarium be drawn by the university staff connected with research projects financed by U.S.P.L. 480 funds, the University was requested to consider if the proposal could be revised in the light of the Commission's general policy of not allowing honoraria to the teaching staff of the University for research projects. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has agreed that, generally, no allowance should be paid to the existing staff of the University but he has suggested that in this particular case the payment of allowance is justified since the teachers of the department would not have any copy-right over the scripts prepared for publication and also because the project is of a highly technical nature and members of the department will have to shoulder additional responsibility in addition to their normal activities in the department.

The Commission also approved an allocation of Rs.25,000 for the following two projects of the Department of English of the Mysore University:

- (a) Translation of Kannada Classics into English; and
- (b) Publication of Monographs on Indian Writers in English.

The estimates sent by the University for these projects are given in Annexure II. These also include payment of honorarium to the Director of the Project who is on the staff of the English Department and to the scholars for contributing the monographs. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has pointed out that payment of honorarium would be justified as none of the contributors will have any copy-right. Moreover, 13 of the 18 authors, whom the University would approach to contribute the monographs, are outside the University. Of the 13, contributors from outside whom the University proposes to approach, 12 are from other universities and 1 is the Editor of 'Swaraja' Madras. The list of contributors is attached (Annexure III).

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Department of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit

Project - "Dictionary of 'Alankarasastra'" (Estimated Number of pages - 100000 in 2 or 3 volumes).

Revised Estimate

I. Editorial Board:

(To collect collate and process material in alphabetical order) consists of General Editor-Director and Five other members from the Department of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit and a few from outside, from whom conveners will be appointed by the Director, As honorarium at Rs.6,5,4, per approved page to General Editor-Director, conveners members and members respectively to each one of the members may kindly be sanctioned.

Rs.
28,000

II. Research Assistants : 3 for assistance in compilation of the material and recording etc.

10,000

III. Consultants: Two scholars of the status university professors, who are authorities in Kannada and Sanskrit and who are residing in Mysore.

2,000

IV. Advisory Board: Including Chairman : 3 members Heads of Sanskrit Departments in Madras and Karnataka and Mysore University (to meet periodically and scrutinize and pass the work done by the Editorial Board etc.) each to get remuneration of Rs.100/- per sitting (for each member T.A., M.A. and Air fare).

5,000

V. Contributors: About 10 (Scholars known for their contribution in the field to furnish material to the Dictionary wherever found necessary) each to get a fixed remuneration of about Rs.500/-

5,000

Total Rs.50,000

Note: The total expenditure mentioned above is 50% of the grant sanctioned; the remaining amount will be utilised as follows:

Other Items

1. Academic tours and visits 8,000
2. Books and Journals 10,000
3. Equipment 5,200
4. Stationery, Contingency and Printing of cards etc. 8,000
5. Typewriter, Duplicator, Cabinets etc. 6,000

Secretarial

6. Typist (Sanskrit and Kannada known for typing Sanskrit) @ Rs.100 per month fixed 3,600
7. Typist (General correspondence office-knowing Kannada and English) @ Rs.100/- per month fixed 3,600
8. Attender @ Rs.80/- per month 2,880
9. Peon @ Rs.75/- per month 2,700

Grand Total

1,00,000

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Annexure II to Item N 19

I. Translation of Kannada Classics into English

1) Honorarium to Sri M. Rama Rao	Rs. 500
ii) Cost of Printing	Rs. 1,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,500

II. Publication of Monographs on Indian Writers in English

1) Honorarium to 18 Scholars at Rs. 500/-each	Rs. 9,000
ii) Incidental expenses to each of the 18 scholars at Rs. 100/-each	" 1,800
iii) Postal expenses in the Department of English	" 250
iv) Editorial work such as reading and passing manuscripts for publication and reading proof.	" 1,500
v) Printing	" 10,950
	<hr/>
	Rs. 23,500

Total for two projects

Rs. 25,000

110(b)

Annexure III to Item No. 19

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1. Professor C.D.Narasimhaiah
2. Shri H.H.Anninba Gowda
3. Shri M.Rama Rao
4. Shrimati C.Vinola Rao
5. Shri M.Tarinayya
6. Dr.A.Bose, Professor of English, Calcutta University.
7. Dr.Naresh Guha, Professor of Comparative Literature.
Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
8. Dr.F.F.Dastoor, Retired Professor of English, Kodalkanal
9. Dr.K.R.Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University,
Waltair.
10. Prof.M.S.Duraiwamy, Professor of English, Annamalai University
Annamalainagar.
11. Dr.M.Maik, Professor of English, Karnatak University, Dharwar.
12. Dr.D.S.Mahni, Professor of English, Punjabi University, Patiala.
13. Dr.S.Nagarajan, Professor of English, Poona University, Poona.
14. Mr.Pothan Joseph, Editor, Swaraya, Madras.
15. Dr.D.V.K.Raghavacharyulu, Professor of English, Marathwada
University, Aurangabad.
16. Professor V.Y.Kantak, Professor of English, Baroda University.
17. Professor S.Ramaswami, Professor of English, Madras University,
Madras.
18. Prof.B.Das, Professor of English, Ranchi University, Ranchi.

(11)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968.

Item No.20: To further consider the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance to the Department of Political Science for its South Asia Studies Centre.

1. The Commission at its meeting held in February 1968 accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Area Studies to provide assistance to the Department of Political Science, Rajasthan University for its South Asia Studies Centre for a period of two years (1969-71) involving an expenditure of Rs.1,05,000 on Library, Staff and research fellowships.
2. The date of commencement of assistance was fixed at 1969 in view of the fact that the Centre had obtained a grant from the Asia Foundation for the same items, for the period July, 1966 to July, 1969. The grant had been accepted with the approval of the U.G.C. (item 21.2-(2)- meeting 6th July, 1966).
3. In view of the recent decision of the Government of India not to accept any further assistance from the Asia Foundation, the Rajasthan University has now requested that assistance for the Centre may be provided from July 1968 onwards to ensure continuity of its work.
4. The South Asia Studies Centre has been in existence since 1963, and has been engaged in research on the government and politics of South Asian countries from a multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary point of view. It has published one report on the Pakistan General Elections, and another volume on "Ceylon's Government and Politics", and is bringing out a by-annual journal - South Asian Studies, since 1966. Eight students are engaged in research for Ph.D. Besides, the Centre is also engaged in three departmental research projects. A library has been organised with separate desks for individual South Asian countries. The Centre has also been organising a programme of seminars on various aspects of South Asian politics, and has occasionally invited visiting professors from Universities in India and abroad to lecture and conduct seminars on these problems.
5. The Rajasthan University has further requested that assistance for the Centre may be provided outside the University's allocation for the IV Plan, which is already taken up by the requirements of its basic disciplines. It may be noted that the Commission at its meeting held on 11th February, 1968, when considering the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies, resolved as under :-

"in view of the importance and value of such (area) studies, .., when considered necessary assistance for this purpose may be provided to universities outside the 4th plan allocations, provided the universities State Governments agree to meet the expenditure after the (Commission's assistance ceases." (Item No.26 - February, 1968).

It is for the Commission's consideration whether:

i) the Rajasthan University's request for extension of assistance to the South Asia Studies Centre from July 1968 in place of July 1969 previously approved, may be accepted. The financial implications are given below:-

<u>Already approved (1968-71)</u>	<u>If extended from July, 1968</u>
Library - Rs.25,00/-	-
One Reader - Rs.14,000/-	Rs.12,000/-
Two Senior Research Fellowships - Rs.28,000/-	Rs.14,000/-
Three Junior Research Fellowships: Rs.28,000/-	Rs.14,000/-
Rs. <u>1,05,000/-</u>	+ <u>40,000/-</u>

The total assistance required for three years is Rs.1,45,000/-

ii) the University's request for provision of assistance for the South Asia Studies Centre outside the IV plan allocation may be accepted.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

B.C.(C)/D.C.(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 21 : To receive a note regarding the construction of buildings for the colleges sponsored by the Delhi Administration and other private colleges.

Delhi Administration during the last four years, had sponsored the following colleges affiliated to the Delhi University:

1. Hastinapur College, Motil Bagh, New Delhi.
2. Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.
3. Modern College for Women, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
4. Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi.
5. Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
6. Dhraj Singh College, Conwindra, New Delhi.
7. Kalindi College, Dill Nagar, Delhi.
8. Maitreyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.
9. Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi.
10. Co-educational College, Naraina.

At present these colleges function in the Government schools' buildings of the Delhi Administration. Land has, however, been allotted to the following colleges for putting up their own buildings and the Commission has since paid their necessary grant towards its 50% contribution for this.

1. Hastinapur College, Motil Bagh, New Delhi
2. Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi
3. Modern College for Women, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
4. Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi.

It has been agreed that the buildings of the colleges sponsored by the Delhi Administration may be constructed by the C.P.W.D. as deposit work. The Delhi Administration has also sanctioned the following grants to the four colleges towards the construction of their buildings:

1. Hastinapur College.	...	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
2. Rajdhani College	...	Rs. 4.00 "
3. Modern College	...	Rs. 5.00 "
4. Women's College	...	Rs. 7.00 "

As in accordance with the approved procedure, the 50% of the construction cost of the buildings of the colleges (other than the laboratories where the sharing is 75 : 25) is to be met by the Commission, the Delhi Administration has been requested to request these colleges to have their requirements approved from the Commission before entrusting the work to the C.P.W.D. The Commission has already approved the norms laid for these buildings.

In regard to the remaining colleges, the Delhi Administration has been informed that it is not desirable that these colleges should continue in the present school buildings which, far from being suitable for the purpose, deprive the school children of suitable buildings specially constructed for them. It is expected that land to these colleges will also be allotted soon for putting up their own buildings. The work relating to the construction of these buildings will also be entrusted to C.P.W.D. as Deposit Work. Proposals for release of grants towards the Commission's 50% contribution for land and the construction of buildings in respect of these colleges are likely to be received during the course of the current year.

In addition to above, the following private colleges are expected to construct their buildings in the near future:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P.G.D.A.V. College, New Delhi, 2. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Delhi. 3. Mata Sundri College for Women,
New Delhi. | <p>The college is yet to acquire the land.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Convent of Jesus & Mary - | <p>To be set up during the academic year 1968-69. Its building is under construction. The Commission is to pay the grant towards its 50% share when the college has been affiliated and brought under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.</p> |

The matter is reported to the Commission.

B.O.(CD)/I.B(A)

University Grants Commission

...

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.22: To consider a proposal of the Ramjas College Delhi for the construction of a wing of the Hostel.

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal from the Ramjas College, Delhi for financial assistance for the construction of an upper storey on one of the three wings of the hostel at an estimated cost of Rs.72,000. An extract from the letter received from the College dated 21st March, 1968 is reproduced below:

"There has been a growing demand for Hostel Accommodation by students seeking admission to the College. Every year, the College has to refuse admission to some very good students for it cannot offer hostel accommodation to them. The existing provision of 37 seats is much too inadequate for a college which has a roll strength of over 1200 and attracts students from all parts of the country besides having to accommodate some foreign students. Moreover, the existing building of the hostel is incomplete in as much as one of the three blocks is single storeyed whereas the others are double storeyed. It is proposed to construct the upper storey on the wing which is single storeyed. This will provide 18 additional seats besides giving a look of completeness to the hostel building. The estimated expenditure on construction is about Rs.72,000/-. Before plans and estimates for the proposed building are submitted, it is requested that approval of the University Grants Commission may kindly be given in principle for treating the expenditure involved as approved for grant-in-aid on 50:50 basis."

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Government of India, Ministry of Education, on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, had sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs.1,15,000/- to the College in March, 1957 for the construction of 36 rooms on the first floor of the hostel building of the College.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

R.O. (CD)/JS(A)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1963

Item No.23: To consider a proposal of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi for the construction of a Hostel.

The Delhi University has sent a proposal of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya for construction of a Hostel for 88 students including 4 Assistant Wardens at an estimated cost of Rs.6,09,000/-. The College does not have any hostel facilities at present.

2. The plans and estimates for the Hostel have also been received.

3. The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

R.O.(CD)/JS(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 24: To consider the request of the New Science College, Hyderabad for an additional grant for the construction of a library and laboratory building.

The proposal of the New Science College, Hyderabad for the construction of a library and laboratory building, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,36,000/- (Commission's share Rs. 1,57,333/-) was accepted by the Commission in 1964-65.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st March, 1967, considered the revised proposal of the college for the above project as per note given in Appendix I and accepted the revised plan of the building. To consider the college's request for an additional grant towards the project the Commission desired that certified completion cost of the building may be obtained together with information regarding the amount which the college would contribute towards the cost.

The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Andhra Pradesh (on deputation to the Osmania University) has certified that the total cost of the building constructed by the college is Rs. 4,1,63,500/- as per P.W.D. schedule of rates for 1966-67. An explanatory note regarding revision of the P.W.D. Schedule of rates received from the University Engineer is given in Appendix II. The college has stated that the library and laboratory building had been constructed after inviting tenders. It has also been intimated that the approximate lowest tendered cost was Rs. 4,59,000. The increased cost is stated to be due to the following reasons:-

- (i) Construction of an area of 6021 sq. ft. in addition to 16373 sq. ft., originally approved by the UGC.
- (ii) Originally the building was intended to be a two-storeyed structure where the walls were to take the maximum load. Later foundations, column beams and rib-beams were provided to take at least 4 storeys. The original estimates provided for surkhi concrete in the foundations, which has been changed to concrete with 1½" granite metal. This was made necessary by the College's failure to obtain more land from the contiguous estate of the Nizam. Since the college is situated on a triangular plot of land surrounded by busy roads on all sides and there was no possibility of horizontal expansion at a later date, the college authorities decided to lay deeper foundations than originally planned to provide for future expansion. This was deemed advisable in view of the steadily increasing enrolment.
- (iii) The original estimates were prepared as per rates schedule for 1962-63, whereas the construction was undertaken in early 1965 and completed in 1967. During this period, owing to a large number of government constructions in Hyderabad, there was an abnormal rise in prices of building materials and labour charges.

5. The Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, when recommending the college's request for additional assistance suggested that the project may be treated as a combined Third and Fourth Plan project and assistance on 2/3rd basis given towards the revised cost out of the Third and Fourth Plan ceilings (Rs. 3 lakhs i.e. Rs. 1.5 lakhs in each Plan).

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6. The position with regard to grants sanctioned to this college during Third Plan period under Rs.1.5 lakhs scheme is as under:-

Name of the project	Approved Cost	U.G.C. Share	Grant released upto 31.3.1966	Spill over to the Fourth Plan.
1. Construction of laboratory building ground floor.	1,11,000	74,000	69,000	5,000
2. Construction of laboratory and library building 1st Floor.	1,25,000	83,333	..	83,333
3. Purchase of laboratory equipment	1,91,222	1,27,480	300,000	97,480
Total	4,27,222	2,84,813	999,000	1,85,813

- (a) Thus a total sum of Rs.2,84,813 has been committed as grants since the beginning of the Third Plan of which Rs.1,85,313/- is payable during the Fourth Plan. Since the projects were sanctioned towards the end of the Third Plan, the college could utilise only Rs.99,000/- before 31.3.1966.
- (b) In case the Third and Fourth Plan ceilings are combined (i.e. to Rs.3 lakhs) as suggested by the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, a further sum of Rs.15,187 only remains to be committed.
- (c) As per usual sharing basis the U.G.C. share of the estimated completion cost of Rs.4,63,5000 (as certified by the P.W.D. Engineer on deputation to Osmania University) works out to Rs.3,09,000/- i.e. Rs.1,51,667/- in excess of the grant of Rs.1,57,333/- already agreed to by the Commission.
- (d) The audited statement of accounts on the project reports a total expenditure of Rs.5,10,2208/- The college received a grant of Rs.39,334/- from the State Government for the purpose. Thus the college has spent so far a sum of Rs.3,13,541/- on the project over and above grants received from the UGC and the State Government.

The New Science College is an exclusively Science College teaching upto the B.Sc. level and the student enrolment in the institution has increased from 694 in 1963-64 to 890 in 1966-67. The Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University has stated:-

"The New Science College is the best of the affiliated colleges of the Osmania University and the results of the college have been most outstanding during the last ten years."

The request of the college for an additional grant for the construction of library and laboratory building is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of Note placed before the U.G.C. at its meeting held on 1st March, 1967.

To consider the revised proposal of the New Science College, Hyderabad for the construction of library and laboratory building.

The construction of library and laboratory building (two storeyed) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,36,000/- with University Grants Commission's share as Rs. 1,87,433/- was approved at New Science College, Hyderabad in 1964-65. The estimates sent by the college were prepared as per P.W.D. rate schedule for 1962-63.

2. In July, 1966 the college furnished revised estimates amounting to Rs. 4.29 lakhs and requested that grant @ 2/3rd of the estimated cost may be sanctioned. The request was duly recommended by the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University. (Annexure I).

3. The college is an exclusively Science College teaching B.Sc., the enrolment in which has increased from 694 in 1963-64 to 800 in 1963-67. The Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University has stated as under:-

"The New Science College is the best of the affiliated Colleges of the Osmania University, and the results of the College have been most outstanding during the last 10 years."

4. In order to examine the proposal of revised cost further information was called for and the college was visited by E.P.C. whose report is given in Annexure II. The College has now confirmed that increased cost is due to the following reasons:-

- (i) The original estimates were prepared as per rate schedule for 1962-63 whereas the construction was undertaken in early 1965. The rates for building material etc., had substantially increased during the interval.
- (ii) Several state and central Govt. works amounting to crores of rupees have been sanctioned in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The University had also to increase the rates owing to the abnormal increase in the cost of construction material and labour wages.
- (iii) Originally the building was intended to be two storeyed structure wherein the walls were to take the maximum load. Now the foundations, columns beams and rib-beams have been provided to take at least four stories. The original estimates provided for curbed concrete in the foundations which has been changed to lime concrete with 1½" Granite metal.
- (iv) The plan approved by the University Grants Commission has been modified to meet the additional requirements of the library and laboratory facilities by constructing an additional area of 6021 sft. The details of area previously approved and the area (as per revised plan) actually constructed are given in Annexure III. The reasons for the revised plan are intimated as under:-
 - (a) The actual space available for construction could not be known till the old P.W.D. workshop sheds in which the college was housed, were dismantled. Moreover, some of the old walls were as thick as 4½" to 5".
 - (b) It was felt by the Dean, Faculty of Science, Osmania University, that the space provided for assembly hall in the old plan could be better utilised to accommodate the laboratories than for assembly hall, which was not included for assistance by the University Grants Commission. As there are several halls available in the locality and the college was short of land the assembly hall was

discarded as unnecessary and the college decided to utilise the space available to its maximum capacity. Further reasons for these modifications as explained by the college to E.O(C) are given in E.O(C)'s report (Annexure II).

The College has stated:

"We express our sincere regrets for the deviations from the original approved plan and we earnestly request to ratify the same considering the difficulties the college was faced with. It has been a lapse on our part not to have kept the Commission informed of the same in time."

The position with regard to grants sanctioned to this college during the Third Plan period under Rs.1.5 lakhs scheme stands as under:-

Name of the Project	Approved Cost	U.G.C. Share	Grants released upto 31.3.66	Spill over to the Fourth Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Construction of laboratory building ground floor.	1,11,000	74,000.00	69,000	5,000
2. Construction of library & Laboratory building 1st floor.	1,25,000	83,333.33	-	83,333
3. Purchase of laboratory equipment	1,91,222	1,27,480.80	30,000	97,480
Total	4,27,222	2,84,814.13	99,000	1,85,000

The spill-over already exceeds the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs.

The college has now furnished revised estimates @ Rs.20/- per sft. The revised estimated cost for the building stands as under:-

- (i) For 16,373 sft. (Originally approved) @ Rs.20/- per sft. Rs. 3,27,460
- (ii) For 22,394 sft. (as per revised plan) @ Rs.20/- per sft. Rs. 4,47,880

It is for the Commission's consideration :-

- (I) Whether in view of the reasons stated by the college, its action in revising the plan without prior sanction of the U.G.C. may be approved.
- (II) Whether the U.G.C. share of assistance may be revised and, if so, may be determined:-
 - (a) For the area of 16,373 sft. (as per old plan) as per revised cost of Rs.20/- per sft. or according to P.W.D. rates
 - (b) For an area of 22,394 sft. (as per revised plan and area actually constructed) @ Rs.20/ per sft. or according to the P.W.D. rates.

In case the revised cost for an area of 16,373 sq. ft. (as originally approved) is accepted, the Commission's share of the expenditure @ 66 2/3% will rise from Rs. 1,53,000/- to Rs. 2,18,306/-. If the additional area constructed is also taken into consideration, the Commission's share of the expenditure will be Rs. 2,98,587/-. The case has been strongly recommended by the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I

Copy of letter No. VCP-642 dated 2nd August, 1966 from Dr. D. S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, regarding grants to affiliated colleges during the Third and Fourth Plan periods New Science College, Hyderabad.

Through the letter first cited the University Grants Commission has approved the construction of the ground floor and the first floor comprising of laboratories and Library of the New Science College at a total cost of Rs. 2,386,000/- at the UGC's share being 2/3rd amounting to Rs. 1,57,333/- as per the plans and estimates submitted by the college in the year 1964.

Upto the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan the UGC released a sum of Rs. 69,000/- on the construction of the ground floor towards their share.

Through the letter second cited, the Commission has asked the College to submit the following documents for releasing the balance share of Rs. 5,000/-

- (a) Two photographs of the building.
- (b) Utilisation certificate.
- (c) Audited statement of account.
- (d) Certificate from the Engineer regarding the building being constructed as per the plans approved by the U.G.C.

The above documents from the College together with the certificates and explanation wherever necessary are enclosed herewith.

The New Science College had sent the proposal to U.G.C. for the construction of laboratory with the plans and estimate in 1964. The construction could not be taken up for want of sanction from the U.G.C. which was received late in February 1965. Since then the P.W.D. rates of construction have regularly been increasing and consequently the contractors were not willing to undertake the work at their old quoted rates.

It is also due to the fact that several State and Central Govt. works amounting to crores of rupees have been sanctioned since then in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. For these reasons, the University had also to increase the rates owing to the abnormal increase in the cost of construction material and labour wages.

The estimates approved by the UGC for the construction of the first floor and the ground floor in the New Science College prepared for Rs. 2,38,000/- have now been revised according to the PWD revised schedule of rates to Rs. 4,38,880/- (copy of the detailed estimate is enclosed).

Since it is not possible to construct the first and ground floor within the estimates sanctioned by the UGC and as the college authorities have already spent a sum of Rs. 2,26,030 on this construction, therefore, the U.G.C. share of Rs. 1,77,000/- may kindly be released. The progress report for the period ending 25th July, 1966 is enclosed herewith to enable the Commission to sanction their share of Rs. 1,57,000/

The U.G.C. through their letter 3rd cited has informed that the assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college will be made available during the IV Plan also. As the New Science College is the best of the affiliated colleges of the Osmania University, and the results of the college have been most outstanding during the last 10 years, I request that the college may be given assistance to the extent of 2/3rd share of the UGC of the revised estimated cost of Rs. 4,38,880/- of the first and ground floor of the laboratory wing taking it as a combined Third and Fourth Plan sanction.

Report of Dr. (Mrs.) V. Mazumdar, Education Officer(C) on
visit to New Science College, Hyderabad in connection
with the revised cost of laboratory building.

As desired I visited the New Science College, Hyderabad on the 17th January, 1967. The College authorities have made certain changes in the Plan of the laboratory building that we had approved. The approved plan for a two storeyed building contained on the ground floor, an Assembly Hall which was outside the scope of our assistance. We were committed to assist the construction of the two laboratories and some rooms for teachers stores etc., on the ground floor and library, reading rooms, reference room, 4 laboratories, 2 museums etc., on the first floor, at a total cost of Rs. 2,336,000/- with the U.G.C. share limited to Rs. 1,57,333/-

It was explained by the Principal and the Chairman of the Governing Body that the college at that time had expectation of obtaining more land for the college from the contiguous estate of the Nizam. This effort proved to be unsuccessful and the college found itself confined in a triangular plot of land, surrounded by busy roads on all sides, with no possibility of expansion in the future. Since enrolment was increasing steadily, the college authorities decided to make provision for a larger building by laying deeper foundations than they had originally planned. The Principal explained that this had not been done when the college constructed its first building, with the result that it was not possible to add further storeys to that block. Following the advice of the Dean of the Faculty of Science of the Osmania University, the College decided to abandon the construction of the Assembly Hall and accommodate the laboratories which were originally planned for another wing of the building, in the space allotted for the Assembly Hall.

The College, has since its inception, been housed in some sheds originally occupied by the P.W.D. workshop. The walls of these sheds were found to be 4½' thick. In view of the land problem facing the college, it was decided to make the walls of the new building comparatively thinner. Since the measurements for the building were taken when the old walls of the sheds were still standing, this decision resulted in the addition of more area to the building. Apart from these changes, the college has also added a mezzanine floor to house the museums and added area to the rooms on both the ground and the first floors. The result is an increase of 6,021 sq. ft. in the total area of the building, even without constructing the wing containing the Physics Laboratories on the ground floor. The accommodation which this wing was to provide has, however, been provided in the space originally allotted for the Assembly Hall. The College intends to make use of the small plot of land which it has saved by these adjustments for the construction of a basement car park, a canteen and a common room for the students.

The expansion in the area, added to the rise in construction costs has resulted in an increase of expenditure far beyond the original estimate of Rs. 2,36,000/- The authorities now realise that their action in modifying the plan without intimation to the U.G.C. was irregular. Their major argument in justification is that these changes were necessary in the long term interests of the college.

The quality and enthusiasm of the staff, and the academic atmosphere and discipline in the college were noted to be impressive. I was also given to understand that these teachers have a major influence in the governing body of the college. The Principal and other members of the staff appear to be persons of some vision and energy.

I suggested to the Principal that a complete expansion of the changes made by the college in the approved plan, with the reasons for the same should be sent to the Commission for examination. These have now been received and are appended.

Decision has to be taken on the following points:

- (a) Whether the colleges action in revising the plan without prior sanction of the U.G.C. may be approved, in view of the reasons stated by the college.
- (b) If the revised plans are approved then whether the UGC share of assistance may be determined on one of the following basis:
 - (i) For the area of 16375 sqq.ft. (originally approved) as per revised cost of Rs.20/- per sq.ft.
 - (ii) For the area of 22,394 sqq.ft. (as per revised plan and area actually constructed) @ Rs.20/- per sq.ft.

We may obtain the necessary P.W.D. certificate once the decision is taken on the above points.

Sd/-
Dr. (Mrs.) V. Mazumdar
14.2.67

Appendix to Annexure II

Copy of letter No. Nil dated 20th January, 1967 from the Principal, New Science College, Hyderabad to the Secretary, U.G.C.

With reference to your letter No. F.37-59/63(C) dated 28th September 1966 in respect of construction of Library and Laboratory buildings, I have to state that sanction was accorded for the construction of the first floor of the building estimated at Rs. 1,25,000/- the U.G.C. share being Rs. 83,333/- vide letter No. F.37-59/63(C) dated 19.9.1964. Subsequently, scheme for the construction of Ground Floor estimated at Rs. 1,11,000/- was also approved and the Commission has sanctioned Rs. 74,000/- as their share vide letter No. F.37-59/63(C) dated 25.2.1965. The above estimates were submitted by us through the Coordinating Officer, U.G.C. Unit, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7 vide our letter No. 4769/63 dated 10th October, 1966. These estimates were based on the government scheduled rates of 1962-63.

We express our sincere regrets for the deviations from the original approved plans and we earnestly request you to ratify the same, considering the difficulties the college was faced with. It has been a lapse on our part not to have kept the Commission informed of the same in time. The deviations have been of the following nature:-

1) The dimensions of the laboratory and library halls have increased in actual construction than in the original plans. This error has arisen because the actual space available for construction could not be known till the old workshop sheds were dismantled. Some of the old walls were as thick as 4½' to 5'.

2) The floor area of the two Physics Department Laboratories on the ground floor and two Zoology and two Botany laboratories on the first floor have been provided for in the Assembly Hall on the ground floor. This deviation became necessary because of enormous increase in the cost of construction and particularly that the Assembly Hall was not included for assistance by the University Grants Commission. It was also strongly felt by us and Dr. N.V. Subba Rao, Dean Faculty of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad that this space could be better utilised to accommodate the laboratories than use it as an Assembly Hall.

It would not be out of place to bring to your kind notice that in spite of heavy increase in the cost of construction due to the following factors the college has been able to complete the project in terms of accommodation and floor area:

(a) As mentioned earlier the original estimates were based on the government scheduled rates of 1962-63 although the actual construction was undertaken in the beginning of 1965 and was completed by the end of 1966. Major part of the scheme was completed during 1966. Roughly the split up will be as per the Annexure No. IV.

(b) Originally the building was intended to be two storeyed structure wherein the walls were to take the maximum load. Now the foundations, columns, beams and rib-beams have been provided to take at least 4 storeys. The original estimates provided for surkhi concrete in the foundations which has been changed to lime concrete with 1½" Granite metal. Increase in the cost of steel and cement, other construction materials and the wages has been a major factor in the total increase in the cost of construction.

We enclose herewith the revised plans of the building which have been completed along an explanatory note on the actual modifications on the ground floor and first floor separately.

In the light of the above, we request you to approve the revised plans wherein the alterations made, have been incorporated. The total amount sanctioned to the college during the Third Plan period for the purchase of equipment and construction of the building were Rs.1,27,480/- and Rs.1,57,000/- (Total Rs.2,84,480/-) respectively. If the unutilised sanctioned amount on account of equipment and building grants after 1.4.1966 are considered as a 'spill over' into Fourth Plan, the college will be placed at great disadvantage. We will not be able to achieve the physical targets that we have planned for unless we are considered for special grants. The factors like decontrol of cement and steel and increase in the cost of scientific equipment after devaluation have been major factors in this dislocation.

The college was considered for a generous grant of Rs.2,84,480/- during the Third Plan and it is our earnest request that even during Fourth Plan the same consideration may be shown to us.

Annexure III

NEW SCIENCE COLLEGE NAARIYANAGUDA, HYDERABAD, A.P.

Data to give an idea of the cost of the building as per the old approved plan and the area now constructed both at the rate of Rs.20/-per sq.ft.

ACCORDING TO THE OLD PLAN

Ground Floor

Dark Room	750	Sq.ft.
Physics Store	550	"
Teachers' Room	275	"
Physics Labs. (2 Nos.)	3000	"
Corridor	480	"
W.G. Block	625	"

5680 Sq.ft.

First Floor

Library	1086	
Passage	288	
Reading Room	1015	
Study Room	490	
Reference Room	327	
Corridor	1170	
W.C. Block	625	
Zoology Museum	862	
Zoology Labs. (2 Nos.)	1500	
Corridor	430	Total 10693
Botany Labs. (2 Nos.)	1500	5680
Botany Museum	750	<u>16,373</u>

10693

16,373 x 20 = Rs.3,27,460.00

ACCORDING TO THE NEW PLAN

Ground Floor

Dark Room	1113	Sq.ft.
Store & Staff Room	1113	"
Corridor by the side of Main Hall	1436	"
Passage (Back Verandah)	451	"
Mazanine Floor	833	"
Physics Laboratories (Known as Assembly Hall)	5936	"
W.G. Block	702	"

11584 Sq.ft.

1st Floor

Library Reading Room	5936	Sq.ft.
Reference room and Study Room		
Corridor	1399	"
W.C. Block	625	"
Zoology Museum	1113	"
Botany Museum	1113	"
Back Verandah	431	"
Balcony in front of Lavatories	193	"

10810 Sq.ft.

10810 Sq.ft.

11584 Sq.ft.

Total 22394

22394 x 20 = Rs.4,47,880.00

Appendix II to item No. 4

Copy of letter No. 1257/UD dated 23rd March, 1968 from the University Engineer, University Building Division, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7 to the Secretary, U.G.C., New Delhi.

Sub: Construction of Library and Laboratory buildings - New Science College - Hyderabad.

Ref. Your office LR.No.F.37--519/68(C) dated 11.3.68

With reference to the above cited letter, I have to inform you as follows:

- (a) P.W.D. Schedule of rates are revised every year by considering market rates, by the Superintending Engineer, Headquarters Circle, Hyderabad. The usual period of the receipt of the P.W.D. schedule for each year is in the month of September and some time earlier also.
- (b) No sooner the revised schedule is received the same will be adopted for complete one year or till rent year schedule is passed.
- (c) The increase in rates for various items of works differ every year, as such a uniform premium over 1964-65 schedule cannot be allowed to arrive at the approximate amount for the year 1967-68. The practice of allowing premium is not in vogue in P.W.D. but every individual item is considered and rate fixed.

The figure of Rs. 4,63,500,000 as furnished in the Completion Certificate by this office was worked out by checking the measurement physically at site and allowing the rate on plinth area basis in vogue in the year 1966-67.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance for the expansion of Science education.

The Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh (Basti) has approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for expansion of science education, as detailed below at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.82 lakhs with the U.G.C. share of Rs. 1.41 lakhs at 50% basis and the balance of 50% is to be met by the college/State Government.

(1)	Construction of Science Laboratories and Lecture Theatre	Rs. 1,33,133
(2)	Science Apparatus	Rs. 1,42,098
(3)	Furniture for equipping the Science Laboratories	Rs. 7,200
		Rs. 2,82,431

The enrolment of the college is 194 out of which 25 students are in B.Sc. Part I. Normally the Commission's assistance is provided to colleges of U.P. with a minimum enrolment of 270. However, the Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University, has stated as follows:

"Sheopati Degree College, Shohratgarh (Basti) is situated on the Indo-Nepal border in one of the backward parts of this state and is catering to the expansion of Science Education to the poor boys of that locality. The usefulness of this college has been appreciated by the Government of Nepal and the State Government has also recommended the expansion and improvement of Science Education in this college.

I have no hesitation in recommending the financial help. This college will be able to develop into a first grade college in future."

The State Government's letter recommending the college's proposal (Annexure I) states that the college being situated on the Nepal border, and catering to the needs of Nepali students, is a small symbol of Indo-Nepalese friendship and goodwill, and may be provided some assistance by the Commission. The representation made by the Nepali Students Association of the College to the Ambassador for Nepal in India, and the letter of the Cultural Attache, Royal Nepales Embassy, to the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India in this connection are given in Annexure II and III. The college was sanctioned a basic grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of library books for which no enrolment restriction was imposed.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(C)/D.O.(C)

प्रति लिपि

पत्र सं० ग० २।६०७१।१५:२६५।६२।६७ दिनांक सितम्बर ३०
१९६७, प्रेषक, डा० जयान नारायण मेहरोत्रा। उपसचिव, उत्तर
प्रदेश शासन। सेवा भे, सचिव, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग,
बहादुर गार्ड जंक्शन मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।

विषय:- शिवपति विद्या कालेज शोहरताद बस्ती। को विज्ञान
की कक्षाओं के विस्तार के लिए अनपेक्षित अनुदान स्वीकार
करना

उपर्युक्त विषय में कालेज के प्रधानाचार्य से प्राप्त पत्र संख्या
बी० एस० सी० १०३ ए, दिनांक १५ सितम्बर १९६७, की एक
प्रति संलग्न है। यह कालेज नेपाल और भारत की सीमा पर
बहुत ही पिछड़े क्षेत्र में स्थित है। इसमें नेपाल के बहुत से
छात्र पढ़ते हैं। इस प्रकार यह कालेज भारत-नेपाल की मैत्री एवं
सद्भावना का एक प्रकार से एक छोटा सा प्रतीक है। इसलिए
नेपाल विश्व भारतीय दूतावास के क्लरक अटेंची ने भारत सरकार
से इस कालेज को बी० एस० सी० कक्षाएं खोलने में सहायता देने का
अनुरोध किया है। अतः इन विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में
रखते हुए शासन इस बात की सन्तुष्टि करता है कि आयोग कालेज
को, यदि आवश्यक हो तो नियमों को शिथिल करके, उदारता
पूर्वक अनुदान दे।

भवदीय

जयान नारायण मेहरोत्रा
उप सचिव

संख्या ग २।६०७१ (१)।१५:२६५ (६२)।६७

प्रतिलिपि प्रिंसिपल, शिवपति विद्या कालेज शोहरताद
बस्ती को प्रेषित।

ज्ञाता से

जयान नारायण मेहरोत्रा
उप सचिव

Presented to His Excellency, The Ambassador of
India in Nepal.

We, that Nepali students studying in the Shivapati Degree College and Shivapati Inter College, SShohratgarh, Distt. Basi, U.P. beg to lay the following for your kind consideration:

1. That Shohratgarh, Distt. Basi is located on the Indo-Nepal border, very close to Tawihwa-Kapilwanstu, Nepal.
2. That the Shivapati Inter College situated in this town has been drawing a very large number of Nepali students for the last fifteen years and at present as many as about four hundred Nepali students are receiving education in Arts, Science and Agriculture up to Intermediate standard and even Arts courses in B.A.
3. That it was on our request that this institution was raised to the status of a Degree College in 1964.
4. That we have been receiving all the love and care at the hands of the college authorities befitting the students of a sovereign State. A large number of Nepali students who are product of this college are holding important posts under His Majesty's Government. The services rendered by this institution have received full recognition from the Nepal Government. His Majesty, the present King of Nepal expressed his kindly gesture by making a gift of 2000 cft. of sal wood to this institution.
5. That our main problem at the present is the non-availability of teaching provision in B.Sc. courses though affiliation to start B.Sc. classes was granted on our request with effect from the July of 1965. The affiliation still stands and is valid upto June 1967, but, as we have been informed by the Principal, the paucity of funds is standing in the way of the introduction of the B.Sc. courses.
6. That we brought our problems to the notice of His Majesty's Government and consequently the External Affairs Ministry of Nepal moved its Embassy in New Delhi to draw the attention of the Indian Government (Vide letter No. IB/2-6(1) 11646 dated Chaitra 11, 2022).
7. That the Royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi under the instructions of His Majesty's Government made a request to the Government of India to look into the matter saying that it would be a great favour if necessary arrangements were made to start B.Sc. classes immediately in the Shivapati College (vide letter NNo. SS/H/6/315 dated April 19, 1966)
8. That we hoped, Sir, that the request made by a neighbouring friendly country like Nepal would be appreciated by the Government of India and difficulties to start B.Sc. classes removed forthwith.
9. That we are sanguine a little interest shown by you, Sir, would lead to the commencement of B.Sc. classes and prevent us from returning to our motherland and for non-availability of higher scientific knowledge in your land for the following:
 - A. Funds: On our approach and as a very special case the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been very kindly sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 63,000 for the introduction and expansion of B.Sc. courses in this college but the management, we have been informed, is unable to raise its contributory share on account of its limited resources and on account of acute drought condition in this area. As such a matching contribution either by the Government of India or by the University Grants Commission would be a great help and favour to these Nepali students reading in this college.

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Annexure III to Item No. 25

Copy of letter No. SS/TR/66/315 dated 19th April, 1966 from Shri Surendra Singh, Cultural Attache, Nepalese Embassy, New Delhi to Mr. S. K. Bhutani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

This is to inform you that the Shivapatti Inter College located at Shohratgarh, District Basti (U.P.) very near the Indo-Nepal border is looking after the educational requirements of a large number of Nepalese students belonging to that locality. The college was to start B.Sc. classes from July, 1965, but because of a lot of difficulties it seems they have not been able to do so till now.

In view of the fact that the only science college catering for the needs of the students of that area is an Inter College in Nepalganj, I am desired to inform you that it would be a great favour if necessary arrangements were made to start B.Sc. classes immediately in the Shivapatti College.

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No. 20: To consider the proposal of Sheth M.N. Science College and Shri and Smt. P.K. Kotawala Arts (Post-Graduate) College, Patan (N.G.) Gujarat University for assistance towards the development of post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the IV Plan period.

The Gujarat University has recommended the proposal of the Sheth M.N. Science College and Shri and Smt. P.K. Kotawala Arts College, Patan for assistance for the development of its post-graduate departments of English, Psychology and Sanskrit during the IV Plan period. The college is included under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act and has agreed to provide the matching share in respect of U.G.C. grants.

The college had earlier sent a proposal which included a provision of Rs. 30,000/- for replacing dual desks and four seats by single desks and Rs. 28,580 for equipment for English and Psychology Departments. As some of these items were not of an essential nature, the college was requested to consider if their purchase could be deferred.

The College has now sent a modified proposal regarding requirements as under:-

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure.</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C. Share.</u> Rs.
i) Staff (1 Prof. in English, 1 Lecturer and 1 Demonstrator in Psychology and 1 Lecturer in Sanskrit).	81,510	40,710
ii) Equipment for Psychology Department.	18,530	13,910
iii) Books and Journals	39,000	29,250
Total:	1,39,000	83,910

The College was established in 1959, and is at present affiliated to the Gujarat University for post-graduate studies in English, Psychology and Sanskrit. The number of students and teachers in post-graduate classes during the current session is as under:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of students.</u>	<u>No. of Teachers.</u>	<u>Teacher pupil ratio</u>
i) English	101	2	1:50
ii) Sanskrit	35	2	1:17
iii) Psychology	17	2	1:9

As Post-graduate classes were started by the College in 1967, it did not receive any assistance from the Commission during the III Plan period for this purpose.

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The Commission's ceiling during the IV Plan period for the development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences is Rs.1.00 lakh per college, including any balance to be paid to the college on account of III Plan schemes.

If the proposal of the College is accepted, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs.83,940/- which will be within the ceiling of grant available to post-graduate colleges for Humanities and Social Science Departments during the IV Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Enamul D.O. (H)

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University Grants Commission

...

Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 27: To consider the question of reservation of seats in the Degree Course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University.

...

At the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, seats in the Degree Course in Chemical Engineering, are reserved for the regions of Vidharba, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and some other States as under:-

- (1) 12 seats for Bombay State, out of which 10 seats are for Vidharba.
- (2) 16 seats, out of which 14 are for all the 14 districts of old Madhya Pradesh, now incorporated in new Madhya Pradesh and 2 for the entire New Madhya Pradesh allotted by the Government of India.
- (3) 1 seat reserved for Jammu & Kashmir State.
- (4) 7 seats unreserved.

Total: 36 seats.

Seven per cent of all the above seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

The intake capacity of the Course has been increased to 60 per year. In 1962, the Government of India agreed that out of the additional 24 seats, a minimum of 15% i.e. 9 seats may be reserved for the under-mentioned States which lacked facilities for education in Chemical Technology:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (1) Jammu & Kashmir | (5) Gujarat |
| (2) Rajasthan | (6) Mysore |
| (3) Assam | (7) Kerala |
| (4) Orissa | (8) Nagaland, NEFA and all Union territories other than Delhi. |

The University has now informed that from the session 1967-68, the old 4-year B.Tech. Degree Course has been replaced by the 5-year Integrated B. Tech. Course. The Institute has desired to know whether the allocation of seats may be continued on the basis approved earlier.

It may be mentioned in this connection that facilities for education in Chemical Engineering are now also available in Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat, Mysore and Kerala. It is for consideration if the reservation of seats may continue at the Institute or the Institute may be requested to admit students on the basis of merit only.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

University Grants Commission

...

Meeting :
dated : 1st May 1968

Item No.28 : To consider the question of wiping of the recoveries of overpayments made to the teachers consequent upon the change in the method of fixation of pay of teachers in the Central Universities and colleges affiliated to the Delhi University in the revised scales of pay.

...

On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Government of India revised the scales of pay of teachers in the Central Universities and the Colleges of the Delhi University which are receiving maintenance grant from the Commission with effect from 1st April, 1963.

2. It was earlier decided that the pay of the teachers in the revised scale may be fixed at the next point if it is not a stage in the revised grade and that the teachers may be allowed to continue to have their dates of increment as in the existing scale. But in view of the representations received from the universities in regard to the above mode of fixation of pay, the matter was reconsidered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 7th December, 1966 in consultation with the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its meeting held on 1st December, 1966. The Commission revised the mode of fixation of pay of teachers in the revised scale with effect from 1st April 1966 as under:-

"A teacher may either be placed in the revised scale on 1.4.1966 at the point immediately next to the salary he was receiving on that date and his date of next increment will be 1.4.1967; or alternatively if he so elects - he may be placed in the revised grade (at the point immediately next to the salary he was receiving in the original scale) on the date (between 1.4.1966 and 31.3.1967), immediately following the date of his increment in the original scale and his next increment will be after one year from the date first mentioned".

3. The Central Universities and the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University were accordingly requested in December, 1966 to fix the pay of teachers in accordance with the revised method of fixation and to send the statements of fixation of pay to this effect for the acceptance of the University Grants Commission.

4. In the meantime, the Visva-Bharati fixed the pay of teachers in accordance with the earlier mode of fixation of pay and informed that consequent upon the revised method of fixation of pay, the teachers whose pay had already been fixed in accordance with the old formula were required to refund the overpayments made to them. The university also stated that since the recovery of overpayments made to the teachers would cause them undue hardship for no fault of their own, the recovery in such cases may be waived. A copy of the letter received from the Visva-Bharati is enclosed (Appendix). The Visva-Bharati has forwarded details of 101 such cases, and the overpayments made to the teachers on account of the old method of fixation of pay upto 31.12.1966 amount to Rs.8086.12P.

this regard

5. Similar information was also called for from the Delhi University in respect of Delhi Colleges. The University was also requested to intimate the circumstances under which the Colleges were not requested so as not to fix the pay in the revised scales when the University itself had taken up with the Commission to revise the basis and had also not fixed the pay in the revised grades of the University appointed

teachers. An extract of the reply given by the University in this regard is reproduced below.

".....The letter from the University Grants Commission regarding revision of pay scales of teachers was received by the University in May, 1963 and copies of the University Grants Commission letter were forwarded to the Colleges for necessary action at their end. But at the same time in respect of the University appointed teachers the work of fixation of their salary being centralised, it took a long time to collect options from the individual teachers from various departments and in preparing the statements showing the fixation of pay of the teachers in the revised scales in accordance with the old formula. In the meantime, it was brought to the notice of the Executive Council that by adopting the method of fixation communicated by the University Grants Commission, the senior teachers may, in a number of cases, get less salary than what would be admissible to some junior teachers. The Council accordingly proposed the alternative formula which was subsequently approved by the Commission. The new formula having been laid down by the Executive Council, it was decided that the University teachers may be allowed to draw pay in the revised scale in accordance with the old formula with effect from 1.4.1963, but they should not be allowed to draw increments as on the dates of their old scales, pending decision by the Commission about the proposed revised formula.

The revised formula was approved by the University Grants Commission in September 1963, but the Colleges had already permitted their teachers to draw increments in the revised scales under the old formula".

6. The University has also supplied information regarding overpayments made to the teachers of the Delhi Colleges on account of the old method of fixation of pay. These overpayments amount to Rs. 53,596.33.

7. The matter was placed before the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities in its meeting held on 5.4.1968 for consideration whether the recoveries of the overpayments made to the teachers on account of the old method of fixation of pay in the revised scales, may be waived. The Committee agreed that in view of the fact that the payments have been drawn in good faith by the teachers, the recovery may be waived.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J. S. (A)

Appendix to Item No.28

Copy of a letter No.G/UU²³-16 dated the 8th April, 1967 from Shri H.C. Bhattacharyya, Registrar, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Behadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi-1.

Subject: Central Universities - revision of pay-scales of teachers - method of fixation of pay in the revised scales and basis of placement of Professors in the senior scales.

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.50-7/66(CU) dated 27.12.1966 on the subject noted above and to state that in accordance with the method of fixation communicated in your original letter No.F.50-7/66(CU) dated 27.5.66, the pay of the Adhyapakas in the revised scale was already fixed at the next higher stage on 1.4.66 and the next increment in the revised scale was allowed on the anniversary date of increment in the old scale. Consequently an Adhyapaka whose anniversary date of increment in the old scale fell shortly after 1.4.66, secured the benefit of one full increment in the revised scale in addition to the benefit of the fixation at the next higher stage on 1.4.66. Similar benefits were also granted at the time of fixation of pay of the teachers with effect from 1.4.61 vide your letter No.F.224-9/60(U) dated 23.10.61.

The revised method of fixation prescribed in your letter No.F.50-7/66(CU) dated 27.12.66, however, bars an Adhyapaka to draw any increment in the revised scale within one year from the date of fixation. In consequence of this change, the Adhyapakas whose pay were already fixed in accordance with your previous orders dated 27th May, 1966 and allowed to draw another increment in the old scale, are now required to refund the amount of increment drawn within one year from the date of fixation. These Adhyapakas have represented that the increments were drawn by them in good faith and perfectly in accordance with the orders of the Commission. If the Commission has subsequently decided to revise the method of fixation, the revised method may be given effect to from the date of issue of the revised orders as is usually done by Government in all cases. In other words, they have sought for protection where their interest is adversely affected under the revised method of fixation. The least they expect is that recovery of the increments overdrawn in good faith under the previous orders, should be waived while giving effect to the revised method of fixation inasmuch as recovery at this stage will cause them undue hardship for no fault of their own.

The University is of the opinion that their argument has a great force and their stand also, perhaps, legally correct inasmuch as the so-called overpayment was not due to any misinterpretation of the order or error of calculation. It is, therefore, recommended strongly that recovery in such cases may be ordered to be waived. The approval of the Commission may kindly be communicated as early as possible.

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May 1968

Item No.29: To consider further the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 considered the question of revision of norms laid down by the U.G.C. for construction of staff quarters in universities with assistance from the Commission as attached as Annexure I. The Commission accepted the following recommendation made by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities regarding areas to be provided for different types of staff quarters:

"The Committee agreed that during the Fourth Plan period, as far as possible, no additional Professor type quarters be constructed and that ordinarily, the provision of lecturer type quarters may be made. The Committee also recommended that the universities may go in for more teachers' hostels as recommended by the Commission. The Committee was not in favour of reducing the areas already prescribed for different types of teachers' quarters; but felt that it was not necessary particularly to indicate in the specifications, provision of servants' room. In lieu, however, of that, provision may be made for ancillary rooms which could be used by the occupants according to their needs."

The Commission, however, desired that the area for the Vice-Chancellor's house be about the same as for a professor's house with provision for an office unit for which a built-up area of 250 sq.ft. may be allowed.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have pointed out that the scales of accommodation for university professors and teaching staff as sanctioned by the U.G.C. are liberal, as compared to those admissible to Central Government Officers stationed at various places in India and at the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. A statement indicating the areas allowed by U.G.C. and those provided to teaching staff in the I.I.Ts is attached as Annexure II. The Government of India have suggested that the U.G.C. may review its norms in the light of the changes made by the Government as the scales sanctioned by the Commission have a direct bearing on Central Government resources.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/JS(A)

Annexure I to
2/5/67-29

To consider the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the University Grants Commission.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1967 considered the question of revision of norms laid down for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the U.G.C. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached. The Commission noted that as a measure of economy considerable stress was being placed on the construction of teachers hostels in the universities instead of staff quarters. The Commission further desired that the proposal to modify, if necessary, the norms for the construction of staff quarters may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities considered the matter at its meeting held on 30th October, 1967 and agreed that during the Fourth Plan period, as far as possible, no additional professors' type quarters be constructed and that, ordinarily, provision of lecturers' type quarters may be made. The Committee also recommended that the universities may go in for more teachers hostels, as recommended by the Commission. In view of the above, the Committee was not in favour of reducing the areas already prescribed for different types of teachers quarters; but felt that it was not necessary particularly to indicate in the specifications provision for servants' rooms. In lieu however of that, provision may be made for ancillary rooms which could be used by the occupants according to their needs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Copy of Note placed before the meeting of the UGC at its meeting held on 55th April, 1967, vide Item No.25.

To consider the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for the construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission provides assistance to universities for the construction of staff quarters for teachers and residence for the Vice-Chancellors on sharing basis. The Commission in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects (Buildings Projects Team) made in their report on residential buildings had agreed to the following scale of accommodation for staff quarters for various categories of teachers and the Vice-Chancellors:

	Accommodation	Floor Area	Plinth Area
Lecturers	One living room, two bed rooms, a study verandah, kitchen, store, servant room, bath & W.C. One bath & W.C. for servants for 4 flats.	93 sqm (1000 sq.ft.)	112 sqm (1200 sft) S.S. 119 " (1280 sft) D.S.
Readers	One drawing-cum-dining room, study, two bed rooms, servant room, verandah, kitchen, store, 2 baths & 1 WC. One bath and W.C. for two flats of servants and garage.	134.50 sqm (1450 sft) Gar:	162.50 sqm (1750 sft) S.S. 171.75 sqm (1850 sft) D.S. 18.50 sqm (200 sft)
Professors	One drawing-cum-dining room, study, three bed rooms, verandahs, kitchen, store. Two baths & 2 W.Cs. 2 servant quarters with one bath and one W.C. & one garage.	153.00 sqm (1650 sft) Ser: Gar:	185.50 sqm (2000 sft) S.S. 195.00 " (2100 sft) D.S. 41.75 " (450 sft) 21.00 " (225 sft)
Vice-Chancellors	Drawing room, dining room, study, three bed rooms, verandahs, kitchen, pantry, store, Three baths & 3 W.Cs., 2 servant quarters with one bath and one W.C. and one garage.	190.25 sqm (2050 sft) Ser: Gar:	232.00 sqm (2500 sft) S.S. 255.25 sqm (2750 sft) D.S. 41.75 sqm (450 sft) 21.00 sqm (225 sft)

While determining the scale of accommodation as indicated above, the Commission had agreed to provide for only four types of houses - Lecturer's, Reader's and Vice-Chancellor's and had not gone by the pay scale which are liable to changes from time to time.

Recently, the Government of India in the light of the recommendations of the reports of the Committee on Plan Projects (Buildings Projects Team) on (i) Residential Buildings; and (ii) Industrial

Townships, have laid down certain revised norms for residential accommodation, for industrial housing standards in public sector undertaking as also for Government accommodation, the latter being originally prescribed on the basis of the report of the Committee on Plan Projects on 'Residential Buildings'. The details of these are indicated in Appendices I & II. The scales of accommodation recommended originally by the C.O.P.P. are given in Appendix I.

It will be observed from these appendices that the norms for Govt. accommodation now laid down are on the lower side than what had been prescribed earlier for Govt. accommodation which had been adopted by U.G.C.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether the norms laid down by the Commission for residential buildings for which assistance is provided by the U.G.C. may be revised.

APPENDIX I

[No: 378-Adv(c)Cir-10/66
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
(Department of Co-ordination)
Bureau of Public Enterprises .

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New Delhi, dated the 2nd December, 1966.

Office Memorandum

Sub: Industrial Housing Standards in Public Undertakings revised.

The current prescribed standards of industrial housing in Public Sector Undertakings as contained in Letter No.14(16)/60-W dated the 29th August 1963, issued from the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) has been under examination for some time. In the light of the need to introduce maximum economy possible in the civil construction in the Public Enterprises, it has now been decided, in supersession of the previous instructions on the subject, that the future construction of residential buildings should conform to the following standards of any ranges.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Plinth Area (Sq.ft).</u>	<u>Pay range</u>
I	365	Upto Rs. 110
II	400	Rs. 111-300
III	600	Rs. 301-600
IV	900	Rs. 601-1250
V	1500 + 200 (Servants room and W.C.)	Rs. 1251-2000
VI.	2100 + 240 (Servant's room) + 225 (Garage)	Rs. 2000 and above

- Note: (1) For type V quarters garages (plinth area not exceeding 215 sq.ft. each may be provided upto a maximum of 50% of the total number of such quarters - on actual demand.
- (2) Type I and II quarters should be designed to provide for 2 livingg rooms with separate kitchen, bath and W.C.
- (3) The plinth areas of the various types of quarters mentioned above are exclusive of areas occupied by staircases and common passages.

The revised scales of accommodation should be adopted with immediate effect for future constructions in all the Public Sector Undertakings under the direct administrative control of the various Ministries. These should be brought to the notice of the Companies/Corporations and other autonomous Bodies, to whom necessary directives may issue for strict adherence to the standards prescribed in this Memorandum.

Sd/- R.C. Dutt, Secy. to the
Govt. of India & D.G.B.P. E.

No. 17020(3)/66-W
 Government of India
 Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development
 (Works Division).

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New Delhi, dated the 6th February, 1967

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Residential Accommodation in the general pool -
 revised plinth areas of

....

It has been decided that residential quarters in the general pool should hereafter be planned on the basis of the following plinth areas

Types	Plinth areas		
	Residential Unit	Staircase and common passage	Sleeping balconies
	Sq. meters	Sq. meters	Sq. meters.
I	37 (400 Sq.ft)	5(54 Sft)	(60 Sft) 5.6
II	50 (535 Sft)	5(54 Sft)	(60 Sft) 5.6
III	66 (710 Sft)	5(54 Sft)	(60 Sft) 5.6
IV	84 (900 Sft)	5(54 Sft)	(84 Sft) 7.8
V	139 (1500 Sft)	6(64.5 Sft)	(96 Sft) 8.9
VI	195 (2100 Sft)	6(64.5 Sft)	(96 Sft) 8.9

2. Servants quarters and garages (one each with a plint area of 22.3 Sq.Meters (240 Sft) and 21 Sq.Meters (225 Sft) respectively will be built in common blocks for quarters of type V and VI.

3. These plint areas are based on the standard size of common bricks i.e. 9" x 4 1/2" x 3". Where local bricks are of a bigger size, for example in Calcutta, or where stone walls are more economical, as in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh etc., marginal adjustments may be made to accommodate thicker walls without sacrificing floor areas as in constructions with 9" bricks.

4. To afford a little flexibility to the architects, reduction or excess of 5% of the plinth areas may be allowed in the case of quarters of type I, II and III.

5. In Delhi and other places with similar climatic conditions, sleeping balconies will be provided in four storeyed construction and above, with the exception of quarters on the ground floor and on the uppermost storey. Sleeping out balconies will not be allowed in places with climatic conditions such as in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

MULTI STOREYED FLATS

6. In multi-storeyed flats, where lifts are necessary, additional areas over and above the sanctioned plinth areas for the different types, will be allowed for the provision of one or more lifts, lift landings etc., according to lift bye-laws. The requirements of lift walls, lift rooms etc., will be worked out in consultation with the Additional Chief Engineer (Electrical).

7. Where local bye-laws so require, additional fire escape staircases will be allowed.

8. Sanitary pipe shafts open to the sky, wherever provided, shall not be included within the sanctioned plinth area.

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Similarly, accessories like garbage chutes, pump rooms, etc., will not be included in the sanctioned plinth area.

10. For type I to IV, one or more quarters on the ground floor without partition walls, etc., should be earmarked for covered parking of cycles and scooters.

11. The entitlements for various types of quarters will be intimated later.

Sd/-
(H.R.Nigam)
Section Officer

To

All the Ministries/Department of the Government of India
(with 10 copies)

Copy also forwarded to the :

- i) Policy Cell of the Directorate of Estates (20 copies)
- ii) WI/WIV/PT.
- iii) Chief Engineer Central P.W.D. (50 copies).

Sd/-
(H.R.Nigam)
Section Officer.

Appendix III

RECOMMENDED RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION
FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES.

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Types	Pay range	Accommodation	Floor Area	Plint Area
Type I	Below Rs.110/-	A room and cooking verandah/room bath and W.C.C.	22.25 sqm (240 sft)	30.00 sqm (325sf) S.S. 34.50 sqm (370sf) D.S.
Type II	Rs.110/-Rs.250/-	Two rooms, Verandah, Kirtcheen, bath & W.C.	37.00 Sqm.	50.00 sqm (540sf) S.S. 55.75 sqm (600sf) D.S.
Type III	Rs.251/-Rs.400/-	Two rooms, Kitchen Store,, Verandah, bath and W.C.C.	48.25 sqm (520 sft)	58.00 sqm (625sf) S.S. 65.00 sqm (700sf) D.S.
Type IV	Rs.401/-Rs.800/-	One living room, two bed rooms, Verandah, Kirtcheen, Store Servant Room Bath & W.C.. One bath & W.C. floor servants for 4 flats.	81.75 sqm (880 sft)	97.50 sqm (1050sf) S.S. 105.00 sqm (1130sf) D.S.
Type V	Rs.901 - Rs.1600/-	One drawing-cum-dining room, study, two bed rooms, servant room, verandah, kitchenn, store 2 baths, & 2 W.C.Cs, One bath and W.C.C. for two flats of servants & Garage.	134.50 sqm (1450 sft)	162.50sqm (1750sf) S.S. 171.75 sqm (1950sf) D.S. Gar:18.50sqm (200sf).
Type VI	Rs.1601/- Rs.2250/-	One drawing-cum-dining room, Study three bed rooms, verandahs, Kitchenn, Store. Two baths & 2 W.Cs., 2 servants qrs. with conne bath and one W.C. and one garage.	153.00 sqm. (1650 ft)	185.50sqm (200sf) S.S. 195.00sqm (2100sf) D.S. Ser:41.75 sqm (450sf) Gar:21.00 sqm (225sf)
Type VII	Above Rs.2250/-	Drawingg room, dining room, study, three bed rooms, verandahs, kitchenn, Pantry Store. Three bath & 3 W.Cs. 2 Servant Qrs. with one bath and one W.C. and one gearrage.	190.25 sqm (2050 sft)	232.00sqm (2500sf) S.S. 255.25sqm (2750sf) D.S. Ser:41.75 sqm (450sf) Gar:21.00 sqm (225sf)

Note: (1) The plinth areas are for load bearing construction using 9" bricks. These will have to be slightly modified when other materials are used or different types of construction adopted or where seismic forces are to be encountered.

(2) In coastal areas where verandahs are not essential the plinth areas of types V, VI and VII can be suitably reduced.

(3) The floor areas given in the table include all living, service and circulation space within the house but exclude common circulation area (vertical and horizontal).

(4) For garages reference may be made to para 2.1

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- (5) "In laying down the scales of accommodation in this table, the pay scales laid down in the Central Civil Services (Revised pay) Rules, 1960, have been taken into consideration. Type I is meant for class IV employees. The pay scales of junior ministerial staff in some of the States may however be lower. In such cases, type I II may be adopted for the junior ministerial staff".
- (6) In case of multi-storeyed buildings (more than two storeys high) floor areas of the ground floor units will be as given in this table, while the plinth area may vary depending upon the number of storeys, type of construction and thickness of walls etc., Floor areas of units other than the ground floor, may be somewhat higher in some cases, on account of reduced thickness of walls of the upper floors.
- (7) In case of single and double storeyed houses, from the point of view of financial control, the plinth areas as given in this table will be the governing factor.

Comparative statement of accommodation allowed by University Grants Commission and Indian Institutes of Technology (Double Storeyed)

Sl. No.	Type	Designation	Plinth area provided by U.G.C.			Plinth area provided by I.I.Ts.		
			Residential unit.	Servants Qrs.	Garages	Residential unit	Servants Qrs.	Garages.
1.	VI	Vice-Chancellors/ Directors.	2750 sft.	450 sft.	225 sft.	2100 sft. + 64.5 sft (staircase) + 96 sft (s. Balconies) <u>2260.5 sft.</u>	240 sft.	225 sft.
2.	V	Professors	2100 sft.	450 sft.	225 sft.	1500 sft. + 150 sft. (study room) + 64.5 sft. (Staircase) + 96 sft. (S. Balconies) <u>1810.5 sft.</u>	240	225 sft.
3.	IV	Readers	1850 sft.	-	200 sft.	900 sft. + 150 sft. (Study room) + 54 sft. (Staircase) + 84 sft. (S. Balconies) <u>1188 sft.</u>	-	
4.	III	Lecturers/Asstt. Professors.	1260 sft.	-	-	900 sft. + 150 sft. (Study room) + 54 sft. (Staircase) + 84 sft. (S. Balconies) <u>1188 sft.</u>	-	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 30: To consider further the question of recognition of
Associateship of Documentation Research and Training
Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Library

Copy of Note (Item No.34(d)) placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1967.

To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education for the recognition of Associateship of Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Library Science.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education had sent a proposal from the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore for the recognition of its associateship as equivalent to Master's Degree in Library Science awarded by Indian Universities, for the views of the University Grants Commission.

The Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore was established in 1962 as a division of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta to (i) organise continuing research in documentation; (ii) train documentalists in the methods of research documentation and (iii) give a course of training to documentalists for service within the country and also to extend this facility to the documentalists in other countries, particularly in the fast developing Afro-Asian countries. The course is of one and a half years duration. The objectives and provisions of the Associateship of the Documentation Research and Training Centre are stated to be based on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission Committee for Master's Degree course in Library Science and on the present practice in the University of Delhi for M.Lib.Science Course. A comparative idea of the Associateship of the Documentation Research and Training Centre and Master of Library Science course is indicated in the Annexure.

The Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon to whom the matter was referred considered this matter on 28th February, 1967 and adopted the following resolution:

"Going by the evidence placed before it, the Committee felt that while the Associateship of Documentation Research and Training Centre was, no doubt different in emphasis and coverage from the Master's degree in Library Science; for purposes of employment the two can be equated, to the extent that this qualification may be suitable for specialists, particularly in Libraries, dealing with Documentation".

It may however be added that the Documentation Centre is not a university department and its equivalence with the Master of Library Science Course for the purpose of employment in non-university section is a matter for the Government to consider in consultation with the U.S.C. The universities could consider the advice of the Inter-University Board for employment of the trained diploma holders according to the equivalence they could decide to give.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Comparative Study of the Associateship of
D.R.T.C. and Master of Library Science Course.

1. Schemes of Papers

Associateship of DRTC

- I. Universe of knowledge
- II. Depth of classification(Theory)
- III. Depth Classification(Practice)
- IV. Library Catalogue
- V. Research and Technical Library System.

VI. Documentation

VII. A project in documentation

VIII. A project in the survey of trend
in current literature

IX. Record of Post-course apprenticeship;

X. Viva Voce

2. Admission Requirement

Associateship of DRTC

A candidate seeking admission to the course should ordinarily possess any one of the following minimum basic academic qualifications;

- 1. A university degree in one or other of the Natural Science, Applied Science or Social Science and a Diploma in Library Science.
- 2. M.A/M.Sc. or three- or Four- year Honours Degree in one or other of the Natural Sciences, Applied Science, or social sciences.
- 3. Recognised research or other work in documentation.

Admission to the course is strictly based on the merit of a candidate as judged by his academic record and if necessary, performance in a special admission test held for the purpose or a personal interview by a selection

M.Lib.Sc.

- I. Universe of knowledge
- II. Depth Classification(Theory)
- III. Depth Classification(Practice).
- IV. Advanced Library Catalogue
- V. (a) Research and Technical Library System.

(b) Documentation.

VI. Preparation of a documentation list on an approved topic on the basis of a set of approved periodicals for one year.

VII. Literature survey in one of the following fields:

- (c) A subject in Social Sciences
- (d) One of the Pure Sciences
- (e) One of the Applied Science
eg. Civil Engineering,
Electrical Engineering,
Nuclear Engineering,
Mechanical Engineering,
Production Engineering,
Chemical Engineering,
Technology etc.
- (f) Law
- (g) Government Documents.

M.Lib.Sc.

Admission to this course requires:

- 1. Diploma in Library Science of the University of Delhi, or
- 2. A postgraduate diploma or a bachelor's degree in library science of any other university recognised as equivalent provided that such a candidate has obtained not less than 50% of the marks in the said diploma degree examination and has passed (without less than 50% marks) as Admission Test in Library Classification and library catalogue given by department at the time of admission.

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3. Duration of the Course

Associateship of DRTC

The course commences on 15th April, every year and continues till about 14th June the following year. The survey of trend in current literature is (Project 2) to be submitted within the six months after completing the formal course of fourteen months.

M. Lib. Sc.

One academic year.

University Grants Commission
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Meeting :

Dated : 1st May 1968

Item No. 31: To consider the question of providing assistance to the universities for inter-disciplinary research in education.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th October 1967 generally agreed with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Higher Education on development of teacher education in the Fourth Plan. It was also agreed that an allocation of Rs.10 lakhs be provided for this scheme in the current year's budget of the Commission on the understanding that the Ministry of Education will provide adequate funds for implementing the scheme during the rest of the Plan period.

A working group consisting of Shri J.P. Naik, Prof. A.K. Roy and Dr. J.N. Kaul was set up to formulate criteria for selecting universities for setting up Schools of Education and for selecting a few post-graduate Teachers' Colleges for limited assistance during the current year.

The working group made the following recommendations:-

- (i) The Universities of Delhi (Central Institute of Education), Allahabad, Poona and Visva-Bharati may be invited in the first instance to set up Schools of Education as envisaged by the Education Commission.
- (ii) The Universities of Bombay and Madras which have outstanding departments in Sciences and Social Sciences may be helped to establish the departments of Education under the scheme.
- (iii) (a) Prof. M.N. Srinivas (Delhi University), (b) Shri A. Dutta (Calcutta University), (c) Prof. M.V. Mathur (Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University), (d) Prof. M.S. Gore (Tata Institute of Social Sciences), and (e) Prof. B.S. Rao of Andhra University may be assisted to initiate research projects on education on an inter-disciplinary basis.
- (iv) Selected post-graduate Teachers' Colleges may be invited to send ^{proposals} in line with the scheme for the development of post-graduate colleges for improvement of standards. The ceiling per college could be Rs.2.5 lakhs.

The Commission considered the report of the Working Group and accepted the recommendations regarding provision of inter-disciplinary research on education in some selected universities. It was desired that other recommendations of the report may be placed before the Commission later when the budgetary position was known.

The Government of India has provided only Rs.11 crores for Plan projects against Commission's estimates of Rs.14.82 crores and Rs.50 lakhs for students' welfare schemes. It would therefore appear that the Government has not agreed to make any provision for new schemes other than students' welfare during 1968-69.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

S.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 32: To consider a request from the Soviet Embassy to raise out-of-pocket money allowance for Soviet visitors to India under Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, arising out of the devaluation of the Indian rupee.

....

East

The Government of India, Ministry of Education, have entered into agreement with the following European countries for Cultural Exchange Programmes envisaging the exchange of professors, scholars and teachers for short as well as long periods, ranging from three weeks to two years:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bulgaria | 6. Romania |
| 2. Czechoslovakia | 7. Yugoslav |
| 3. Hungary | 8. U.S.S.R. |
| 4. German Democratic Republic | 9. West Germany (F.R.G.) |
| 5. Poland | |

The Commission is assigned every year certain items of these Cultural Exchange Programmes for implementation and the terms and conditions under each programme differ from country to country. Among other conditions, it has been agreed before the devaluation of the Indian Rupee that India shall pay to the foreign visitors from these countries at the rate of Rs. 10/- per day as out-of-pocket money allowance. Indian teachers going to these countries similarly will receive the following amount per day in foreign currency mentioned against each country (being equivalent to Rs. 10 before devaluation).

<u>Country</u>	<u>Indian Visitors will receive</u>
Romania	100-120 lei per person per day
Bulgaria	7 leva per person per day
Czech	120 Kcs per person per day
USSR	1 rouble 90 Kopecks per person per day
Yugoslavia	70 Dinars per person per day
Hungary	125 forints per person per day.

In a recent meeting between the Secretary, U.G.C. and the First Secretary, Soviet Embassy in India, Mr. S.Y. Nazarev, on March 27th, 1968 the Soviet side pointed out that even after devaluation of the Indian rupee, Indian Professors going to the Soviet Union are receiving one Rouble 90 Kopecks per day as their pocket money allowance, but the Soviet visitors to India on the other hand continue to receive Rs. 10/- as per pre-devaluation rate. It was suggested by the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy that the Commission may consider raising the pocket money allowance of the Soviet visitors from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- or Rs. 16/- per day, in view of the fact that the Indian currency in exchange to 1 Rouble 90 Kopecks as admissible to Indian teachers/scientists, will amount to Rs. 15.83 after devaluation of the Indian rupee. It may be stated that other implementing agencies (besides the UGC) have been paying at Rs. 10/- per day to the Soviet and other foreign visitors as per pre-devaluation rates.

It is for consideration if:

(i) the foreign visitors under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes be paid an amount equivalent to what the Indian teachers are receiving per day as out of pocket money in the concerned countries during their visits.

(ii) and the out of pocket allowance for Soviet experts be raised from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per day with effect from 1st April, 1968.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date: 1st May, 1968
Time: 10 A.M.
Place: UGC Building,
New Delhi.

Meeting:

AGENDA (Contd.)

- Item No.35: To receive a note on the programme of summer institutes for talented undergraduate students p.144-148
- Item No.36: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College. p.149-150
- Item No.37: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme. p.151-155
- Item No.38: To consider the request of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the schemes . p.156-158
- Item No.39: To consider the allocation of research scholarships to the universities for 1968-69. p.159-163
- Item No.40: To consider the question of fixation of rent for staff quarters in universities and colleges built with assistance from the U. G. C. p.164
- Item No.41: To consider the purchase of ready made building by Mudhoji College, Phalton (Shivaji University) with the grants paid under the Three Year Degree Course scheme. p.165-170
- Item No.42: To consider the proposal of the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad (Agra University) for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period. p.171
- Item No.43: To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani regarding nomination of a representative of U. G. C on the General Body of the Institute. p.172
- Item No.44: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the schemes relating to Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series of the M.S. University of Baroda. p.173-183

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meetings:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 35: To receive a note on the programme of summer institutes for talented undergraduate students.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1964 (Addl. Item No. 10) approved a programme of summer institutes for talented undergraduate students in Science and Mathematics with a view to arrange for their advance instruction and provide facilities to bring them into contact with senior professors and outstanding research workers from whom they could receive inspiration and guidance. During the last three years, 8 Summer institutes of this kind have been organised in co-operation with the Universities. The progress of the scheme was reported to the Commission at its meetings held on 3rd November 1965 (Item No. 10) 2nd February 1966 (Item No. 14) and 2nd November 1966 (Item No. 7). A table indicating the number of institutes (year-wise) locations number of participants and the grants paid to the Universities on this account is given below:

Year	University	Subject	No. of participants	Amount Paid Rs.
1965	Madras	Biology	31	14,900
1965	Osmania	Chemistry	23	11,000
1965	Panjab	Mathematics	25	15,000
1966	Panjab	Chemistry	29	19,000
1966	Madras	Biology	35	24,000
1966	Madurai	Mathematics	22	10,828
1967	Panjab	Chemistry	30	25,000
1967	Madurai	Mathematics	35	31,600

Through specially designed courses, these institutes impart instruction in Science content and method at a higher level than what is normally available to them in the Universities or Colleges where they are undertaking courses of study. The educational experiences centred round laboratory work, discussions and visits to scientific and industrial laboratories are designed to open the minds of eager students to the vast vistas of scientific developments as also to the ways in which eminent Scientists think and work. Organised on all India basis, students from all parts of the country learn and live together at the Institute, thereby promoting the causes of national integration.

During the year 1967, two summer institutes, one each in Mathematics and in Chemistry, for talented students were held under the auspices of the Universities of Madurai and Panjab respectively. Copies of the reports received from the Directors of the Institutes are attached (Appendices I and II). In view of the enthusiastic response received from the Universities, it is proposed to organise four such Institutes, one each in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Mathematics during 1968-69. The locations of these Institutes, when finalised, will be reported to the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

MADURAI UNIVERSITY
ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS
FOR TALLENTED UNDERGRADUATES

MADURAI- 1967

It is well known that the U.G.C. has been for some years now organising (in cooperation with the (N.C.E.R.T., USAID, NSF) summer schools for teachers in schools and colleges.

In consonance with the idea that a measure of our educational progress is the level of attainments of our best products, the UGC took up last year as a pilot scheme, summer schools for Talented Undergraduates and chose Madurai to try the experiment.

This year, again, they have requested Madurai to organise such a school and the idea was mooted in March and the various universities were invited to send in nominees among their best students, on the basis of academic records. As Madurai was asked to conduct a summer school for college teachers also, this school could not be had in summer and hence October was chosen 22 candidates have been selected for this course, hailing from various parts of the country.

There are possible extreme modes of organizing the course. One which is generally preferred by many mathematicians could be to give them an intensive instruction in some suitable chosen theme in Mathematics say for example the building up of the number systems and see to it that they are given full opportunities to digest this single piece with the belief that once one topic of Mathematics has been appreciated and mastered well, they would be able to master other topics in Mathematics and appreciate them subsequently. Another mode would be to expose them not to such a special and intensive course; but to the diversity of the many basic mathematical disciplines and to the organic oneness of these - as the study of structures. This would require a little more maturity than the other one; and also may not be obtainable by the study of any single book.

Since the students were chosen from the best of the country and since the idea of the course is to stimulate their zest for mathematics, we decided in planning this institute to learn more heavily on the latter mode.

Professor Venkataraman of Madurai University gave an account of set theory ordered sets; and the Mathematical models defined physical objects and their representation, space, time, motion etc.

Professor K.Venkatachalingar gave lectures on various problems solved and unsolved of special mention are; Ramanujan's identities and their significance, Speernee's lemma and Leleges covering theorem, Queueing and housing problems, inequalities and Weyl's marriage problem.

Professor Rajagopalan of the Madurai University gave a systematic development of Analysis including among its topics, the development of the real number system, functions, convergence and uniform convergence and Approximation theorems (conjunctions).

Dr.K.R.Nagarajan of the Madurai University exposed the ideas basic in Linear algebra: vector spaces, linear transformations, matrices and inner product spaces

Dr.T.Soundararajan, of the Madurai University, gave an account of the Galois theory and its utility in solving the problem of solution of equations by radicals and the famous geometric problems of antiquity such as the duplication of the cube, squaring the circle and trisection of the angle.

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Professor Ekambaram of the Sri Venkateswara University and Mr. Smith of the British Council, introduced the students to the techniques of computers and how they could be utilised. Mr. Smith brought two films on automation. We are thankful to the British Council for the cooperation in the conduct of the Institute.

Sri D.R. Kaprekar, IGC retired teachers utilization scheme Awardee, gave entertaining talks on Demlo numbers. He also had many pleasurable items of number puzzles in between lecture hours.

Prof. G.N. Ramachandran, Director for the centre of advanced study in Physics Madras, gave a talk on mathematics and crystal structure.

Small discussion groups supervised and guided by these lecturers and research scholars in the Department were arranged. These were found very useful, but unfortunately we could not devote as much time for these as we had wished.

Each of the students has been presented with a set of books which are expected to be useful in follow-up reading and assimilating. The students will be given continued help in the subsequent months in assimilating all these materials.

The male students were housed in the guest rooms of the Cosmopolitan Club and the lady students in Mr. Ramamurthy's house just behind it. The catering was undertaken by Messrs. S.S. Cafe. To all these concerned persons we are deeply indebted for their help and hearty cooperation.

On 11th and 12th, the students had a trip to Cape Comerin and other places enroute.

I wish to record here my appreciation of the exceedingly nice way in which the students behaved themselves through the course, off the class room as well as inside and the nice way in which they responded to the several type of mathematical stim which we tried to administer to them lectures, problems etc.

We firmly believe that the aims of the institute have been achieved with a good measure of success and the trainees are going back with a cleaner picture of mathematics, its methods, meaning and content and spurred onto more enthusiastic pursuit of the subject.

May they have the blessings of Lord Sundareswara and Goddess Meenakshi in bounteous measure for a very useful and active career.

FORM NO. 30

(14)

REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE IN CHEMISTRY
FOR TALENTED UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1967.

The Institute in Chemistry for the Talented Undergraduate students was held in the Chemistry Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh from November 1, 1967 to December 8, 1967. Out of the forty five students selected from various Universities in India, thirty one students (Appendix I) joined the institute. Thirty students completed the whole course as one of them had to leave due to serious illness of his mother.

Teaching Staff

The Director along with four members of the teaching staff of the Chemistry Department, Dr. M. I. Lakhani, Dr. O. P. Vig, Dr. Gurdev Singh and Dr. K. C. Malhotra looked after the teaching, laboratory and other activities of the Institute. Boarding and lodging arrangements of the students were also supervised by these teachers.

Teaching Programme

Theory and laboratory work was done on five days (Monday to Friday) a week. Appendix II contains the programme chart for the duration of the institute with all the details about the lectures, speakers, laboratory experiments and titles of the films. The last two days of every week were utilised in taking the students around places of scientific and technological interest.

Courses Covered

Theory: The courses given to the students in the institute covered most of the fundamental concepts of Chemistry such as atomic structure, periodic table, atomic properties, valence, crystals and their structures, chemical equilibrium, probability concepts, chemical kinetics, solubility-equilibrium oxidation-reduction, oxidation-reduction potentials, acids and bases, and mechanism of organic reactions. At the end of each course group discussions were arranged in which the students were encouraged to ask questions which helped them in having a clear understanding of the subject.

Laboratory work:

In the laboratory, the students were introduced to the techniques of semi-micro analysis, paper and column chromatography. In addition students were asked to do some experiments on chemical equilibrium and chemical kinetics. Appendix III and Appendix IV give in detail the courses covered in theory and practicals.

Quiz tests

Objective type quiz tests were given to the students to test their understanding of the subject, at the end of each course. In all six quiz tests were given. The results of these tests are summarised in Appendix V.

Scientific films

A number of films (Appendix VI) on various subjects prepared by the Chemical Education Material Study Programme of the United States of America were screened for the benefit of the students. They were co-ordinated with the theory lectures and thus helped the students in getting a clear understanding of the concepts introduced in theory lectures.

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Visits to places of Scientific and Technological Interest

The students visited Nangal Fertilizer factory, Bhakra Dam and Hindustan Machine Tool factory at Panjore during the institute period.

Prizes and Certificates

On the last working day of the institute, the participants were asked to give their impressions about the institute on prescribed proformas. A perusal of these impressions showed that the participants had enjoyed very much their stay in Chandigarh and that the institute had helped greatly towards national integration. In a farewell function, prizes were awarded to three best participants on the basis of their performance in the quiz tests. Certificates of having attended the institute were also distributed to all the participants.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College.

....

The Aligarh Muslim University has approached the Commission for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the prescribed scale of pay, in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College. Of these two posts one will be for Mantiq and Falsafa and the other for Midwifery and Gynaecology. According to the University the Study of Mantiq and Falsafa is important since these are basic sciences and the Unani System of Medicine cannot be properly understood without their knowledge. In the past the subjects of Mantiq and Falsafa were being taught by the Hakims who had a special knowledge of these subjects. The need for a whole time lecturer has been related to the fact that all these Hakims have now retired and there is no other person on the staff who can teach these subjects. Regarding the post of a Lecturer in Midwifery and Gynaecology the University has stated that since graduates of the Tibbiya College are either appointed in Branch Dispensaries of the U.P. Government or carry on private practice in rural areas where they come across all kinds of Midwifery and Gynaecological cases, without a proper training in the subject, they cannot render satisfactory medical service to the women of the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary that the female students qualifying for the BUMS degree should be proficient in Midwifery and Gynaecology. The staff of the medical college could have been requested to impart instruction in Midwifery and Gynaecology, but since they are already fully engaged and are not in a position to take up extra load of teaching and the medium of instruction in the Tibbiya College is Urdu, it is essential that a post of Lecturer be created for the purpose. A copy of the university's letter received in this connection is attached as annexure.

According to the University the above proposal has been recommended by the Academic Council and approved by the Finance Committee and the Executive Council of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S(A)

Copy of letter No. 17754 dated 29th March, 1968 from the Deputy Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub: Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College - Creation of two posts
of Lecturers in the

I am directed to refer to your letter No. F.45-39/67(CU) dated 27.3.1968 on the subject mentioned above and to say that the teaching of Mantiq and Falsafa in the past was carried on through some of the Hakims, who were on the College staff. Though they belonged to other branches of the Unani Tibbi they had special knowledge of Mantiq and Falsafa and used to impart instruction in these subjects successfully. All such teachers have since retired from the service of the University and are no more on the college staff. With the retirement of the staff who could teach these subjects, the problem has again come into the fore. However the above arrangement was not adequate and the standard in the subjects did not improve. Some of the present staff of the college who were asked to take the subjects did so, but these attempts made one after another among a number of teachers did not improve the position and the standard of the subject drifted to a lower level. The matter was, therefore, considered by the Academic Council and decided that the appointment of a Lecturer in these branches was essential.

As regards the post of a Lecturer in Midwifery and Gynaecology it is pointed out that the teachers of the department in the Medical College are already having their full load of work. They may not be in a position to take up extra load of teaching. Moreover the teachers of the Medical College will not be of much help in teaching the subjects to the Tibbiya College students on account of the difference in the medium of instruction at the Medical College and the Tibbiya College.

The medium of instruction in the Tibbiya College is Urdu, while that in the Medical College is English. In these circumstances the work can not be carried out by the staff of the Medical College.

It is, therefore, requested that the Commission may be pleased to approve the creation of two Lecturerships in Tibbiya College as requested for at as early a date as possible.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 37: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme.

In December, 1966 the Ministry of Education forwarded to the University Grants Commission a proposal received from the Ministry of External Affairs conveying a suggestion of the Japanese Embassy to have a Department of Japanese Studies in some Indian University. The Japanese Government was ready to provide two or three teachers from Japan, meeting their salaries etc., for a period of 10 years or so, provided the university in India offered free accommodation and made arrangements for course on Japan as a regular part of its curricula.

The proposal was placed before the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies at its meeting on the 2nd March, 1967. The Committee welcomed the proposal and desired that steps may be taken to establish a centre for Japanese studies in the Delhi University (which had been selected by the Committee on Area Studies as the most appropriate centre for developing Chinese and Japanese Studies) with the assistance being offered by the Japanese Government. The matter was thereafter discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, the representative of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and a representative of the Ministry of External Affairs. It was agreed that the University would introduce courses in Japanese language and would develop its existing course on Japanese Economic History under the Department of Economics, should the proposal result in the university's acquiring three visiting teachers from Japan. The Vice-Chancellor desired that the selection of these visiting teachers may be made in association with the Tokyo University and the representative of the Indian Embassy in Japan. The visiting staff would be attached to the Department of Chinese Studies which could be renamed as the Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies. Apart from the language courses, however, the teaching of Japanese Economics or Japanese History etc., would be organised under the Departments of Social Sciences, following the pattern adopted by the university for its existing Area Studies programmes in Pakistan, China and Africa.

Regarding accommodation, it was suggested that an allowance Rs. 500/- a month may be offered for this purpose to each of the visiting teachers in lieu of free accommodation.

In reply to a request from the Vice-Chancellor that the programme may be approved in principle by the Commission before opening negotiations with the Japanese Government, approval in principle was conveyed to the university vide this office letter No. F. 23-5/66(C) dated July 14, 1967 (Annexure I). The University has since been informed by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations that the arrangements proposed by the university are acceptable to the Japanese authorities. The university now contemplates starting of this programme with effect from the next academic session in July, 1968 and has sent a detailed proposal for the approval of the Commission (Annexure II).

The summary of the proposal is as under:-

	Approx. cost for <u>three years.</u>
(a) Accommodation allowance for one Professor of Japanese Economic History and two in Japanese languages and literature @ Rs. 50 per month for each.	Rs. 54,000
(b) One Documentation Officer (Scale Rs. 400-95)	" 24,000
(c) One Steno-typist	" 10,000
(d) Books (Rs. 2000/- per annum)	" 9,000
(e) Contingency	" 3,000

It may be noted that the university's proposal regarding accommodation allowance to the visiting teachers has already been approved. The other expenditure proposed viz., on documentation, library, contingency and steno-typist is on the same pattern as agreed to in the cases of Pakistan Studies in the Departments of Economics and Sociology.

The University has also requested that provision for the development of Japanese Studies may be made outside 770% of the Fourth Plan allocations, since this was not included in the university's Fourth Plan. In this connection attention is invited to the Commission's Resolution No. 26 at its meeting in February, 1968 approving the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies regarding provision of assistance for the Area Studies Programme outside the Fourth Plan allocations, wherever deemed necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.O. (C)/D.O. (C)

Copy of D.O. letter No. F.23-5/66(C) dated 14th July, 1967 from Shri K.L. Joshi, Secretary, U.G.C. to Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.

Kindly refer to your letter No. 1332/VC dated the 7th June, 1967 addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission regarding the proposal of the Japanese Embassy for the establishment of a Centre for Japanese Studies in the Delhi University. This has already been accepted in principle. However, the proposal is still in a tentative stage, and the precise extent and quantum of assistance likely to be available from the Japanese Government is yet to be determined in the course of negotiations between the Government of India and the Japanese Embassy. We understand, however, that the University wishes to offer to each of the three or four visiting teachers a special allowance of Rs. 500/- a month to cover their accommodation and other charges, while their salaries will be paid by the Japanese Government. There may be no objection to this, subject to the condition that expenditure on this is adjusted within the Fourth Plan allocation made to the University.

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Copy of letter No. PG/4.S.14-5/64 dated 5th March, 1968 from the Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

With reference to your letter No. F.25-5/65(C) dated 20th January, 1968, I am to inform you that the following are the implications in terms of financial requirements of the proposals contained in our letter No. PG/32775 dated January 4, 1968:

(1) The University Grants Commission agreed to provide a special allowance of Rs.500/- p.m. to cover accommodation and other charges for 3 year period of 4 Visiting teachers vide their letter No. PROG/520/Japan, dated 23rd November, 1967 (copy enclosed). We are at this stage thinking of getting one Professor in Japanese Economic History and two language teachers for a period of three years. The total expenditure at the rate of Rs.500 x 3 x 36 comes to Rs.54,000 for 3 year period.

(2) Two staff positions are extremely important for the efficient working of the Japanese Centre.

(i) A documentation officer to be located in Chinese Studies Department, able to handle Chinese and Japanese Texts, in the grade of Rs.400-950. For 3 years the expenditure would be Rs.24,000. It is hoped that the documentation officer would look after the requirements of the Chinese texts also. This request corresponds to the earlier proposals for a Documentation Officer in the Pakistan Area Study Programme for the Departments of Economics and Sociology, which the U.G.C. kindly accepted.

(ii) A steno-typist for 3 years i.e. Rs.10,000/-

(3) The Centre would also require some allocation for books though the amount which can be effectively used will not be very large. Tentatively a figure of Rs.3000/- per year is suggested. This estimate is based on the idea that we would receive some books as gifts from the Japanese Government. Additional funds for books in Japanese Economic History and in Japanese Language etc. would be obtained from the normal library resources.

(4) Lastly, a Contingency funds of Rs.100/- per annum may also be provided. Thus the total amount comes to Rs.1.00 lakh as per details given below:

	<u>Approx. Cost</u> <u>for 3 years</u>
(a) Professor (1)	
Language Teachers(2)	Rs. 54,000
(accommodation allowance only)	
(b) Documentation Officer (1)	Rs. 24,000
Steno-typist (1)	Rs. 10,000
(c) Books	Rs. 9,000
(d) Contingency	Rs. 3,000
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs.1,00,000
	<hr/>

It is requested that should there be some savings under some items, the University may be permitted to use these for additional allocations.

Since this scheme was not included in the Fourth Plan, the amount requested (RS. 1.00 lakh) may kindly be sanctioned over and above the 70% of the Fourth Plan allocations.

It is evident that in the long-run the Japanese Studies would have to be organised on the basis of staff to be recruited in different Departments of Studies specialising in this area and in the Chinese and Japanese Departments. Further special reserve funds for field-work, travel expenses, fellowships would be required. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to outline in detail these programmes and expenditure required under these heads. In any case, bulk of the research activities will take shape only towards the end of the Fourth Plan period and hence it is in the subsequent plan that these items will become important.

Since we hope that the Japanese Professor of Economic History and atleast one language teacher would be in a position before the University reopens in July, 1968, we have to inform the Japanese Government of our decisions in this matter at the latest by the end of March. In view of this, an early reply is requested.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 38: To consider the request of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the schemes.

On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies the Commission approved, in July and September, 1966 respectively, development of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan at the Jadavpur University, as detailed below:-

For South East Asian Studies:

<u>Recurring</u>		<u>Non-Recurring</u>	
1.	1 Reader (post filled)	1.	Books and journals Rs. 50,000
2.	2 Lecturers (Economics & Pol.)	2.	One Micro-film Reader (Estimated cost Rs. 7,000/-)
3.	3 Lecturers (Languages - Burmese, Thai and Bahasa Indonesia).	3.	Accommodation with a plinth area of 3,500 sq. ft. and fur- niture (Estimated cost Rs. 1 lakh).
4.	3 Junior Research Fellowships (Rs. 300/- per month).		
5.	1 Documentation Officer (Lecturer scale).		
6.	One Junior Stenographer (Rs. 175-325). Scale since revised Rs. 180-400		
7.	Books and journals (Rs. 3,000/- per annum).		
8.	Issue of data papers and interim reports (Rs. 11,000/- per annum).		

For Pakistan Studies:

1.	1 Reader (Filled)	1.	Books and journals and Micro- films - Rs. 25,000/-
2.	2 Junior Research Fellowships (filled).		
3.	Subscription for important newspapers (Rs. 1,500/- p.a.)		

In July 1967 the University requested the Commission to consider the possibility of the Commission meeting the entire recurring expenditure on the two schemes for a period of five years from the date of institution of the schemes, in revision of the terms of sanction which stipulated that assistance from the Commission would cease at the end of the Fourth Plan period. The University was informed in October, 1967 that it was not possible for the Commission to agree to this request.

The University has approached the Commission to reconsider this decision as per letter attached (Annexure I). It is stated that the State Government had been requested to meet the entire recurring cost as a committed expenditure after the Fourth Plan period. The State Government has replied that the question may be considered at the end of the Fourth Plan period, in the light of availability of funds and no assurance of assistance could be given at the present stage. The university apprehends that the State Government may take some time after the Fourth Plan to arrive at a decision. Till that time the University would be in an embarrassing position regarding incurring of expenditure without sanction either from the Commission or from the State Government. Under the circumstances, the Commission has been requested to...

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to meet the recurring cost for the programmes for a period of five years from the date of implementation, i.e. from 23rd December, 1966 and 3rd June, 1967 respectively for South East Asia and Pakistan.

Acceptance of the university's proposal would involve extension of assistance beyond the present sanction for a period of 9 months in the case of South East Asian Studies and a period of 15 months in the case of Pakistan Studies, requiring roughly an expenditure of Rs. 48,000/- and Rs. 25,800/- respectively i.e. a total sum of Rs. 73,800/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(C)/D.O.(C)

Copy of letter No. U3/LG/12/68 dated 16th March, 1968 from the Registrar, Jadavpur University, Calcutta to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Kindly refer to your letter No. F.1-11/65.H/C) dated 25th October, 1967, wherein you have regretted your inability to accede to the request of the University in meeting the recurring cost of the above two schemes for five years from the date of implementation of the schemes.

I am to state that on hearing from you, the University approached the State Government with request to meet the entire recurring cost as a committed expenditure after the Fourth Plan period. The State Government has informed the University that the question of supporting the schemes may be considered at the end of the Fourth Plan period in the light of availability of funds and no assurance of assistance has been given by them at the present stage.

It is apprehended that the State Government may take some time after the Fourth Plan to take a decision to assume liability and, therefore, till that time the University would be in an embarrassing position regarding the incurring of expenditure without sanction either from the Commission or from the State Government. Under the circumstances, the Commission is again requested to reconsider the previous decision conveyed in letter dated 25.10.67 referred to above and agree, as a special case, to meet the entire recurring cost for a period of 5 years from the date of implementation of these two schemes.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Date of implementation</u>
For South East Asia	23.12.1966
For Pakistan	3.6.1967

If the Commission agree to the proposal mentioned above, the University would be able to continue to work the schemes and to get some time for prevailing on the State Government to agree to bear the entire recurring cost from 1972.

A decision from the Commission in this respect is solicited at an early date.

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 39: To consider the allocation of reeseach scholarships to the universsities for 1968-69.

At its meeting held on November 9, 1967, the Commission noted that the Ministry of Education had transferred the Research Training Scholarships Scheme for implementation to the U.G.C. and agreed that the scholarships awarded so far by the Ministry of Education be merged with the scheme of scholarrships of the UGC, with effect from the academic session 1968-69, when the allocation of the combined scholarships would be made to the universities, and that 2/3rd of the scholarships allocated to the universities be earmarked for science subjects, wherever such faacilities are available. The Commission further agreed that (i) the unavailed scholarships awarded by the Ministry of Education be frozen with effect from 1.1.1968 (ii) the conditions for award of scscholarships after the merger be the same as those of the existing sscholarships awarded by the UGC and (iii) the universities be requested to set apart a portion of the allocated scholarships for encouraging postgraduate research in their affiliated colleges, wherever such faacilities are available. In this connection, the Commission noted that with the merger the number of scholarships that would be awarded by the UGC would be 600 per annum. It was suggested that the universities may be requested that, ordinarily, these scholarships may be given to candidates who have obtained first class at the Master's degree level.

A statement indicattng allocations of 65 scholarships proposed for various universities is attached (appendix I). It is proposed to keep 35 scholarships in reserve for award to deserving candidates in universities where the allocations suggested may prove to be inadequate. The proposed allocations haave been indicated generally on the same basis as in the case of the 321 research scholarships which were allocated by the Commission in 1967-68. It was, however, noted that some universities had not fully-utilised the scholarships given to them in previous years; for instance, the Uni ersities of Delhi, Calcutta, Annamalai, Andhra and Funjaab had many vacant scholarships during 1967-68. This has been taken into account while suggesting allocations to these universities for 1968-69.

A statement containing draft rules for implementing the combined scheme of scholarsships is attached (appendix II). The rules proposed are as few as possible and indicate broad guide-lines to ensure uniformity in implementation.

It is understood that the Ministry of Education has not made any separate provision in the budget of the UGC for 1968-69 for implementing the scheme of research scholarships transferred to the U.G.C. As against the budget estimates of Rs.14.82 crores of the Commission for the year 1968-69, a provision of only Rs.11 crores has been made and as against the budget estimate of Rs.3.50 crores for new schemes during 1968-69, only Rs.50 lakhs has been provided and this has been earmarked for students amenities.

It is for consideration whether the number of scholarships to be awarded during the year 1968-69 may be 600 (350 scholarships already being awarded annually by the UGC and 250 scholarships per year awarded by the Ministry of Education) as earlier desired by the Commission or may be reduced in view of the present budget position of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

Allocation of research scholarships
to the universities for 1968-69

S.No.	University	Allocations for 1968-69 for the combined scheme
1.	2.	3.
1.	Agra	8
2.	Aligarh	18
3.	Allahabad	15
4.	Andhra	20
5.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	-
6.	Annamalai	10
7.	Banaras	20
8.	Bangalore	8
9.	Baroda	12
10.	Bhagalpur	3
11.	Bihar	5
12.	Bombay	16
13.	Burdwan	10
14.	Calcutta	25
15.	Delhi	20
16.	Dibrugarh	3
17.	Gauhati	8
18.	Gorakhpur	5
19.	Gujarat	8
20.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya	-
21.	Indore	4
22.	Jabalpur	6
23.	Jadavpur	10
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
25.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	-
26.	Jiwaji	4
27.	Jodhpur	6
28.	Kalyani	5
29.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishva- vidyalaya	1
30.	Kanpur	3
31.	Karnatak	12
32.	Kerala	15
33.	Kurukshetra	6
34.	Lucknow	15
35.	Madras	25
36.	Madurai	8
37.	Magadh	3
38.	Marathwada	6
39.	Meerut	3
40.	Mysore	15
41.	Nagpur	8
42.	North Bengal	3
43.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology	-
44.	Osmania	15
45.	Panjab	20
46.	Patna	10
47.	Punjab Agricultural	-
48.	Poona	12
49.	Punjabi	6
50.	Rabindra Bharati	2
51.	Rajasthan	15
52.	Ranchi	4

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1.	2.	3.
53.	Ravi Shankar	4
54.	Roorkee	6
55.	Sardar Patel	8
56.	Saugar	15
57.	Shivaji	5
58.	S.N.D.T.Women's	2
59.	Sri Vankateswara	10
60.	Udaipur	8
61.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal	-
62.	Utkal	6
63.	U.P.Agricultural	-
64.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	2
65.	Vikram	6
66.	Visva-Bharati	6
67.	Gujarat Vidyapith	2
68.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science	8
69.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	2
70.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	10
71.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	3

Total

565

Revised

Appendix II to
item No. 39

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DRAFT RULES FOR THE AWARD OF
UGC RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

....

A. PURPOSE AND VALUE

These scholarships are intended for giving assistance to scholars for undertaking research work leading to^a doctoral degree in science or humanities and social sciences.

The value of the scholarship is Rs. 250/- p.m. It is tenable for a period of 3 years which may be extended, in special cases, by another year, on the recommendation of the university/college. The scholarships are also available to research scholars working in affiliated colleges.

B. SELECTION AND ELIGIBILITY

The awards shall be made ordinarily to those candidates who have secured a first-class in the master's degree examination. In case first class candidates are not available in a particular subject, the university may select ~~candidates~~ with a high second class degree. In making awards scholars already doing research work without scholarship and possessing the requisite qualifications may be given preference over other candidates.

The University may award 2/3rd of the allocated scholarships in science subjects wherever such facilities are available and make use of the rest for award of scholarships in humanities and the Social Sciences. Universities may set apart a portion of the allocated scholarships for encouraging research work in the affiliated colleges where facilities for this purpose are available.

The award will be effective from the date on which the scholar reports for research work after he has been selected for the award. Information regarding the awards made by the university may be sent to the UGC within 30 days of the selection.

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Funds for the payment of scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the university/college for the period ending 31st March each year for disbursement to the selected scholars on a monthly basis.

The scholars to whom awards have been made shall not accept any appointment, paid or otherwise, during the period of their research work.

Halfyearly reports of the work done by the scholars shall be sent to the Commission by the university/college in January and July each year.

The scholar shall, on the expiry of his tenure of scholarship, submit a comprehensive report of his research work or a copy of his thesis along with an abstract of his thesis to the university for transmission to the Commission.

A scholar under this scheme may be granted 30 days leave in a year in addition to the general holidays, which do not include summer, winter and Pooja vacations. A scholar may, in special cases, be allowed temporary leave without payment of scholarship for a period not exceeding 3 months during his tenure of scholarship.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 40: To consider the question of fixation of rent for staff quarters in universities and colleges built with assistance from the U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters on a 50:50 basis in accordance with approved norms for areas. The Commission has, however, not laid down any condition for charging of rents in universities and colleges from the occupants of these staff quarters.

The Commission had considered recently the question of fixing a ceiling of rent chargeable on staff quarters to be built by the constituent colleges of Delhi University out of the loans from the Government of India in consultation with the Ministries of Education, Finance and Works Housing and Urban Development. It has been decided that in future the rent chargeable for such quarters shall not exceed 10% of the pay of the allottee or the standard rent as calculated on the basis of Central Government rules, whichever is less. It has also been decided that the allottee of the house will not be entitled to the payment of House Rent Allowance till the accommodation remains in his possession. The constituent colleges of Delhi University have also been informed that while applying for loan from the Government of India for the construction of staff quarters an undertaking to the effect that the above decision will be adhered to may also be sent with the proposal.

It is suggested that the decision taken with regard to the rent chargeable for houses built by the constituent colleges of Delhi University with loan from the Government of India may be made applicable to staff quarters constructed with assistance from the U.G.C. also.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 41: To consider the purchase of a ready-made building by Mudhoji (College, Phalton (Shivaji University) with the grants paid under the three-year degree course scheme.

....

The Mudhoji College, Phalton (affiliated to the Poona University) purchased a ready-made building at a cost of Rs. 56,000/- out of the non-recurring grants received from the Commission under the three-year degree course scheme. Assistance under this scheme is not provided for the purchase of land and old buildings. The Poona University has suggested in this connection that the Commission may take such action as may be considered necessary. The Commission at their meeting held on February 7, 1968, considered the matter (Annexure I) and desired that an officer of the Commission may visit the College and make a report to the Commission. A copy of the report of Dr. R. D. Deshpande, Development Officer in the Commission, who visited this college on March 14, 1968 along with Shri V. R. Deshpande, Assistant Registrar, and Shri Basargekar, Audit Officer, Poona University is attached (Annexure II). The main points of this report are as under:

- (1) The building is more than 25 years old and has a carpet area of 5313 sq. ft. The Phalton Education Society paid Rs. 72,000/- for this building along with a piece of open land having an area of 25,410 sq. ft. Of this amount Rs. 56,000/- were made available by the College partly out of the UGC funds. The building is not being used for the three year degree course scheme but for conducting a primary school.
- (2) The land and building were sold to the Phalton Education Society by a close relation of the Secretary of the Society who is now the Chairman of the Governing Council.
- (3) The Executive Engineers Satara Division and of the Zila Parishad were unwilling to value the property. The College Principal, however, agreed to furnish necessary valuation certificate and requested the UGC and the Poona University to use its good offices with PWD authorities. The College authorities, however, put the current value of the property at Rs. 1 lakhs.
- (4) In view of the fact that the building acquired out of the UGC grants was not used for the purposes of the three year degree course scheme. The College authorities indicated their willingness to refund the U.G.C. share i.e., Rs. 28,000/-
- (5) The College has an enrolment of 500 and is meeting the needs of the students largely drawn from rural areas with good academic record and achievement. The College authorities requested the U.G.C. to consider sympathetically the question of condoning the lapse on the part of the College and the Phalton Education Society.

A communication has since been received from the Principal, Mudhoji College, Phalton, requesting condonation of the delay and permitting the College to utilise the amount towards the new building (under construction) which is expected to be ready by the end of June next. In case this proposal is unacceptable to the U.G.C., the College has agreed to refund the amount of Rs. 28,000/- In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission has earlier decided (additional item No. 10, meeting 5th February 1964) that non-recurring

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grants under the three year degree course scheme might be utilised by the end of the Third Five Year Plan i.e. upto 31st March, 1966. However, the Commission has, in the case of a few colleges, allowed extension of the time limit for the utilisation of non-recurring grants under the scheme on the merits of each case.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(P1)/D.O(S1)

Copy of note placed before the Commission at the meeting on 7.2.66.

- : To consider the purchase of a ready-made building by Mudhoji College Phaltan (Shivaji University) with the grants paid under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

Mudhoji College Phaltan (formerly affiliated to the Poona University and now to Shivaji University) has been assisted under the three-year degree course scheme. Assistance under this scheme is provided as per recommendations of the Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee within the prescribed ceilings for the following items:

1. Additional college building, viz., class rooms, laboratories and staff rooms.
2. Furniture and fittings.
3. Library books and scientific equipment.

Grants were paid to the Mudhoji College, Phaltan on the basis of a statement of expenditure (NR) duly certified by the Principal, Chartered Accountant and Registrar of the Poona University. The details of items of expenditure reported are as under:-

Additional College building	Rs. 56,000.00
Library books	Rs. 76,822.53
Scientific Equipment	Rs. 1,51,311.00
Total	Rs. 2,84,133.53
Ceiling for approved expenditure (NR)	Rs. 2,75,000
Grant (NR) paid @ 50% of the approved expenditure.	Rs. 1,37,500

On 22.2.1961, the Poona University forwarded an application dated 17th February, 1961 from the Principal of the College for permission to utilise the non-recurring grant of Rs. 60,000 towards the construction of a new college building and the requisite approval was accorded under intimation to the Poona University on 7.4.1961.

It is now learnt that the College in fact purchased a ready made building and open land for Rs. 56,000 on 24/30.12.1960. The Poona University has now forwarded the following certificate from the College:

" Certified that we have purchased a ready made building at the cost of Rs. 56,000 (Rupees fifty six thousand only) for which the non-recurring grant received from the University Grants Commission under the three year degree course scheme was received."

Assistance under the three year degree course scheme of the Commission is not provided for the purchase of land and old buildings. The Poona University has suggested that the Commission may take such action as may be considered necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Report of visit to the Mudhoji College, Phalton in connection with the utilisation of grants paid under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

On the recommendation of the Three Year Degree Course Estimator Committee, Mudhoji College, Phalton, - formerly affiliated to Poona University and now to Shivaji University - was given assistance for (a) additional college building with class-room, laboratories and staff room, (b) furniture and fittings and (c) library books and scientific equipment. Grants amounting to Rs.1,37,500 were paid to Mudhoji College on the basis of the statement of expenditure duly certified by the Principal of the College, Chartered accountant and the Registrar Poona University. The statement received from the university for the period ending 31st March, 1964 gives the detailed break-up of expenditure incurred as follows:

Additional building	Rs 56,000.00
Library books	Rs 76,822.53
Scientific Equipment	<u>Rs.51,311.00</u>
	<u>Rs 284,133.53</u>

The university later forwarded a certificate from the Principal of the college that the college had purchased a ready-made building at the cost of Rs.56,000 for which it had received the UGC's share of non-recurring grant under the three year degree course scheme.

Efforts made by the U.G.C. office to obtain the following information from the University/College did not succeed:

- (a) Title of the land - whether the college had a clear title over the building and land acquired.
- (b) Site Plan of the building and a valuation certificate signed by the P.W.D. Engineer.
- (c) Use of the building- whether being exclusively used for conducting the three year degree course.

Mudhoji College, Phalton was visited on 2nd March, 1968 by a U.G.C. Officer (Dr.R.D.Deshpande) along with Shri V.R.Deshpande, Assistant Registrar, Poona University and Audit Officer Shri Basargekar. On arrival in Phalton, the team met the Principal, Vice-Principal and the dealing Superintendent and inspected the site of the building purchased by the college for use in conducting the three year degree course. The important points discussed with the college authorities are given below:

1. Title of the building: The college had furnished to the U.G.C. a copy of the sale deed (in Marathi) certified by the Principal. As per this deed the purchase of the property was executed in December 1960 and January 1961. A copy of the sale deed duly certified by the court was obtained from the Principal and retained by the U.G.C. representative. From the title deed, it is clear that the Phalton Education Society has a clear title over the building and the adjacent piece of land. The building is more than 25 years old and has a carpet area of 5313 sq.ft. The Phalton Education Society paid Rs.72,000 for this building along with a piece of open land having an area of 25410 sq.ft. Of this amount, Rs.56,000 were made available by the college partly out of the U.G.C. funds. The building is not being used for the three year degree course but for conducting a primary school. As regards the title, it may be mentioned that the land and the building have been sold to the Phalton Education Society by a close relation of the then Secretary of the Society, who is now

the Chairman of the governing council. In view of this the valuation of this property becomes an important factor which is dealt later in the report. The present site of the college is located in the heart of the city measuring about two acres and approximately valued at Rs.2 lakhs. The college authorities stated that they had earlier planned to construct an educational block adjacent to the present college building. The foundation stone was also laid by the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Y.B.Chavan. The Phalton Education Society later on decided to utilise the U.G.C. assistance to make a suitable addition to the college building to be constructed at the new site measuring about 25 acres which had been acquired free of cost and is located at a distance of 2 miles from the heart of the city. The college approached the U.G.C. through its letter of 17th February, 1961 for permission to utilise the U.G.C. grant towards the expansion of the new college building. The college authorities then requested the U.G.C. that the Phalton Education Society would credit the college funds with an amount of Rs.566,000 to be treated as UGC's contribution towards the development/expansion of the new college building. By then the Society had actually spent more than Rs.1 lakh towards the construction of the new building. The request of the college for utilising the grant of Rs.56,000 for the new building was accepted by the Commission through its letter of 7th April, 1961.

In view of the above information, the college authorities were requested to indicate the reasons for the non-submission of an affidavit signed by the Chairman of the Governing Body to the effect that the title of the building and the land belong to Mudhoji College, Phalton and that the Phalton Education Society would pay a sum of Rs.56,000 to the Mudhoji College towards the construction of the new building. While admitting the lapse on their part, the college authorities stated that they did not consider it necessary to furnish an affidavit because they were under the impression that this was not required in view of the UGC's permission to transfer the amount towards the construction of an additional accommodation at the new site. On questioning as to why this was not clarified through correspondence with the UGC/Poona University, the Principal stated that there had been a dispute regarding the Chairmanship of the Governing Council of the Society amongst the Society authorities themselves. This contributed towards the delay in the submission of the required information and also the affidavit. It was mentioned that the Phalton Education Society was sharply divided into two groups - one group loyal to the Ex-ruler of the Phalton State and the other group dominated by the ruling party in the State. This dispute was pending in the Law courts for a long time and the Society authorities have recently settled the matter amicably out of Court. The ex-ruler of the State, is now the Chairman of the Governing Council. The College has also received substantial grants from the State Govt. and have given an undertaking to the State Government to the effect that its assistance would be expeditiously utilised for the completion of the building before the commencement of the new academic year.

2. Valuation Certificate: As regards the valuation the Principal of the college was asked to furnish a certificate duly certified by the P.W.D. Engineer. The perusal of the records of the college showed that first efforts to obtain the certificate was made by the college through its letter No.PB/B/Sat/47888 dated 6th May, 1967 addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Satara Division. The Executive Engineer in turn asked the college to write to the Executive Engineer of the Zila Parishad. The College then approached the Zila Parishad which regretted its inability to undertake this work because of shortage of technical staff. The college authorities did not pursue the matter in an energetic manner because of the dispute in the society itself. The college also did not inform the U.G.C. or even the Poona University to the effect that the P.W.D. as well as the Zila Parishad were unwilling to value the property. The principal agreed

to furnish necessary valuation certificate now and requested the UGC and the Poona University to use its good offices with the P.W.D. authorities. The college principal very much regretted the lapse on the part of the college for not communicating this to the U.G.C. or to the Poona University. In the absence of cooperation from the P.W.D., the college submitted to the U.G.C. a plan submitted by a private engineer. According to the college authorities the current value of the property acquired by the college - because of its location in the heart of the city- comes to Rs.1 lakh as against Rs.56,000 paid by the college.

As regards the status of the new building, the team visited the new site where the work has progressed upto the first floor. It is expected that the ground floor of the building will be ready for occupation by June 1968. In the absence of the Chairman of the Phalton Education Society, the team met Shri M.G.Date, Senior-most member of the governing council, who assured that in view of the amicable settlement between the rival groups, the Society would be taking immediate steps to complete the building. The college authorities admitted that due to misunderstanding and internal squabbles, they did not bring the above information to the notice of the U.G.C. as also the fact that the building acquired out of the UGC grant was not used for the purpose of three year degree course. In view of this they indicated their willingness to refund the UGC's share i.e. Rs.28,000. It was also stated that this matter would be considered by the Managing Committee which would be meeting at the end of March or early April. The college authorities thereafter would address a communication agreeing to the refund of the money. In view of the fact that the college which is having an enrolment of 500, is meeting the needs of students largely drawn from rural areas and that it has to its credit a good academic record and achievement during the last few years, the college authorities requested the U.G.C. to consider sympathetically the question of condoning the lapse on the part of the college and the Phalton Education Society.

A communication has since been received from the Principal requesting the UGC to condone the delay and permitting the college to utilise the amount towards the construction of the new building. In case, this is unacceptable to the UGC, the college has agreed to refund the amount of Rs.28,000 to UGC.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 42: To consider the proposal of the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad (Agra University) for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period.

The Agra University has recommended the proposal of the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad, for assistance towards the development of postgraduate departments of English, Hindi, Sociology, Psychology and Sanskrit under the scheme of Development of Post-graduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period. The College has agreed to provide its matching share for the implementation of these proposals.

The requirements of the College are detailed below:

Purpose	Estimated Cost.	UGC Share
1) Building(class -rooms, staff room library hall, psychology laboratory and experiment room on 2nd floor).	85,000	47,500
ii) Furniture for the above building	15,000	7,500
iii) Equipment for psychology department	20,000	15,000
iv) Books and journals	20,000	15,000
Total	1,50,000	85,000

The College started degree classes in 1952. The other particulars regarding the College are given below:

Subject	Year of affiliation of P.G. course.	No. of students in 1966-67	No. of teachers in 1966-67
1. Hindi	1964	20	4
2. English	1964	13	6
3. Sociology	1964	17	3
4. Psychology	1965	35	4
5. Sanskrit	1965	11	2

The College did not receive any assistance from the U.G.C. during the Third Plan period for the development of its postgraduate departments.

The Commission's ceiling during the Fourth Plan period for the development of postgraduate departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences is Rs.1.00 lakh per college including the spill-over of Third Plan development schemes.

If the proposal of the College is accepted, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs.82,250(keeping the cost of furniture at 10 per cent of the building cost) which will be within the ceiling of grant available to postgraduate colleges for Humanities and Social Science departments during the Fourth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 43: To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani regarding nomination of a representative of U.G.C. on the General Body of the Institute.

The Rules of the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani which is an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act provide that a representative of the U.G.C. shall be a member of the General Body of the Institute. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1965 (Item No. 29) had agreed that Shri D.C. Pavate, the then Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University may be the representative of the U.G.C. on the General Body of the Institute. Shri D.C. Pavate has now taken over as Governor of Panjab. The Birla Institute of Technology & Science has enquired whether Shri Pavate would continue representing the Commission on the General Body of the Institute, or the Commission would appoint another representative.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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MEETING

Dated: May 1, 1968

Item No.44: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the schemes relating to Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series of the M.S. University of Baroda.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the schemes relating to:

- (a) Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and
- (b) Publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series of the Oriental Institute of the M.S. University of Baroda :

1. Dr. S.M. Katre
Director
Deccan College Postgraduate
Research Institute
Poona.
2. Dr. A. Sharma
Dean
Faculty of Arts
Osmania University
Hyderabad.
3. Dr. V.S. Ramachandra Shastri
Head of the Dept. of Oriental Learning
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.

Officer of the Commission

4. Dr. S.C. Goel
Education Officer
UGC

The Committee visited the M.S. University of Baroda on the 8th and the 9th April 1968 and discussed the detailed proposals of the Oriental Institute in regard to the Ramayana Department and the Gaekwad Oriental Series with the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.J. Sandesara, Director, Oriental Institute and Dr. U.P. Singh, Deputy Director, Oriental Institute. The Committee also went round the Manuscripts Section of the Institute and the Ramayana Department. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I). The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

Valmiki Ramayana

- (a) Providing a critically constituted text based on the evaluation of the manuscripts drawn from different

of the development of Indian culture. Therefore, this work has great relevance to Indian studies and is a valuable contribution to the subject. Published parts have been received with appreciation by competent scholars all over the world.

- (b) The progress of work, however, during the past four or five years has shown considerable variations owing mainly to factors beyond the control of the University, the chief of them being the death of the General Editor and one of the Kanda Editors. It is necessary that in future the work progresses at a more steady pace. The University should make all efforts to ensure implementation according to plan so that by the end of the present Plan period, viz., 31st March 1971, the Yuddhakanda is printed and the press copy of the Uttarakanda is made ready.
- (c) Steps should be taken to complete the "Pada Index" of all the published parts up to the Yuddhakanda during the current plan period itself by utilizing the part-time services of B.A. and M.A. students of the Sanskrit department of the university and corresponding students of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. This index will be extremely useful to research scholars in identifying passages and quotations in Sanskrit Literature.
- (d) The Committee discussed the question of payment of honorarium to the General Editor of the Ramayana Department who is also the Deputy Director of the Oriental Institute in the Reader's grade. It was felt that the work relating to the Critical Edition of the Ramayana is of a highly technical nature which requires the full-time attention of the General Editor. The present arrangement of paying honorarium of Rs.300/- per month is therefore in the interest of economy as well as efficiency of work. The Committee has therefore recommended that the provision made by the Commission for payment of allowance during the Third Plan period may continue during the Fourth Plan also. It is however suggested that the work should be completed according to time schedule and that all allowances should be discontinued with effect from 31st March 1971.
- (e) Although the department has publicised its work by announcements in the two journals which are officially published by the Oriental Institute, it is felt that the work of the department should be publicised more widely among the degree and postgraduate institutions within the country, particularly in the departments of Languages, History and Social Sciences.
- (f) The Committee recommends that the present sharing basis of 2/3rd and 1/3rd in respect of the Critical Edition of the Ramayana for both the recurring and non-recurring expenditure may continue during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee was told by the Vice-Chancellor that the university and the State Government would be able to provide the matching contributions.

Gaekwad Oriental Series

- (g) The texts selected for publication under the Gaekwad Oriental Series are of great importance and some of them like the Yavanajataka are very rare. As their publication will add to the knowledge of scholars in different subjects, the programme may be supported

by the University Grants Commission; but the Committee would also like to suggest that for bringing out publications in future, the University may create a revolving fund from the sale proceeds of the Gaekwad Oriental Series.

- (h) The Institute has proposed the appointment of a research assistant in the grade of Rs.250-350 for assistance towards the editing and publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series. It was however noted that there was a post of superintendent in the Oriental Institute but the incumbent of this post had been transferred to the Ramayana Department. The Institute may fill up the sanctioned post and utilize the services of the incumbent towards the publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series.
- (i) The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are indicated below:

1) Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana (From 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1971):

Establishment:

General Editor	X	
One Assistant Editor	X	
Twelve Critical Apparatus Writers	X	Rs.2,34,000
Two Proof Readers	X	
One Clerk-cum-Typist	X	
One Attendant	X	
Printing of Yuddhakanda		Rs. 66,000
Honorarium to outside editors		Rs. 6,000
Remuneration to part-time staff for preparation of Pratika Pada and two full-time Pundits.		Rs. 14,000
Stationery for card index		Rs. 2,000
Travelling		Rs. 3,000
Books		Rs. 2,000
Stationery		Rs. 2,000
Contingency		Rs. 1,000

	TOTAL:	Rs.3,90,000
	UGC Share at 2/3rd ...	Rs.2,60,000

ii) Gaekwad Oriental Series:

Printing (including honorarium to outside editors)		Rs. 90,000
Reference Books		Rs. 5,000

		Rs. 95,000

	UGC Share at 50% ...	Rs. 47,500

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The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission had recommended a provision of Rs.1,10,900 (non-recurring on 100% basis) and Rs.2,52,828 (recurring on 50% sharing basis) for the Valmiki Ramayana Department i.e. Rs.2,37,728 as the University Grants Commission's share. For the publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series, the Committee had recommended Rs.95,000/- on hundred per cent sharing basis. These provisions were excluded by the Commission, while conveying the sanction of the Fourth Plan Development schemes to the M.S. University of Baroda. It is therefore suggested that assistance toward the Critical Edition of the Valmiki Ramayana and publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series (which comes to Rs.3,07,500 as U.G.C. share as against Rs.3,32,728 recommended by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee) may be provided by the University Grants Commission in addition to the schemes already approved.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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E.O.(H) / D.O.(H)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the Scheme relating to Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and Publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series of the M.S. University of Baroda.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the schemes relating to :

- (a) Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and
- (b) Publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series,

of the Oriental Institute of the M.S. University of Baroda:

- 1. Dr. S.M. Katre,,
Director,
Deccan College Postgraduate
Research Institute,
Poona.
- 2. Dr. A. Sharma,,
Dean,
Faculty of Arts,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.
- 3. Dr. V.S. Ramchandra Shastri,
Head of the Department of
Oriental Learning,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

Officers of the Commission

- 4. Dr. S.C. Gool,,
Education Officer,
U.G.C.

2. The members of the Committee visited the M.S. University of Baroda on the 8th and the 9th April, 1968 and discussed the detailed proposals of the Oriental Institute in regard to the Ramayana Department and the Gaekwad Oriental Series with the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.J. Sandesara,, Director, Oriental Institute and Dr. U.P. Shah, Deputy Director, Oriental Institute. The Committee also went round the Manuscripts Section of the Institute and the Ramayana Department.

I. CRITICAL EDITION OF VALMIKI RAMAYANA

3. The Ramayana Department was set up by the University in 1951 with late Professor G.H. Bhatt as the General Editor and Head of the Department. The preliminary work relating to the collection of rare manuscripts and microfilms of Ramayana from Malabar, Jammu and Kashmir and Nepal was completed before 1954. The Collation Section was started in 1954 and the Critical Apparatus Section was added in 1955-56. During the Second Plan period, the Commission paid a token grant of Rs. 80,000/- at Rs. 20,000/- per annum in addition to Rs. 45,000/- paid in 1959-60. In June, 1960 the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to consider the question of formulating a policy for giving assistance towards this scheme on a regular rather than on an ad-hoc basis. The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,54,700 at 2/3rd of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,82,150/- from 1960-61 to 1966-67. The assistance of the Commission was available up to 31st December, 1967. The approved staff consists of one General Editor, one Assistant Editor, two Proof Readers, 16 Critical Apparatus Writers, one Clerk, one attendant and two pens.

The Department has so far brought out the following volumes:

S.No.	Name of the Kanda	Year of Publication	Name of the Editor	No. of pages
1.	Balakanda	1960	Prof. G. H. Bhatt	563
2.	Ayodhyakanda Part I	1961	Prof. P. L. Vaidya	808
2.	Ayodhyakanda Part II	1962	-do-	
4.	Aranyakanda	1963	Dr. P. C. Diwanji	498
5.	Kishkindhakanda	1965	Prof. D. R. Mankad	578
6.	Sundarakanda	1966	Prof. G. C. Jhala	590
7.	Yuddhakanda	1967	Dr. P. L. Vaidya	352

1100 copies of each Kanda were brought out.

4. It is estimated that there are 2,000 manuscripts of Ramayana available in India and neighbouring countries. The work relating to collation, adding critical notes and editing is highly technical and there can be no doubt that it is a signal contribution to Indian scholarship. Next to the Mahabharata, the Ramayana has had the greatest influence in shaping the culture and literature of the country. Providing a critically constituted text based on the evaluation of the manuscripts drawn from different parts of the country is basic for a proper estimation of the development of Indian culture. Therefore, this work has great relevance to Indian studies and is a valuable contribution to the subject. Published parts have been received with appreciation by competent scholars all over the world. A few opinion of experts appended to this report show the quality of the work that has been accomplished so far.

5. The progress of work, however, during the past four or five years has shown considerable variations owing mainly to factors beyond the control of the University, the chief of them being the death of the General Editor and one of the Kanda Editors. It is necessary that in future the work progresses at a more steady pace. The University should make all efforts to ensure implementation according to plan so that by the end of the present Plan period, viz., 31st March, 1971, the Yuddhakanda is printed and the press copy of the Uttarakanda is made ready. In other words, the editorial part of the work should be completed within the current Plan period and made available to scholars, as early as possible.

6. The Committee also recommends that steps should be taken to complete the "Pada Index" of all the published parts up to the Yuddhakanda during the current plan period itself by utilizing the part-time services of B.A. and M.A. students of the Sanskrit department of the University and corresponding students of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. The index of Padas already published in the G.O.S. is based on the vulgate edition of the Ramayana. The proposed index of Padas from the critical edition will be distinct from this, as it will take note of both the constituted text as well as the additional passages which are included in the critical apparatus and in the appendices to the Kandas which is expected to cover a total of more than two lakhs entries. This index will be extremely useful to research scholars in identifying passages and quotations in Sanskrit literature.

7. The Committee discussed the question of payment of honorarium to the General Editor of the Ramayana Department who is also the Deputy Director of the oriental Institute in the Reader's grade. Generally speaking, all research projects should be treated as an integral part of the concerned departments from which follows the general principle that normally no allowances should be given to existing members of the department. The committee, however, feels that the work relating to the Critical Edition of the Ramayana is of a highly technical nature which requires the full time attention of the General Editor. Ordinarily, the department should be headed by a senior person in the professor's rank; but it would not be feasible to obtain the services of a professor for a temporary research project

of this nature. The present arrangement of paying an honorarium of Rs. 300/- per month is, therefore, in the interest of economy as well as efficiency of work. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the provision made by the Commission for payment of allowance during the Third Plan period may continue during the Fourth Plan also. It is, however, suggested that the work should be completed according to time schedule and that all allowances should be discontinued with effect from 31st March, 1971.

8. The Committee was informed that against the estimated extent of the Yuddhakanda in two volumes as indicated in University's letter No. GCU/766 of the 21st July, 1966, the actual coverage was expected to be around 1400 pages in the light of some new manuscripts which have been discovered. The printing of the Yuddhakanda would consequently continue upto 31st March, 1971, on the basis of printing about 350 pages per year. Consequently, the publication of the Uttarakanda which is expected to be press-ready at the end of this Plan period may have to go to the press during the next Plan period. The Committee has, therefore, not made any provision for printing of the Uttarakanda and the Pratika Index in the estimated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period.

9. The Committee feels that such long term research projects should provide for normal strengthening of the departments, concerned, and it would be desirable to create regular posts of research assistants to assist in the growth of the department from among the present staff. This will also provide an opportunity to the staff employed under the research scheme to be absorbed in the university on the basis of their performance and experience, which in turn will act as an incentive to them to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their present job. The Vice-Chancellor agreed to consider this proposal.

10. Although the department has published its work by announcements in the two journals which are officially published by the Oriental Institute, the Committee feels that the work of the department should be publicised more widely among the degree and postgraduate institutions within the country, particularly in the departments of Languages, History and Social Sciences. Dissemination of this information would result in a wider circulation of the works of the department and to that extent would assist also in the realization of greater sale proceeds.

11. During the Third Plan period, the Commission had provided one attendant and two peons for the Ramayana Department. The Committee discussed this matter with the General Editor who agreed that it might not be necessary to continue the posts of peons and that requisite assistance could be provided by internal arrangement within the Institute.

12. The Committee recommends that the present sharing basis of 2/3rd and 1/3rd in respect of the Critical Editor of the Ramayana for both the recurring and non-recurring expenditure may continue during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee was told by the Vice-Chancellor that the University and the State Government would be able to provide their matching contributions of 13 1/3 and 10 percent respectively.

II. GAEKWAD ORIENTAL SERIES

13. The Gaekwad Oriental Series was started by the Baroda State Government as early as in 1919 and so far more than 150 works have been brought out under the series. The Institute has reprinted out of print works with assistance from the Ministry of Education on 50% sharing basis. The remaining 50% has been provided by the State Government. The University has also brought out the following original works with grants provided by the University Grants Commission during the Second and Third Plan periods:

- (1) MALLAPURANA, edited by B.J. Sandesara and R.N. Mehta.
- (2) NATYASASTRA OF BHARAT -- Vol. IV, edited by M. Ramkrishna Kavi

- (3) MIRAT-I-AHMADI - Translated into English by M.F.Lokhandwala (1965).
- (4) RAMASATAKAM - edited by Muni Punyavijaya and B.J.Sandesara (1965).
- (5) SANKHA-PARABHAVA-VYAYOGA - edited by B.J.Sandesara (1965)
- (6) CATALOGUE OF PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SANTINATHA JAIN BHANDARA, CAMBAY - Part II, by Muni Punyavijaya (1966).
- (7) VIKRAMANKABHYUDAYAM OF SOMESVARA -- edited by Murarilal Nagar (1966).
- (8) BHIMAVIDKRAMA -VYAYOGA AND DHARMODDHARANAM - edited by U.P. Shah (1966).
- (9) PADA INDEX OF VALMIKI RAMAYANA -- Vol.II- edited by G.H.Bhatt (1966).

14. The Institute has formulated a programme of publishing 45 original works of which 6 to 7 are already press-ready and another 6 to 7 are nearing completion. The works include some valuable publications e.g.:

- (1) KRITYAKALPATARU - Vol. IX (PRATISTHAKANDA) by Lamidhara, edited by late Shri K.V.Rangaswami Aiyangar.
- (2) KRITYAKALPATARU - Vol. XIII (SANTIKKANDA), edited by late Shri K.V.Rangaswami Aiyangar.
- (3) YAVANAJATAKA OF SPHUI DHVAJA AND YAVANAJATAKA OF MINARAJA - by Shri J.S.Pace (staff).
- (4) SANGITA-SUDHAKARA OF HARIPALA -- by Dr.U.P.Shah(staff).
- (5) NYAYAKANDALI TEPPANA OF NARACANDRASURI - by Dr.J.S.Jetly.
- (6) GANDADASA PRATHA - VILASA NATAKA - by Gangadhara, Dr.B.J. Sandesara (staff) and Pandit Amritlal M.Bhojak (outside editor).
- (7) JINASHMITA OF EKASEMDHI - by Dr.U.P.Shah (staff).
- (8) GATHAKOSA - by Dr.B.J.Sandesara (staff) and Pandit Amritlal Bhojak (outside editor).
- (9) SAKTISANGAMA-TNTRA, Vol.IV - by Dr.B.Bhattacharya.
- (10) GANDHASARA AND GANDHAVADA - by DDr.U.P.Shah
- (11) AN ARABIC HISTORY OF GUJARAT -- by Shri M.F.Lokhandwala.
- (12) KIRANAVALI OF UDAYANACHARYA - by Dr.J.S.Jetly.

15. It is understood that printing is done by the University Press on a no-profit-no-loss basis. The publication of these volumes involves the payment of an honorarium at the rate of Rs.5/- per printed page to outside editors. The works edited by the members of the staff of the Institute involve only the cost of printing. The Institute proposes to bring out publications at the rate of 4 per annum during the Fourth Plan period.

16. The texts selected for publication are of great importance and some of them are very rare like the Yavaanajataka. As their publication will add to the knowledge of scholars in different subjects, the programme may be supported by the University Grants Commission; but the Committee would also like to suggest that for bringing out

publications in future, the University may create a revolving fund from the sale proceeds of the Gaekwad Oriental Series. The average sale proceeds of the series come to about Rs.18,000 per annum, and it should be possible for the University to have a fund of Rs.55,000/- for the next Plan period which could be augmented by the University Grants Commission. The aim should be to make it a self-supporting scheme.

17. The Institute has proposed the appointment of a research assistant in the grade of Rs.250-350 for assistance towards the editing and publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series. It was, however, noted that there was a post of superintendent in the Oriental Institute but the incumbent of this post had been transferred to the Ramayana Department. The Institute may fill up the sanctioned post and utilise the services of the incumbent towards the publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series.

18. The Committee feels that the programme of the Institute for bringing out four volumes per annum is feasible and it should be possible to publish twelve volumes in the current Plan period as proposed. A part of the work may be farmed out to other presses if the University press is unable to cope with it.

III. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

19. The financial implications of the above recommendations of the Committee are indicated below:-

(a) Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana (From 1st January 1968 to 31st March, 1971):

Establishment

General Editor	}	
One Assistant Editor		
Twelve Critical Apparatus Writers		Rs. 2,94,000
Two Proof Readers		
One Clerk-cum-Typist		
One Attendant		
Printing of Yuddhakanda		Rs. 66,000
Honorarium to outside editors		Rs. 6,000
Remuneration to part-time staff for preparation of Pratika Padai and two full-time Pandits.		Rs. 14,000
Stationery for card index		Rs. 2,000
Travelling		Rs. 3,000
Books		Rs. 2,000
Stationery		Rs. 2,000
Contingency		Rs. 1,000
		<hr/>
Total		Rs. 3,90,000
		<hr/>
U.G.C. Share (at 2/3rd		Rs. 2,60,000

(b) Gaekwad Oriental Series

Printing (including honorarium to outside editors).	90,000
Reference Books	5,000
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 95,000
	<hr/>
U.G.C. share (at 50 per cent	Rs. 47,500

20. The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission had recommended a provision of Rs. 1,10,900 (non-recurring on 100% basis) and Rs. 2,52,828 (recurring on 50% sharing basis) for the Valmiki Ramayana Department i.e. Rs. 2,37,728 as the University Grants Commission's share. For the publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series, the Committee had recommended Rs. 95,000/- on hundred per cent sharing basis. These provisions were excluded by the Commission while conveying the sanction of the Fourth Plan Development Schemes to the M.S. University of Varoda. It is, therefore, suggested that assistance towards the Critical Edition of the Valmiki Ramayana and publication of the Gaekwad Oriental Series as recommended above (which comes to Rs. 3,07,500 as UGC's share as against Rs. 3,32,728 recommended by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee) may be provided by the University Grants Commission in addition to the schemes already approved.

APPENDIX

SOME SELECT OPINIONS ON CRITICAL EDITION OF THE RAMAYANA

- 1. Prof. T. Burrow ; Boden Professor of Sanskrit,
Oxford University.

There is no question about the value of the Critical Edition as a whole. It is the indispensable basis of Ramayana studies. It is to be hoped that the publication of the remaining volumes will follow at the same speed as the production of the first volumes.

- 2. Prof. F. Edgerton : Salisbury Professor of Sanskrit
and Comparative Philology, Yale
University.

I think you have succeeded very well, and deserve hearty congratulations and gratitude from all Indologists. It was no easy task, I can see, if the fascicule is a fair sample.

- 3. Prof. Renou : University De Paris

I congratulate you for your magnificent achievement for which all Indologists in the world have to express their thanks and admiration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Date: 1st May, 1968
Time: 10 A.M.
Place: UGC Building,
New Delhi.

AGENDA (Contd)

- Item No.45: To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of Kalyani University. p.184
- Item No.46: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani. p.185
- Item No.47: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of staff quarters for the College of Medical Sciences. p.186-187
- Item No.48: To consider the proposal of Visva-Bharati for financial assistance towards the purchase of Tagore Manuscripts (Autographs). p.188
- Item No.49: To consider the question of the total duration for which a student can remain in a particular course in a University. p.189-191
- Item No.50: To consider further the general question of insuring library/laboratory and other buildings in universities/colleges p.192
- Item No.51: To receive a note on the financial difficulties of the Osmania University. p.193-194

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 45: To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of Kalyani University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1968 inter-alia considered the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of Kalyani University. Consideration of the report of the Visiting Committee was, however, postponed to a later meeting.

The report of the Committee (Appendix I) is again placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 46: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

The University Grants Commission has so far, considered the reports of the committees appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of 63 Universities, Institutions deemed to be Universities. In the light of the decision taken by the Commission, the allocation for the Fourth Plan period has been intimated to all the Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities, except the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. The report of the University of Kalyani has been placed before the Commission separately vide item No. 45.

The report of the Visiting Committee in respect of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani is attached.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS OF THE BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, PILANI.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee with the following members to look into the Fourth Plan proposals of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani:

1. Prof. R. Srinivasa Iyengar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Andhra University.
2. Dr. V. Puri,
Principal,
Meerut University,
Meerut.
3. Dr. K. N. Gain,
Professor of Pharmacy,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
4. Dr. D. N. Singh,
Principal,
Bihar College of Engineering,
Patna.
5. Prof. T. V. Mahalingam,
Department of History,
Madras University.
6. Prof. R. Rath,
Department of Psychology,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar.

Officers of the Commission

Dr. J. N. Kaul,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Shri S. P. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Shri M. P. Balakrishnan,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the Institute on the 9th and 10th November, 1967 and held discussions with the Director, Heads of Departments and members of the teaching staff of the Institute. The Committee visited the Institute's library, workshop, various departments located in the campus, hostels, auditorium, museum and playgrounds. The Committee also met students and staff to ascertain their views on matters concerning the academic and welfare programmes of the student community and the campus life.

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, was deemed to be University in 1964 and incorporates the erstwhile Birla College of Science, Commerce and Pharmacy, Birla College of Arts and Birla College of Engineering. The campus of the Institute has an area of over 400 hectares. The main academic building has a frontage of 335 metres and covers an area of 34,000 sq. meters. Spacious accommodation has been provided for the Engineering and Science Laboratories, classrooms, drawing halls, faculty and seminar rooms. The Central Auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,200 persons and is equipped with a

a large stage for extra-curricular and other cultural functions. The Civil Engineering Department is in a separate building (7,897 sq. meters) and the Chemical Engineering Block (3,252 sq. meters) has recently been constructed. A new block for post-graduate courses in Engineering has been constructed. The workshop (3,252 sq. meters) used for training the students as well as for manufacture of equipment is well equipped.

The library is housed in two big halls in the main academic building.

The Central Museum of the Institute - the first scientific and technical museum in the country - is meant for visual education in Arts, Science and Technology. All the exhibits are working models giving a realistic representation of different machines, methods and operations in modern technology.

The Institute is completely residential both for teachers and students. There are 11 hostels (including one for women students) having 1,868 single-seated rooms with ceiling fans in each room and two common rooms in each hostel. The hostels have six large Dining Halls with kitchens attached. Every hostel is in charge of Warden who resides in an adjacent quarter.

The Institute has a Faculty Club, a Ladies Club and a Children's park. Shopping facilities are available within the campus.

There is a dispensary on the campus with a resident medical officer to attend to the students, members of the staff and their families. This is a diagnostic centre and cases of minor illness are also treated.

There is a Gliding Club with a hangar for accommodating three gliders. The landing ground can receive Dakotas and smaller aircrafts.

Extensive play-grounds have been laid out for all games and sports. The Central Gymnasium is well equipped with apparatus for physical culture.

The Institute has an agricultural farm and dairy.

II. COURSES OF STUDY AND ADMISSIONS:

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science admits students from all States in India and also from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Malaysia, etc. The Institute offers courses in Engineering, Science, Pharmacy, Humanities, Social Sciences and Business Administration. The Engineering degree course has 300 seats in Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. Post-graduate Engineering instruction is available in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

The Faculty of Science imparts instruction for Bachelor's and Master's degree in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Pharmacy.

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences provides under-

Isolation.

Ph.D. The Institute admits students for Ph.D. in all the courses offered by it.

III. ENROLMENT:

Since the Institute is a state institution, enrolment is free.

Student enrolment for the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 is given below:

Faculty	Number of Students on rolls			
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<u>Engineering and Technology</u>				
Undergraduate	1272	1449	1529	1620
Postgraduate	17	48	60	88
Ph.D.	-	1	1	4
<u>Science and Pharmacy</u>				
Undergraduate	228	218	259	293
Postgraduate	120	145	145	141
Ph.D.	18	19	30	38
<u>Humanities and Social Sciences</u>				
Undergraduate	86	4	29	60
Postgraduate	20	18	34	53
Ph.D.	-	1	1	7
Total	1761	1903	2088	2304

Twenty-five students are from other countries like Nepal, Uganda East Africa, Malaya, Singapore, Kenya, Ceylon and Thailand.

IV. EXAMINATION RESULTS:

The Examination results for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 are shown in the table below:

Examination	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(In percentage)		
B.A.	100	-	-
M.A.	100	100	100
B.Com	100	-	-
M.Com	100	100	-
B.Sc.	97	96	49
M.Sc.	96	91	83
B.Pharm.	70	83	55
M.Pharm.	100	100	-
B.E.	100	100	92
M.E.	89	89	-

V. TEACHING STAFF

The total sanctioned strength of the teaching staff is 283. Of these, 240 teachers were in position, as given below:-

Name of the Faculty	Sanctioned	In position
<u>Faculty of Engineering</u>		
Professors	15	11
Assistant Professors	36	22
Lecturers	67	65
	<u>118</u>	<u>98</u>

Name of the Faculty	Sanctioned	In position
Faculty of Science		
Professors	11	11
Assistant Professors	24	21
Lecturers	68	62
	<u>103</u>	<u>94</u>
Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences		
Professors	5	4
Assistant Professors	10	7
Lecturers	47	36
	<u>62</u>	<u>47</u>
Grand Total	<u>283</u>	<u>240</u>

BITS - MIT - FORL FOUNDATION CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME:

The M.I.T. and the Ford Foundation are assisting the B.I.T.S. to develop into an advanced technological institute. The programme of co-operation includes:-

- (a) Assignment of Visiting Professors from M.I.T. and other American Universities to the Institute to take part in teaching and research;
- (b) Training of Faculty Members of the Institute in methods of teaching and higher studies at M.I.T.
- (c) Supply of laboratory equipment and library books not available in India; and
- (d) Joint programme of research.

LIBRARY:

The Departmental Libraries have been abolished. The Institute has a Central Library which is at present housed in two halls in the academic building and has 87,000 books, including back volumes. The Institute has 475 current journals. The stack accommodation covers an area of about 7,700 sq.ft. and the reading room with an area of 3,600 sq.ft. can accommodate 200 readers at a time.

RESEARCH

The B.I.T.S. is implementing 30 research projects sponsored by University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, etc. Of these, three are U.G.C. projects, one in Physics Department, one in Chemistry Department and one in Hindi Department, viz:

- (i) Study of the function of collecting electrode in a Van degraaf generator.
- (ii) A.C. Polarographic and tensammetric studies of organic compounds.
- (iii) A dictionary of Rajasthan Proverbs.

Laser and Maser Research Project and a project on increased manufacturing productivity and reduced production cost have also been taken up in collaboration with M.I.T. The number of candidates con-

their representatives to select candidates for employment in the industries. Paid apprenticeships are also obtained for students in the industries. An number of teachers are deputed to industries for industrial experience during the vacation. Business executives are also invited to give lectures to the students and to acquaint them with the trends, development and research in industry.

STUDENTS' GOVERNMENT AND COUNSELLING PROGRAMME

The Institute has a student union of which all bonafide students of the Institute are members. The annual subscription is Rs.10/- payable by all students at the commencement of the Session. The management of the Union is entrusted to an Executive Committee. Excepting certain ex-officio members, the office bearers are elected by the students.

The Union organizes all extra-curricular (cultural and social) activities of the Institute. The activities of the Union include dramatics in English and Hindi, debates in English and Hindi, Music Club, Orchestra, Photographic club, Fine Arts Club etc. There is also a Cinema Club. All functions and activities relating to the running of the above are managed and controlled by the Students Union.

Students are represented on the management of Co-operative Stores, Central Cafeteria and night canteen.

With effect from the session 1967-68, the Institute has introduced the Students Counselling Programme. To begin with, Freshmen Counselling Service has been introduced which covers all the First Year students of the undergraduate courses in the Institute. There are 30 Counsellors selected from the faculty. About 16 students have been put in charge of each Counsellor. The role of the Counsellor in relation to his students is that of a guide and friend. The first year programme includes a schedule of orientation for all freshmen and new students, giving them information about academic, residential and extra-curricular items. The second aspect of the programme includes individual counselling which has been divided into two categories:

- (1) Academic and (ii) Personal.

Under the academic counselling, two major aspects are borne in mind, viz., remedial help to improve study habits and use of study time. Personal counselling includes personal problems and anxieties, emotional behaviour, personal growth and overall intellectual development.

The Student Counselling programme is intended to be extended gradually so as to cover year by year all the students of the Institute.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE STAFF

In the discussions that the Committee had with the Director, Deans and Heads of Departments, the following points were highlighted:

- (1) The environmental advantages and the availability of a wide variety of programmes help the students to keep themselves occupied with worthwhile activities. This has helped to make the students genuinely interested not only in co-curricular studies but also in their studies.

- (2) Reform in the examination system: The reorganisation brought about in the assessment system by the Institute provides for increased assessment and consequently the teaching-learning process has improved considerably. The terminal examinations and internal examinations have also been closely related to each other. Special additional classes are organised for weak students. Examination and assessment have been treated as part of the teachers job and no fees are allowed for examination under the new system adopted by the Institute and no extra remuneration is paid to the teachers for marking the examinationscripts.

(3) The dissertations of post-graduate and doctorate students are, however, assessed by external group of experts.

(4) As for the social relations between the students and teachers, it was said that the students generally do not go to their teachers to discuss their personal problems.

(5) There is growing realisation that the intake of undergraduate courses should not be increased but that of post-graduate courses should be increased, to facilitate improvement of standards and maximum utilization of facilities.

(6) New courses should be introduced in several disciplines to provide for skilled workers readily absorbed by the economy of the country

(7) The products of the Institute have done well in foreign universities. It was pointed out in this connection that one of its engineering graduates has recently stood first in the postgraduate examination at the Columbia University.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE STUDENTS

The discussion with the students brought forth the following points:

(a) There was genuine concern among the students regarding their prospects of employment.

(b) The dead-wood from the Syllabi of various courses has still to be cut, though some changes have been recently introduced.

(c) The courses of study offered by the Institute are not very helpful to many students to compete for All India Competitive Examination like the I.A.S.

(d) While the degrees of the Institute are readily recognised by foreign universities, there is a discriminatory approach within the country. The M.Sc.s. from the Institute have to spend one more year before they are admitted to Research, whereas the M.Sc.s. of I.I.T's are admitted to research courses without such conditions.

(e) The community life in the hostels needs to be better organised. The informal teacher-student contacts have to grow both in numbers and programmes.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE INSTITUTE REGARDING MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

During the Third Plan period, the University Grants Commission approved introduction of the following additional courses at the Birla Institute of Technology and Science:

Name of the Scheme	Purpose	Year of implementation.
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering	Intake of 30 students in Chemical Engg. for Degree standard.	November 1963-64
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy.	Intake of 30 students in Degree Course in Pharmacy and extension of course from 3 years to 4 years.	1965-66
3. Expansion under National Emergency.	Increase of intake by 30 students in each of the Mechanical and Electrical branches for Degree standard.	1963-64
4. Introduction of Post-graduate courses in Engineering.	Intake of 10 students in each of the Civil, Electrical Mechanical and Electronics branches for the postgraduate	1965-66

As these four development schemes were started in later years of the Third Plan period, they extend to a number of years in the Fourth Plan period. The financial implication of the estimated committed expenditure in respect of these development schemes after completion of five years as plan schemes, is indicated below:

Name of the Scheme	Year of completion of 5 years since commencement	Total net deficit after taking into account income from fee etc. (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering	October 1968-69	0.74	1.40	1.54
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy	1969-70	-	-	0.96
3. Expansion under National Emergency.	1967-68	2.94	3.30	3.62
4. Introduction of Postgraduate course in Engineering.	1969-70	-	-	3.85
Total		3.68	4.70	9.97

Of the four schemes mentioned above, the State Government has agreed to share 25% of the net deficit of recurring expenditure during the currency of the Fourth Plan period for two schemes only, viz., (a) Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering and (b) Expansion under National Emergency. For re-organisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy 50% of recurring expenditure is paid by the University Grants Commission, and the remaining 50% is borne by the Institute. In respect of the schemes of introduction of Postgraduate courses in Engineering, the University Grants Commission has been paying grants on 100% basis.

The State Government has expressed its inability to share any committed maintenance expenditure in respect of these schemes, and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science also finds it beyond its resources to meet the maintenance expenditure on these schemes. The ultimate recurring expenditure on the aforesaid four schemes in the year 1970-71 amounts to Rs. 9.97 lakhs. Of this, the Birla Institute of Technology and Science has to find additional resources to the extent of Rs. 8.21 lakhs to meet the expenditure as detailed below:

Name of Scheme	Ultimate recurring expenditure (1970-71)	Share of DITS on existing basis.	Amount for which additional resources are required.
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)			
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering.	1.54	0.38 (25%)	1.16
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy.	0.96	0.48 (50%)	0.48
3. Expansion under National Emergency.	3.62	0.90 (25%)	2.72
4. Introduction of Postgraduate courses in Engineering.	3.85	-	3.85
Total	9.97	1.76	8.21

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science has made a special request that the Commission may help the Institute with adequate financial aid and also may recommend lump-sum recurring grant of Rs.8,21 lakhs to this Institute, to meet the committed maintenance expenditure in respect of the above schemes.

PROGRESS IN THE THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan, the University Grants Commission sanctioned grants to the erstwhile colleges and later on to the Institute for the development of studies in Sciences, establishment of text-book library, introduction of degree course in Chemical Engineering, introduction of post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology, reorganisation of degree course in Pharmacy and expansion of Engineering courses under National Emergency. The expenditure approved and incurred on these schemes is shown in Annexure I.

FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

The Fourth Plan proposals of the Institute relate to the provision of funds for the purchase of equipment, books and journals and strengthening of staff for post-graduate and research work in the existing departments. The Institute also proposes to increase the intake in the existing postgraduate departments in Engineering besides introducing postgraduate courses and research in Chemical Engineering. Some facilities for campus development have also been proposed. The total outlay for the Fourth Plan as proposed by the Institute amounts to Rs.135 lakhs, as follows:

	Recurring for 3 years (1968-71)	Non-recurring
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Staff	15.45	
2. Maintenance and Stores	5.40	
3. Scholarships	10.80	
4. Books and Journals	0.90	2.20
5. Equipment		49.68
6. Furniture		1.55
7. Buildings		48.93
Total	32.55	102.36
Grand Total 'R' and 'NR'	Rs. 134.91 lakhs	
Say	Rs. 135.00 lakhs	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee makes the following recommendations for new development schemes at the Birla Institute of Technology and Science:

LIBRARY

A sum of Rs.13 lakhs may be allocated for the development of the Institute's library for buying books and journals in Science, Humanities, Technology and Engineering subjects as a priority programme. Of this, a sum of Rs.50,000 each may be earmarked for buying books and journals on subjects in Science and Humanities.

Faculty of Science

A sum of Rs.13.80 lakhs may be provided for equipment for the different science laboratories, i.e. Rs.65,000 each for the Physics, and Chemistry laboratories and Rs.50,000 each for the laboratories in Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

A sum of Rs.87,000 may be approved for salaries of 3 new Assistant Professors, one each in Bio-Physics, Bio-Chemistry and Pharmacy for 3 years i.e. 1968-71.

A sum of Rs.1.39 lakhs may be provided for additional accommodation for laboratories, class-rooms and staff rooms of the Science Faculty (a built-up area of 6,950 sq.ft.). The Committee feels that the above requirements are the minimum that are needed for strengthening and improving the existing Science Departments and as such the Institute has to take these programmes on a priority basis.

Faculty of Humanities:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs would be needed for purchasing equipments needed for the Departments of Experimental Psychology and Statistics (Economics).

A sum of Rs.50,000/- is needed for the salary of two Assistant Professors required to be appointed in Statistics and Industrial Psychology with a view to strengthening the Departments of Statistics and Psychology.

Engineering and Technology

The following programmes are suggested to be taken up on priority basis for strengthening and improving the post-graduate and research departments.

With a view to improving the teaching of the post-graduate courses in Pharmacy, it is necessary for the Institute to obtain equipments worth Rs.2.00 lakhs. This will include items like Gas Chromatograph, I.R. Spectro photometer and Rotary Tablet Machine.

The proposal of the institute to introduce postgraduate courses in Chemical Engineering with an intake capacity of 10 (and not 20 as suggested by the Institute) deserves priority consideration and for this a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs would be necessary for equipment as follows: For the process control and process Dynamics Laboratory (Rs.2 lakhs), for Thermodynamics and reaction Engineering Laboratory Rs.2.00 lakhs, Research Projects Laboratory Rs.2.00 lakhs and Materials Science Laboratory Rs. 4 lakhs.

One Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer would be necessary for this. The cost would be Rs.1.50 lakhs for the period 1968-71. The Junior Fellowship @ Rs.250/- p.m. to the Postgraduate students in Chemical Engineering will amount to Rs.1.50 lakhs.

General Schemes:

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be provided for the Teachers' Hostel for 40 teachers. Besides, the Institute needs a non-Resident Students' Centre to be built up on the usual cost pattern (Rs.35,000/-) and a Health Centre (Rs.25,000/-).

The proposals made by the Institute for increasing the intake of post-graduate courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering as also the proposals placed before the Committee for strengthening the Post-graduate and Research activities in Electronics and for strengthening the Computer Laboratory may be considered later.

CONCLUSION:

A sum of Rs.41.27 lakhs is payable to the Institute as the commitment of the Third Plan on account of Engineering and Technology programmes and an amount of Rs.7.20 lakhs in respect of schemes in Science and Humanities and Engineering already approved for the

Fourth Plan. Thus the total commitment of old and new schemes already approved comes to Rs.48.47 lakhs. The new proposals recommended by the Committee will involve Rs.29.24 lakhs (Annexure II). The total outlay for 1966-71 as recommended by the Committee would thus amount to Rs.77.71 lakhs

The Committee places on record its thanks to the authorities of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for the cooperation they have extended to it in the examination of the Fourth Plan proposals of the Institute.

Annexure-I

Statement indicating the progress of (non-recurring expenditure) accepted
by the Commission during the Third Plan which would be completed during Fourth Plan.
(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Date of sanction	Approved Cost		Expenditure up- to the end of the Third Plan i.e. March '66.	Amount required from the Commission during the Fourth Plan for the completion of the project.					Total 1966-71	Remarks	
			Total	U.G.C. Share		Total	U.G.C. Share	66-67	67-68	68-69			69-70
1.	Introduction of Chemical Engineering Course.	5.3-10/65(T) dt. 14.6.65.											
	Building		6.44	2.72	1.30	0.65	1.16	0.91	-	-	-	2.07	
	Equipment		6.80	3.40	1.68	0.84	2.16	0.39	-	-	-	2.55	
2.	Exp. National Emergency.	F.3-16/65 (T) dt. 14.6.65	0.50	0.25	0.30	0.15	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	0.09	
3.	Introduction of Post-graduate courses.	F.6-5/65 (T) dt. 25.6.65											
	Building		2.51	2.51	-	-	2.19	0.32	-	-	-	2.51	
	Equipment		9.00	9.00	1.03	1.03	2.25	2.86	2.86	-	-	7.97	
4.	Ghosh Chandrakant Scheme.	Ministry of S.R.&C.A. letter No. F.2-21/58-T 4 dt.24.11.58.											
	Building		-	-	9.16	6.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
	Equipment		-	-	5.11		0.09	2.28	-	-	-	2.37	
	Furniture		-	-	0.69	4.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Library		-	-	0.50		-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Reorganisation of Degree course in Pharmacy.	F.3-10/64 (T) dated 14.6.65.											
	Building		2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Equipment		3.20	3.23	0.43	0.24	0.17	1.72	1.00	-	-	2.90	
	Furniture		0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Library & Audio Visual Aids.		0.20	-	0.17	0.09	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	
							8.09	8.51	3.86	-	-	20.46	

NEW PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR
IMPLEMENTATION DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-recurring</u>
	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)	
1. Library		
1. <u>Library</u>		
Books and journals		3.00
2. <u>Faculty of Science</u>		
a) <u>Equipment for</u>		
Physics		0.65
Chemistry		0.65
Bio-Chemistry		0.50
Bio-Physics		0.50
Botany		0.50
Zoology		0.50
Mathematics		0.50
Pharmacy		2.00
b) Reader in Bio-Chemistry - 1	0.29	
c) Reader in Bio-Physics - 1	0.29	
d) Reader in Pharmacy - 1	0.29	
e) Building.... (6,950 sq.ft.)		
3. <u>Faculty of Humanities:</u>		1.39
<u>Experimental Psychology & Statistics</u>		
Equipment		1.00
Assistant Professors - 2	0.58	
4. <u>Engineering</u>		
<u>Postgraduate Course in Chemical Engineering</u>		
Equipment		10.00
Professor - 1		}
Readers - 2	1.50	
Lecturer - 1		
Junior Fellowship	1.50	
5. <u>General Schemes</u>		
Teachers' Hostel		3.00
Non-Resident Students' Centre		0.35
Health Centre		0.25
	<u>4.45 (R)</u>	<u>24.79 (N.R)</u>
Total		

Grand Total : (R) + (NR) = Rs.29.24 lakhs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No.47: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of staff quarters for the college of medical sciences.

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to look into the needs of the Banaras Hindu University for the establishment of a college of medical sciences, the Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs.20 lakhs towards the construction of staff quarters for this college (meeting 20th March, 1961, item No.14). Accordingly, the following construction projects were sanctioned during the Third Plan period:

1. Professors' Bungalows	2
2. Readers' flats	28
3. Lecturers' flats	12
4. Technician-staff-quarters	12
5. Ministerial-staff quarters	12
6. Class IV staff quarters	18

So far grants amounting to Rs.17.90 lakhs have been released to the University. The first three projects have been completed and the houses have been occupied. The other three projects are also nearing completion.

The Banaras Hindu University has now sent a proposal for the construction of additional quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff of the college of medical sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,28,000. The present staff position, quarters already built, new construction proposed on the basis of the Visiting Committee and break-up of estimates is as follows:

Category of staff	Present strength	Requirement of quarters as per visiting committee recommendations		No. of quarters already built.	Present Proposal		
		Recommended Norm.	No. of quarters Needed		No. of quarters to be built.	estimated Cost. (Rs.)	
1. Principal	1	100%	1	Nil	1	45,000	
2. Professor	17	100%	17	2	15	6,55,500	
3. Reader	38	100%	38	28	10	3,20,000	
4. Lecturer	44	75%	33	12	21	4,83,000	
5. Clinical Registrar Demonstrator etc.	60	50%	30	Nil	30	4,65,000	
6. Technical Staff	94	50%	47	12	35	3,37,500	
7. Ministerial Staff	70	50%	35	12	23	2,30,000	
8. Class IV Staff	120	50%	60	18	42	2,92,000	
Total						Rs.29,28,000	

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During the Third Plan period, the Commission accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of 137 quarters for the teaching staff (13 professors, 26 readers and 93 lecturers) including Clinical Registrars and demonstrators of the college of medical sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,69,660 against which a sum of Rs. 28,60,000 has been released. In addition, the construction of 112 quarters for the non-teaching staff (88 for Class III and 24 for Class IV) of this college has also been accepted at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,74,890 and a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 released so far. Both these projects are nearing completion.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 48: To consider the proposal of Visva-Bharati for financial assistance towards the purchase of Tagore Manuscripts (Autographs).

....

The Visva-Bharati has approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the purchase of some Tagore manuscripts from Shri Mohan Lal Ganguli, of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The proposal has also been recommended by the Ministry of Education and the Governor of West Bengal.

The collection consists of the following rare manuscripts which according to the University, would be of a value to the Archival Section of the University:

1. Ghare Baire,
2. Santiniketan - 4 volumes,
3. Phalguni (Bairagya Sodhan),
4. Songs about 30, including 8 songs from Gitanjali,
5. A set of essays.

Sri Ganguli has demanded Rs.45,000 for the entire set. This price is considered reasonable by the University. The above proposal was not discussed by the University with the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee and therefore, no provision has been made for the purpose in the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Manuscripts Committee appointed by the U.G.C. has suggested that the value of Manuscripts should be assessed by experts if the cost exceeds Rs.5,000/- in the case of a single manuscript or Rs.10,000/- in the case of a cluster of manuscripts.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 49 To consider the question of the total duration for which a student can remain in a particular course in a University.

It has been suggested that the Commission may consider the question of the total duration for which a student can remain in a particular course in a University. A copy of extract from Ordinance VIII of the Ordinances of the Delhi University which prescribes a total span for which a student can remain in a particular course in the Delhi University is attached (Appendix I).

The Commission may like to appoint a committee to consider this question.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

J.S.(A)

EXTRACTS FROM ORDINANCE VIII

1. x x x x

2. (1) No candidate may sit for an examination for an Honours Degree, Master's Degree, Diploma or Certificate more than twice:-

Provided that this clause shall not apply to the following examinations:-

- 1. LL.M.
- 2. M.Ed.
- 3. D.T.C.D.
- 4. Diploma in Business Management/Industrial Management
- 5. M.Sc., M.D., M.S. under the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Explanation: For the purpose of calculating the number of times a candidate may sit for an examination under Clause 2(1) above the examination at which he registered as a candidate but was unable to take either wholly or partly by reason of illness, accident or other grounds certified to in all such cases as an acceptable reason by the Principal of the College or the Head of the Department concerned shall be excluded.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (1) above no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the examinations noted below after the lapse of periods specified against each examination:-

B.Sc. (General)	Six years after admission to the I Year Class and five years after admission to the II Year class.
B.A. (Hons.) B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons. Music) B.Com.	Five years after admission to the I Year Class and four years after admission to the II Year class.
M.A. (Final) M.A., M.Com.	Four years after admission to the M.A. (Previous) or M.A. class, as the case may be.
Diploma in Business Management/Industrial Management	Five years after admission to the I Year of Diploma Course in Business Management/Industrial Management.
M.Sc., M.D., M.S. in the Faculty of Medical Sciences.	Five years after submission of thesis for the course.

Provided that the candidates who opt for the new rules shall be allowed to appear at the M.A., M.Com, M.A. (Final) or M.Sc. (Final) Examination, as the case may be, twice only, till the examination to be held in 1970 (inclusive) irrespective of the number of chances already availed of by them.

3. x x x x

4. Save in the case of candidates placed under compartment under Ord. IX, a candidate for any of the examinations who fails to pass or fails for good reasons to appear at the examination may be admitted to the examination again after a further period of at least one academic year on the following conditions:-

(a) x x x

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- (b) In the case of the following examinations either after a further regular course of study in a college or in the University or on his being enrolled as an ex-student under conditions laid down for ex-students in Appendix IV:

Pre-Medical, B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (G), B.A. (Hons.)/B.Sc. (Hons.)
Maths., M.A., M.A. (Prev. & Fina.), M.Sc. Maths. (Prev. &
Final), Law, B.Ed., M.Ed., B.Lib. Science, Master in Lib. Sc.,
Dip. Russian (General) French (General), Cert. in Russian
Translators/German/Italian, Dip. in Econ. Admin. Sangeet
Shiromani (Dip. in Hindustani/Karnatak Music), Dip. in
Business Management/Industrial Management, Dip. in Urdu/
Hindi/Panjabi, D.T.C.D.; Dip. in Child Health/Obst. &
Gynae./Anaesthesia/Radiation Medicine, Dipl. in Linguistics,
Cert. in Hindi/Urdu/Bengali, Cert. in Trans. (English/Hindi)
Cert. in Tamil/Telugu/Kannada/Malayalam/Marathi/Gujrati,
M.Sc., M.D., M.S. (Faculty of Med. Sc.),

- (c) x x x x x

A candidate who has failed in the Final B.Arch. Examination but has passed in (i) Architectural Sessional Examination and (ii) Architectural Thesis, may, on the recommendation of the Principal of the College be permitted to appear as an ex-student at a subsequent examination. Any candidate who appears as an ex-student and passes the Final Examination will be awarded a Pass class.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 50: To consider further the general question of insuring library/laboratory and other buildings in universities/colleges.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 considered the general question of insuring library/laboratory and other buildings of the universities/colleges. The question had arisen on a proposal from the Hindu College, Delhi for financial assistance for re-construction of their Assembly Hall. On a reference to the Universities/Institutions deemed to be Universities requesting information about the present practice with regard to insurance of university buildings alongwith terms on which this was done, it was revealed that out of the 63 universities which had sent the requisite information 32 Universities/Institutions did not insure either the buildings or their contents i.e. furniture, books, equipment, etc. Eleven Universities insured their buildings as well as their contents; 8 universities insured their buildings only; while 9 universities insured the contents of the buildings. Three Universities had intimated that they had created an internal insurance fund. With regard to terms of insurance, 16 Universities intimated that they insured with the Life Insurance Corporation of India and 12 Universities insured with companies other than the L.I.C.

The Commission desired that this matter may be referred to the Advisory Committee of the Vice-Chancellors. The Committee at its meeting held on 7th March, 1968 considered the question and expressed the view that there was a need to insure University and College buildings against fire.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

P.O(CD)/J.S(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 51: To receive a note on the financial difficulties of the Osmania University.

...

The Osmania University had in December 1967 brought to the notice of the U.G.C. that the State Government had not sanctioned in full the increased block grant taking into account the committed expenditure off Third Plan and the revised D.A. introduced in the State. As against the total of Rs. 88 lakhs due to the University from the State Government (Rs. 38 lakhs each for 1966-67 and 1967-68 and Rs. 12 lakhs on account of additional D.A.) the Government had released only Rs. 18 lakhs; at the same time, effecting a cut of 10% over the original block grant of Rs. 62 lakhs. It was stated that the University had been continuously in correspondence with the State Government and that during this period due to financial difficulties the University had to divert the interest on the Foundation Grant which was specifically meant for utilisation under specific conditions. The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee which sanctions schemes out of this amount, had taken objection to this diversion, which had also been brought to the notice of the State Government.

The University further intimated that having spent all the amount including the contingency fund the University had no other choice but to take an over-draft on its securities to pay the salary of its staff and the University had to pay an interest at the rate of 9½% of about Rs. 85,000. The disposal of these securities would mean losing an amount of Rs. 1½ to 2 lakhs approximately. The University, therefore, requested the U.G.C. to grant an interest-free loan for tiding over its financial difficulties or recommend the case to the Government of India for such a loan. A copy of the communication was sent by the University to the Government of India, Ministry of Education also.

The Commission also wrote to the Government of India intimating the financial difficulties being faced by the University and requested the Government of India to consider the possibility of assisting the University financially as the U.G.C. could not give loans to universities under the UGC Act.

Subsequently, the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University wrote to the Education Minister suggesting that a committee be set up by the U.G.C. to consider measures for tiding over the financial difficulties faced by the University. On a reference from the Education Minister, a Committee was appointed to consider in all its relevant aspects, in consultation with the State Government, the financial difficulties faced by the University, the intention being to discuss the difficulties of the University with the University and State Government and not to make recommendations in a unilateral way. It was also decided to include in this Committee the State Education Secretary and further proposed that the Committee during its visit to the University may hold discussions with the State Finance Secretary.

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On a reference to the State Education and Finance Secretaries, the Education Secretary informed that he had not been permitted by the State Government to join the Committee. An extract from the letter received from the State Finance Secretary is reproduced below:

The Government greatly regret that the U.G.C. has set up a committee to go into the financial difficulties of the Osmania University" in consultation with the State Government", without consulting the State Government before hand.

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The Government can possibly have no objection for the University Grants Commission to have its own Committee with a view to see what help the U.G.C. can give to the University. But, obviously, it cannot take into account any policies or decisions of the State Government, in as much as, the State Government are not a party to the formation of the Sub-Committee and in fact, the State Government has not also been consulted before such a Committee was constituted.

The Government are also of the view, that it would not be proper for an outside body like the U.G.C. to go into any policy decision of the State Government which fall exclusively within the executive and legislative jurisdiction of the State Government like, for example, the adequacy or otherwise of the financial aid or grant which the State chooses to extent to the University. The Government are also of the view that it would not be correct for the University Grants Commission to go into any aspects of any aid or any expenditure incurred from the State funds towards the University. The Sub-Committee of the U.G.C. may confine itself to examination of the details of expenditure of any aid which has been given by the UGC and devise its own recommendations as to what further aid the UGC can extend to the University. In this sphere obviously, the Govt. have nothing to say. However, the Government, would like to bring to the notice of the University Grants Commission, that if the Commission feels like going into the financial affairs of the University of the State, it should, more appropriately, go into the affairs of all the three Universities, and preferably, start with Andhra University, Venkateswara University and then, take up the Osmania University, since, the other two Universities have comparatively far less of income. In the view of the Government, it would not be proper to make any distinction in favour of any one University for any special consideration or for reasons not assigned.

I am directed to state that Government are of the view, that it would not be possible for the Finance Secretary to hold any discussions with the Sub-Committee in his official capacity, since any decision that the Government take with regard to their relations with the University, are a matter of policy of the Government to decide, and the Finance Secretary to Government will not be in a position to, nor is he obliged to explain or justify any decision of the Government.

Subject to the above, I am always at your service in my personal capacity.

In view of the above, it has been decided not to proceed with the work of the Committee for the time being.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date:
Time:
Place:

Meeting:
1st May, 1968
10 A.M.
UGC Building, New Delhi.

AGENDA (Contd)

- Item No.52: To receive a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Fourth Plan scheme for salary scales of university and college teachers. p. 195-199
- Item No.53: To receive a note on the programme agreement signed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of India entitled "Science Education Improvement Project". p. 200-202
- Item No.54: To receive a note on the reprinting of books in the fields of Sciences and Technology under the Indc-American Standard Works Programme with financial assistance from AID. p. 203-206
- Item No.55: To receive a note on the Placement of national Science Talent Search Scholars. p. 207-212
- Item No.56: To receive a note on the grants allocated by the Commonwealth Foundation to Indian Scientists for attending International Conferences abroad. p. 213. 215
- Item No.57: To consider a proposal from the Visva-Bharati University regarding amendment to the C.P.F.-cum-Gratuity Rules. p. 216
- Item No.58: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science. p. 217
- Item No.59: To consider the proposal of Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a Men's Hostel.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meetings:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 52 To receive a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Fourth Plan Scheme for salary scales of university and college teachers.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 3rd March, 1965 (Addl. Item No. 26) recommended the following scales of pay for implementation during the Fourth Plan in the universities and colleges:

A. University Departments

Professor	Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600
Reader	Rs. 700-50-1250
Lecturer	Rs. 400-40-800-50-950

B. Affiliated Colleges

i) Post-graduate Colleges

Principal	Rs. 800-50-1250-1000-50-1500
Reader/Sr. Lecturer	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer Senior Scale	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Junior Scale	Rs. 300-25-600
Demonstrator/Tutor	Rs. 250-15-400

ii) Under-graduate Colleges

Principal	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer Senior Scale	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Junior Scale	Rs. 300-25-600
Demonstrator/Tutor	Rs. 250-15-400

The Government of India accepted the recommendations and agreed to give financial assistance to the State Governments out of the non-plan allocation for implementing the scheme with effect from 1.4.68 on a sharing basis of 80% : 20% for a period of five years. Several State Governments have implemented the scheme of salary revision of the university and college teachers. In the case of certain States some departures from the original schemes have been accepted in order to suit local conditions. A statement indicating the present position of the the scheme is attached as Annexure.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th September 1966 (Item No. 20) agreed to recommend to the Central Government that the Fourth Plan scales of pay be made applicable also to the Directors/Instructors of Physical Education in the universities and colleges. At its meeting held on 2nd November 1966 (Item No. 39) the Commission also accepted the majority recommendations of the committee appointed by it to examine the question of revision of salary scales of library staff in the universities and colleges during the Fourth Plan and desired that the recommendations may be communicated to the Central Government for acceptance along with the general scheme of revision of scales of pay of teachers in colleges and universities. The question of revision of salaries of these categories of teachers is still under the consideration in the Government of India.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

A NOTE ON THE PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOURTH PLAN SCHEME FOR REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS.

....

State	Position of the implementation of the scheme.	Departure from the original scheme.
Andhra Pradesh	The Scheme has been implemented only for college teachers with effect from 1.4.66. The proposal of the State Govt. regarding inclusion of Oriental College teachers under the scheme is under consideration. Necessary grants have been released.	No departure.
Assam	Since the State Govt. had revised the scales of Govt. College teachers prior to the 1st April, 1966, they decided to extend the benefit of the same scales to the teachers of aided colleges with effect from 1.4.66. This has been accepted by the Govt. of India. Necessary grants have been released. The revised scales have not been accepted for University teachers.	<p>(1) The following scales have been implemented: Principal Rs.750-1200 Lecturer Rs.350-925 Demonstrators Rs.250-350</p> <p>The Central Govt. has agreed to give assistance only in accordance with the scales of pay as prescribed under the schemes. The excess expenditure will be borne by the State Govt.</p> <p>(2) The Central Govt. has accepted the mode of fixation as laid down by the Assam Govt. under Rule No.9 of the Notification No.F.E.P.3/64/106 dated 25.12.1964. Thus, the mode of fixation as envisaged under the scheme has not been adhered to.</p> <p>(3) The scheme has not been implemented for University teachers.</p>
Bihar	The State Govt. has implemented the scheme with effect from 1.7.66 both for University and College teachers. The mechanics of implementation have been finalised and grants have been released.	<p>(1) The following scales have been accepted in departure to the original scheme on the condition that the Central assistance would be available only to the extent of the scales prescribed under the scheme. Lecturers in affiliated colleges - Rs.300-800 Principals, constituent colleges Rs.1100-1600</p> <p>(2) The senior scale of Rs.1600-1800 for Professors in the University departments has not been adopted.</p>
Gujarat	The scheme has been implemented with effect from 1.4.1966 both for University and college teachers. Necessary grants have been released.	The Fourth Plan scales have been treated as D.A. merged scales. This may not be treated as a departure, since this condition was not laid down under the original scheme and it was a suggestion from the Commission to the Govt. of India that no part of D.A. or any other allowance should be merged with the salary of the teachers while fixing their pay in the revised scales.

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1.	2.	3.
5. Haryana	The State Govt. has decided to implement the scheme with effect from 1.11.1966 and orders have been issued to this effect, without the approval of the Govt. of India. Proposals of the State Govt. are waiting the approval of the Central Government.	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	The State Govt. has accepted the scheme in principle and complete proposals are awaited from them.	
7. Kerala	The State Govt. has accepted the scheme only for private college teachers and has issued orders regarding the implementation, on the pattern of the revised pay scales already introduced by them for teachers of Govt. colleges. Since the orders issued by the State Govt. contained certain variations from the accepted pattern, these were discussed by the Ministry of Education with the Joint Secretary to the State Govt. in the middle of December, 1967. In the light of these discussions the State Govt. has furnished the necessary details and justification and the matter is under examination of the Ministry of Education, Government of India.	
8. Madhya Pradesh	The scheme has been accepted in principle but no proposals have been received so far.	
9. Maharashtra	The scheme has been implemented with effect from 1.4.1966 both for University and College teachers. Necessary grants have been paid to the State Govt.	Regarding the fixation of pay of teachers in affiliated colleges the following principles have been adopted:
		(i) Where the revised scales provide for improvement in the minimum of the pay scales by an amount equal to or higher than the rate of increment in the revised scale, the pay will be fixed at the next higher stage, irrespective of the fact whether the existing pay is a stage in the revised scale or not;
		(ii) Where the minimum is not improved to the extent at (i) above, the initial pay may be fixed at the same stage if there is such a stage, otherwise at the next higher stage;
		(iii) Those who have stagnated at the maximum of the existing pay scales may be given additional increments at the rate of one increment for every 3 completed years of service on the maximum of 5 increments provided the maximum of the scale is not exceeded;
	pay subject to a maximum	(iv) 'Pay' for the purposes of pay fixation will mean only basic pay excluding other emoluments such as special pay, allowances personal pay etc.
10. Madras	The scheme has been implemented in toto in respect of college teachers only (including those of the pre-university colleges) with effect from 1.4.66. Necessary grants have been paid to the	No departure.

- 1. Mysore The scheme has been implemented both for university and college teachers with effect from 1.4.1967. Necessary grants have been paid to the State Govt. The scale of Rs.600-1000 plus Rs.100/- special pay instead of Rs.700-1100 as prescribed under the scheme has been accepted for Professors cum-Principal of the colleges, since there is no separate post of the Principal.
- 2. Nagaland Scheme not implemented since the existing scales compare favourably with the Fourth Plan scales.
- 3. Orissa The implementation of the scheme deferred till the report of the State Pay Commission, to whom the matter has been referred, is received.
- 4. Panjab The scheme has been accepted 'in principle' both for University and college teachers, and orders have been issued by the State Govt. Since the orders contained certain departures from the approved scheme the State Govt. was requested to revise the orders. The revised orders have been issued and are under consideration of the Govt. of India. 'On Account' grant has, however, been released to the State Govt.
- 5. Rajasthan The scheme has been accepted in principle for University teachers only, but the proposals from the State Govt. are awaited.
- 6. Uttar Pradesh The scheme has been implemented both for university and college teachers with effect from 1.4.1966. The posts lying vacant on 1.4.1966 have also been admitted for central assistance provided these had not been lying vacant for more than six months on that date. This decision has also been communicated to other States. Necessary grants have been paid to the State Govt. No deviation.
- 7. West Bengal The scheme has been implemented with effect from 1.4.66 both for University and college teachers. Necessary grants have been paid to the State Government. A composite scale of Rs.300-800 has been accepted for the teachers of the colleges on the condition that the Central assistance would be available only in accordance with the scales prescribed under the scheme.

Union Territories

- 1. Chandigarh The administration has accepted the scheme 'in principle' and the proposals are awaited.
- 2. Goa, Daman, Diu The scheme has been accepted 'in principle' and proposals have been received. But owing to lack of certain information they are awaiting the approval of the Central Govt.
- 3. Himachal Pradesh The scheme has been accepted 'in principle' by the State Govt. Since the proposals submitted by them were incomplete, they have been requested to clarify certain points.
- 4. Manipur Since the existing scales compare favourably with the Fourth Plan scales, the State Government does not intend to implement the scheme.

5. Pondicherry

The administration has accepted the scheme and has issued orders. The mechanics of implementation of the scheme suggested by the State Government are under examination of the Government of India.

6. Tripura

The administration has informed that they are not in favour of introducing the revised scales. A proposal has been received from them for revising the salary of Demonstrators with effect from 1.4.1961 which is under the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 53: To receive a note on the programme agreement signed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of India entitled "Science Education Improvement Project".

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1968 (Item No. 36) considered a note on the 'Operational Work Plan' of the programme agreement to be signed between the Government of India and the U.S. Agency for International Development regarding the 'Science Education Improvement Project'. The Commission accepted in principle the organisation of the summer institutes and other related programmes as indicated in the Operation Work Plan and desired that the financial implications of the programme, keeping in view the funds that may be available with the U.G.C. be placed before the Commission. In the light of the above decision of the Commission, the Ministry of Education was requested to inform the basis on which the provision relating to the UGC programmes had been indicated in the work plan with a view to make necessary budget provision for the effective implementation of the activities. In his reply Shri L.S. Chandrakant, Joint Educational Adviser, has stated that the work plan indicates the inputs from the Government of India estimated at Rs. 72.50 lakhs for projects operated by the U.G.C. A copy of the letter received from Shri Chandrakant in this regard is attached. (Appendix I). It has been stated that the OWP is intended to be a guide to the implementation of the project and does not commit either Governments unless the required administrative and financial clearances have been given by the appropriate authorities.

The break-up of Rs. 72.50 lakhs is indicated below:

1.	Summer Institutes (61 Nos.) for college level teachers.	Rs. 15 lakhs (in addition to Rs. 18 lakhs already disbursed by UGC for the current year summer institutes.)
2.	College Development Programme	Rs. 10 lakhs
3.	Research Participation Programme	Rs. 2 lakhs
4.	Air travel expenses for UGC project nominees.	Rs. 1 lakh
5.	Local cost of experts for summer Institutes.	Rs. 0.50 lakh
6.	Project on semi-micro analysis	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
7.	For rupee adjustment of the commodities already supplied for the summer institutes and their follow-up programme.	Rs. 39.00 lakhs

The provision of Rs. 72.50 lakhs was requested while framing the budget estimates for 1968-69. Action has already been initiated on a number of projects such as the college development programme, research participation programme etc. It would be difficult to implement various projects outlined in the Programme Agreement in a proper manner unless the Commission approves the required budget provision.

According to the programme agreement signed between the Government of India and the US AID (Appendix II), the US AID will provide:

- (a) Upto 12 technicians (including administrative officer and a secretary) from the U.S. National Science Foundation to advise the Indian National Council for Science Education (NCSE) in planning and organising the summer institute programme, and assisting in developing projects for cooperative University/College/School Development programmes, college faculty development programmes and school science curriculum material development programme.
- (b) Upto 175 short-term consultants for holding summer institutes in 1968.
- (c) Upto 16 consultants - eight for approximately six months each to implement the School Science Curriculum development programme, and eight for approximately less than twelve months each to implement the college development programme - for mounting the summer science institutes follow-up programme through the NCSE and other Government of India agencies concerned.
- (d) U.S. training for 24 Indian participants.

For the cost of technicians and consultants mentioned above, AID would make available \$ 630,000 (including \$ 15,000 for technicians support equipment, such as teaching and demonstration material) from Development Grant funds. A sum of Rs.2,232,000 would be provided from the Government of India Trust Fund administered by the US AID to cover local costs of the U.S. technicians and consultants.

The Government of India will provide (a) Rs.13,216,000 towards the implementation of this programme, (b) cost of international travel of participants to be sent to the United States for training and (c) adequate office accommodation for the NCSE and its Secretariat and for the NSF Advisors and their staff. In addition to the Government of India contribution a portion of \$ 12 million will be utilised in support of NCSE, summer science institutes and follow up programme.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O(31)

Copy of letter No.197/PA-JEA(T)/68 dated 19th April 1968 from Shri L.S.Chandrakant, Joint Educational Advisor, Ministry of Education addressed to Dr.P.J.Philip, Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Please refer to your D.O.No.F.1-10/66/Trog.Ag.(31) dated 19th March 1968 regarding the Operational Work Plan of the "Science Education Improvement Project".

I regret very much I was not able to reply earlier because of heavy pre-occupation with other urgent problems.

The work plan indicates that the in-puts from the Government of India side are estimated at Rs.72.50 lakhs for the projects operated by U.G.C. This indication is based on the information given by U.G.C. when the draft of the plan was sent to Dr.Deshpande for comments and also to give an estimate of U.G.C. funding.

The approximate break-up of Rs.72.50 lakhs, as ascertained from Dr.Deshpande, is as shown below:

- 1. Summer Institutes (54 Nos.) for college level teachers. Rs. 15 lakhs (In addition to Rs.18 lakhs already disbursed by UGC for the current year summer institutes).
- 2. College level Development Programme Rs. 10 lakhs
- 3. Research Participation Programme Rs. 2 "
- 4. Air travel expenses for UGC Project nominees Rs. 1 "
- 5. Local cost of experts for summer institutes. Rs.0.50 lakhs
- 6. Project on semi-micro analysis Rs.5.00 "

The balance of Rs.39 lakhs is for rupee adjustment of the commodities already supplied for the summer institutes and their follow-up programme.

The above funding, as usual, would have to be within the overall budget of U.G.C. We hope that U.G.C. has made the necessary provision for these items in its budget.

The Operational Work Plan by definition is a description of the activities contemplated under the project and intended to be a guide to the implementation of the project. As stated in the Preface the Plan does not commit either government unless the required administrative and financial clearances have been given by the appropriate authorities.

It is important for the UGC to review the indicated inputs in the context of its total budget allocation and suggest if all the items of programmes mentioned should remain as they are or revised. As already explained in this letter, the Work Plan does not commit either party until the required administrative and financial clearances have been given by the appropriate authorities.

I hope I have clarified the position. But if you wish to discuss, I should be glad to meet you whenever you so desire.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 54: To receive a note on the reprinting of books in the fields of Science and Technology under the Indo-American Standard Works Programme with financial assistance from AID.

Under the Indo-U.S. Programme for publication of standard works, so far about 600 books have been published, of which approximately 400 are in the fields of Science and Technology. The United States Information Service, the agency designated by the U.S. Government for the execution of the programme, has been finding it difficult to reprint additional books owing to the shortage of funds. The AID has now been able to obtain an appropriation of 2 million dollars worth of rupees through the 'non-appropriation' rule. A meeting of the Indo-U.S. Textbook Board was held in the Ministry of Education on 15th April 1968 to review the performance of the textbook programme and also to suggest ways of improving its working. The minutes of the meeting are attached (Appendix I). It is proposed to scrutinise with the help of panels, the titles of books already approved so as to avoid publication of out-dated books and to recommend suitable new titles for this purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

D.O(SI)

A meeting of the Indo-U.S. Text-Book Board was held on 15th April 1968 at 10.30 A.M. in the Ministry of Education. The following were present:

Shri P.N. Kirpal,
Secretary,
Ministry of Education.

Dr. Robert R. Brooks,
Chief Cultural Affairs Officer,
U.S.I.S.

Dr. William Childs,
Books Programme Officer,
U.S.I.S.

Dr. John R. Hubbard,
Chief Education Division,
US AID

Mr. Martin Ahrens,
Programme Officer,
Educational Division,
US AID.

Shri L.S. Chandrakant,
Joint Educational Advisor,
Ministry of Education.

Dr. P.J. Philip,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission

Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Mr. Kirpal welcomed the members and stated that the meeting has been convened to review the performance of the textbook programme and also to suggest ways of improving its working. He thanked the AID for making available additional resources for the effective implementation of the programme. With this extra assistance, he felt that it should be possible to bring out cheaper editions of a number of titles which could not be undertaken due to lack of finance. He then requested Dr. Brooks to inform the Committee about the developments in this regard.

Dr. Brooks stated that a most significant event has been receipt of an appropriation of rupee equivalent of 2 million dollars by the AID through the 'non-appropriation rule'. This is a most difficult route for securing funds since the U.S. Congress is sensitive about the funds expended in this manner. Under this arrangement, the funds are handled directly by the Bureau of Budget, AID and the State Department. He expressed satisfaction that this rule could be explored successfully though after months of untiring efforts by the Education Division US AID and the USIS. These funds will have to be utilised before 30th June 1968, or alternatively atleast obligated. In view of this it was necessary to work out a simplified procedure so that the money can be spent before the dead-line. The USIS has proposed a new system of contracting with the private publishers. As per this system, 80 per cent of the manufacturing cost will be re-imbursed to the publishers on the completion of printing of the book and the remaining 20 per cent (plus 10 per cent as over-head expenditure) will be paid to the publishers on furnishing the proof of sales. The actual sales will be checked by the USIS through on-the-spot checking. Such a procedure would provide necessary incentive to the publishers for pushing sales. The USIS would pay to the publishers on a quarterly basis on receipt of prompt and accurate figures of sales.

The USIS was, however not in favour of making frequent payments, but would like the publishers to approach the USIS on an yearly basis, if possible. As in the past, the Indian publishers would be required to obtain the permission for reprinting from the U.S. publishers and then approach the USIS for necessary subsidy. Although the operational funds would be made available by the AID, Dr. Brooks mentioned that it would be undesirable for the publishers to deal with the two Government agencies. The USIS will, therefore, be in-charge of the operation of the programme, such as negotiating contracts, exercising quality control and fixing the price in consultation with the publishers. The AID will be required to furnish to the USIS list of titles of books and to place the necessary funds at the disposal of the USIS.

There was some discussion regarding the utilisation of funds by the date stipulated by the AID/USIS. Mr. Ahrens stated that the funds will have to be obligated by 30th June 1968. This would have to be done by first signing an agreement between the two Government agencies, viz., the Ministry of Education and the US AID (Education Division). On the basis of this agreement, a formal project agreement can be signed by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and the US AID. One of the provisions of the proposed agreement would be the extension of time utilisation upto 31st December, 1968, i.e. by that date all the contracts with the publishers would have to be signed. It was agreed that a communication in this regard will be sent by Dr. Hubbard to Mr. Kirpal so as to enable him to take up this matter with the Ministry of Finance.

A point was raised by Mr. Kirpal as to whether the scope of the programme could be expanded to include the reprinting of books in regional languages. Dr. Brooks mentioned that expanding the scope of the programme would involve obtaining the approval of Washington. This would be extremely difficult this year.

It was mentioned that 287 titles were already approved but could not be published because of inadequate financial provision. At this stage, the Secretary, U.G.C. suggested that the titles already approved alongwith new titles should be reviewed by panels of experts so as to avoid publication of out-dated books.

As far as Engineering and Technology titles were concerned, Shri Chandrakant stated that Technical Division, Ministry of Education, had identified gaps in regard to the availability of books in various subjects on the basis of surveys and through the programme of summer institutes. While, by and large, the books requirements at college level have been met, the programme had not catered to the needs of books at the polytechnic and technical school levels. The Ministry of Labour was also very much interested in making available the books to the Polytechnics and technical schools. The Board had resisted the inclusion of these titles because of lack of adequate funds. As a result of the summer institutes and survey, 62 new titles were suggested. He enquired as to whether these could be included in the figure of 287 indicated as a back-log of approved titles. Mr. Childs of the USIS indicated that these were not included in the figure of 287.

At the instance of Secretary, U.G.C., the importance of making available textbooks and supporting materials in the field of social sciences was discussed. There was a general feeling in the academic community that the latest books in social sciences discipline were not available. This fact was brought to the notice of the U.G.C. by the participants and social scientists involved in the summer institute held in the field of social sciences. It was generally felt that the USIS programme should lay stress on the reprinting of the suitable titles in the field of social sciences. In this connection, Dr. Brooks mentioned that approximately ₹ 400,000 worth of rupees (of USIS funds) would be utilised by the USIS for the reprinting of books in social sciences and Humanities and about ₹ 300,000 for science and technology. It was stated that unless the

sum of ₹ 400,000 was utilised by the stipulated time limit, the USIG will stand to lose the budget provision in future years since this was usually made on the basis of actual performance.

As regards the Engineering and Technology books, the lists of titles already approved as well as the new ones to be included will be reviewed by the Technical Division of the Ministry of Education in consultation with the APTI and expert panels. As regards books in sciences, the Board generally agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Kirpal that these could be evaluated by the NCSE/UGC Panels. Mr. Kirpal also suggested that a similar advisory committee of the U.G.C. in social sciences might review the titles in social sciences disciplines. He requested the U.G.C. to give highest priority for reviewing the titles through convening of panel meetings. It was agreed that all the titles should be reviewed before the middle of May, 1968.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 1st May, 68

Item No.55: To receive a reference from the Department of Science Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training regarding the placement of National Science Talent Search Scholars.

The Head of the Department of Science Education National Council of Education Research and Training has sent a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 29th March, 1968 to prepare a list of institutions for the placement of scholars selected under the National Science Talent Search Scheme for the year 1968-69.

A copy of the letter along with the minutes of the meeting is enclosed for the information of the Commission.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

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Copy of D.O. letter No.F.19-41/68.N.I.E.(P-27)/1029 dated 17th April, 1968 from Dr. R.V. Rai, Head of the Department, Department of Science Education, N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Minutes of the meeting held at Conference Hall, University Grants Commission, New Delhi regarding the drawing up of a list of institutions for the placement of National Science Talent Search Scholars. I am also enclosing herewith a list of all the approved institutions for your kind perusal.

Minutes of the meeting held on March 29, 1968 at University Grants Commission, New Delhi, regarding the preparation of a list of institutions for the National Science Talent Search Scholars.

Members present:

- 1. Prof. R. S. Varma, Chairman
Head of the Mathematics Department,
Delhi University,
Delhi-7.
- 2. Dr. A. R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
Pusa Road,
New Delhi-12.
- 3. Dr. R. D. Deshpande,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi-1.
- 4. Dr. N. S. Rangaswamy,
Department of Botany,
University of Delhi,
Delhi-7.
- 5. Shri I. C. Menon,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi-1.
- 6. Dr. R. N. Rai,
Head of the Science Department,
N. I. E. Buildings,
Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-16.
- 7. Dr. K. N. Saxena,
Field Adviser,
Department of Science Education,
N. I. E. Buildings,
Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-16.
- 8. Shri Ved Ratna,
Lecturer,
Department of Science Education,
N. I. E. Buildings,
Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-16.

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, UGC, New Delhi and Dr. M. C. Pant, Professor, Department of Science Education, New Delhi-16 could not attend the meeting due to some previous engagements.

All the members after due consultation finalized the enclosed list of institutions for B.Sc./M.Sc./Ph.D. courses. Regarding the institutions for M.Sc./Ph.D. studies in Zoology Bio-chemistry and Bio-Physics. Dr. R. D. Deshpande, Development Officer, UGC was consulted and a list was drawn up as suggested by him on the basis of the quality of work done in the different institutes in India.

The meeting was dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chair,

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
(NATIONAL SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH SCHEMES)

...

Institutions selected for the awardees of the scholarship under the National Science Talent Search Scheme for the academic session 1968-69 for studies in B.Sc.

(A) Biology Group

- 1. University of Delhi
 - (a) Miranda College, Delhi
 - (b) Ramjas College, Delhi
 - (c) Hans Raj College, Delhi
 - (d) St. Stephens College, Delhi
 - (e) Kirori Mal College, Delhi
 - (f) Hindu College, Delhi.
- (g) Ramjas College (for boys), Delhi
- (h) Miranda College (for girls), Delhi
- 2. University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
- 3. Ferguson College, Poona.
- 4. Presidency College, Calcutta.
- 5. University of Punjab, Chandigarh.
- 6. Govt. College for Boys, Chandigarh
- 7. Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh
- 8. Andhra University, Waltair.
- 9. Presidency College, Madras.
- 10. University College, Trivandrum
- 11. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- 12. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- 13. Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar.
- 14. University College of Science, Patna.
- 15. St. Xaviers College, Calcutta.
- 16. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- 17. Govt. College, Ajmer.
- 18. M.S. University of Baroda.
- 19. Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.
- 20. Cotton College, Gauhati.

For Hons. Course

For Pass Course

(For Hons.)

(For B.Sc. Ist year only)

(B) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics Group

- 1. University of Delhi
 - (a) Ramjas College, Delhi
 - (b) Hans Raj College, Delhi
 - (c) St. Stephens College, Delhi
 - (d) Kirori Mal College, Delhi
 - (e) Hindu College, Delhi.
- (f) Ramjas College (for boys), Delhi
- (g) Miranda College (for Girls), Delhi
- 2. Punjab University, Chandigarh
- 3. Govt. College for Boys, Chandigarh
- 4. Govt. College for Girls, Chandigarh
- 5. University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
- 6. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- 7. Science College, Patna.
- 8. Presidency College, Calcutta.
- 9. St. Xaviers College, Calcutta.
- 10. Cotton College, Gauhati.
- 11. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- 12. Vikram University, Ujjain.
- 13. Maharaja's College, Jaipur
- 14. Maharani's College, Jaipur
- 15. M.S. University, Baroda.

For Hons. Course

For Pass Course

For Hons. Course

For B.Sc. Ist year only.

- 16. Institute of Science, Bombay.
- 17. Ferguson College, Poona.
- 18. Karnatak University, Dharwar
- 19. University College of Science, Trivandrum.
- 20. Presidency College, Madras.
- 21. Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Chinglepet.
- 22. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- 23. Andhra University, Waltari.
- 24. College of Science, Nagpur.
- 25. R.K.Mission Residential College, Narendrapur,
(24-Parganas Dt.) Calcutta.
- 26. D.S.B.College, Nainital.
- 27. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
- 28. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Institutions selected for the awardees of the scholarship under the National Science Talent Search Scheme for the academic sessions 1968-69 for studies in M.Sc. and Ph.D.

Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

- 1. Punjab University, Chandigarh
- 2. Delhi University, Delhi
- 3. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- 4. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
- 5. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
- 6. Science College, Patna.
- 7. University College of Science, Calcutta.
- 8. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
- 9. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
- 10. Andhra University, Waltair.
- 11. Presidency College, Madras.
- 12. Christian College, Madras.
- 13. University of Kerala, Trivandrum
- 14. Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- 15. Mysore University, Mysore.
- 16. Poona University, Poona.
- 17. Institute of Science, Bombay.
- 18. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- 19. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
- 20. M.S.University, Baroda.
- 21. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
- 22. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta. } for only Ph.D..
- 23. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay } in Physics.
- 24. Madras University, Madras.

Mathematics: (Additional Names)

- 1. Calcutta University, Calcutta (Pure Mathematics)
- 2. Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.
- 3. Madurai University, Madurai.
- 4. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

Botany.

- 1. Delhi University, Delhi
- 2. Punjab University, Chandigarh
- 3. Andhra University, Waltair.
- 4. Presidency College, Madras.
- 5. Banaras Hindu University, Varnasi
- 6. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
- 7. University College of Science, Calcutta.
- 8. I.A.R.I., New Delhi.
- 9. Madras University, Madras. (For Ph.D.only).

Zoology:

1. Delhi University, Delhi
2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
3. Presidency College, Calcutta.
4. University College of Science, Calcutta.
5. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
6. Institute of Science, Bombay.
7. Mysore University, Mysore.
8. University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
9. Presidency College, Madras.
10. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
11. Andhra University, Waltair.
12. Bangalore University, Bangalore.
13. Madurai University, Madurai (Ph.D. only).
14. Madras University, Madras. (Ph.D. only).

Geology

1. Punjab University, Chandigarh
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
3. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
5. Andhra University, Waltair.
6. Sagar University, Sagar.

Bio-Chemistry

1. M.S. University, Baroda.
2. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
3. Nagpur University, Nagpur.
4. Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Bio-Physics:

1. Institute of Bio-Physics
(Calcutta University)
Baigachia Road,
Calcutta-4.
2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi-16.
3. Department of Bio-Physics,
Indian Cancer Research Centre,
Tata Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay-12.
4. Department of Bio-Physics, (for Ph.D. only)
Madras University,
Madras.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 56: To receive a note on the grants allocated by the Commonwealth Foundation to Indian Scientists for attending International Conferences abroad.

A copy of the letter from the Minister (Educational and Scientific Affairs), Indian High Commission, London to the Director General, C.S.I.R. regarding the grants allocated by the Commonwealth Foundation to Indian scientists for attending International Conferences abroad is enclosed. A copy of the letter has been endorsed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A.)

Copy of D.O. letter No. BS.16.6.46 dated 4th April, 1968 from Shri A.J. Kidwai, Minister (Educational and Scientific Affairs), India House, Aldwych to Dr. Atma Ram, Director General, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi and copy endorsed to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, U.G.C., New Delhi.

Among the beneficiaries from grants made by the Minor Grants Committee of the Commonwealth Foundation at its meeting yesterday, will be the following Indians:

1. Travel Grant to Dr. A.S. Rao, Reader in Botany at S.V. University, Tripuri, to attend the First International Congress of Plant Pathology in London in July, 1968.
2. Travel and subsistence grant of £550 to Professor G. Mathur, Head of the Department of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Osmania University, to attend three months from April to June with the Faculty of Economics and Politics at Cambridge University.
3. Travel grant of £346 to Dr. Viswanathan of the South India Textile Research Association to enable him to attend a conference to be held under the auspices of the Institute of Physics at York in April 1968, and also to attend a meeting in his field at the University of Warwick. Dr. Viswanathan has submitted a paper to the York Conference on the subject of "Disorder in Cellulosic Fibres", which has been accepted by the Conference.

Dr. C.V. Kurian, Professor of Marine Biology and Oceanography at the Kerala University had applied for a grant to attend a Congress of Limnology in Jerusalem. He is not likely to get it as the Congress is not a Commonwealth Conference, while the Foundation is devoted to promoting professional links within the Commonwealth. Also, I wondered whether Dr. Kurian would get the Government of India's permission to go to a Conference in Israel. This doubt, however, I did not share with the Committee.

There was a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 14th March, at which the following grants, from which India would derive some benefit were made:

1. The proposal to nominate an Indian Geologist for the travelling Commonwealth Lecturership in Geology was confirmed.
2. A grant of £1400 to the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University, to finance participants to their conferences next July on the Politics of Development. For the Conference, Professor R. Kothari of Delhi University has been invited.
3. A grant of £3700 to the Agricultural Institute of Canada for their 1968 Annual Conference, to enable them to invite participants from developing countries. For this, Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Dr. S.M. Gardhi, wheat breeder in charge of the Agricultural Research Station in Jaipur, Rajasthan, are to be invited.
4. A grant of £3800 to the Director of the International Biological Programme for financing the participation of scientists from developing countries to the Third General Assembly of I.B.P. in Varna, Bulgaria. So far, the scientists who have applied for travel grants to I.B.P. are from the countries of Africa. But, in principle, our National Committee of the I.B.P. is entitled to the same facility and Professor Seshachar may be asked to apply immediately to Dr. Worthington, Director, I.B.P. for travel funds for his people.

5. A travel and subsistence grant of £ 6000 to the British National Association for Mental Health which is organising the 7th International Congress on Mental Health. If any of our Psychiatrists wish to attend this Congress, they should apply immediately to Mrs. E. Morgan, Secretary to the Congress, at the National Association for Mental Health, 39, Queen Anne Street, London, W.1. If a copy is endorsed to me, I will keep an eye on the application.
6. A grant of £900 has been made to enable Professor Ganguli, Professor of Biochemistry, to carry out a three-months joint research project at the British National Institute, for research in Dairying.

With the establishment of the Foundation, a new source of financial support to our professional activities, including scientific activities has become available. I am anxious that this new source should be exploited fully for the promotion of our scientific and technological effort. Strictly, in accordance to the terms of the Foundation Deed, the Foundation has been set up to promote various professional links in Commonwealth countries. Under these terms, the Foundation's funds can only be legitimately used for travel and attendance at conferences which have the effect of promoting professional links. In actual practices, however, the funds of the Foundation are beginning to be used for projects of a Technical Assistance nature. Against this, the Trustee for Canada, Mr. Escott Reid, has strongly protested, but has been over-ruled by the majority of the Trustees. I also lent my support to Mr. Escott Reid at the last meeting, because we both share the same fear that Commonwealth Governments of developed countries would begin to unload some of their technical assistance projects on the Foundation, thereby relieving the pressure on their technical assistance funds. In fact, we see this already happening. But even if this is the line on which the Foundation is going to develop its activities, we should take full advantage of it. As you know, in asking for grants from Foundations, for scientific or professional projects, a certain amount of skill and experience is required. Professional people in this country, as well as British Institutions have long experience of tapping the resources of various Foundations. They know how to draft their applications and how to show the relevance of their projects to the aims and purposes or major interests of a Foundation, and so it has come to pass that the major beneficiaries of the Foundation have been institutions and professional organisations in this country.

In these scientific and professional matters whoever is more alert and active would get the larger size of the cake. So far, despite the publicity which has been given to the establishment of the Commonwealth Foundation in India, very few applications have been received. I think we should encourage our Universities and Laboratories to submit more projects of assistance to the Foundation. But in the case of each request we should try to establish that the project would have the effect of promoting closer links between scientists or professionals of India and other Commonwealth countries in the same field. I must however make it clear that though I attend the meeting of the Trustees on behalf of the High Commissioner, I can have no decisive effect on the acceptance or rejection of this request and much would depend on their intrinsic merit and the support we can get from other Trustees.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 57: To consider a proposal from the Visva-Bharati University regarding amendment to the C.P.F-cum-Gratuity Rules.

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The University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 6th and 7th December, 1967 reiterated its earlier decision that there should be no minimum period laid down for teachers to be entitled for their contributory provident fund as any such restrictions would jeopardise the mobility of teachers from one university to another. This decision of the Commission was communicated to all the Central Universities. The Executive Council of the Visva-Bharati University, while considering this has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Karma-Samiti (Ex-Council) accept the principle with the proviso that this should apply to non-teaching staff as well and directs that the University Grants Commission be informed accordingly. Suitable modification to the existing rules may be drafted and placed before the Karma-Samiti for ratification on receipt of a reply from the University Grants Commission."

The above resolution is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J.S(A)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 58: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science.

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The Kashi Vidyapith, Varnasi, has sent a proposal for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science. In March, 1964, the Vidyapith proposed that it may be allowed to start postgraduate classes and to undertake research in all the subjects in which it conferred the 'Shashtri' degree. The Commission considered this proposal at its meeting held on 7th October, 1964 and desired that the Vidyapith should confine its postgraduate teaching to Sociology and Social Work during the Third Plan period and the proposal for starting postgraduate Courses in other subjects be considered during the Fourth Plan (Resolution No. 11 dated 7.10.1964).

In November, 1964, the Vidyapith renewed its request for recognition of postgraduate teaching in English, Hindi, History, Economics, Politics, Psychology and Philosophy. It was decided that a committee with Prof. A. R. Wadia, as Chairman may examine the question. The Commission considered the report of this committee at its meeting held on 7th April, 1965 and noted that the Kashi Vidyapith had already introduced M.A. courses in Economics, English, Hindi and History (in addition to Sociology and Social Work) without prior concurrence of the Commission. The Commission regretted that this had been done as in the view of the U.G.C. it would have been academically more advantageous to concentrate the effort and resources in the Third Plan period on the development of postgraduate teaching and research in Sociology and Social Work. However, as a special case, the Commission desired that the scope of the Kashi Vidyapith as a deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act may also be extended for the M.A. degrees in the subjects of Economics, English, Hindi and History. In view of paucity of funds, the Commission was unable to provide additional financial assistance to the Vidyapith for these courses during the Third Plan period. (Resolution Additional item No. 1 dated 7.4.1965).

The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the Commission considered the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for the introduction of new courses and expressed the following views:

"In view of the need to consolidate and strengthen the existing academic programmes, it would be desirable if the Vidyapith postpones the introduction of new courses. We support the recommendations of the Wadia Committee that the question of introducing M.A. courses for Political Science, Psychology, Philosophy and Sanskrit should be considered in the Fifth Plan."

The Committee has also pointed out that the Vidyapith has registered students for Ph.D. in Sociology, Social Work, Economics, English History and Hindi without obtaining the prior concurrence of the U.G.C. The Committee also found over-crowding in the classes owing to unrestricted admissions.

The Vidyapith has now approached the Commission for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science from July, 1968. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust has offered to the Vidyapith, a Chair on International Relations which it proposes to attach to a department of Political Science. The Vidyapith has already a staff of 4 lecturers for its Shashtri classes in Political Science. Thus the Vidyapith would have a staff 1 professor and 4 lecturers in the Department of Political Science. It has now requested the Commission to grant permission to start an M.A. course in Political Science and also to sanction the post of a Reader in the subject during the Fourth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 1st May, 1968.

Item No. 59: To consider the proposal of Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a Men's Hostel.

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In October 1963, the Commission received a letter from Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, President, Amreli Vidya Fund which runs the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli asking for information regarding the assistance available from the University Grants Commission for the construction of ~~men's~~ hostels. This was supplied and the college requested to send a proposal through the university for the Commission's consideration. No further reference was received in this regard for 4 years.

In December 1967, the Saurashtra University recommended a proposal of the college for assistance for the construction of a men's hostel for 108 students. The college stated that one of the conditions of affiliation imposed by the university was that the college must provide hostel accommodation for 25 students. When the college commenced construction, the authorities felt that 25 seats would not be adequate for a college in the rural area and it was decided to construct a larger hostel for 108 students. The building was completed and the plan now furnished conforms, by and large, to the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission for the construction of hostels. The construction was started in 1966 and completed in 1967.

The college has an enrolment of 650 and has stated that in the first term after the hostel was completed, 102 seats were occupied. In the second term, however, students got admitted to other colleges in bigger towns and according to the information received in February 1968, only 63 students were residing in the hostel.

The college has stated that the hostel has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,30,880/- but the certified cost according to P.W.D. rates will be intimated later.

The college has requested that in view of the very heavy expenditure incurred by the management on the construction and equipment of college buildings, and the fact that the college did not obtain any assistance from the U.G.C. during the Third Plan, the U.G.C. may make a grant towards the construction of the present hostel building under the Third Plan ceiling. The college also intends to submit proposals later on for the construction of a hostel for women students, residential quarters for the Principal and other members of the staff, and a non-resident students centre.

The points for the Commission's consideration with regard to the above proposal are as under:-

- (i) The proposal has been sent to the Commission only after the completion of the hostel.
- (ii) The construction was taken in hand initially to fulfil the conditions of affiliation and later extended and a larger hostel built for 108 students.
- (iii) The hostel is not fully occupied and the number of occupants has gone down to 63.

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(iv) The college requests that this may be treated as a Third Plan project and a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs provided, though the construction was started in 1966 without the Commission's approval, and completed in 1967.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(C)/D.O(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 1st May, 1968

Item: 60 : To receive a note on the budget provision for 1968-69.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd November, 1967 received the budget estimates of the Commission for 1968-69 and noted that the requirements would be as follows:

Plan	Rs. 18,32,00,000 (including Rs. 3,50,00,000 for new schemes)
Non-Plan	Rs. 8,28,63,000

Against this, the Government of India have agreed to the following budget provision for 1968-69:

Plan	Rs. 11,50,00,000 (including Rs. 50 lakhs for programmes of student welfare)
Non-Plan	Rs. 8,06,50,000

In the light of the above, the provision agreed to by the Govt. of India has been distributed amongst various sub-heads of the Commission's budget as given in the enclosed statement.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

Budget - 1968-69 - Non Plan

<u>Head</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Administrative charges	Rs. 30,05,000
2. Block grants to Central Universities.	Rs. 5,83,85,000
3. Maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	Rs. 1,92,60,000
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Total	Rs. 8,06,50,000
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Head	Amount
D. GRANTS TO CONSTITUENT/AFFILIATED COLLEGES:	
1. Construction of Hostels	20,00,000
2. Laboratory and Library facilities	45,00,000 *
3. Construction of Staff Quarters	4,00,000
4. Development of Postgraduate Studies in Sciences.	20,00,000
5. Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	6,00,000
6. Text Books Library	12,00,000
7. Welfare Schemes	
i) Students Aid Fund	15,00,000
ii) Non-Resident Students Centre	8,00,000
iii) Hobby Workshops	1,50,000
iv) Water Cooler	20,000
8. Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University for Specific purposes.	50,00,000
9. Centenary Grants	4,20,000
10. Construction of Shooting Ranges	30,000
11. Scholarships and Fellowships etc.	
i) Research Fellowships	
a) Humanities	2,50,000
b) Science	1,50,000
ii) Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	5,00,000
iii) Financial Assistance to Research Workers.	
a) Humanities	1,75,000
b) Science	2,00,000
iv) Scholarships in Arabic and Persian	30,000
v) Research Training Scholarship	2,00,000
vi) Hill Area Scholarship	38,000
12. Grants to Colleges for Miscellaneous Schemes	-
13. Revision of Salary Scales	10,000
14. Basic grant for the purchase of books	15,00,000
15. Grant to Colleges for chalk boards	5,00,000
Total 'D'	2,21,73,000

* Rs. 38,00,000 ('C' Sec.)
 Rs. 7,00,000 ('T' Sec.)

Head	Amount
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	
1. Revision of salary scales of non-technical teachers	5,00,000
2. Construction of Hostels	23,00,000
3. Construction of Library Buildings	18,00,000
4. Construction of Staff Quarters	15,00,000
5. Welfare Schemes.	
i) Students Aid Fund	1,50,000
ii) Non-Resident Students Centre	1,00,000
iii) Student Home	2,00,000
iv) Hobby Workshop	1,00,000
v) Health Centre	4,00,000
vi) Water Cooler	25,000
6. Centenary Grants	18,00,000
7. Scholarships & Fellowships, etc.	
i) Research Fellowships:	
a) Humanities	9,00,000
b) Science	9,50,000
ii) Research Scholarships	
a) Humanities	19,00,000
b) Science	
iii) Scholarships in Arabic and Persian	20,000
iv) Utilisation of services of Retired Teachers	7,00,000
v) Financial Assistance to Research Workers:	
a) Humanities	1,25,000
b) Science	3,50,000
vi) Research Training Scholarships	12,00,000
vii) Hill Area Scholarships	37,000
8. Three-Year degree Course Scheme	5,00,000
9. Guest Houses	5,00,000
10. Other Schemes	
i) Collection and Preservation of manuscripts	20,000
ii) Establishment of Tagore Chair	40,000
iii) Setting up of Film Clubs	-
iv) Examination Reforms	20,000
v) Supply of Indian Bibliography and sacred books of East series	10,000
vi) Research Schemes in Humanities	5,000
vii) Transcription of South Indian Manuscripts into Devnagri Script	5,000

Head	Amount Rs.
viii) Research in Social Welfare and Social Tension	30,000
ix) Scholarship for Study of Selected Regional Languages =	* -
x) Other miscellaneous Scheme	14,00,000 @
xi) Exchange Programme	2,50,000
11. Construction of Shooting Ranges	25,000
12. Construction of Gandhi Bhavans	1,50,000
13. Development of Campuses of Central Universities	15,00,000
14. Medical Colleges - Aligarh and Banaras Universities	
i) Building	27,00,000
ii) Equipment	5,00,000
iii) Library	1,65,000
iv) Furniture	2,00,000
v) Staff & Maintenance	4,00,000
15. Establishment of Printing Press	4,00,000
16. Publication of Research Work including Doctorate Thesis (This includes Publications of Scientific Literature)	2,00,000
17. Summer Schools, Seminars and Conferences, etc.	
i) Summer Schools	2,00,000
ii) Summer Institute for College Teachers	25,00,000
iii) Seminars & Symposiums	2,75,000
iv) Conferences, etc.	25,000
18. General Education Programmes	70,000
19. Construction of Teachers' Hostels	14,00,000
20. Unassigned Grants	16,30,000 **
21. Correspondence Courses	5,00,000
22. Establishment of Postgraduate Centre	15,00,000
23. Research including improvement of Teachers' education.	10,00,000
Total	3,31,77,000

* Rs.12,00,000(CU)
Rs. 2,00,000(CD)
Rs.14,00,000

** Rs.16,00,000 Sch Section
Rs 30,000 CDN "

@ Rs. 1,00,000(CAS)
Rs. 1,50,000(G)
Rs. 2,50,000

Head	Amount Rs
I F. Miscellaneous Expenditure on Seminars Conferences & Honoraria, etc.	
1) Summer Institutes	3,00,000
ii) Exchange Programmes	1,75,000 *
iii) C.A.S. Projects	75,000
iv) Departmental Charges for Scrutiny of Estimates	50,000
	6,00,000
Total F:	
Grand Total	11,00,00,000

* Rs.1,50,000 (G-Section)

Rs. 25,000 (Sc.II Section)