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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1964-65

NIEPA - DC



05976

**Presented to the Government of India in compliance
with Section 18 of the UGC Act, 1956**

NEW DELHI

Rs. 1.95 ; Sh. 4/7 ; 71 cents

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1964-65

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Shri B. Shiva Rao	"
Prof. A. R. Wadia, M.P.	"
Shri K. L. Joshi	Secretary

*On his resignation, Shri T. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, was appointed member of the Commission with effect from May 3, 1965.

**Retired with effect from July 1, 1965. Dr. D. S. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, has been appointed member of the Commission in his place.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT

April 1964 to March 1965

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) we have the honour to present to the Government of India a report on the work of the Commission during the year 1964-65 to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Some changes recently occurred in the membership of the Commission. Shri T. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, was appointed member of the Commission with effect from May 3, 1965, in place of Shri V. T. Dehejia who resigned. Dr. A. C. Joshi ceased to be a member with effect from July 1, 1965, consequent on his retirement as Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University. We are grateful to Shri V. T. Dehejia and Dr. A. C. Joshi for the valuable advice and help they gave to the Commission during their tenure of office as members.

CURRENT TRENDS

The year 1964-65 witnessed a significant expansion of higher education in the country. The number of universities rose to 62 (from 55 in 1962) and of institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act to 9 (from 5 in 1962). A list of the universities and such institutions arranged chronologically is given in appendix I. The number of colleges functioning in the country in 1964-65 was 2360 * as against 2111 in 1963-64. The course-wise distribution of the existing colleges is indicated in appendix II. During the year under review 197 new arts, science and commerce colleges came into existence as against 135 established in 1963-64. Of the 2360 * colleges functioning in 1964-65, 1686 were being run by private managements, 527 were government institutions, and the remaining 147 were university colleges. The distribution of 2056 affiliated colleges (which furnished the relevant information) according to the size of enrolment is indicated in the following table :

<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Number of colleges within the range</i>	<i>Percentage of the total</i>	<i>Number of arts science commerce colleges in the range</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of professional colleges in the range</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Less than 100	320	15.6	168	11.0	152	28.6
Between 100-299	602	29.2	391	25.6	211	39.5
Between 300-499	296	14.4	243	16.0	53	9.9
Between 500-999	457	22.2	373	24.5	84	15.8
Between 1000-1999	328	16.0	297	19.5	31	5.8
2000 and above	53	2.6	51	3.4	2	0.4
Total	2,056	100.0	1,523	100.0	533	100.0

*Exclusive of intermediate colleges under the purview of the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P.

The student enrolment in the universities and colleges rose to 15,28,227* in 1964-65. It increased by 1,43,530 *i.e.* 10.4% over the figure for 1963-64. The enrolment has doubled over the period 1956-57 to 1964-65.

These trends are apparent from the figures in the following table :

Year	Total ** Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase
1954-55	6,51,479	71,261	12.3
1955-56	7,12,697	61,218	9.4
1956-57	7,69,468	56,771	8.0
1957-58	8,27,341	57,873	7.5
1958-59	9,28,622	1,01,281	12.2
1959-60	9,97,137	68,515	7.4
1960-61	10,34,934	37,797	3.8
1961-62	11,55,380	1,20,446	11.6
1962-63	12,72,666	1,17,286	10.2
1963-64	13,84,697	1,12,031	8.8
1964-65	15,28,227	1,43,530	10.4

The total enrolment in university colleges and departments during 1964-65 was 1,90,489 as against 11,27,738 in affiliated colleges (excluding intermediate colleges of the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P.). Thus 85.5% of the students were receiving their education in the affiliated colleges during the year. Women students constituted 19.5% of the total enrolment (including that of the intermediate colleges) in 1964-65 as against 18.7% in 1963-64.

The trends in the faculty-wise enrolment over the last three years are indicated below :

S. No.	Faculty	1962-63	Per- centage of total	1963-64	Per- centage of total	1964-65	Per- centage of total
1.	Arts including Oriental Learning	5,35,291	42.1	5,79,049	41.8	6,41,186	42.0
2.	Science	3,90,174	30.7	4,35,925	31.5	4,78,702	31.3
3.	Commerce	1,21,971	9.6	1,30,578	9.4	1,47,789	9.7
4.	Education	25,638	2.0	26,727	1.9	29,528	1.9
5.	Engineering and Technology	68,589	5.4	73,015	5.3	78,114	5.1
6.	Medicine	49,546	3.9	54,708	4.0	61,742	4.0
7.	Agriculture	38,837	3.0	41,116	3.0	44,228	2.9
8.	Veterinary Science	5,524	0.4	5,624	0.4	5,711	0.4
9.	Law	28,944	2.3	29,571	2.1	32,000	2.1
10.	Others	8,152	0.6	8,384	0.6	9,227	0.6
Total		12,72,666	100.0	13,84,697	100.0	15,28,227	100.0

* Inclusive of the estimated enrolment of 2,10,000 in intermediate classes under the jurisdiction of the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P.

** Inclusive of enrolment in institutions under Board of Intermediate Education, U.P.

There was a significant increase in enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels. In arts, science and commerce the enrolment at these levels has multiplied almost threefold during the period 1954-55 to 1964-65. The figures for various faculties are given in the following table:

Faculty	Postgraduate			Research		
	Enrolment 1954-55	Enrolment 1964-65	Index 1954-55 = 100	Enrolment 1954-55	Enrol- ment 1964-65	Index 1954-55 = 100
Arts	16,938	47,316	279	1,229	3,440	280
Science	6,023	18,392	305	965	2,850	205
Commerce	2,415	7,906	327	70	236	337
Education	688	1,717	250	82	116	141
Engineering & Technology	415	1,540	371	65	179	275
Medicine (including Veterinary Science)	651	3,447	529	16	101	631
Agriculture	327	2,900	887	37	129	349
Law	344	983	286	—	53	—
Total	27,801	84,201	303	2,464	7,104	288

As a result of the rising enrolment and the growing number of universities and colleges, the Commission has had to deal with the mutually interacting problems of quality and numbers. In addition to the extension and development of the existing facilities, significant steps have been taken by the Commission for the improvement of the standards of teaching and research.

STANDARDS OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH

One of the important functions of the Commission is to take 'all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities'. A number of committees appointed by the Commission have examined the problems relating to the improvement of the standards of education and research in the field of higher education. Several academic programmes have been initiated in pursuance of the statutory responsibility of the Commission, and the assistance provided to the universities for developmental activities and projects is expected to make a significant impact on the quality of university education. Information about some of the major programmes that have been undertaken is given below.

Centres of Advanced Study

The policy and objectives relating to the development of selected departments in the universities as centres of advanced study were described in the Commission's reports for 1962-63 and 1963-64. These centres functioning on an all-India basis, will provide suitable facilities to

scholars of outstanding ability for advanced study and research in specific disciplines, and are intended to improve the quality and raise the standards at the postgraduate and research levels by encouraging 'the pursuit of excellence'. The concentration of our relatively limited resources in terms of qualified personnel and specialised equipment at selected centres appears essential for achieving worthwhile results.

Sir Charles Morris, Chairman of the University Secondment Committee of the United Kingdom, who visited some of the centres of advanced study in February 1964, stated in his report to the U.K. Government :

"The basic motive behind the scheme for centres of advanced studies in a restricted number of university departments is to preserve and improve standards of research and teaching in the university system. At a time of great and rapid expansion of the national student body, there is inevitably a shortage of money and of highly qualified staff; even more urgently, there is a grave shortage of foreign exchange. If money and distinguished staff are spread too thinly over the large university system, it would not be possible for any single centre of university research and advanced teaching to maintain world standards of the highest level."

In his convocation address to the University of Leeds in July 1964, Professor P. M. S. Blackett (now President of the Royal Society) welcomed the development of centres of advanced study in India for the following reasons :

"First, the present widespread practice of sending most bright students overseas to take a higher degree makes it difficult to build up native research schools in the universities, because an adequate supply of research students is the life-blood of a creative university postgraduate department. Second, the loss of trained people to the developing countries, by overseas students not returning to their homeland after taking their higher degrees abroad, will be reduced. Third, it will save much foreign exchange."

The assessment of the financial needs of the 26 centres * now being developed has been completed and grants amounting to nearly Rs. 2 crores have been allocated to them. The itemwise break-up of the allocation made so far to the centres in science subjects and the humanities and social sciences is given in appendix IV. These grants are earmarked for the recruitment of additional staff, construction of essential buildings, provision of library and laboratory facilities, purchase of equipment etc. Under the sanctions so far given additional posts of 26 professors, 58 readers and 45 research associates have been instituted at the centres of advanced study. Provision has also been made for 74 senior and 103 junior research fellowships, 50 scholarships for research leading to the Ph.D. degree, and 100 studentships for postgraduate studies. During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 20.09 lakhs for the centres in science subjects and Rs. 13.27 lakhs for those in the humanities and social sciences were released to the universities concerned. Grants for ancillary facilities such as residential accommodation and teachers' hostels were also sanctioned to a few centres during the year.

*A list of the centres and the disciplines and specialities with which they are concerned is at appendix III. The Commission has published a brochure giving detailed information about the existing centres of advanced study.

A reference was made in the report for 1963-64 to the assistance made available to some centres of advanced study by the UNESCO, largely from the U.S.S.R. During 1964-65, an amount of about \$ 4,50,000 was provided by the UNESCO. This grant was utilised for obtaining equipment required by the centres in physics and botany at the Madras University, in physics and chemistry at the Delhi University and applied mathematics at the Calcutta University. A part of the assistance was also used for the development of the department of geology and geophysics, Osmania University.

A number of eminent Soviet scientists including Academicians V. V. Sokolovsky, N. V. Belov, N. A. Krassilnikov and C. A. Reutov from different institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Academician A. D. Alexandrov of the University of Leningrad and Professors M. A. Aizermann, Y. M. Shirokov, V. A. Moskalov, A. J. Khorlin, A. N. Baluev, A. G. Tarkhov and Dr. (Mrs.) A. G. Kuchaeva visited some of the centres of advanced study for short periods, from six weeks to three months, and participated in their academic programmes, seminars and symposia. The association of soviet scientists with the centres concerned was of real value, and the reports sent by them later contained useful suggestions regarding the activities of the centres and the specialised equipment that could be obtained from the U.S.S.R. The UNESCO also provided 8 fellowships for the training of Indian scientists in the institutions of higher learning in the U.S.S.R.

Assistance from the UNESCO will be continued during 1965-66 and is likely to be further extended up to 1967-68 on the basis of an assessment to be made by the UNESCO during the current year. The grants likely to be available from this source in 1965-66 will be utilised by 9 university departments including 7 centres of advanced study in various science subjects.

The programme of assistance from and collaboration with the U.K. on the basis of the report of Sir Charles Morris, Chairman of the U.K. Committee for University Secondment, to which a reference has been made earlier, began functioning during the year. The necessary *modus operandi* of the programme was worked out. The services of experts and technicians from the U.K. will be made available to some centres, and provision has been made for short-term visits to the U.K. by Indian scientists for advanced training. Essential requirements, particularly scientific equipment and books will also be supplied. Professor J. E. G. Raymont of Southampton University and Professor L.H.N. Cooper F.R.S. of the marine biological laboratory, Plymouth, visited India and worked at the centre of advanced study in marine biology, Annamalai University, for three months. Similarly Mr. Kidron, a research fellow of Hull University, worked at the centre of advanced study in economics at the Bombay University. The director of one centre visited the U.K. for about six weeks for consultation and discussion, and a scientist from the centre in marine biology at Annamalai went to Southampton University for advanced training. The programme of collaboration with the U.K. is likely to be on a more expanded scale during 1965.

The Asia Foundation, U.S.A., agreed to provide a grant of \$ 30,000 for equipment and other facilities urgently required by

a few departments in the humanities and social sciences including some centres of advanced study.

Steps have been taken by the centres of advanced study to strengthen their teaching and research programmes. A few of the centres have undertaken special programmes of training teachers from the affiliated colleges in order to acquaint them with the new developments and techniques in their field of work. The Commission has decided to appoint an expert committee to review and assess the work of each of the centres.

The standing committee appointed two years ago to advise the Commission on matters relating to the centres of advanced study was reconstituted and enlarged. (The personnel of this and other important committees is mentioned in appendix V). The Central Advisory Board of Education recommended that the number of centres should be increased to promote 'the pursuit of excellence'. During the Fourth Plan more university departments are likely to be recognised and developed as centres of advanced study in various disciplines and specialities. This will, however, depend on the academic achievements and potentialities of the departments concerned as well as the availability of funds for the purpose.

Review Committee

A number of review committees were appointed to examine the existing syllabi and facilities for teaching and research in various subjects of study, and to make suggestions for their improvement and modernisation. The reports of the review committees dealing with biochemistry, botany, chemistry and mathematics have been published and circulated to the universities for their consideration. These committees have recommended improved syllabi for undergraduate and postgraduate studies, and there are other suggestions for raising the general level of academic attainment in the disciplines concerned. Review committees have been appointed for anthropology and geography. The committee concerned with physics has been reconstituted.

The report of the review committee on English has been circulated to the universities. Reports on social work, library science and education have been finalised and are under print. The review committees concerned with sociology, political science and military science are nearing completion of their work and their reports are expected to be finalised soon. The work of the review committee on Arabic and Persian studies is also nearing completion and its final report is expected to be available soon. The committee earlier submitted an interim report to the Commission, emphasising the importance and urgency of developing studies in Arabic and Persian at selected universities. On its recommendation, the Commission agreed to institute 20 scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each for promoting honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian.

Committee on Standards

In August 1961, the Commission appointed a committee to undertake a systematic and objective study of the academic standards in our universities and to make suggestions for their further improvement. The committee has produced a comprehensive report which the Commission decided to circulate to the universities for their comments. The gene-

realisation that there is an overall deterioration of standards cannot, perhaps, be applied indiscriminately to all classes of students and to all institutions or university departments. The picture that emerges from the evidence collected by the committee is one of 'light and shade'. However, the committee has emphasized that there is much cause for dissatisfaction with the prevailing standards of instruction and academic achievement, and has *inter alia* made the following suggestions:

- (i) Methods have to be evolved to ensure that only those students are admitted to the universities who have the necessary aptitude and ability for higher studies. For those who are not considered fit to profit from higher education alternative courses may be provided in technical schools, polytechnics etc.
- (ii) The pressure of numbers on the existing institutions can be relieved to some extent by instituting correspondence courses and evening classes. The number of students admitted to the universities and colleges should be limited in the light of the available resources and facilities.
- (iii) It will be desirable to provide for two streams of undergraduate education viz., pass and honours courses in order to meet the quantitative as well as qualitative requirements of higher education.
- (iv) The pre-university course should be reorganised to provide an adequate grounding to the students for higher studies. Special attention should be directed to the teaching of English in the pre-university course.
- (v) The universities should have standing review committees to examine their syllabi critically from time to time, and to improve them in the light of modern developments. Advantage should be taken of the reports of the review committees published by the University Grants Commission.
- (vi) Special attention has to be given to the postgraduate sector of higher education. The proper method of developing postgraduate education in the colleges is to organize it in places where at least three or four colleges may pool their resources in equipment and teaching personnel.
- (vii) It must be ensured that candidates with the necessary aptitude and ability are admitted to research courses. Research students should be introduced to the methods and techniques of research. There is considerable justification for introducing an intermediate research degree before the Ph.D.
- (viii) It is essential to provide suitable salaries and conditions of service as well as the necessary incentives and amenities for teachers in order to attract and retain them in the service of universities and colleges.
- (ix) Science teaching in schools, colleges and universities needs considerable improvement and the curricula prescribed should be revised in the light of modern developments. There is also need for a closer co-ordination in the field of higher scientific education and research between university departments and the national laboratories.

- (x) There should be a judicious combination of the various methods of evaluation to suit particular conditions and purposes and both the internal and external examinations as well as the objective and written type of tests should be suitably combined. The methods of assessment and evaluation need improvement and the practice of holding periodical tests should be adopted.
- (xi) Colleges should not be established unless they fulfil certain essential conditions regarding facilities, staff, resources and organization of studies.
- (xii) There should be a suitable grant-in-aid code to regulate financial assistance to colleges.
- (xiii) In view of the magnitude and importance of the problems with which the Commission has to deal, considerably larger funds than those hitherto made available to it during the Second and Third Plan periods would be required. The present outlay on higher education and the expenditure per student have to be raised substantially to bring about improvements in the quality and standards of education.

Summer Schools, Seminars and Conferences

It was stated in the report for 1963-64 that the programme of summer schools and seminars sponsored by the Commission, with a view to familiarising selected teachers with new ideas and techniques in their respective fields of work and improving their professional competence was widely welcomed and had yielded gratifying results. For university and college teachers of science subjects, 16 summer institutes were organised in 1964 in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development, in the subjects and at the university centres noted below :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>University</i>
<i>Biology</i>	(a) Aligarh Muslim (b) Annamalai (c) Banaras Hindu (d) Kerala
<i>Chemistry</i>	(a) Jadavpur (b) Osmania (c) Panjab (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyasath
<i>Mathematics</i>	(a) Delhi (b) Gujarat (c) Madras (d) Patna
<i>Physics</i>	(a) Bombay (b) North Bengal (c) Saugar (d) Sri Venkateswara

Sixteen scientists from the United States participated in the academic programmes of these institutes.

Sixteen Summer Institutes for secondary school teachers, four each in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics, were organised at various university centres during 1964, in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education, and the United States Agency for International Development. Thirty-two American scientists worked on the staff of these institutes. The programme is a significant contribution to the improvement of standards of science teaching in schools.

The United States Agency for International Development provided equipment, films and literature, and also helped in the deputation of U.S. scientists to the above-mentioned institutes.

The programme was assessed through evaluation conferences designed to discuss the reports of the directors of the institutes and to suggest measures for improvement. There is now a general appreciation of the positive value of these summer institutes in improving the standards of instruction, and in helping teachers to keep abreast of new developments in their respective fields of work. The Committee of the Members of Parliament on Higher Education under the Chairmanship of Shri P. N. Saprú also made a reference in its report to the objectives and values of this programme.*

Since the response to the summer institutes from teachers in secondary schools, colleges and universities was extremely encouraging, it was decided to expand the programme, and to hold 29 summer institutes for college and university teachers and 49 for school teachers in 1965. The U.S. Agency for International Development will make available the services of U.S. experts, and also provide training facilities in the United States for 59 teachers from the Indian Universities. Apart from this, each university holding an institute for college teachers will be given equipment, which is not indigenously produced, up to the value of \$17,000. Materials needed for the institutes will be obtained with the help of the non-project loan made available to the Government of India by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Commodities worth about Rs. 33 lakhs will be given to the institutions organising the summer institutes for use in the institutes to be held in the future.

During 1965, four summer institutes in English for college teachers will be organised by the Bombay, Jadavpur, Madras and Rajasthan Universities in collaboration with the British Council. These will be concerned with the modern methods and techniques of teaching the English language. The British Council will make available to each institute the services of two British experts. Some Indian personnel who have received specialised training in the teaching of English will also participate in the programme.

It has been decided to organise two summer institutes for gifted undergraduate students. These institutes will be convened by some centres of advanced study, and are intended to provide facilities and encouragement to students of outstanding merit and potentiality, for higher studies in basic and applied sciences. This programme will also

*Published by the Ministry of Education, 1964, Page 31.

enable such students to receive guidance and inspiration from senior professors and outstanding research workers in the universities.

It is proposed to hold some summer institutes in the humanities and social sciences for the benefit of university and college teachers. An institute for teacher educators from teachers' training institutions will also be organized with a view to acquainting the participants with new curricular materials in science subjects. Four summer institutes, one each in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics, will offer academic courses at an advanced level, and these are expected to provide incentives for research to college teachers. Besides these, the Commission proposes to sponsor for the first time one summer institute in agriculture and one in medicine, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Ministry of Health respectively.

Nearly 4,000 teachers of schools and colleges are likely to benefit from the above-mentioned programmes.

Apart from summer schools and institutes, the Commission has been providing assistance for academic conferences, symposia, refresher courses and seminars. In 1964, 100 seminars and conferences were organised. The Commission will assist the universities for organising about 180 seminars and conferences during the current year. The proceedings of some of the seminars and symposia have been published.

During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 32.20 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned for convening summer institutes, Rs. 3.74 lakhs for summer schools, Rs. 5.99 lakhs for seminars and symposia, and Rs. 1.99 lakhs for conferences etc.

Committee on Area Studies

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri B. Shiva Rao recommended that regional studies of different parts of the world should be encouraged, in view of the need for a large number of Indian scholars adequately acquainted with the historical, cultural, social and economic background of specific regions, particularly those with which India is directly and more intimately concerned. The committee was of the opinion that such studies should be promoted at a few selected universities to start with, and that scholars having the right aptitudes might be selected for deputation to particular areas for a limited period to undertake intensive studies of the problems of the regions concerned. Some of the detailed suggestions made by the committee are as follows:

- (i) In the initial stages, the number of universities participating in the area studies programme should be kept down to the minimum in view of our limited resources in terms of personnel, foreign exchange, library facilities etc.
- (ii) The area studies programme should include as an essential feature the teaching of the languages of the areas concerned. The study of foreign language on modern lines should be encouraged.
- (iii) The programme may be suitably implemented by introducing optional groups of papers in social sciences with particular reference to the different areas selected for intensive study. Members of the teaching staff of appropriate departments might participate in the programme.

- (iv) Each university implementing the programme may have a core staff consisting of an organiser or a co-ordinator and language teachers who will form the corpus of the centre for area studies.

A standing committee has been appointed to advise the Commission regarding the development of area studies in the light of the suggestions mentioned above.

General Education

The Commission has observed that the meaning and purpose of general education are not often properly understood. It cannot be too frequently reiterated that general education should not be treated as an additional subject of study, divorced from other subjects and that it implies 'an integrated approach' as distinct from narrow specialisation, which should permeate the study of all subjects at the undergraduate level. General education can also be imparted through the different areas of specialisation so as to promote a better understanding of such studies by placing them in their proper perspective and relationships.

The programme of general education can be useful in improving undergraduate courses of study and making them more meaningful and effective. It also demands a reorientation and modernisation of undergraduate studies. The Commission is of the opinion that suitable steps will have to be taken by the universities to give a correct orientation to the programme of general education, and to reorganise courses of study at the undergraduate level.

Grants for the preparation of suitable reading material in general education have been sanctioned to the Aligarh, Andhra, Baroda, Bombay and Osmania Universities. The reading material project on general education in the Aligarh Muslim University is nearing completion, and 18 titles have so far been published under the scheme. Seminars on general education for the benefit of teachers were held in Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Marathwada, Nagpur, Panjab, Rajasthan and S.N.D.T. Universities. A bibliography on general education is being compiled. Five issues of the *General Education Quarterly* started by the Bombay University with assistance from the Commission have so far been published. During 1964-65, grants were sanctioned to Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Gujarat, Panjab, Sri Venkateswara and S.N.D.T. Universities and Jamia Millia Islamia for holding seminars and conferences on general education, preparation of reading material, purchase of books and audio-visual equipment etc.

A conference of the co-ordinators in general education designated by various universities was convened by the Commission on September 3 and 4, 1964. Thirty-seven co-ordinators representing various universities, and members of the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education attended the conference. Some of the observations and recommendations of the conference are given below :

- (i) General education is an important means to (a) arousing the necessary searching enquiries and questions in the mind of the student; (b) making the three-year degree course as well as other forms of college education more useful in themselves for the individual and for society; and (c) modernising and rationalising the syllabi and courses of college education.

- (ii) General education involves the application of better methods of teaching and learning.
- (iii) As general education is not primarily a matter of content, it should not be an additional course. It requires the teaching of the existing courses of study with a general education 'bias or emphasis'.
- (iv) In the case of an affiliating university, the attempt to introduce general education should initially be limited to a few colleges which are prepared to try it and have the necessary resources and facilities.

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

As in previous years, grants were released to the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' in 1964-65, for the implementation of the development programmes sanctioned by the Commission. These grants were meant for the recruitment of additional staff, the provision of library and laboratory facilities, the purchase of books and scientific equipment, construction of essential buildings, etc. The total grants paid in 1964-65 to the central and state universities including 'institutions deemed to be universities' are indicated in the following statement :

<i>Plan Projects</i>	<i>Grants paid (Rupees in crores)</i>
1. Development of scientific education and research	2.06
2. Development of education and research in the humanities and social sciences	1.06
3. Development of engineering and technological education in institutions or departments maintained by the universities	1.06
4. Miscellaneous schemes (revision of salary scales, construction of hostels, library buildings and staff quarters, introduction of the three-year degree course scheme, provision of student amenities etc.)	3.82
Total	8.00

Payments are regulated in accordance with the progress in the implementation of the development schemes approved by the Commission. The growing volume of expenditure as reflected in the grants released by the Commission indicates a rising tempo of development in various fields.

The total grants paid during 1964-65 for scientific education and research amounted to Rs. 2.06 crores, as against Rs. 1.07 crores in 1961-62,

Rs. 1.49 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 1.53 crores in 1963-64. The break-up of the payments in 1964-65 under broad heads is indicated below :

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1. Equipment for science departments	71.27
2. Construction of laboratory buildings	60.55
3. Library books	28.00
4. Staff and maintenance	25.95
5. Centres of advanced study (science subjects)	20.09
Total	205.86

For the development of teaching and research in the humanities and social sciences, an amount of Rs. 1.06 crores was released during 1964-65, as against Rs. 72.24 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 73.45 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 95.99 lakhs in 1963-64. The item-wise break-up of the amount paid in 1964-65 is as follows :

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1 Staff and maintenance	36.46
2. Buildings	32.98
3. Equipment	4.12
4. Library books	19.26
5. Centres of advanced study (humanities and social sciences)	13.27
Total	106.09

Payments in respect of miscellaneous schemes (including the revision of salary scales of teaching staff, introduction of the three-year degree course, and construction of library buildings) during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 3.82 crores. Details of the payments made during the year in respect of the development of teaching and research and some of the important miscellaneous schemes are shown in appendices VI, VII and VIII.

The Commission appointed a committee to examine the causes which hinder the speedy implementation of the development programmes, and to suggest the changes which might be necessary in the administrative machinery and procedure operating in the universities in order to improve their performance in this respect.

Engineering and Technology

The Third Plan lays special emphasis on the training of personnel in different fields and at various stages of engineering and technological

studies, and the provision of suitable facilities for this purpose. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 76 crores for higher engineering and technological education during the Third Plan period, the funds placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission for departments and institutions maintained by the universities amount to Rs. 6.5 crores.

The Commission has so far sanctioned development grants amounting to Rs. 4.14 crores for the current plan period (Rs. 2.50 crores for buildings, equipment, books etc., and Rs. 1.64 crores for staff and maintenance). In addition to the grants mentioned above, there was a spill-over of about Rs. 3.35 crores, in respect of the schemes approved during the Second Plan but carried over to the next Plan period. The release of grants sanctioned is phased according to the progress in the implementation of the approved projects. Grants actually released* to the Central and State universities for engineering and technological education during the first four years of the current Plan period were as follows :

Year	Grants Paid (Rupees in crores)
1961-62	1.18
1962-63	0.97
1963-64	1.14
1964-65	1.06
Total	4.35

The grants disbursed in 1964-65 are shown in the statement at appendix IX. Funds are being provided for the development and expansion of postgraduate and undergraduate courses, institution of specialised courses, extension of the duration of existing courses, provision of fellowships and student amenities, revision of salary scales and the construction of hostels and staff quarters.

New courses in engineering and technology were introduced at various universities as per details on the next page for which the Commission approved an expenditure of Rs. 18,89,975 (non-recurring) and Rs. 6,52,165 (recurring per annum)

*Inclusive of grants for revision of salary scales, construction of hostels and award of fellowships.

University	Courses	Commission's share of the expenditure	
		Non-recurring	Recurring p.a.
		(In rupees)	
M.S. University of Baroda	(a) Part-time course for State-diplomas in engineering	50,000	1,69,000
	(b) Post-diploma course in automobile engineering	1,75,500	32,650
	(c) Post-diploma course in refrigeration and air-conditioning	2,19,750	23,650
Delhi University	Certificate course for women in office supervision under the department of business management	—	1,740
Jodhpur University	Three-year degree course in engineering for science graduates	78,650	1,22,625
Jadavpur University	(a) Four-year degree course in pharmacy	6,35,375	1,13,600
	(b) Three - year degree course in food technology & biochemical engineering	1,58,200	47,400
	(c) Five-year degree course in architecture	3,19,500	72,500
Madras University	Full-time and part-time courses in town planning	2,53,000	55,000
Nagpur University	Three - year degree course in oil technology	—	14,000
Total		18,89,975	6,52,165

The yearly intake of the College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University, was raised from 270 to 350, and of M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur from 175 to 310. For this purpose grants amounting to Rs. 9.33 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 6.77 lakhs (recurring p.a.) were approved for the two universities. With the declaration of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, the responsibility for the payment of grants to the institution was taken over by the Commission from the Ministry of Education.

As a result of the recommendations of the Committee on Postgraduate Engineering Education and Research appointed in 1959, under the chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, the Commission approved the introduction of postgraduate courses at various universities as per details in appendix X.

During 1964-65, the Commission provided assistance to the universities concerned for awarding scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. each to students admitted to the postgraduate courses. Grants amounting to Rs. 12.78 lakhs were paid for these scholarships during the year. Twenty nine fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. were awarded in 1964-65 for advanced study and research in engineering and technology. The Commission also provided assistance for the provision of essential amenities for students of engineering and technological institutions and departments maintained by the universities.

Education in Agriculture

The existing facilities for higher education in agriculture in the country were described in the report for 1963-64. During 1964-65, the following three agricultural universities were established:

- (1) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,
Rajendra Nagar,
Hyderabad.
- (2) University of Agricultural Sciences,
Hebbal,
Bangalore.
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya,
Jabalpur.

There are now seven agricultural universities in the country, apart from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, which is an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Facilities for education in agriculture also exist in a number of colleges.

Funds for the development of higher education in agriculture have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Commission has expressed the view that all sectors of higher education, including education in agriculture, should be the concern of the U.G.C. in order to provide a balanced and coherent development of higher education in the country. The different sectors of education overlap to a considerable extent and their isolation from one another is detrimental to the real interests of higher education and research.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee to examine the development proposals of the College of Agriculture, Banaras Hindu University. On the recommendations of the committee, the Commission sanctioned to the university a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10.04 lakhs for construction of buildings, purchase of scientific equipment, library books and journals. A recurring grant of Rs. 1.55 lakhs p.a. was sanctioned for the appointment of additional staff and the maintenance of laboratories.

A committee was appointed to examine the requirements of the Visva-Bharati for introducing a four-year degree course in agriculture.

Medical Sciences

The Commission had earlier agreed to the establishment of units of postgraduate studies in the basic medical sciences in selected universities. During the Second Plan period assistance was given to the Calcutta University and in the Third Plan period to the Panjab University for establishing postgraduate institutes in the basic medical sciences. The Commission received proposals from Andhra, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Patna Universities for the development of postgraduate studies in the basic medical sciences. On the recommendations of an expert committee appointed by the Commission, the proposals received from the Bombay and Madras Universities for the establishment of postgraduate departments in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, microbiology and pharmacology were approved, and the necessary grants sanctioned for the purpose on the usual sharing basis. The committee's recommendations regarding the proposals from Delhi and Andhra Universities are awaited. The proposal of the Patna University was accepted in principle. Limited grants are being provided to medical colleges for book and journals.

For the medical college of the Aligarh Muslim University an 'on account' non-recurring grant of Rs. 9.85 lakhs and a recurring grant at Rs. 9.00 lakhs was released during 1964-65. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the establishment of a rural health centre and an 'urban practice field' to provide training facilities for students in the college of medical sciences, and the necessary staff for the purpose was sanctioned in consultation with the Ministry of Health, Government of India. The Commission agreed to the establishment of a radio-therapeutic unit in the college of medical sciences as recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission and decided to provide the necessary recurring and non-recurring grants for the purpose. The Atomic Energy Establishment has approved a grant of about Rs. 3 lakhs for the tele-cobalt therapeutic unit and electronic instruments for isotopic work. During 1964-65, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 23.65 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 13 lakhs were released to the Banaras Hindu University for the college of medical sciences.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

In pursuance of Section 12 of the UGC Act, grants for maintenance as well as development are being provided on a cent per cent basis to universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act. The maintenance grants for the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University and the Visva-Bharati for the first three years of the current Plan period were determined on the basis of actual

deficits on approved items of expenditure. On the recommendations of the committee which examined the budget estimates of the Central Universities, the maintenance or block grants payable to these universities during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were determined as indicated below :

	1964-65	1965-66
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Aligarh Muslim University	73	76
Banaras Hindu University	96	99
Delhi University	60	62
Visva-Bharati	31	33
Total	260	270

Grants for 1964-65 up to the ceilings indicated above were made available to the universities concerned during the year under review. The maintenance grants to the non-government colleges of the Delhi University amounted to Rs. 85.64 lakhs during the year.

The Commission has been providing grants to central universities for schemes relating to the improvement of university campuses, the construction of administrative buildings and the provision of essential services. Grants amounting to Rs. 7.15 lakhs were paid to the four central universities for campus development.

The Commission recommended to the Government of India, the introduction of schemes relating to contributory provident-fund-cum-gratuity and general provident fund-cum-pension-cum-gratuity, in the central universities and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, have accepted the recommendations of the Commission, and these have been communicated to the universities concerned. Academic as well as non-academic staff will be eligible for benefit under the schemes, and option will be given to the employees to choose either of the two schemes. The Central Universities and the Indian Institute of Science have been requested to work out the details in case the schemes are acceptable to them.

The Commission has agreed to revise the scales of pay of the administrative staff in the central universities as indicated below :

Registrar	...	Rs. 1000-50-1400	(with free unfurnished house)
		or	
		Rs. 1000-50-1500	(without free unfurnished house)
Deputy Registrar	...	Rs. 700-40-1100	
Assistant Registrar	...	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800	

It was decided to give the teaching staff of the schools run by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University the

same scales of pay as approved by the Government of India for corresponding teaching posts in the central schools, provided the staff concerned fulfilled the prescribed qualifications. The revised scales of pay would be effective from 1.4.1964.

NEW UNIVERSITIES

The Commission's views and policy regarding the establishment of new universities were stated in the earlier reports. It may again be emphasised that before new universities are established, it would be desirable for the State Governments concerned to prepare, in consultation with the U.G.C., a perspective plan for this purpose for the next five to ten years, taking into account the available resources and facilities and the needs for a further development and expansion of higher education.

The total number of universities existing in the country at present is 62. The following 7 universities came into existence during the last academic session:

1. Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
2. Indore University, Indore.
3. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur.
4. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.
5. Bangalore University, Bangalore.
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.
7. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore.

The proposal of Gujarat State for the establishment of two new universities, one in South Gujarat and the other in Saurashtra, was accepted in view of the special circumstances of the State and the fact that the proposal for the new universities had been included in the Third Plan. The Commission noted that the Gujarat Government would provide adequate funds for the establishment and development of the proposed universities.

A reference was received from the Ministry of Education regarding the proposal to accord the status of a full-fledged university to the Kashi Vidyapeeth. The Commission was of the opinion that the recent recognition of the Vidyapeeth 'as an institution deemed to be a university' under the U.G.C. Act could provide full scope and facilities to the Vidyapeeth to develop into a centre of higher learning in its special field of work and interest.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept a proposal for the establishment of a Sanskrit University in West Bengal.

The University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education appointed a joint committee to assess the present facilities for higher education in the north eastern areas of India (Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and the hill areas of Assam), and to consider the pattern and development of higher education best suited to the needs of these areas. The

committee, *inter alia*, made the following recommendations :

1. Steps may be taken by the Government for establishing a full-fledged university or an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act for the region.
2. A university of the federal type with a constituent college in each important centre would be best suited to the needs of the scattered areas and the aspirations of the people.
3. University colleges should be developed, in the first instance as centres of undergraduate teaching with honours courses in the main subjects. In course of time they may become full-fledged centres of postgraduate teaching and research.
4. The university should conduct vocational and technical education at the appropriate level. In the first instance a polytechnic for boys and a nursing college for girls may be set up.

The comments of the central Ministries of Law and Home Affairs were invited on the report of the committee. The report was further considered in the light of these comments. The Commission generally accepted the report and agreed to the establishment of a new university. It was considered desirable that in implementing the recommendations of the committee care should be taken to ensure that the new university promoted an improvement in the facilities and standards of education.

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act "the Central Government may on the advice of the University Grants Commission declare by notification in the official gazette that any institution for higher education other than a university shall be deemed to be a university for the purpose of this Act."

During 1964-65, the Government of India on the advice of the Commission, declared the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, to be institutions deemed as universities.

The University Grants Commission considered in December, 1963 a proposal from Shri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, for recognition as an institution deemed to be a university under the U.G.C. Act. As suggested by a committee appointed to examine the proposal, the Commission recommended to the Government of India that the centre be deemed as a university for a period of three years for the award of B.A. and B.Sc. degrees provided it has a constitution and an organisational set-up appropriate to autonomous institutions of higher education.*

COLLEGES

As already indicated, the number of colleges has been rising steadily in response to the growing demand for higher education. During 1964-65, 85.5% of the students receiving higher education in the country were

* This matter is under consideration of the Government.

enrolled in the affiliated colleges. The need for improving the quality and standards of education in the colleges requires no emphasis.

The problems facing colleges were examined by the committee on standards of education to which a reference has been made earlier in this report. These were also considered by a conference of principals of colleges convened by the U.G.C., and a committee was appointed to suggest the measures necessary for the development of collegiate education in some sectors during the Fourth Plan period.

Substantial assistance was given to affiliated colleges during the Second and Third Plan periods for the following schemes and projects :

1. Introduction of the three-year degree course.
2. Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences).
3. Construction of libraries and laboratories including the purchase of books and scientific equipment.
4. Construction of hostels, non-resident students' centres, hobby workshops and staff quarters.
5. Revision of salary scales of teachers.
6. Centenary grants to colleges which have served the cause of education for 100 years.
7. Establishment of textbook libraries. .
8. Contribution to the students' aid fund.
9. Purchase of water coolers.

Up to March, 1965 an amount of Rs. 22.99 crores was sanctioned to the colleges in respect of the development schemes mentioned above. Against this, grants amounting to Rs. 15.50 crores were actually released. This was exclusive of the Commission's contribution to the students' aid fund in colleges which amounted to Rs. 48.57 lakhs during 1959-65. Thus an amount of nearly Rs. 23 crores was sanctioned for the colleges up to March, 1965, out of the total allocations of Rs. 56.28 crores made available to the U.G.C. during the Second and Third Plans for development schemes.

During 1964-65, the Commission continued to provide assistance to colleges for the improvement of academic and physical facilities under various development programmes. A statement of the grants paid to colleges during the year is at appendix XI. The statements of grants released for the revision of salary scales and the introduction of the three-year degree course are at appendices XII and XIII.

Conference of Principals of Colleges

A conference of principals of colleges was convened by the University Grants Commission on May 8 and 9, 1964, to discuss problems relating to collegiate education. Sixty-three principals representing various universities attended this conference. Members of the U.G.C. committee on colleges, some members of the Commission, representatives of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education also participated in the deliberations. A report on the proceedings of the conference has been published.

Committee on Collegiate Education

In September, 1962, a Committee was constituted to advise the Commission on the general policy to be followed in developing colleges and to make suggestions regarding the proper and effective utilisation of the limited resources available for this purpose. The main recommendations of this committee were stated in the Commission's report for 1963-64. The Committee which was reconstituted and enlarged in April, 1964, and was requested to suggest the measures necessary for the improvement of collegiate education in arts, science, commerce and teachers' training during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee continued its deliberations during the year under review.

Postgraduate Studies

Facilities for postgraduate teaching and research exist in a number of colleges affiliated to various universities. In 1964-65, there were 290 affiliated colleges which were conducting postgraduate courses in arts, science, commerce, education and law. A considerable proportion of postgraduate students in the country were receiving instruction in these colleges. The distribution of the total postgraduate enrolment in arts, science, commerce, education and law between university departments and affiliated colleges is indicated in the following table:

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Enrolment in university departments</i>	<i>Enrolment in affiliated colleges</i>	<i>Percentage of students in affiliated colleges</i>
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	47,316	26,515	20,801	44.0
Science	18,392	10,377	8,015	43.6
Commerce	7,906	3,351	4,555	57.6
Education	1,717	682	1,035	60.3
Law	983	637	346	35.2

For the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences), the Commission has been providing financial assistance to selected colleges on a sharing basis subject to the prescribed ceilings. The proposals of 79 colleges for the development of 191 postgraduate departments of science have so far been assessed and a sum of Rs. 92.27 lakhs has been sanctioned as the Commission's share of the expenditure on the approved projects. The payments are being released to the colleges in suitable instalments according to the progress of expenditure. Up to 31st March, 1965 an amount of Rs. 45.98 lakhs was paid to the colleges concerned on this account. The payments during 1964-65 for this purpose amounted to Rs. 20.37 lakhs.

Up to 31st March, 1965 grants were sanctioned for 66 colleges for the development of 208 postgraduate departments in the humanities (including social sciences). The total approved cost of the projects sanctioned is Rs. 88.78 lakhs, of which the Commission's share of expenditure would amount to Rs. 45.29 lakhs. During 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs was paid to the colleges concerned on this account.

A statement of grants paid during 1964-65 for the development of postgraduate studies in colleges is at appendix XIV.

Three-Year Degree Course

The Commission has been providing financial assistance to universities and colleges for additional staff, class-room accommodation, and library and laboratory facilities, subject to the terms and procedure enunciated by the three-year degree course estimates committee. These grants are generally intended to enable the institutions concerned to provide the necessary physical and academic facilities for the three-year degree course, and to bring about an improvement in the quality and standards of undergraduate education. Excepting the Bombay University and the State universities in U.P., all other universities which are providing undergraduate courses in arts, science and commerce have adopted the three-year degree course pattern. The Bombay University proposes to introduce the three-year degree course for honours students after the intermediate stage. The University Education Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1961 recommended the introduction of three-year degree courses for honours and pass students after a 12-year period of high school and intermediate education. The State Government has accepted these recommendations but has expressed its inability to implement the scheme unless cent per cent central assistance is made available. The matter is under discussion with the State Government.

During the year under review the colleges of the Jammu and Kashmir University which had earlier introduced the three-year degree course were brought within the purview of the central scheme of assistance.

Up to 1964-65, the Commission has approved an expenditure of Rs. 23.65 crores for the implementation of the three-year degree course scheme in 41 universities and 733 colleges. The Commission's share of this expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 12.02 crores (Rs. 6.65 crores—non-recurring and Rs. 5.37 crores—recurring).

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5.49 crores and recurring grants totalling Rs. 2 crores were disbursed up to 31st March, 1965, for the implementation of the scheme in the universities and colleges concerned. During 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 77.38 lakhs for recurring and non-recurring expenditure was paid under the scheme.* The grants released during the Second and Third Plan periods are indicated in the following statement:

	<i>Non-recurring</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>(Rupees in crores)</i>		
Second Plan	2.85	0.13	2.98
Third Plan			
1961-62	0.81	0.36	1.17
1962-63	0.63	0.49	1.12
1963-64	0.74	0.70	1.44
1964-65	0.45	0.32	0.77
Total	5.48	2.00	7.48

*Vide statement of disbursement at appendix XIII.

The admissible non-recurring grants under the scheme may be utilised by the end of the Third Plan period. Recurring grants are available for a period of four years only from the year of introduction of the three-year degree course in the university.

Miscellaneous Projects

The Commission has been giving assistance on the prescribed sharing basis to affiliated colleges which fulfil the required conditions for the construction of libraries, laboratories, hostels, non-resident student centres, hobby workshops and staff quarters, and for the purchase of science equipment and library books. The Commission's assistance to an affiliated college for the above purposes is subject to a normal overall ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs during the Second and Third Plan periods. The prescribed ceiling may be relaxed in exceptional cases on merits. The Commission shares 2/3 of the approved cost of library and laboratory buildings, and of science equipment, books and journals.

The grants given by the Commission are of a developmental character and normally are not available for the establishment of new colleges or for enabling colleges to fulfil the conditions of affiliation. The policy regarding assistance to colleges and the approved ceilings and sharing basis for various projects were mentioned in detail in the Commission's report for 1963-64.

Centenary Grants.

Up to 1964-65, centenary grants were sanctioned for 37 colleges, which could be utilised for development projects of a permanent nature, such as construction of buildings, purchase of books and equipment, etc. The maximum grant that may be provided by the Commission on this account to a college that has served the cause of education in India for 100 years is Rs. 1,00,000. Payments are made in instalments in accordance with the progress in the implementation of the approved projects. During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 1.87 lakhs were paid to the colleges concerned under this scheme.

TEACHERS

The University Education Commission (1949) described teachers as 'the corner-stone of the arch of education', and stated that 'the success of the educational process depends so much on the character and ability of the teachers that in any plan of university reform the main concern must be for securing an adequate staff with qualifications necessary for the discharge of its many-sided duties'. The University Grants Commission has been of the opinion that everything possible should be done to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession. The provision of reasonable salaries and the essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession is necessary to enable universities and colleges to recruit and retain sufficiently qualified staff. This must be regarded as the basic pre-requisite for the maintenance of proper standards of education. Besides upgrading the salaries of university and college teachers, the Commission has approved other measures also for teachers' welfare.

Revision of Salaries

(a) University Teachers

As stated in the earlier reports, the Commission has been providing

assistance to Central and State universities for the introduction of the following scales of pay for their teaching staff:

Professor	—	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Reader	—	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer	—	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Instructor*	—	Rs. 300-25-350

The following 42 universities have so far agreed to introduce the above-mentioned pay scales:

Agra	Jabalpur	Panjab
Aligarh Muslim	Jadavpur	Patna
Allahabad	Jodhpur	Poona
Andhra	Kalyani	Rajasthan
Banaras Hindu	Karnatak	Ranchi
Baroda	Kerala	Roorkee
Bhagalpur	Kuruksetra	Sardar Vallabhbhai
Bihar	Lucknow	Vidyapeeth
Bombay	Madras	Saugar
Burdwan	Magadh	S.N.D.T. Women's
Calcutta	Marathwada	Sri Venkateswara
Delhi	Mysore	U.P. Agricultural
Gauhati	Nagpur	Varaneseya Sanskrit
Gorakhpur	Osmania	Visva-Bharati
Gujarat		

Five universities, viz., North Bengal, Punjabi (Patiala), Ravi Shankar, Shivaji and Udaipur have scales of pay identical with those recommended by the University Grants Commission for university teachers during the Third Plan period. The proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth regarding the introduction of the scales of pay recommended by the Commission has been accepted. A similar proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science is under consideration.

The Commission's suggestion that the salaries in the agricultural universities should be the same as recommended for other universities has been accepted by the central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Ministry has agreed to meet the expenditure on this account.

(b) Teachers in the Engineering and Technological Departments

As stated in the report for 1963-64, the Commission upgraded the salaries of teachers in the engineering and technological departments/institutions maintained by the universities as per recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education with effect from 1st April, 1960. Assistance is being provided for this purpose on a cent per cent basis for a period of five years to the following universities:

Aligarh Muslim	Madras
Andhra	Mysore
Annamalai	Nagpur
Banaras Hindu	Osmania
Baroda	Patna
Bombay	Sri Venkateswara
Jadavpur	Utkal

* Instructors may be recruited as an interim measure if persons with requisite qualifications are not available for appointment as lecturers.

A reasonable uniformity in the scales of pay for teachers in engineering and other faculties is desirable since it is difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation between technology and science, and it is not reasonable that the teachers of science working in engineering institutions should have a substantially higher scale of pay than teachers of similar or even better qualifications in non-engineering institutions. A committee appointed by the Commission to review the question of the revision of salary scales of University teachers has recommended that steps should be taken to establish parity between the scales of pay in the universities and the Indian Institutes of Technology.

(c) College Teachers

As stated in the earlier reports, the Commission has been providing assistance to colleges on a sharing basis for introducing the following scales of pay for their teaching staff:

Principal	Rs. 600-40-800
Head of Department	Rs. 400-25-700
Senior Lecturer	Rs. 300-25-600
Lecturer	Rs. 200-15-320-20-500
Demonstrator/Tutor	Rs. 150-10-200

So far about 15,000 teachers working in 494 colleges affiliated to 24 universities have been covered under the scheme. The benefit of this scheme was extended to the teachers of Government colleges and also of those non-government colleges (including new colleges established during the Third Five Year Plan) which could not introduce the revised scales of pay during the Second Plan period. The Commission's assistance is available for a period of five years on the approved sharing basis. The proposal of the U.P. Government for assistance to introduce the revised scales of pay for teachers of the affiliated colleges in the State has been accepted subject to the normal terms and conditions. A similar proposal relating to revision of salaries of teachers in the affiliated colleges of Bihar was also approved.

The question of continuing the revised scales of pay on a permanent basis deserves the urgent consideration of the State Governments concerned. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have agreed to provide the requisite assistance to the colleges for this purpose.

The grants paid during 1964-65 for the revision of salaries of teachers in universities and colleges are shown in appendix XII.

(d) Further Proposals for Revision of Salaries

The Commission is convinced that as a major step towards improvement in the quality of higher education, it is essential to raise further the existing salary scales of university and college teachers. The need for such further revision has been strongly emphasised and reiterated by a number of committees which have examined this question. On account of the existing disparity between the emoluments of teachers in university departments and those in the affiliated colleges, it becomes difficult for the latter to recruit and retain competent staff. Teachers with comparable qualifications, whether working in colleges or in university departments, should have reasonably similar salary scales.

The Commission has proposed the introduction of substantially higher scales of pay for university and college teachers, and has recommended that liberal central assistance for this purpose should be provided to the affiliated colleges. The Central Government may, in consultation with the State Governments, devise an appropriate machinery and procedure for placing the revised scales on a permanent basis. These recommendations have been communicated to the Ministry of Education.

Assistance for Research and Learned work

The Commission continued to provide assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work. Teachers are often handicapped in carrying on such work in the absence of necessary equipment and literature. The Commission's assistance to a teacher for an approved research project is limited to Rs. 5,000 p.a., and is intended to help him to purchase books, chemicals, equipment etc., which are not normally provided by the institution where he works, and to enable him to meet the necessary expenses on travel and field work in furtherance of his research project. During 1964-65, the Commission approved grants for 143 research projects in the humanities and social sciences, and 276 in science subjects and technology. An amount of Rs. 2.74 lakhs was released to the universities and colleges during the year for providing assistance to the teachers concerned.

Retired Teachers

The question of the age of retirement of teachers has been under the Commission's consideration. Some time ago, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, the Commission agreed that the age of retirement for members of the teaching staff should be 60 years with a possible extension for a period not exceeding 3 years, if the university concerned was satisfied that such extension was desirable in its own interest. In special cases, where the teachers concerned had been given extension for a period of 3 years i.e. up to the age of 63 years, and were considered fit for continued work, an extension for a further period of 2 years could be allowed. The above decision was brought to the notice of all the universities.

Universities and colleges are being helped to utilise the services of outstanding teachers, who have crossed the normal age of superannuation but are otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research. Under this scheme an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 p.a. is paid to a retired teacher through the university or college where he carries on his work besides an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for meeting expenditure on contingencies relating to the work undertaken. In addition, the teacher concerned may be provided with an honorarium or facilities of the maximum value of Rs. 4,000 p.a. by his institution, with the prior approval of the Commission.

In 1964-65, 66 retired teachers were brought under the purview of the scheme, raising the total number of awards made so far to 201. An amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs was paid to the universities and colleges for these teachers during the year on this account.

Exchange of Teachers

In pursuance of the recommendation made at the Seminar on National Integration organized by the Commission in 1958, a scheme for the exchange of teachers between universities was approved and implemented with effect from the academic session of 1964-65. The Commission

provides an annual lump grant of Rs. 10,000 to a university under the scheme, to enable it to invite reputed teachers or experts from other universities or centres of learning in the country, for a limited period, to deliver lectures, conduct seminars or advise research workers. In exceptional cases, the Commission's annual grant may be raised to Rs. 15,000. The scheme makes it possible for the universities to utilise the services of talented personnel to the widest possible extent and also provides opportunities for the staff and students engaged in advanced studies to make close and useful contact with distinguished teachers.

During 1964-65, the Commission paid a total grant of Rs. 2.19 lakhs to the universities on this account.

Travel Grants

The Commission continued to provide assistance to the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities', for awarding travel grants to teachers and research workers to visit centres of learning in the country, in pursuance of their work or to obtain specialised training in their respective fields. The benefit of this scheme has been extended to the teachers of affiliated colleges and research scholars registered at the various universities. A lump grant subject to the prescribed ceiling is placed at the disposal of a university for each academic session. No matching grant is required. During 1964-65, the Commission paid an amount of Rs. 1.38 lakhs to the universities for awarding travel grants.

The Commission continued to give grants to teachers for foreign travel to enable them to attend international conferences abroad. These grants are made available to teachers who are invited to preside over conferences or their sections or those who are specially selected to contribute papers, provided the sponsoring universities are willing to share 50% of the expenditure on travel. Under this scheme grants were sanctioned to 67 teachers in 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was paid to the universities during the year on this account.

Staff Quarters and Teachers' Hostels

The Commission continued its assistance to universities for the construction of staff quarters. The proposals of the Kashi Vidyapith and the universities of Banaras, Delhi, Gauhati, Jabalpur, Karnatak, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, Shivaji and Visva-Bharati for the construction of staff quarters were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.20 lakhs, the Commission's share of the expenditure being limited to Rs. 50.62 lakhs on the usual sharing basis. Grants amounting to Rs. 20.55 lakhs were released on this account to the universities during 1964-65. For the construction of staff quarters in colleges, grants amounting to Rs. 2.45 lakhs were paid during the year.

The Commission has decided to give assistance to the universities for the construction of teachers' hostels. A university will be helped in the construction of two such hostels, each accommodating about 24 teachers and estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs, the Commission's grant being limited to 75% of the total approved cost of two hostels or alternatively cent per cent for the first hostel and 50% for the second. During 1964-65, the Commission accepted the proposals of 34 universities for the construction of teachers' hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 crores, against which the Commission's share of expenditure would amount to Rs. 1.14

crores. Grants amounting to Rs. 4.95 lakhs were released to various universities on this account during the year.

The committee on residential accommodation for students and teachers, appointed by the University Grants Commission, has emphasised the urgent need for providing accommodation for 50% of the teachers in the universities and colleges by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The provision of such accommodation will help in attracting suitable personnel to the teaching profession, and will also make it possible to build up a healthy corporate life. The Committee has suggested that outright grants or interest-free loans ought to be given to the universities and colleges for providing residential accommodation for teachers. The scheme in its entirety would imply the construction of 900 teachers' hostels, each accommodating 22 teachers, and 44,000 staff quarters, at a total cost of Rs. 137 crores, in order to provide accommodation for 50% of the teaching staff in the universities and colleges by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

The Central Ministry of Works and Housing expressed its inability to find funds for providing residential accommodation for students and teachers but suggested that the universities could obtain loans under 'the low income group housing scheme' in respect of houses for teachers whose incomes do not exceed the prescribed limits. The suggestion of the Ministry has been brought to the notice of the universities.

STUDENT WELFARE

A university or a college is not a barren ante-room to life, it is a part of life; and the students' stay there should be a happy and stimulating experience. A congenial environment and a healthy corporate life are essential for serious intellectual pursuits and a proper development of the personality. The conditions in which students have to live and work significantly affect the general academic atmosphere. The provision of essential amenities is generally conducive to an improvement in student behaviour, and should prove a healthy curb on student unrest. The Commission has approved several schemes relating to student welfare such as the provision of hostels, student homes, health centres etc., and assistance is being given to universities and colleges for the provision of the necessary facilities for the student community.

The Commission has been seriously concerned over the recent outbreaks of student unrest. Student indiscipline is obviously the result of complex and manifold causes, some of them non-academic, and it is a symptom of various ills which afflict our society and national life. The problem was examined by a committee appointed by the Commission in 1958. The recommendations of the committee were brought to the notice of the universities and State Governments. Recently the Commission has constituted a committee to review the implementation of the suggestions made by the earlier committee on student welfare and to suggest measures for improving student morale and discipline in the universities and colleges.

Employment and Man-Power Development

The Commission has welcomed the proposal of the Director General, Employment and Training, for constituting a committee to deal with

problems relating to the employment of university students generally and to man-power development. Representatives of the central Ministries of Labour and Employment, Home Affairs and Education, the Planning Commission and the U.G.C., as well as some Vice-Chancellors will be associated with this committee which will have the following functions:

- (i) to evolve and recommend measures which bring about a balance between the supply of university man-power and the demand for professional man-power in the country;
- (ii) to suggest to the university authorities the changes that are needed in the curricula so as to make them more employment-oriented;
- (iii) to suggest measures for the continuous supply of up-to-date information about occupational employment to the university students;
- (iv) to evolve methods for enabling students to relate their aptitudes, interests and values to the kind of work available in the employment market, and
- (v) to bring about co-ordination among the agencies concerned with the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives.

Halls of Residence

The University Grants Committee of the U.K. has stated in its recent quinquennial report that a hall of residence offers students "exceptionally favourable opportunities for the stimulating interplay of mind with mind, for the formation of friendships, and learning the art of understanding and living with others of outlook and temperament unlike their own. It can be and it often is, a great humanising force". Halls of residence also provide an environment congenial for intellectual pursuits.

A large majority of our students living in their own homes or in rented accommodation do not have the facilities necessary for serious studies. The provision of suitable and adequate hostel accommodation is essential for a rich and healthy corporate life and improvement in the quality of higher education. The Commission has been laying special emphasis on the construction of hostels, and financial assistance is being provided to universities and colleges for this purpose.

The percentage of scholars residing in hostels to the total enrolment was 18.1 in 1962-63. This rose to 18.5 in 1963-64 and 19.0 in 1964-65.

During the year under review, the Commission approved the proposals of the Indian Institute of Science, the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Kashi Vidyapith, and the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda, Bhagalpur, Kalyani, Karnatak, Punjabi (Patiala), Shivaji and Utkal for the construction of students' hostels. The total estimated cost of these hostels is Rs. 85.64 lakhs and the Commission's share of expenditure on the usual sharing basis is limited to Rs. 47.24 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 51.41 lakhs were released to various universities for the construction of hostels, sanctioned during 1964-65 and in earlier years. The construction of hostels in 26 colleges was approved during the year under review. The total estimated cost of these hostels is Rs. 59.64 lakhs, and the Commission's share of expenditure amounts to

Rs. 29.17 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 20.08 lakhs were paid to colleges for the construction of hostels sanctioned during 1964-65 and in earlier years. Payments are released in instalments according to the progress of work and expenditure.

Committee on Residential Accommodation for Students and Teachers

The committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the problem of residential accommodation for students and teachers and to prepare a comprehensive plan in this regard, has *inter-alia* made the following recommendations concerning the construction of hostels:

- (i) The physical and social environment provided by hostels exerts a purposeful influence on the character and attitudes of the resident scholars. Hostel building which should be planned to ensure comfortable and cheerful living, ought to provide facilities for quiet individual work and the growth of a healthy corporate life.
- (ii) During the Fourth Plan, hostel accommodation should be provided for 25% of the students in universities and colleges. To achieve this target, additional accommodation for 3 lakh students will have to be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores @ Rs. 4,000 per seat.
- (iii) The schedule of hostel fees should be adjusted so as to provide rent-free accommodation to about 5 to 10 per cent of the resident students.
- (iv) Efforts should be made to provide hostel accommodation to about 75% of the students in institutions of an all-India character. The possibility of granting financial aid to students in these hostels to cover their expenses may be explored.
- (v) There is special need for hostel accommodation for women students and students of colleges in rural areas.
- (vi) The Commission should liberalise the rules relating to grants for construction of hostels so as to obviate the necessity of procuring matching funds.
- (vii) The Commission should provide assistance to universities for constructing houses, each accommodating a senior teacher and 10 to 12 students who would live together as a family.

The Commission generally approved the report of the committee on residential accommodation for teachers and students, and desired that the recommendations made should be kept in view while preparing proposals for the Fourth Plan.

Student Homes

Since the provision of adequate hostel accommodation may not immediately be feasible in view of the limited resources, the Commission commended a proposal for establishing student homes in the Universities for providing essential amenities for day scholars. A student home should normally provide reading room facilities for 100 students at a time, with a stack room for about 5,000 books and a cafeteria. The Commission's

assistance for a student home is limited to Rs. 1 lakh against an estimated cost of As. 1.25 lakhs, and a further grant for books may be provided. Assistance for the maintenance of a student home would be determined on the merits of each case.

The details of the scheme relating to student homes were intimated to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities.

Non-Resident Students' Centres

The Commission continued to give assistance to universities and colleges for establishing non-resident students' centres which are intended for providing facilities for recreation and private study to day-scholars. The proposals of 22 universities for establishing such centres have so far been approved. During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 3.01 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned on this account. Approval was given during the year for the construction of 20 non-resident students' centres in colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs, the Commission's share of expenditure being limited to Rs. 7 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 3.88 lakhs were released to the colleges for this purpose during the year under review.

Health Centres

The Commission continued to give grants to universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' for establishing health centres intended to provide facilities for medical examination and treatment of simple ailments. So far assistance has been sanctioned for 36 universities for this purpose. During 1964-65, the proposals of the Mysore University, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, the Gujarat Vidyapith, the Kashi Vidyapith and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for the establishment of health centres were approved, the Commission's assistance being of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.12 lakhs were paid to various universities for health centres during the year.

It has already been reported that in view of the inadequate facilities for medical treatment in many universities, the Commission appointed a committee to formulate a health service scheme for teachers and students. The subject is being examined by the committee.

Students' Aid Fund

The details of the scheme relating to the students' aid fund in universities and colleges were stated in the report for 1963-64. The fund is intended to assist needy students to pay their tuition or examination fees, purchase books or meet other expenses related to their studies. The rules regarding the Commission's contribution to the students' aid fund in colleges were liberalised last year.

The establishment of students' aid fund in universities and colleges has provided valuable help to needy students and the Commission's grants on this account have been rising over the years as indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Commission's contribution (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1962-63	9.54
1963-64	13.37
1964-65	14.85

Hobby Workshops

Assistance has so far been given for the establishment of hobby workshops in 17 universities and 70 colleges. During 1964-65, the Commission sanctioned the establishment of hobby workshops in two universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.54 lakhs, against which the Commission's share of expenditure would amount to Rs. 1.37 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 32,500 was sanctioned to one college for this purpose during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.33 lakhs were paid in 1964-65 to colleges and universities for hobby workshops.

Textbook Libraries

The Commission provides assistance on a cent per cent basis, subject to an approved ceiling, to affiliated colleges having the prescribed minimum enrolment, for establishing textbook libraries, wherefrom deserving students can obtain textbooks on long-term loans. The university libraries are normally permitted to utilise a fixed proportion of library grants from the U.G.C. for purchasing multiple copies of textbooks. So far grants have been sanctioned to about 600 colleges under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 40.10 lakhs was released to them during 1964-65. The Commission's assistance on this account to colleges which do not have the prescribed enrolment will depend on the availability of funds.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The growing volume and diversity of research now being undertaken in the universities and colleges, have highlighted the need for adequate incentive, in the form of research scholarships and fellowships. Provision for this has been made in addition to the assistance being given to the universities and colleges for improving library and laboratory facilities for advanced study and research.

As stated earlier in this report, the Commission has approved the creation of special fellowships at the various centres of advanced study. Fellowships and research assistantships are also provided at various universities for the implementation of research projects approved by the Commission from time to time. There is further a normal provision for a specific number of scholarships and fellowships which are awarded every year for promoting advanced studies and research.

Owing to the disparities in the amounts of scholarships and fellowships offered by various central agencies, such as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Atomic Energy Commission and some Ministries of the Government of India, there is sometimes movement of scholars actuated by considerations of monetary advantage between the agencies concerned. To remove this unhealthy trend the Commission suggested that there should be a reasonable uniformity in the value of the scholarships and fellowships awarded by the different agencies and it would be an advantage if the various schemes were coordinated by some central agency (e.g. the U.G.C.).

Research Scholarships

The Commission provides scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 200 p.m., for research in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects. The tenure of the scholarships is two years which may be extended by one year in exceptional cases. These scholarships are

allocated to the universities in the light of their requirements and the facilities available for research, and are awarded by them on the basis of academic merit to candidates from within or outside the universities concerned. The universities may distribute the awards among different subjects and disciplines according to their needs.

During 1964-65, 265 research scholarships were allocated to 42 universities. The Commission paid Rs. 3.59 lakhs to the universities for scholarships in science and Rs. 6.71 lakhs for those in the humanities and social sciences.

Fellowships

Senior and Junior research fellowships in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences) are being provided to enable deserving scholars to pursue advanced study and research. A junior research fellowship is of the value of Rs. 300 p.m. and a senior fellowship of Rs. 500 p.m. Each fellowship, junior or senior, carries a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for contingent expenditure relating to the research undertaken. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum is available with each fellowship to enable the scholars concerned to publish their research work and meet the necessary expenditure on field work. The normal tenure of a fellowship is two years which may be extended by one year in special cases.

During 1964-65, 36 senior fellowships and 82 junior fellowships were awarded for advanced study and research in the humanities and social sciences. Grants amounting to Rs. 8.93 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned during the year for these fellowships.

For research in science subjects, 36 senior fellowships and 106 junior fellowships were awarded in 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 6.99 lakhs was paid to the universities concerned for this purpose.

As in previous years, the Commission awarded 29 fellowships during 1964-65, each of the value of Rs. 400 p.m., for advanced study and research in engineering and technology. Each of these fellowships carries a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for expenditure on contingencies, and an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the publication of research work completed during the tenure of the fellowship and for meeting the necessary expenditure on field work.

OTHER SCHEMES

The Commission has been providing development grants to colleges and universities for miscellaneous projects and activities. Information about such grants is given below.

(a) Community Development and Panchayati Raj

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Ministry of Community Development for promoting programmes of teaching and research in community development, co-operation and 'panchayati raj' in the universities. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided by the Ministry for this purpose, against an equal amount to be contributed by the Commission. The total fund of Rs. 10 lakhs is to be utilised by the Commission for developing studies in the subjects concerned at university centres. It has been agreed to set up an advisory committee including

representatives of the Ministry of Community Development for this purpose.

(b) Extension Lectures

The Commission continued to provide grants to universities for organising extension lectures by teachers. The Commission's assistance to a university for this purpose is limited to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Grants amounting to Rs. 1.42 lakhs were approved during 1964-65 as per details given in appendix XV. An amount of Rs. 1.09 lakhs was released to the universities concerned during the year

(c) Publication Grants

In order to promote the publication of research works including doctoral theses in science subjects and the humanities and social sciences, the Commission has been providing limited assistance to the universities. Normally, a sum of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is placed at the disposal of each university for this purpose. During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 4.68 lakhs were approved for this purpose as per details given in appendix XVI.

On the suggestion of the Association of American University Presses, a working conference was held in the University of Delhi under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, regarding the question of scholarly publications in India. The conference recommended to the Commission that an expert committee might be set up to study the problems relating to scholarly publications, and to consider the possibility of effective co-ordination in this field with a view to establishing at least one modern university publishing house as a pilot project. The Commission constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh to examine the question. The committee has emphasised the need for the establishment of an association for university publications generally to promote scholarly, scientific and educational publications in India. The report of the committee is awaited.

(d) Printing Presses

As stated in the report for 1963-64, the Commission provides assistance to universities for establishing or improving their printing presses. The Commission shares non-recurring expenditure on buildings, machinery and equipment to the extent of 2/3 of the approved cost. Assistance for this purpose to a university is generally limited to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. During the Second Plan period, grants for this purpose were sanctioned to 17 universities. Against the total approved cost of Rs. 35.23 lakhs, the Commission's share of expenditure was limited to Rs. 21.54 lakhs. During the current plan period, the Commission sanctioned the establishment or improvement of printing presses in 23 universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.26 lakhs, against which the Commission's share of expenditure amounts to Rs. 31.28 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 6.41 lakhs was paid to the universities during 1964-65 for this purpose.

The Commission appointed an expert committee to examine the requirements of universities for press machinery and equipment under present conditions. The committee has expressed the opinion that the Commission's assistance for machinery and equipment may have to be increased in the context of rising prices and new developments in printing

techniques. The committee is also of the view that productivity of the university presses is generally low and can be improved even within the framework of the existing facilities. In view of the fact that modern machinery and equipment of printing presses are expensive and involve a considerable expenditure on foreign exchange, it will be desirable to ensure the maximum possible utilisation of the existing resources of university presses. If possible, these presses may run in two shifts. The Commission has accepted the recommendations of the expert committee in principle, and has decided that these may be considered while preparing the Fourth Plan development proposals of the universities.

(e) Research in Social Welfare

The programme of research in social welfare in the universities is being promoted by the Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Education and the Advisory Board in Social Welfare. Projects relating to social welfare received from the universities are screened by an ad hoc committee of the Advisory Board. On the recommendations of this committee, the Commission approved the proposals received from 12 universities which are estimated to cost Rs. 2.91 lakhs. The entire approved expenditure on these schemes would be met by the Commission. The projects so far sanctioned by the Commission generally relate to labour welfare, youth welfare and juvenile delinquency, care of the physically and mentally handicapped, community organisation, etc.

During 1964-65, grants amounting to Rs. 44,520 were paid to the universities in respect of projects sanctioned by the Commission.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Commission continued to provide limited foreign exchange to universities and colleges for importing scientific equipment, books, journals and other articles required worth Rs. 33.60 lakhs for imports from 'general area' was placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India. Against this allocation, the Commission released foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 28.55 lakhs to the universities and colleges. For imports from 'rupee-payment area' exchange worth Rs. 15.92 lakhs was made available to the Commission during the year. Of this, exchange worth Rs. 15.09 lakhs was released. In addition, foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 2.67 lakhs was allocated to the universities for direct utilisation by them to meet their urgent requirements for research in respect of small items of equipment, spare parts and scientific literature.

At the end of the year, the powers delegated to the University Grants Commission as well as the Central Ministries for incurring foreign exchange expenditure were withdrawn by the Government of India. It will thus become difficult for universities and colleges to procure equipment urgently required for teaching and research.

In view of the growing volume and variety of research programmes undertaken by the universities and the development of the centres of advanced study, the need for foreign exchange is likely to increase considerably. The foreign exchange made available to the universities has so far been inadequate in relation to their essential needs. It is hoped that the situation will improve in the coming year.

FOREIGN AID PROGRAMMES

During 1964-65, several universities received assistance from the UNESCO and some foreign countries such as the U.K., the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Foreign aid programmes for the benefit of the universities are operated by the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Union Ministries concerned.

As stated earlier in this report, assistance was provided by the UNESCO for some centres of advanced study for the purchase of specialised equipment, the training of some Indian scholars in the U.S.S.R., and for inviting Soviet scientists for short periods. The Asia Foundation also agreed to provide a grant for meeting the urgent needs of a few departments in social sciences including some centres of advanced study. A similar programme of assistance from the United Kingdom has been finalised for inviting expert personnel, short-term visits to the United Kingdom by Indian scientists, and the supply of essential commodities, particularly scientific equipment and books.

Apart from the programmes mentioned above, foreign aid was available from other sources also. Information about which is given below.

United States P.L. 480 Programme

During the past few years funds have been provided to the university departments under the United States P.L. 480 programme for research projects in agricultural, physical and biological sciences.

Proposals from universities for research in agriculture and allied sciences, received by the U.G.C., are forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. During the period 1959 to 1964, 168 proposals for research relating to agricultural sciences were accepted under the P.L. 480 programme. Of these, 86 projects were received from the science departments of various universities. At present 51 schemes are under implementation, and agreements for grants have been signed. Agreements in respect of the remaining 35 proposals are expected shortly to be finalised. During 1964-65, 107 more proposals received from university departments were examined and forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for consideration.

Research projects in physical and biological sciences are also financed from P.L. 480 Funds. This programme is operated by the Commission in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development, the National Bureau of Standards, U.S.A., and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Department of Commerce. The proposals received from the university departments are examined by the Commission and sent to the Ministry of Education for acceptance by an advisory committee. Up to 1964-65, 25 research proposals relating to physical sciences were approved for assistance, of which grant documents in respect of 24 projects were executed. Five proposals for research relating to biological sciences were also approved.

Assistance from Other Agencies for Scientific Projects

During 1964-65, some foreign agencies sanctioned assistance to a few

universities for specific research projects. The details are given below:

<i>University</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Grant (in dollars)</i>
Bombay University .. (Department of Chemical Technology)	Bristol Laboratory U.S.A.	2,000
Delhi University .. (Department of Chemistry)	Bristol Laboratory U.S.A.	2,000
Delhi University .. (Department of Zoology)	Ford Foundation U.S.A.	3,95,000
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore .. (Department of Chemistry)	Bristol Laboratory U.S.A.	2,000
Kerala University .. (Department of Zoology)	Ford Foundation U.S.A.	1,19,500
Madras University .. (Department of Chemistry)	Petroleum Research Fund, U.S.A.	22,500

Grants amounting to \$ 15,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and £9000 from the Wellcome Trust, U.K. were made available to the Indian Institute of Science for the purchase of specialised equipment.

Exchange of Visits by Scientists between the U.K. and India

This programme was sponsored in collaboration with the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom and the British Council for the exchange of scientists between India and Great Britain. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover national laboratories and other research institutions in addition to the universities. The programme is of a continuing nature intended to promote the exchange of visits by young scientists between the two countries for brief periods. During 1964-65, three British scientists visited some universities and research institutions in India. Seven Indian scientists were selected to visit the U.K. Final approval has been given in respect of two of these scientists who are to visit and work at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and Nottingham University.

An advisory committee has been appointed to implement this programme on a planned basis.

Assistance for Training Abroad and Visits for Foreign Experts

In collaboration with the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance and the Ministries of Health and Food and Agriculture, the Commission continued to provide assistance for the training of selected Indian personnel abroad and for inviting foreign specialists to Indian Universities. During 1964-65, the proposals of the following universities for obtaining the services of foreign experts under

various programmes were approved:

<i>University</i>	<i>Speciality</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Country from which the expert is to be invited</i>
Banaras Hindu University	Instrumentation and Process Control	United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	France
Jadavpur University	(a) Automatic Control System	Indo-French Technical Co-operation Agreement	France
	(b) Friction and Lubrication	—do—	France
Roorkee University	Engineering Geology	Colombo Plan	Australia

Approval has been given for sending 25 Indian scientists for training abroad. Twelve of these scientists have already left for their respective centres of training.

Cultural Exchange Programme

Programmes relating to cultural exchange are covered by specific agreements entered into by the Government of India with the Governments of the countries concerned. The U.G.C. is concerned with agreements relating to the exchange of educationists and teachers. During 1964-65, three professors from the U.S.S.R., two from the German Democratic Republic, and one from Hungary visited India. Four Indian teachers visited the U.S.S.R., and two went to Poland.

FUNDS

A sum of Rs. 14.31 crores was available to the Commission for plan and non-plan purposes during 1964-65. This included the opening balance of Rs. 10.02 lakhs, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 14.06 crores received from the Ministry of Education and other agencies, refund of the unspent balances of grants paid by the Commission in previous years, miscellaneous receipts, deposits and recoveries. The grants released to the universities, institutions deemed to be universities and colleges, and other expenditure incurred on major non-plan items, are shown in the statement in appendix XVII.

CONCLUSION

The views and comments of the Commission on some of the important problems in the field of higher education may now be summed up.

To ensure proper standards and coordination, no new university or institution of higher education should be established without the prior concurrence of the University Grants Commission.

To ease the growing pressure of numbers on the universities and colleges, students have to be diverted to a variety of vocational courses in relation to the diversified needs of our developing economy for trained man-power. A proper selection of students is necessary to ensure that only those are admitted to the universities and colleges who have the required aptitude and ability for higher studies and are fit to benefit from such education.

It would be desirable to extend the facilities for higher education through correspondence courses and evening classes. The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that provision should be made for evening and morning colleges, and for the extension of correspondence courses in various disciplines to a number of centres all over the country.

The Commission has strongly emphasised the need for improving the present salary scales of the teaching staff, particularly of colleges, and has recommended that teachers with comparable qualification whether working in colleges or in university departments should have reasonably similar scales.

The problems in various sectors of education are closely inter-related and require an overall consideration. Fragmentation in the field of higher education and division of responsibility between various agencies is not desirable for academic and other reasons. The Sapru Committee recommended that in addition to higher education in arts, science and commerce, professional education should also be within the purview of the University Grants Commission.

It was stated in the report for 1963-64 that the funds available to the Commission might not be adequate for the increasing developmental needs of the universities and colleges. The Sapru Committee was of the opinion that the grant for university education and research placed at the disposal of the U.G.C., is 'very meagre', and 'a very much larger amount' should be provided to the Commission in the Fourth Plan. The Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in October, 1964 strongly recommended that 'the scope of and finances for the University Grants Commission should be substantially increased.' The need for larger resources for developmental activities in the field of higher education cannot be gain said.

The U.G.C., welcomes the appointment of the Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari for advising the Government of India on the national pattern of education, and on the general principles and policies for the development of education at all stages and in all its aspects. The Education Commission is to undertake a comprehensive, synoptic view of the entire educational system and will also be concerned with the vital problems of higher education facing the country.

The Commission is grateful to the universities and colleges for their continued co-operation and to the teachers and educationists who have worked as members of the various U.G.C. committees. The Commission also places on record its appreciation of the assistance and co-operation received from the State Governments, various Ministries of the Government of India, the Planning Commission, and other agencies associated with the Commission's work and activities.

K. L. Joshi

Secretary

D. S. Kothari

Chairman

S. R. Das

P. N. Kirpal

H. N. Kunzru

D. C. Pavate

D. S. Reddy

B. Shiva Rao

I. P. Singh

A. R. Wadia

APPENDIX I
**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS
DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES**

1857	1	Calcutta University
	2	Bombay University
	3	Madras University
1887	4	Allahabad University
1916	5	Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi)
	6	Mysore University
1917	7	Patna University
1918	8	Osmania University (Hyderabad)
1921	9	Aligarh Muslim University
	10	Lucknow University
1922	11	Delhi University
1923	12	Nagpur University
1926	13	Andhra University (Waltair)
1927	14	Agra University
1929	15	Annamalai University (Annamalainagar)
1937	16	Kerala University (Trivandrum)
1943	17	Utkal University (Bhubaneswar)
1946	18	Saugar University
1947	19	Rajasthan University (Jaipur)
	20	Panjab University (Chandigarh)
1948	21	Gauhati University
	22	Jammu and Kashmir University (Srinagar)
1949	23	Roorkee University
	24	Poona University
	25	M. S. University of Baroda
	26	Karnatak University (Dharwar)
1950	27	Gujarat University (Ahmedabad)
1951	28	S. N. D. T. Women's University (Bombay)
	29	Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan)
1952	30	Bihar University (Muzaffarpur)
1954	31	Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati)
1955	32	S. V. Vidyapeeth (Vallabh Vidyanagar)
	33	Jadavpur University (Jadavpur)
1956	34	Kuruksetra University (Kurukshetra)
	35	Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya (Khairgarh)
1957	36	Vikram University (Ujjain)
	37	Gorakhpur University
	38	Jabalpur University
1958	39	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya
	40	Marathwada University
1960	41	U.P. Agricultural University (Nainital)
	42	Burdwan University
	43	Kalyani University
	44	Bhagalpur University
	45	Ranchi University
1961	46	K. S. Darbhanaga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya
1962	47	Panjab Agricultural University (Ludhiana)
	48	Punjabi University (Patiala)
	49	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (Bhubaneswar)
	50	North Bengal University (Siliguri)

- 51 Rabindra Bharati (Calcutta)
 52 Magadh University (Gaya)
 53 Jodhpur University
 54 Udaipur University
 1964 55 Shivaji University (Kolhapur)
 56 Indore University
 57 Jiwaji University
 58 Ravi Shankar University
 59 University of Agricultural Sciences (Hebbal)
 60 Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University
 (Hyderabad)
 61 Bangalore University
 62 Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
 (Jabalpur)

Institution Deemed to be Universities Under U.G.C. Act

- 1958 1 Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)
 2 Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)
 1961 3 Indian School of International Studies (New Delhi)
 1962 4 Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya (Hardwar)
 5 Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)
 1963 6 Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Ahmedabad)
 7 Kashi Vidyapeeth (Varanasi)
 1964 8 Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Bombay)
 9 Birla Institute of Technology and Science (Pilani)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COURSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF
COLLEGES IN 1964-65

(Figure do not include university teaching departments)

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>University Affiliated</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase in the</i>
	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>Number of</i>
					<i>Colleges</i>
Arts, Science and Commerce	73	1,542	1,615	1,418	197
Engineering/Technology/ Architecture	15	83	98*	93	5
Medicine	5	83	88	84	4
Pharmacy**	—	2	2	3	—1
Ayurveda	—	10	10	9	1
Dental	—	8	8	8	0
Nursing	1	6	7	5	2
Law***	11	52	63	61	2
Agriculture***	16	32	48	48	0
Veterinary Science	8	12	20	19	1
Oriental Learning	3	164	167	163	4
Physical Education	—	7	7	5	2
Music & Fine Arts	5	54	59	38	21
Education***	10	158	168	157	11
Total	147	2,213	2,360	2,111	249

* This is exclusive of I.I.T.'s, university teaching departments, and pharmacy colleges, otherwise the figure is 131.

** During 1964-65, the Bombay College of Pharmacy was closed. Facilities for instruction in pharmacy exist in 7 other institutions which include three university departments (not shown above) and four colleges of technology, medicine and science, which have been shown under the relevant heads of the above table.

*** Certain arts, science and commerce colleges also have facilities for instruction (at degree level) in professional subjects like agriculture and teachers' training. During 1964-65, 43 such colleges provided courses in law, 18 in agriculture and 52 in teachers' training. Including university teaching departments and the colleges referred to here, the total number of centres was 119 for law, 70 for agriculture and 234 for teachers' training.

APPENDIX III
LIST OF CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY
SCIENCE

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Area of Specialisation</i>	<i>Department/University</i>
Astronomy	Astronomy	(i) Department of Astronomy and Nizamiah Observatory, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Botany	Plant Morphology and Embryology	(ii) Department of Botany, Delhi University, Delhi.
	Plant Pathology and Mycology	(iii) Department of Botany, Madras University, Madras.
Chemistry	Chemistry of Textile Fibres and Dyes	(iv) Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Bombay.
	Chemistry of Natural Products	(v) Department of Chemistry, Delhi University, Delhi.
Geology	Himalayan Geology and Palaeontology	(vi) Department of Geology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
	Structural Geology, Geomorphology, Petrology & Minerology	(vii) Department of Geology and Applied Geology, University of Saugar, Saugar.
Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	(viii) Department of Mathematics, Bombay University, Bombay.
	Applied Mathematics	(ix) Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
	Pure Mathematics	(x) Department of Mathematics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Physics	Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	(xi) Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University, Delhi.
	Radio-physics and Electronics	(xii) Institute of Radio-physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
	Physics, Biophysics and Crystallography.	(xiii) Department of Physics, Madras University, Madras.
Zoology	Cell Biology and Endocrinology	(xiv) Department of Zoology, Delhi University, Delhi.
	Marine Biology	(xv) Department of Marine Biology at Porto-Novo, Annamalai, University, Annamalaiagar.

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Area of Specialisation</i>	<i>Department/University</i>
Economics	Public Finance and Industrial Economics	(i) Department of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay.
	Economics of Development and Economic History	(ii) Department of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi.
	Agricultural Economics	(iii) Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona University, Poona.
Education	Educational Research (Psychometrics and research methods, guidance and counselling)	(iv) Department of Education, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
History	Ancient Indian History and Culture	(v) Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Linguistics	Applied Linguistics	(vi) Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona University, Poona.
	Dravidian Linguistics	(vii) Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalinagar.
Philosophy	Buddhist and Allied systems of Philosophy	(viii) Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
	Advaita and Allied systems of Philosophy	(ix) Department of Philosophy, Madras University, Madras.
	Metaphysics	(x) Department of Philosophy, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.
Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature	(xi) Department of Sanskrit, Poona University, Poona.

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ITEM-WISE BREAK-UP OF GRANTS
ALLOCATED TO CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY**Non-Recurring**

(In rupees)

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Books</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Science	38,90,000	41,22,000	5,90,000	86,02,000
B. Humanities and Social Sciences	15,53,000	4,24,000	6,55,000	26,32,000
Total	54,43,000	45,46,000	12,45,000	1,12,34,000

Recurring

(In rupees)

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Academic Staff</i>	<i>Non-Academic Staff</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Science	36,08,900	7,78,900	15,74,200	59,62,000
B. Humanities and Social Sciences	21,95,350	2,71,150	9,47,500	34,14,000
Total	58,04,250	10,50,050	25,21,700	93,76,000

APPENDIX V

PERSONNEL OF SOME IMPORTANT COMMITTEES
APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION

Committee on Standards of University Education

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Shri S. Govindarajulu | Formerly Vice-Chancellor,
Sri Venkateswara University.
(<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Dr. A. C. Joshi | Formerly Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University. |
| 3. | Shri G. D. Parikh | Rector, Bombay University. |
| 4. | Shri G. C. Bannerji | Professor of English,
Bombay University. |
| 5. | Shri R. M. Roy | Principal, Surendranath College,
Calcutta. |
| 6. | Dr. R. C. Majumdar | Professor of Physics,
Delhi University. |
| 7. | Dr. George Kuriyan | Director, Delhi School of Economics,
Delhi. |
| 8. | Prof. A. B. Lal | Professor of Political Science,
Allahabad University. |
| 9. | Dr. G. L. Datta | Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University,
Ujjain. |
| 10. | Shri T. K. N. Menon | Formerly Director Central Institute of
Education, Delhi. |
| 11. | Dr. A. K. Dasgupta | Professor of International Economics, Indian
School of International Studies, New Delhi. |
| 12. | Dr. H. J. Taylor | Formerly Vice-Chancellor,
Gauhati University. |
| 13. | Shri T. M. Advani | Vice-Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University,
Srinagar. |
| 14. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Committee on Centres of Advanced Study

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Prof. A. R. Wadia, M.P. | Member, University Grants Commission
(<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Prof. T. S. Sadasivan | Head of the Department of Botany,
Madras University. |
| 3. | Prof. G. M. Nabar | Director, Department of Chemical Technology,
Bombay University. |
| 4. | Prof. S. V. C. Aiyar | Head of the Department of Electrical Communica-
tion and Engineering, Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. |
| 5. | Prof. V. K. Gokak | Director, Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad. |

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|-----|------------------------------|--|
| 6. | Prof. S. M. Katre | Director, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona. |
| 7. | Prof. R. C. Majumdar | Head of the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University. |
| 8. | Prof. T. R. Seshadri, F.R.S. | Head of the Department of Chemistry, Delhi University. |
| 9. | Prof. W. D. West | Head of the Department of Geology, Saugar University. |
| 10. | Prof. R. V. Seshaiya | Director, Marine Biological Station, Porto Novo, Annamalai University. |
| 11. | Prof. D. R. Gadgil | Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. |
| 12. | Prof. G. N. Ramachandran | Head of the Department of Physics, Madras University. |
| 13. | Prof. S. S. Shrikhande | Head of the Department of Mathematics, Bombay University. |
| 14. | Prof. B. N. Ghosh | Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University. |
| 15. | Prof. S. K. Chakrabarty | Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University. |

Review Committee on English

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri G. C. Bannerji | Professor of English, Bombay University (<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Prof. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar. | Head of the Department of English, Andhra University, Waltair. |
| 3. | Prof. V. K. Gokak | Director, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad. |
| 4. | Prof. C. D. Narasimhaiah | Professor of English, Mysore University, Mysore. |
| 5. | Prof. S. Mathai | Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University. |
| 6. | Prof. A. G. Stock | Professor of English, Rajasthan University, Jaipur. |
| 7. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission (<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Review Committee on Education

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Prof. K. G. Saiyidain | Formerly Educational Adviser and Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India (<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Prof. T. K. N. Menon | Formerly Director, Central Institute of Education, Delhi. |
| 3. | Dr. Salamatullah | Principal, Teachers' Training College, Jamia Millia, New Delhi. |

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---|
| 4. | Dr. A. Mujeeb | Professor of Education,
Aligarh University. |
| 5. | Shri K. L. Joshi | Secretary, University Grants Commission. |
| 6. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Review Committee on Social Work Education

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee | Director, J. K. Institute of Sociology and
Human Relations, Lucknow University
(<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Prof. A. R. Wadia, M.P. | Member, University Grants Commission. |
| 3. | Shri S. N. Ranade | Principal, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi. |
| 4. | Shri P. C. Sharma | Assistant Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education, Government of India. |
| 5. | Dr. V. Jagannadham | Professor of Public Administration, Indian
Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. |
| 6. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Review Committee on Library Science

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Dr. S. R. Ranganathan | Director, Documentation Training & Research
Centre, Bangalore (<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Dr. C. P. Shukla | Librarian and Head of the Department of
Library Science, M.S. University of Baroda. |
| 3. | Shri K. A. Isaac | Librarian and Head of the Department of
Library Science, Kerala University. |
| 4. | Shri S. Bashiruddin | Librarian and Head of the Department of
Library Science, Rajasthan University. |
| 5. | Shri P. N. Kaula | Librarian and Head of the Library Science
Department, Banaras Hindu University. |
| 6. | Dr. Jagdish Sharma | Librarian, Panjab University. |
| 7. | Shri S. Dasgupta | Librarian and Head of the Library Science
Department, Delhi University. |
| 8. | Shri B. S. Kesavan | Director, INSDOC, New Delhi. |
| 9. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Committee on Accommodation for Students and Teachers

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Dr. M. S. Mehta | Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University. |
| 2. | Shri Chandran D. S. Devanesan | Principal, Madras Christian College, Tambaram. |
| 3. | Dr. B. Prasad | Formerly Vice-Chancellor,
Allahabad University. |
| 4. | Shri P. G. Mavalankar | Principal, L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad. |
| 5. | Shri G. D. Parikh | Rector, Bombay, University. |
| 6. | Shri P. N. Sen | Principal, Asutosh College, Calcutta. |

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 7. | Shri P. T. Chandi | Principal, St. John's College, Agra. |
| 8. | Dr. R. K. Singh | Principal, B.R. College, Agra. |
| 9. | Shri R. K. Chhabra | Deputy Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

Committee on a University for the North Eastern Region

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Prof. A. R. Wadia, M.P. | Member, University Grants Commission
(<i>Chairman</i>). |
| 2. | Late Dr. S. K. Bhuyan | Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University. |
| 3. | Dr. H. J. Taylor | Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University. |
| 4. | Prof. G. G. Swell | Member Parliament. |
| 5. | Shri R. P. Naik | Formerly Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education. |
| 6. | Shri Mayangnokch Ao. | Retired Principal, Mokokchung, Nagaland. |
| 7. | Shri P. B. Singh | Chairman, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Manipur,
Imphal. |
| 8. | Dr. P. J. Philip | Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission
(<i>Member-Secretary</i>). |

APPENDIX VI
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID IN 1964-65 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS
DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

S. N.	University	Equipment	Laboratory Building	Library Books	Additional Staff and Maintenance	Centre of Advanced Study	Total
1.	Agra	—	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
2.	Aligarh	3,30,000	1,40,908	1,77,000	81,880	—	7,29,788
3.	Allahabad	—	1,32,988	45,000	3,094	—	1,81,082
4.	Andhra	3,31,666	30,000	40,000	—	—	4,01,666
5.	Annamalai	15,790	66,946	60,000	31,400	2,49,800	4,23,936
6.	Banaras	6,49,000	2,27,859	1,00,000	1,49,092	—	11,25,951
7.	Baroda	1,40,000	3,40,000	30,000	51,353	—	5,61,353
8.	Bhagalpur	60,000	—	40,000	—	—	1,00,000
9.	Bihar	1,56,667	—	30,000	—	—	1,86,667
10.	Bombay	—	—	20,000	12,479	2,20,000	2,52,479
11.	Burdwan	1,90,000	3,12,325	10,000	1,00,000	—	6,12,325
12.	Calcutta	3,90,000	3,95,000	25,000	8,023	3,13,500	11,31,523
13.	Delhi	4,25,000	50,000	1,15,000	1,82,620	7,93,000	15,65,620
14.	Gauhati	1,48,000	1,55,000	50,000	1,800	—	3,54,800
15.	Gorakhpur	—	40,000	30,000	—	—	70,000
16.	Gujarat	70,000	20,000	75,000	33,750	—	1,98,750
17.	Jabalpur	30,000	2,70,000	—	22,000	—	3,22,000
18.	Jadavpur	1,65,000	50,000	55,000	33,717	—	3,03,717
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,35,332	1,40,000	1,17,000	50,000	—	5,42,332
20.	Jodhpur	—	—	—	89,000	—	89,000
21.	Kalyani	1,47,500	1,00,000	75,000	50,000	—	3,72,500
22.	Karnatak	1,68,000	4,98,000	45,000	1,54,103	—	8,65,103
23.	Kerala	3,28,873	75,000	2,10,027	90,921	—	7,04,821
24.	Kuruksetra	—	1,00,000	55,000	50,000	—	2,05,000

25.	Lucknow	..	..	..	70,000	25,000	35,000	5,000	—	1,35,000
26.	Madras	..	..	..	1,00,000	2,55,000	85,000	1,45,925	2,00,000	7,85,925
27.	Magadh	..	..	..	70,000	—	30,000	—	—	1,00,000
28.	Marathwada	..	..	..	1,00,000	3,25,000	40,000	90,000	—	5,55,000
29.	Mysore	..	..	..	1,58,000	3,86,760	55,000	66,504	—	6,66,264
30.	Nagpur	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	1,35,000	85,354	—	3,00,354
31.	Osmania	..	..	..	1,97,668	30,000	1,10,000	39,925	—	3,77,593
32.	Panjab	..	..	..	2,30,000	2,76,374	1,60,000	2,66,619	57,500	9,90,493
33.	Punjabi	..	..	..	80,000	—	25,000	51,702	—	1,56,702
34.	Patna	..	..	..	2,55,000	—	1,00,000	—	—	3,55,000
35.	Poona	..	..	..	30,724	36,496	—	46,316	—	1,13,536
36.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	3,10,000	3,47,000	65,000	1,32,290	—	8,54,290
37.	Ranchi	..	..	..	—	—	20,000	—	—	20,000
38.	Roorkee	..	..	..	1,95,000	—	86,250	21,400	—	3,02,650
39.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	..	..	..	2,45,000	4,40,000	25,000	80,000	—	7,90,000
40.	Saugar	..	..	..	1,33,333	1,84,609	25,000	1,01,194	1,73,000	6,19,136
41.	Shivaji	..	..	..	80,000	2,00,000	25,000	17,388	—	3,22,388
42.	S.N.D.T.	..	..	..	55,000	40,000	40,000	47,372	—	1,82,372
43.	Sri Venkateswara	..	..	..	2,04,833	—	30,000	56,696	—	2,91,529
44.	Udaipur	..	..	..	70,000	50,000	20,000	—	—	1,40,000
45.	Utkal	..	..	..	30,000	1,20,000	25,000	—	—	1,75,000
46.	Vikram	..	..	..	3,56,667	1,35,000	1,00,000	1,09,763	—	7,01,430
47.	Visva-Bharati	..	..	..	55,000	—	35,000	36,300	—	1,26,300

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

48.	Gurukul Kangri	..	..	..	10,000	20,000	50,000	—	—	80,000
49.	Indian Institute of Science	..	..	..	70,000	—	50,000	37	—	1,20,037

Total

71,27,053

60,55,265

28,00,277

25,95,017

20,08,800

2,05,86,412

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID IN 1964-65 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITIES FOR DEPARTMENTS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

S. No.	University	Teaching and Research Departments	Library Books	Centres of Advanced Study	Total
1.	Agra	1,07,320	—	—	1,07,320
2.	Aligarh	1,90,000	1,59,400	—	3,49,400
3.	Allahabad	1,84,916	14,000	—	1,98,916
4.	Andhra	51,400	30,000	—	81,400
5.	Annamalai	1,62,253	30,000	1,03,000	2,95,253
6.	Banaras	4,16,000	—	70,000	4,86,000
7.	Baroda	1,82,913	41,550	2,18,500	4,42,963
8.	Bhagalpur	—	20,000	—	20,000
9.	Bihar	—	35,000	—	35,000
10.	Bombay	86,145	70,000	44,000	2,00,145
11.	Burdwan	2,25,300	—	—	2,25,300
12.	Calcutta	1,20,000	30,000	1,46,500	2,96,500
13.	Delhi	4,67,478	10,000	21,500	4,98,978
14.	Gauhati	50,000	50,000	—	1,00,000
15.	Gorakhpur	1,15,000	—	—	1,15,000
16.	Gujarat	50,000	52,000	—	1,02,000
17.	Jabalpur	3,20,000	19,000	—	3,39,000
18.	Jadavpur	1,95,000	33,700	—	2,28,700
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,98,000	80,000	—	3,78,000
20.	Jodhpur	1,70,000	—	—	1,70,000
21.	Kalyani	80,000	—	—	80,000
22.	Karnatak	2,45,000	65,000	—	3,10,000
23.	Kerala	2,20,000	1,50,000	—	3,70,000
24.	Kuruksetra	2,10,000	45,000	—	2,55,000

25.	Lucknow	..	..	..	..	1,36,840	20,000	—	1,56,840
26.	Madras	..	..	..	..	1,45,000	21,000	87,000	2,53,000
27.	Magadh	..	..	..	..	15,000	—	—	15,000
28.	Marathwada	..	..	..	..	3,76,000	25,000	—	4,01,000
29.	Mysore	..	..	..	..	1,77,500	66,500	—	2,44,000
30.	Nagpur	..	..	..	..	1,97,500	1,10,000	—	3,07,500
31.	North Bengal	..	..	..	..	5,00,000	—	—	5,00,000
32.	Osmania	..	..	..	..	35,000	7,000	—	42,000
33.	Panjab	..	..	..	..	2,81,900	1,24,800	—	4,06,700
34.	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	59,000	50,000	—	1,09,000
35.	Patna	..	..	..	..	34,700	30,000	—	64,700
36.	Poona	..	..	..	..	2,26,754	25,700	5,73,000	8,25,454
37.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	2,66,400	72,500	—	3,38,900
38.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	..	..	..	..	49,214	50,000	—	99,214
39.	Saugar	..	..	..	..	99,380	35,000	—	1,34,380
40.	Shivaji	..	..	..	..	1,000	—	—	1,000
41.	S.N.D.T.	..	..	..	..	21,100	71,000	—	92,100
42.	Sri Venkateswara	..	..	..	..	1,49,000	—	—	1,49,000
43.	Utkal	..	..	..	..	75,000	30,000	—	1,05,000
44.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	60,000	—	1,60,000
45.	Vikram	..	..	..	..	14,000	37,500	—	51,500
46.	Visva-Bharati	..	..	..	..	64,000	20,000	64,000	1,48,000

Institutions deemed to be Universities

47.	Gurukul Kangri	..	..	..	..	20,000	30,000	—	50,000
48.	Indian Institute of Science	..	..	..	..	—	22,000	—	22,000
49.	Indian School of International Studies	..	..	..	..	1,36,128	—	—	1,36,128
50.	Jamia Millia Islamia	..	..	..	..	10,000	24,000	—	34,000
51.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	..	..	..	..	18,000	60,000	—	78,000

Total

73,55,741

19,26,650

13,27,500

1,06,09,891

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID DURING 1964-65 TO THE UNIVERSITIES & INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND STAFF QUARTERS

S. No.	University	Hostels	Library Buildings	Staff Quarters	Total
1.	Aligarh	99,160	65,000	—	1,64,160
2.	Agra	25,000	—	20,000	45,000
3.	Allahabad	—	7,46,000	25,000	7,71,000
4.	Annamalai	32,500	26,030	1,00,000	1,58,530
5.	Banaras	25,000	—	—	25,000
6.	Baroda	2,10,437	—	2,20,000	4,30,437
7.	Bhagalpur	50,000	1,00,000	—	1,50,000
8.	Burdwan	25,000	80,000	—	1,05,000
9.	Calcutta	1,50,000	2,45,000	—	3,95,000
10.	Delhi	1,75,000	—	30,000	2,05,000
11.	Gauhati	2,60,000	25,000	60,000	3,45,000
12.	Gorakhpur	—	1,74,700	—	1,74,700
13.	Gujarat	—	83,000	—	83,000
14.	Jabalpur	—	1,70,000	—	1,70,000
15.	Jadavpur	25,000	31,817	—	56,817
16.	Kalyani	2,50,000	—	2,00,000	4,50,000
17.	Karnatak	1,36,983	10,000	82,000	2,28,983
18.	Kerala	95,000	—	—	95,000
19.	Kuruksetra	4,30,000	—	65,000	4,95,000
20.	Lucknow	3,40,000	—	35,000	3,75,000
21.	Marathwada	—	30,000	—	30,000
22.	Mysore	1,35,000	1,20,000	1,75,000	4,30,000
23.	Nagpur	90,000	17,000	—	1,07,000
24.	North Bengal	2,00,000	—	1,00,000	3,00,000
25.	Osmania	—	15,000	55,000	70,000

26.	Panjab	..	..	..	..	3,08,052	—	—	3,08,052
27.	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	1,40,000	—	1,25,000	2,65,000
28.	Patna	..	..	..	..	—	50,000	—	50,000
29.	Poona	..	..	..	..	50,000	—	—	50,000
30.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	—	—	80,000	80,000
31.	Roorkee	..	..	..	..	2,75,000	—	—	2,75,000
32.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	..	..	..	..	2,15,000	1,07,500	2,75,000	5,97,500
33.	Saugar	..	..	..	..	1,70,000	—	1,25,000	2,95,000
34.	Shivaji	..	..	..	..	80,000	50,000	50,000	1,80,000
35.	S.N.D.T.	..	..	..	..	—	61,000	8,000	69,000
36.	Sri Venkateswara	..	..	..	..	80,000	—	—	80,000
37.	Utkal	..	..	..	..	1,20,034	10,000	—	1,30,034
38.	Varanascya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	..	..	..	..	1,75,000	1,05,000	—	2,80,000
39.	Vikram	..	..	..	..	2,31,000	1,70,000	1,00,000	5,01,000
40.	Visva-Bharati	..	..	..	..	4,40,000	—	1,00,000	5,40,000

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

41.	Gurukul Kangri	..	..	..	..	—	—	25,000	25,000
42.	Indian Institute of Science	..	..	..	..	—	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
43.	Indian School of International Studies	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	—	—	1,00,000
44.	Jamia Millia Islamia	..	..	..	..	3,000	—	—	3,000
45.	Kashi Vidyapith	—	1,00,000	—	1,00,000

Total						51,41,166	27,92,047	20,55,000	99,88,213
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APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID* FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION DURING 1964-65

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Amount (In rupees)</i>
1.	Aligarh	9,80,500
2.	Andhra	2,62,691
3.	Annamalai	5,08,360
4.	Banaras	13,95,467
5.	Baroda	7,78,400
6.	Bombay	2,72,555
7.	Bangalore	40,000
8.	Calcutta	4,59,022
9.	Delhi	1,23,276
10.	Jadavpur	9,39,105
11.	Jodhpur	55,000
12.	Kerala	10,000
13.	Madras	3,17,625
14.	Mysore	1,00,000
15.	Nagpur	1,25,253
16.	Osmania	4,81,504
17.	Panjab	2,38,041
18.	Punjabi	4,800
19.	Patna	2,17,000
20.	Roorkee	17,56,981
21.	Saugar	98,056
22.	Sri Venkateswara	2,62,478
23.	Utkal	6,49,666
Institutions Deemed to be Universities		
24.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science	1,92,970
25.	Indian Institute of Science	3,36,089
Total		1,06,04,839

*. Inclusive of payments made for the revision of salary scales, construction of hostels, award of fellowships, and provision of student amenities.

** This includes an amount of Rs. 4,800 paid to P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

APPENDIX X

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE POSTGRADUATE COURSES IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION DURING 1964-65

University	Postgraduate Courses	Total Intake	Approved Expenditure (In rupees)	
			N.R.	R. P.A.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra University	40	16,21,400	5,44,000
	i. Civil Engineering			
	(a) Structural Engineering			
	(b) Public Health Engineering			
	ii. Electrical Engineering			
	(a) Electrical Machinery			
	(b) Power Systems			
	iii. Mechanical Engineering			
	Machine Design			
2.	Jadavpur University	100	26,42,200	7,58,000
	i. Civil Engineering			
	(a) Structures			
	(b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering			
	(c) Public Health Engineering			
	ii. Mechanical Engineering			
	(a) Production Engineering			
	(b) Applied Mechanics			
	(c) Fluid Mechanics			
	(d) Steam Power Engineering			
	iii. Electrical Engineering			
	(a) Electrical Power System			
	(b) Electrical Machines			
	(c) High Voltage Engineering			
	(d) Servo-Mechanism			
	iv. Tele-communication Engineering			
	(a) Micro-Wave			
	(b) Physical Electronics			
	(c) Electrical Devices			
	(d) Computer Technology and Control Engineering			
	v. Chemical Engineering			
	(a) Energy and Mass Transfer			
	(b) Process Engineering			
	(c) Combustion Engineering			

University	Postgraduate Courses	Total Intake	Approved Expenditure (in Rupees)	
			N.R.	R. P.A.
1	2	3	4	5
3. Osmania University		50	21,70,000	3,75,000
i. Civil Engineering				
(a) Hydraulics				
(b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation				
(c) Structures.				
ii. Mechanical Engineering				
(a) Machine Design				
(b) Production Engineering				
iii. Electrical Engineering Electrical Machines				
iv. Electrical Communication				
(a) Control System				
(b) Electronics Devices				
v. Chemical Engineering				
(a) Transfer Process Stream				
(b) Plan Design				
vi. Chemical Technology				
(a) Oil Technology				
(b) Ceramic Technology				
4. Roorkee University		150	49,10,630	5,36,830
i. Civil Engineering				
(a) Structural Engineering				
(b) Hydraulics				
(c) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering				
(d) Public Health Engineering				
(e) Highway Engineering				
(f) Advanced Survey and Photogrammetry				
(g) Earthquake Engineering				
ii. Mechanical Engineering				
(a) Applied Thermodynamics				
(b) Machine Design				
(c) Production Engineering				
iii. Electrical Engineering				
iii. Electrical Engineering				
(a) Advanced Electrical Machines				
(b) Power System Engineering				
iv. Tele-communication Engineering				
(a) Advanced Electronics				
(v) Applied Electronics and Servo-Mechanics				
	Total	340	1,13,44,230	22,13,830

APPENDIX XI

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES 1964-65

S. No.	Scheme	Amount (In rupees)
1.	Construction of Hostels	20,08,152
2.	Improvement of Library and Laboratory Facilities	24,19,478
3.	Construction of Staff Quarters	2,45,150
4.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Science Subjects	20,37,483
5.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	8,74,600
6.	Grants to Colleges of Delhi University for Specific Purposes	9,06,972
7.	Centenary Grants to Colleges	1,87,000
8.	Students' Aid Fund	13,31,383
9.	Hobby Workshops	1,13,130
10.	Non-Resident Students' Centres	3,88,403
11.	Textbook Libraries	40,10,000
12.	Water Coolers	2,49,390
13.	Research Fellowships for Humanities and Science Subjects	1,65,692
14.	Research Scholarships for Humanities and Science Subjects	25,702
15.	Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	1,82,532
16.	Financial Assistance to Research Workers	1,20,598
17.	Miscellaneous Schemes	3,175
Total		1,52,86,845

APPENDIX XII

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO THE UNIVERSITIES
TOWARDS REVISION OF SALARY SCALES OF COLLEGE AND
UNIVERSITY TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR 1964-65**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Technical Teachers</i>	<i>University Teachers</i>	<i>College Teachers</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Agra	—	15,932	—	15,932
2.	Allahabad	—	60,000	—	60,000
3.	Andhra	—	1,50,000	3,90,943	5,40,943
4.	Annamalai	1,51,272	1,214	—	1,52,486
5.	Baroda	3,03,000	—	—	3,03,000
6.	Bombay	43,298	—	1,06,567	1,49,865
7.	Burdwan	—	16,074	3,575	19,649
8.	Calcutta	—	1,84,891	—	1,84,891
9.	Gauhati	—	1,75,000	40,648	2,15,648
10.	Gorakhpur	—	1,10,000	—	1,10,000
11.	Gujarat	—	—	38,885	38,885
12.	Jabalpur	—	—	3,090	3,090
13.	Jadavpur	1,00,000	1,85,000	—	2,85,000
14.	Jodhpur	—	45,000	—	45,000
15.	Karnatak	—	87,604	18,048	1,05,652
16.	Kerala	—	25,000	20,928	45,928
17.	Kuruksetra	—	1,00,243	—	1,00,243
18.	Lucknow	—	1,20,000	—	1,20,000
19.	Madras	12,708	1,50,000	725	1,63,433
20.	Marathwada	—	6,804	18,800	25,604
21.	Mysore	—	—	85,596	85,596
22.	Nagpur	3,960	50,000	28,632	82,592
23.	North Bengal	—	—	8,534	8,534
24.	Osmania	1,162	2,00,000	14,608	2,15,770
25.	Punjab	—	1,60,000	76,232	2,36,232
26.	Poona	—	1,18,896	7,897	1,26,793
27.	Rajasthan	—	60,000	1,540	61,540
28.	Roorkee	—	34,000	—	34,000
29.	Saugar	—	85,000	—	85,000
30.	Shivaji	—	—	37,500	37,500
31.	S.N.D.T.	—	45,506	—	45,506
32.	Sri Venkateswara	—	1,79,000	—	1,79,000
33.	Utkal	—	—	3,500	3,500
34.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	—	22,526	—	22,526
Total		6,12,400	23,87,690	9,06,248	39,06,338

APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID DURING 1964-65 FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE
SCHEME IN UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Non-recurring</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Andhra	62,500	1,300	63,800
2.	Annamalai	16,827	—	16,827
3.	Bhagalpur	5,25,655	2,87,734	8,13,389
4.	Bihar	3,45,995	2,50,000	5,95,995
5.	Burdwan	21,551	—	21,551
6.	Calcutta	1,31,194	13,071	1,44,265
7.	Gauhati	7,10,000	5,01,508	12,11,508
8.	Gujarat	5,47,625	3,79,346	9,26,971
9.	Jabalpur	26,031	75,842	1,01,873
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,13,086	2,15,795	5,28,881
11.	Karnatak	93,969	—	93,969
12.	Madras	1,75,850	—	1,75,850
13.	Magadh	3,07,700	33,229	3,40,929
14.	Marathwada	2,975	—	2,975
15.	Mysore	56,430	—	56,430
16.	Nagpur	47,797	—	47,797
17.	Osmania	4,618	—	4,618
18.	Panjab	1,56,547	8,05,502	9,62,049
19.	Punjabi	27,065	14,007	41,072
20.	Patna	47,058	89,434	1,36,492
21.	Poona	15,027	66,611	81,638
22.	Rajasthan	74,174	12,500	86,674
23.	Ranchi	2,50,955	2,00,000	4,50,955
24.	Saugar	16,873	—	16,873
25.	Shivaji	28,745	27,972	56,717
26.	S. N. D. T.	9,500	—	9,500
27.	Sri Venkateswara	17,603	—	17,603
28.	Utkal	3,69,903	1,55,875	5,25,778
29.	Vikram	1,21,379	83,840	2,05,219
	Total	45,24,632	32,13,566	77,38,198

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO AFFILIATED COLLEGES
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN SCIENCE
AND HUMANITIES DURING 1964-65**

S. No.	College	Science	Humanities	Total
1.	Agra College, Agra	90,000	10,000	1,00,000
2.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	20,000	—	20,000
3.	Baraheni College, Aligarh	—	72,000	72,000
4.	Balwant Rajput College, Agra	—	20,000	20,000
5.	Bareilly College, Bareilly	2,000	—	2,000
6.	Bundelkhand College, Jhansi	—	10,000	10,000
7.	Christ College, Iriajalakuda	50,000	—	50,000
8.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam	20,000	35,000	55,000
9.	D. A. V. College, Amritsar	—	10,000	10,000
10.	D. & H. National and W. A. Science College, Bombay	6,500	—	6,500
11.	D.A.V. College, Jullundar	—	49,100	49,100
12.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur	1,04,000	—	1,04,000
13.	Dayanand College, Ajmer	—	30,000	30,000
14.	D.S. College, Aligarh	25,000	10,000	35,000
15.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar	14,000	—	14,000
16.	D.N. Degree College, Meerut	7,000	—	7,000
17.	Digamber Jain College, Baraut (Meerut)	10,000	10,000	20,000
18.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	20,000	—	20,000
19.	Fergusson College, Poona	6,666	4,000	10,666
20.	G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Jabalpur	—	47,000	47,000
21.	Government College, Ajmer	60,000	—	60,000
22.	Government Degree College, Shahdol	75,000	—	75,000
23.	Indore Christian College, Indore	—	15,000	15,000
24.	Institute of Science, Bombay	1,00,000	—	1,00,000
25.	Jamal Mohd College, Tiruchi	—	5,000	5,000
26.	Khalikote College, Berhampur	15,000	—	15,000
27.	Loyola College, Madras	25,000	50,000	75,000
28.	Loyalla College of Social Science, Trivandrum	—	20,000	20,000
29.	Madura College, Madurai	28,448	—	28,448
30.	Meerut College, Meerut	1,51,500	—	1,51,500
31.	M.H. College of Home Sciences for Women, Jabalpur	40,000	—	40,000
32.	Moti Lal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	1,30,000	—	1,30,000
33.	Multani Mal Modi College, Modinagar	35,000	30,000	65,000
34.	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	20,000	20,000	40,000
35.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram	15,000	—	15,000
36.	Madura College, Madura	5,321	—	5,321
37.	Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur	33,000	—	33,000
38.	National College, Tiruchirapalli	53,000	7,500	60,500
39.	Narendra Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad	—	10,000	10,000
40.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	60,000	—	60,000
41.	Parie College, Bombay	15,000	—	15,000
42.	Ruparel College, Bombay	70,000	—	70,000

S. No.	College	Science	Humanities	Total
43.	Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	51,159	—	51,159
44.	St. Thomas College, Palai	55,000	31,000	86,000
45.	St. Joseph College, Tiruchirappalli	51,420	—	51,420
46.	Sacred Heart College, Thevara	47,000	15,000	62,000
47.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta	—	25,000	25,000
48.	Seetha Lakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirappalli	10,000	—	10,000
49.	Shri Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Arts, Science and Mulla Fidaaly M. Abdulai Commerce College, Dhulia.	—	18,500	18,500
50.	St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut	10,000	—	10,000
51.	Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	—	25,000	25,000
52.	SIES College of Arts & Science, Bombay	18,000	—	18,000
53.	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	80,000	—	80,000
54.	Stella Maris College, Madras	—	25,000	25,000
55.	S.S.V. College, Hapur	16,696	20,000	36,696
56.	S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar	—	30,000	30,000
57.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay	25,250	—	25,250
58.	S.B. Garda College & B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari	—	10,000	10,000
59.	Sree Narayana College, Quilon	15,000	—	15,000
60.	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	30,000	—	30,000
61.	St. John's College, Agra	—	5,000	5,000
62.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam	50,000	—	50,000
63.	Smt. V.H.D. Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore	20,000	—	20,000
64.	The D.S.B. Government College, Nainital	1,00,000	10,000	1,10,000
65.	The American, College Madurai	5,000	—	5,000
66.	Thiagarajar College, Madurai	—	30,000	30,000
67.	University College, Trivandrum	65,000	—	65,000
68.	Vardhaman College, Bijnor	—	5,000	5,000
69.	V.S. Patel College of Arts & Science, Bilimora	1,500	—	1,500
70.	Vivekananda College, Mylapore	45,000	—	45,000
71.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur	10,000	—	10,000
72.	V.V. R. Institute, Hoshiarpur	—	1,60,500	1,60,500
73.	Women's Christian College, Madras	20,000	—	20,000
74.	Wilson College, Bombay	5,023	—	5,023
	Total	20,37,483	8,74,600	29,12,083

**STATEMENT OF GRANTS PAID DURING 1964-65
FOR EXTENSION LECTURES**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Grant Paid (In rupees)</i>
1.	Agra	5,000
2.	Allahabad	4,792
3.	Andhra	5,000
4.	Annamalai	5,978
5.	Banaras	5,000
6.	Baroda	2,193
7.	Bhagalpur	5,000
8.	Burdwan	4,200
9.	Calcutta	1,713
10.	Gauhati	2,300
11.	Jadavpur	5,000
12.	Kalyani	5,000
13.	Karnatak	5,000
14.	Kuruksetra	3,250
15.	Madras	419
16.	Marathwada	700
17.	Nagpur	2,500
18.	Poona	5,000
19.	Ranchi	5,000
20.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	358
21.	Saugar	5,000
22.	Shivaji	5,000
23.	Sri Venkateswara	1,925
24.	S.N.D.T.	2141
25.	Utkal	5,000
26.	Varanāscya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	5,000
Institutions Deemed to be Universities		
27.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	4,000
28.	Indian Institute of Science	798
29.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2,238
30.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	5,000
Total		Rs. 1,09,505

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT OF GRANTS APPROVED DURING 1964-65 FOR THE
PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH WORKS AND DOCTORAL THESES

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Grants Approved</i>
1.	Agra	15,000
2.	Aligarh	15,000
3.	Allahabad	15,000
4.	Annamalai	15,000
5.	Banaras	15,000
6.	Baroda	6,800
7.	Burdwan	14,000
8.	Calcutta	15,000
9.	Gauhati	15,000
10.	Gorakhpur	15,000
11.	Gujarat	15,000
12.	Jadavpur	12,000
13.	Karnatak	15,000
14.	Kerala	14,000
15.	Kuruksetra	8,000
16.	Lucknow	14,053
17.	Mysore	15,000
18.	Panjab	15,000
19.	Punjabi	14,100
20.	Patna	15,000
21.	Poona	15,000
22.	Rabindra Bharati	15,000
23.	Rajasthan	15,000
24.	Roorkee	13,500
25.	S. N. D. T.	14,000
26.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	15,000
27.	Sri Venkateswara	14,274
28.	Udaipur	8,000
29.	Utkal	15,000
30.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidalaya	8,000
31.	Visva-Bharati	9,000
Institutions Deemed to be Universities		
32.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	5,000
33.	Indian School of International Studies	13,000
34.	Jamia Millia Islamia	14,800
35.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	15,000
Total		4,67,527

APPENDIX XVII

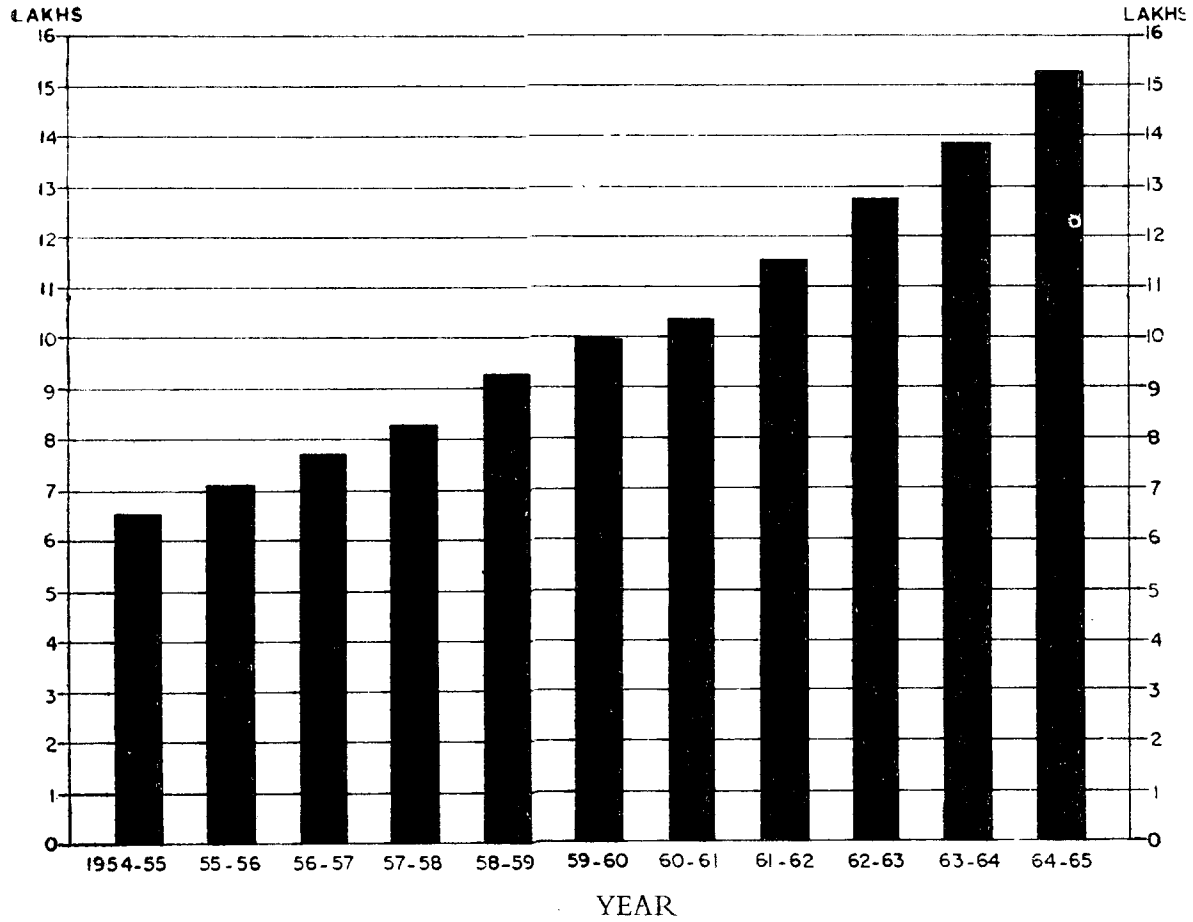
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN AND NON-PAN
PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR 1964-65**Non-Plan Projects :**

		<i>(In rupees)</i>
1.	Administration Charges	... 18,81,030
2.	Block Grants to Central Universities	... 2,60,00,000
3.	Block Grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities	... 65,27,000
4.	Maintenance Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University	... 85,64,000
5.	Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants	... 36,000
Total		<u>... 4,30,08,030</u>

Plan Projects :

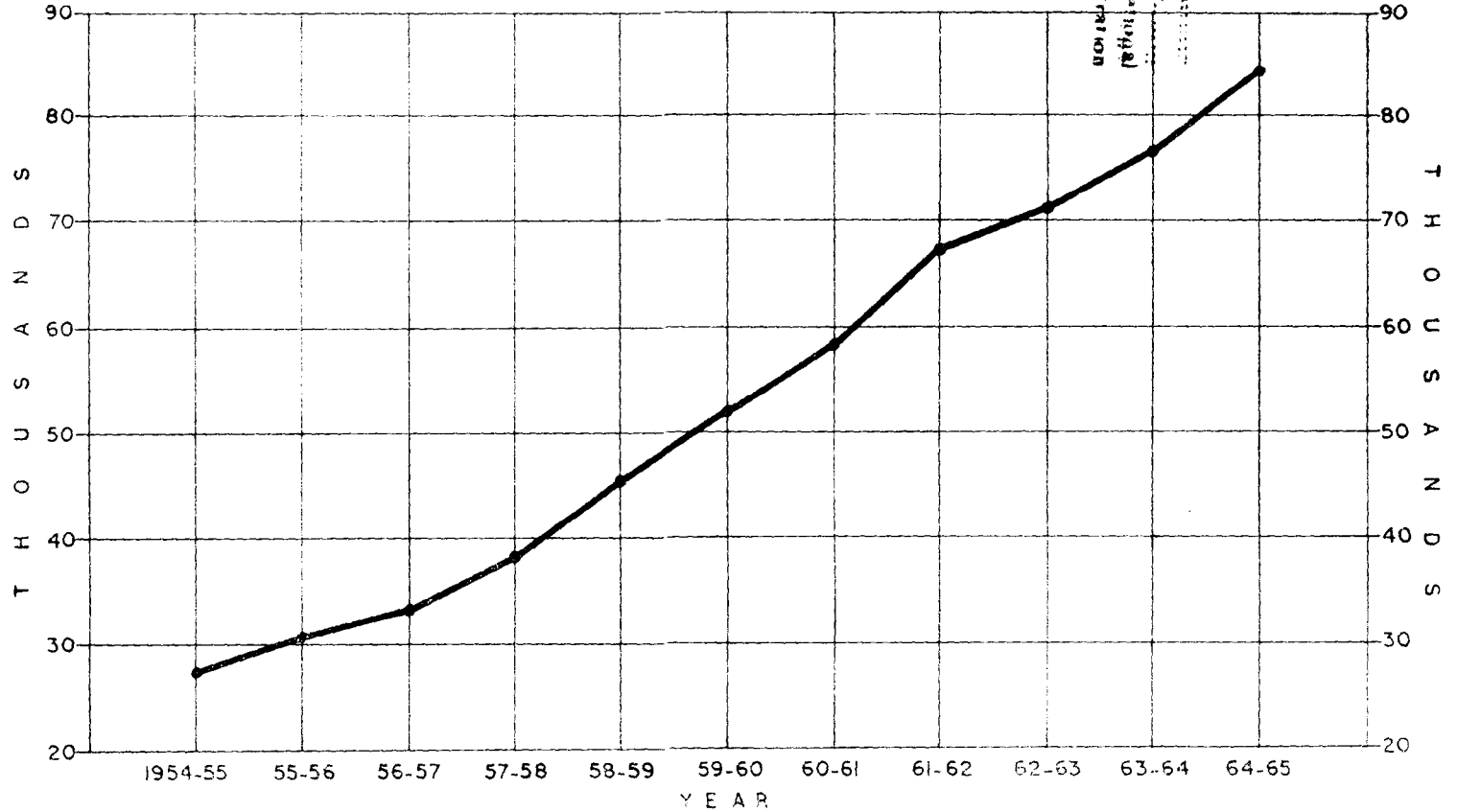
		<i>(In rupees)</i>
1.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities	... 1,06,09,891
2.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research	... 2,05,86,412
3.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology	... 1,06,04,840
4.	Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges	... 1,52,86,845
5.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	... 3,82,37,696
6.	Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by U.G.C. on Seminars, Conferences etc.	... 1,52,394
7.	Expenditure from Grants received from the Government of India and Other Sources for Specific Purposes	... 25,94,761
Total		<u>... 9,80,72,839</u>
Grand Total (Plan and Non-Plan)		<u>... 14,10,80,869</u>

(INCLUDING ENROLMENT UNDER BOARDS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION)
1954-55 to 1964-65



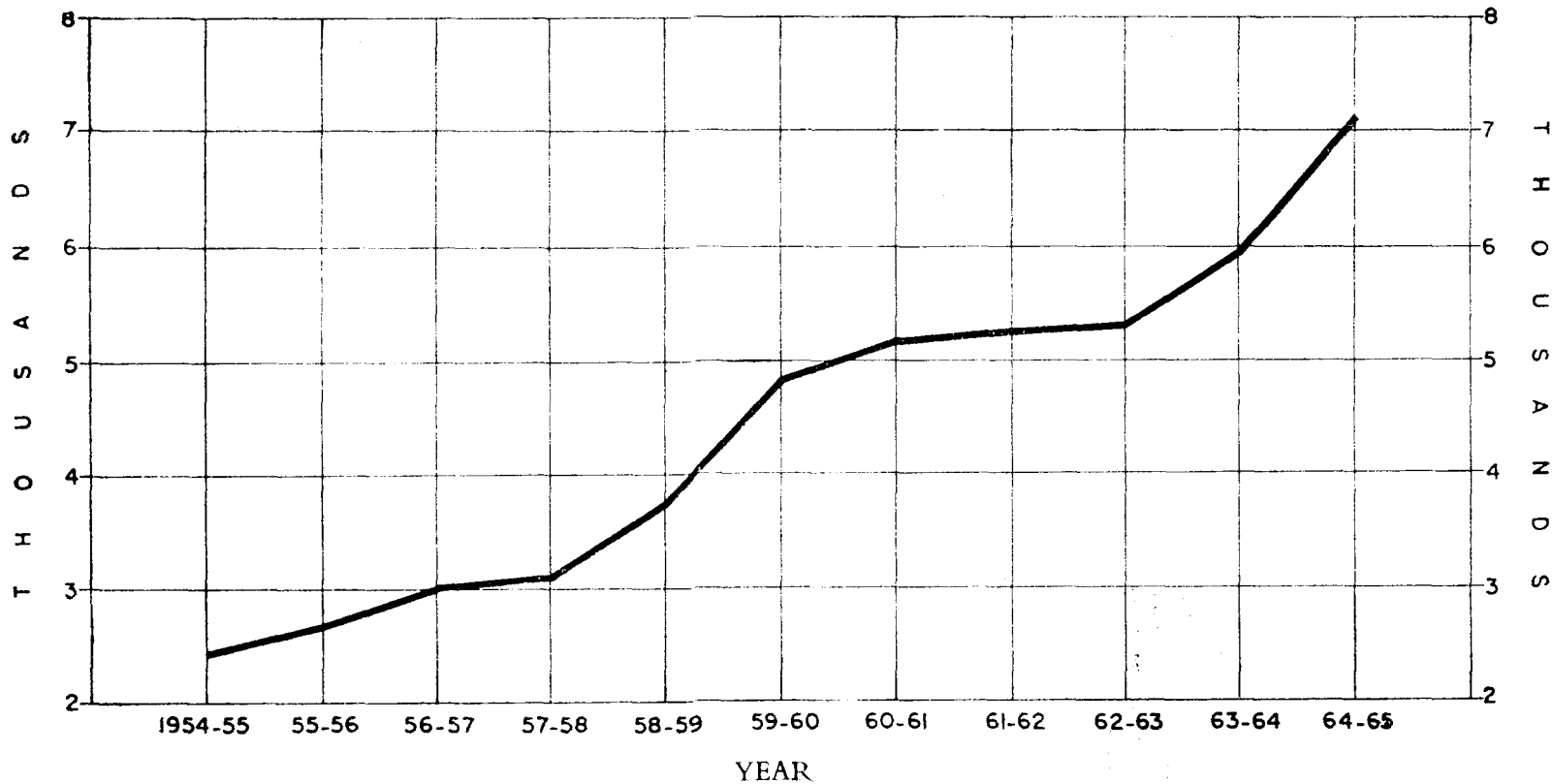
POSTGRADUATE ENROLMENT
(INCLUDING ALL FACULTIES)
1954-55 TO 1964-65

LIBRARY
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL
AND ADMINISTRATIVE
LIBRARIANSHIP

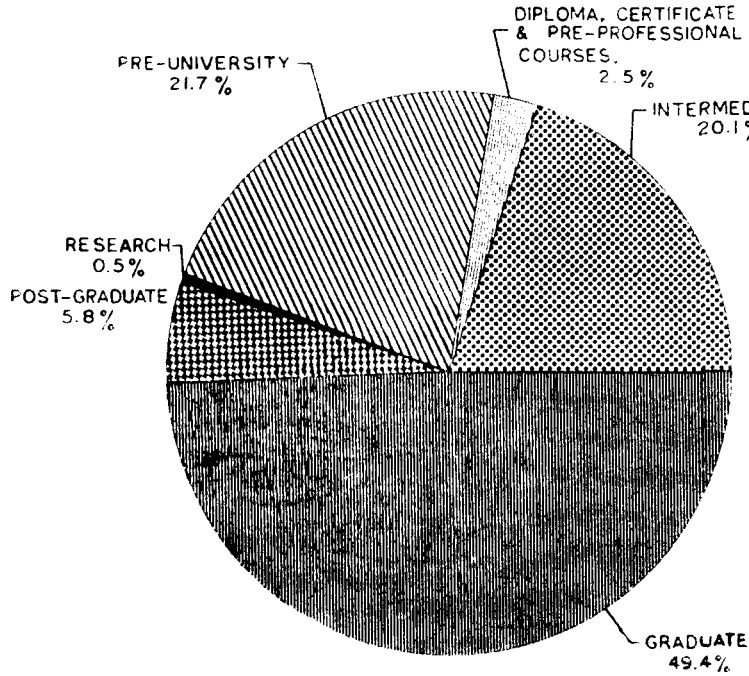


RESEARCH ENROLMENT
(INCLUDING ALL FACULTIES)

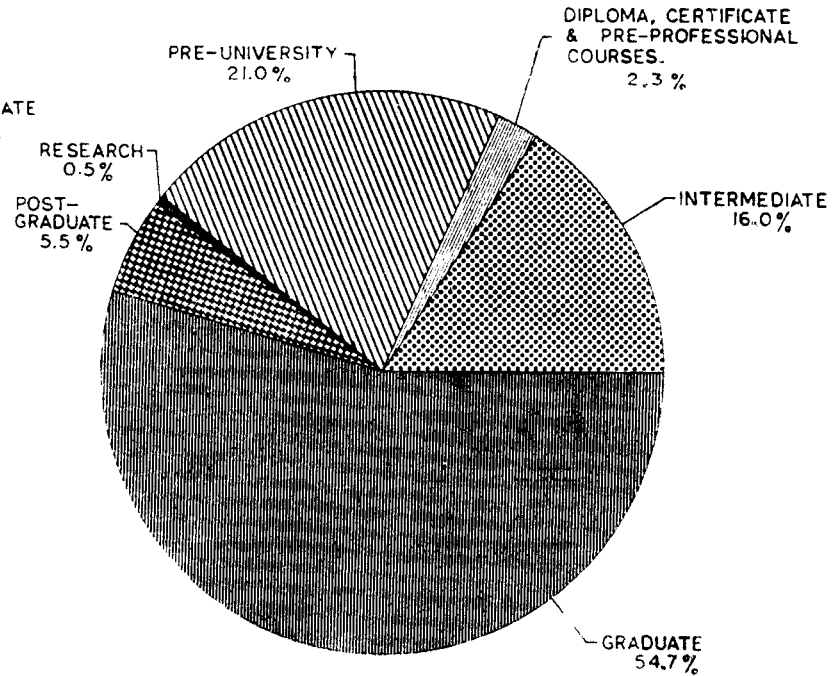
1954-55 to 1964-65



UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT AT DIFFERENT STAGES
 (INCLUDING ENROLMENT UNDER BOARDS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION)

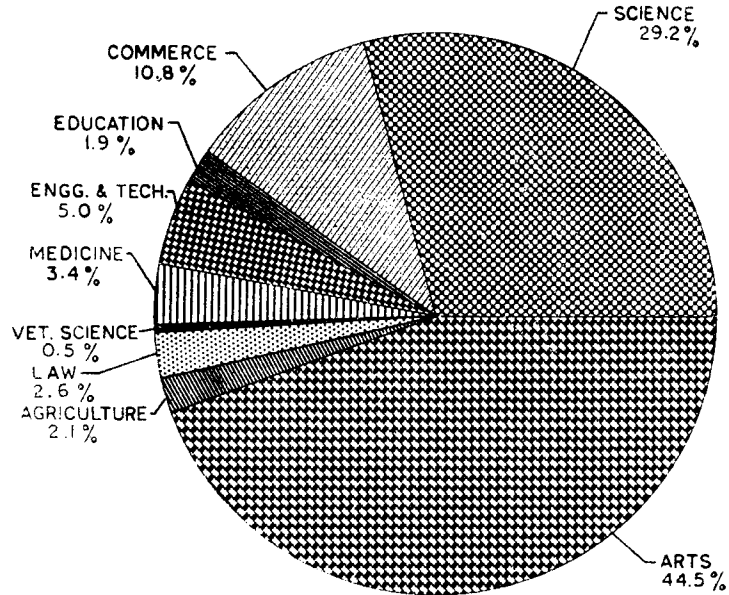


1961-62

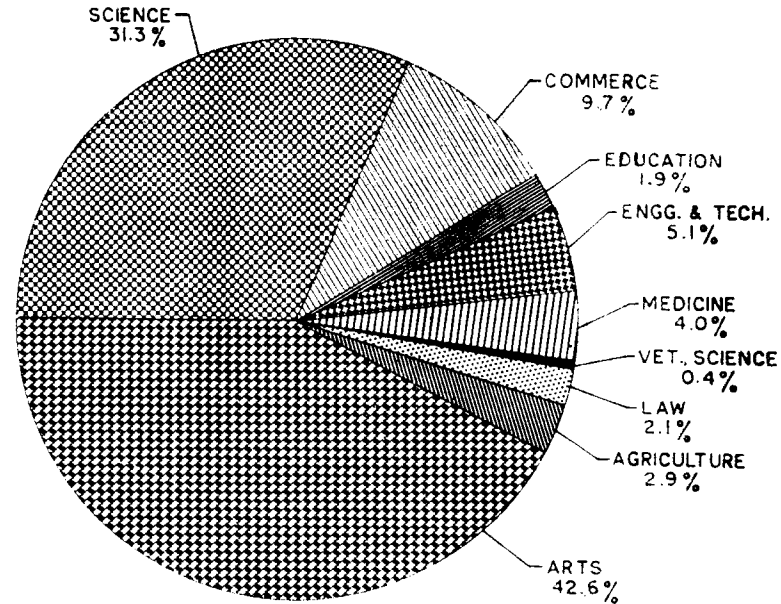


1964-05

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT IN DIFFERENT FACULTIES (INCLUDING ENROLMENT UNDER BOARDS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION)

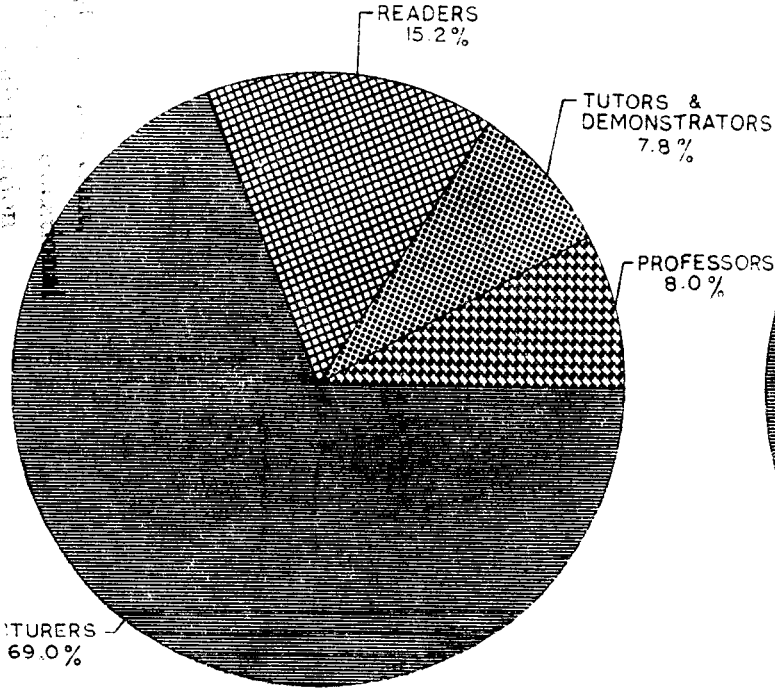


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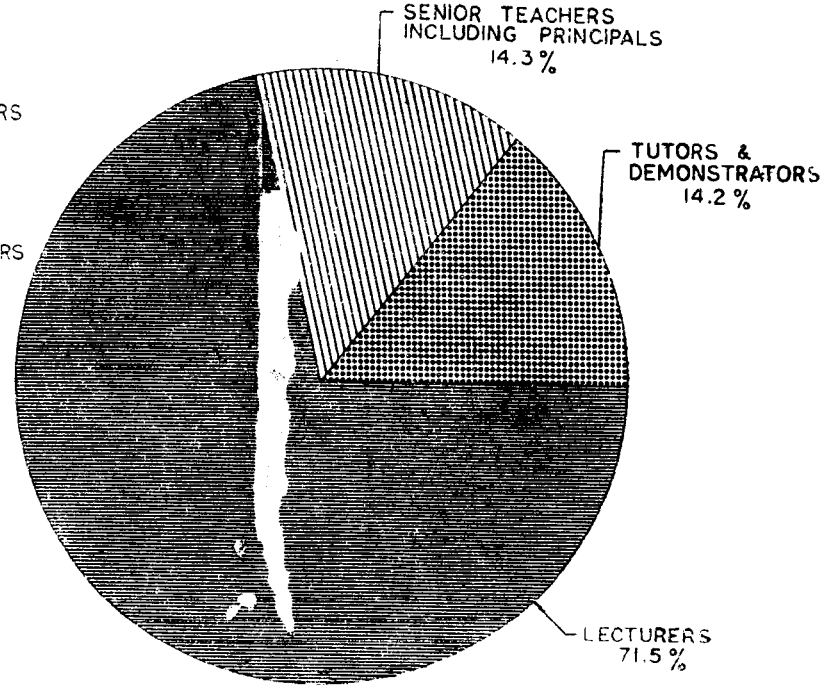


1964-65

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO DESIGNATION
1964-65



TEACHING DEPARTMENTS



AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Date.....

11001



05976

NIEPA - DC

Lecturers
69.0%

Lecturers
71.5%