

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1965-66

*Handwritten signature and date: 2/12/66*  
Secretary to the Commission  
University Grants Commission  
New Delhi

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

NEW DELHI

University Grants Commission  
New Delhi  
(INDIA)

**NOTE**

Figures given in the report have been rounded.

1 lakh = 1,00,000

1 crore = 1,00,00,000=10 million

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**NEW DELHI**

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1965-66

Dr. D.S. Kothari (*Chairman*)

Shri S.R. Das,\* Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati

Shri P.N. Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India

Pandit H.N. Kunzru\*\*

Shri D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University

Dr. D.S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University

Shri B. Shiva Rao

Shri T.P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

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Sub. Director Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Sector 14, Connaught Marg, New Delhi-110016  
DOC. 0-6778  
Date. 2/4/72

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\* On his retirement as Vice-Chancellor, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University was appointed member of the Commission with effect from January 15, 1966.

\*\* On the completion of Pandit Kunzru's tenure, Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was appointed member of the Commission with effect from February 22, 1966.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. FACTS AND FIGURES	1
2. DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES	8
Science Subjects	9
Humanities and Social Sciences	10
Libraries	10
Engineering and Technology	11
Medical Sciences	12
3. IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS	14
Centres of Advanced Study	14
Summer Institutes and Schools, Seminars and Conferences	17
Review Committees	20
Examination Reform	21
4. AREA STUDIES	22
5. MAINTENANCE GRANTS—CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	22
6. NEW UNIVERSITIES	24
7. CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	25
8. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES	26
9. DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO COLLEGES ...	27
Postgraduate Studies	28
Three-Year Degree Course	30
Miscellaneous Projects	31
Centenary Grants	32

			PAGE
10. PROGRAMMES FOR TEACHERS	...	...	33
Revision of Salary Scales	...	...	35
Assistance for Research or Learned Work	...	...	37
Exchange of Teachers	...	...	37
Retired Teachers	...	...	38
Travel Grants	...	...	38
Staff Quarters and Teachers Hostels	...	...	39
11. STUDENT WELFARE	...	...	40
Halls of Residence	...	...	41
Student Homes	...	...	43
Non-Resident Student Centres	...	...	43
Health Centres	...	...	44
Student Aid Fund	...	...	44
Textbook Libraries	...	...	44
Hobby Workshops	...	...	45
12. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS	...	...	45
Research Scholarships	...	...	47
Research Fellowships	...	...	47
13. OTHER PROGRAMMES	...	...	48
(a) General Education	...	...	48
(b) Community Development and Panchayati Raj	...	...	49
(c) Publication Grants	...	...	49
(d) Printing Presses	...	...	49
(e) Extension Lectures	...	...	50
(f) Research in Social Welfare	...	...	50
(g) Guest Houses	...	...	50
(h) International Cooperation Year	...	...	50
(i) U.G.C. Publications	...	...	51
14. FOREIGN EXCHANGE	...	...	51
15. FOREIGN AID PROGRAMME	...	...	53
16. FUNDS	...	...	55

## APPENDICES

		PAGE
I.	Indian Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities (Arranged Chronologically) ...	58
II.	Grants Paid in 1956-66 to Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities for the Construction of Hostels, Library Buildings and Staff Quarters ...	60
III.	Grants Paid in 1965-66 to the Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities for Science Departments ...	62
IV.	Grants Paid in 1965-66 to Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities for Departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences ...	64
V.	Grants Paid for the Development of Engineering and Technological Education during 1965-66 ...	66
VI.	Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology Approved by the Commission during the Third Plan Period ...	67
VII.	List of Centres of Advanced Study ...	72
VIII.	Grants Allocated and Released to Centres of Advanced Study ...	74
IX.	Development Grants Paid to Colleges 1965-66 ...	76
X.	Grants Paid in 1965-66 for the Implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme ...	77
XI.	Grants Paid in 1965-66 for the Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers ...	78
XII.	U.G.C. Publications ...	79
XIII.	Expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan Projects during 1965-66 ...	81

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Figure— I. University Enrolment 1955-56 to 1965-66 ...	82
Figure— II. University Enrolment at Different Stages 1961-62 and 1965-66 ... ..	83
Figure— III. University Enrolment in Different Faculties 1961-62 and 1965-66 ... ..	84
Figure— IV. Postgraduate Enrolment 1955-56 to 1965-56 ...	85
Figure— V. Research Enrolment 1955-56 to 1965-66 ...	86
Figure— VI. Distribution of Staff according to Designation 1965-66 ... ..	87
Figure— VII. Faculty-wise Distribution of Staff 1965-66 ...	88
Figure— VIII. Expenditure incurred by U.G.C. since Inception 1953-54 to 1965-66 ... ..	89



# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## ANNUAL REPORT

**April 1965 to March 1966**

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, we present to the Government of India a report on the work of the Commission during the year 1965-66 to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

There were some changes in the membership of the Commission during the period under report. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University was appointed member of the Commission with effect from January 15, 1966 in place of Shri S. R. Das who retired as Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati. Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was appointed member of the Commission with effect from February 22, 1966 on the retirement of Pandit H. N. Kunzru. We are grateful to Shri S. R. Das and Pandit H. N. Kunzru for the valuable advice and help they gave to the Commission during their tenure as members.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

There was a large expansion in the field of higher education during the Third Plan period. The number of universities rose from 45 in 1960 to 64 in 1966. Nineteen new universities came into existence during the Third Plan period. The number of institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act rose from 2 in 1960 to 9 in 1966. A chronological list of the universities and institutions deemed to be universities is given in Appendix I.

The number of colleges functioning in the country in 1965-66 was 2,572\* as against 1,783 in 1961-62. The coursewise distribution of the

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\* Including university colleges.

colleges in 1961-62 and 1965-66 was as follows :

Table 1

**Coursewise Distribution of Colleges \*  
1961-62 and 1965-66**

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Number of Colleges 1965-66</i>			<i>Total Number of Colleges 1961-62</i>	<i>Increase in the Number of Colleges</i>
	<i>University Colleges</i>	<i>Affiliated Colleges</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arts, Science					
Commerce	78	1,691	1,769	1,202	567
Engineering and					
Technology	17	86	103	83	20
Medicine	6	83	89	63	26
Pharmacy	—	2	2	1	1
Ayurveda and					
Unani	1	15	16	7	9
Dentistry	—	8	8	7	1
Nursing	1	7	8	4	4
Education	12	181	193	133	60
Law	11	59	70	46	24
Agriculture	19	35	54	43	11
Veterinary					
Science	9	11	20	18	2
Oriental					
Learning	3	166	169	156	13
Physical					
Education	—	7	7	5	2
Music and					
Fine Arts	6	58	64	15	49
Total	163	2,409	2,572	1,783	789

The total increase in the number of colleges in various courses of study during the Third Plan period was 789. In 1965-66, the number of colleges increased by 212 as against 249 in 1964-65. Of the 2,572 colleges which

\* The figures do not include university teaching departments.

existed in 1965-66, 163 were university colleges and the rest 2,409 were affiliated colleges.

The rise in student enrolment is indicated in the following table :

Table II  
**Student Enrolment : Stagewise**  
**1955-56 to 1965-66**

<i>Year</i>	<i>PUC Inter  Pre-Pro- fessional</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Post- graduate  Research</i>	<i>Diploma  Certificate</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1955-56	4,17,882	2,48,690	33,558	12,567	7,12,697
1956-57	4,42,542	2,76,999	36,508	13,419	7,69,468
1957-58	4,55,895	3,14,783	41,385	15,278	8,27,341
1958-59	5,00,754	3,59,829	49,288	18,751	9,28,622
1959-60	5,15,603	4,07,415	57,411	17,008	9,97,137
1960-61	4,90,759	4,64,843	64,073	10,704	10,30,384
1961-62	4,91,719	5,71,485	72,859	19,317	11,55,380
1962-63	5,20,571	6,51,305	76,594	23,695	12,72,666
1963-64	5,42,587	7,39,607	82,580	19,923	13,84,697
1964-65	5,77,950	8,35,804	91,305	23,168	15,28,227
1965-66	6,61,889	9,44,015	1,00,463	22,406	17,28,773

The enrolment has risen from 7,12,697 in 1955-56 to 17,28,773 in 1965-66. The total enrolment in the university colleges and departments during 1965-66 was 2,07,558 as against 15,21,215 in the affiliated colleges. Thus about 88% of the students were receiving their education in the affiliated colleges during the year. The facultywise enrolment in the first and last year of the Third Plan period was as follows :

Table III  
**Facultywise Enrolment : 1961-62 and 1965-66**

<i>Faculty</i>	1961-62		1965-66	
	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Arts	5,11,940	44.3	7,06,641	40.9
Science	3,36,722	29.2	5,65,254	32.7
Commerce	1,25,142	10.8	1,65,283	9.6
Education	21,718	1.9	33,546	1.9

Table III—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Engineering and Technology	58,168	5.0	85,555	4.9
Medicine	39,569	3.4	70,088	4.0
Veterinary Science	5,214	0.5	6,257	0.4
Law	29,401	2.6	37,318	2.2
Agriculture	24,794	2.1	51,190	3.0
Others	2,712	0.2	7,641	0.4
Total	11,55,330	100.0	17,28,773	100.0

The percentage enrolment in arts and commerce declined appreciably while it increased in science, medicine and agriculture. There was a significant increase in the enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels. The figures for various faculties are given in the following table :

Table IV

**Postgraduate and Research Enrolment : 1961-62 and 1965-66**

Faculty	Postgraduate Enrolment			Research Enrolment		
	1961-62	1965-66	Index 1961-62 =100	1961-62	1965-66	Index 1961-62 =100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts	40,291	51,396	127.6	2,934	3,956	134.8
Science	14,511	20,858	143.7	1,876	3,412	181.9
Commerce	6,604	8,783	133.0	160	334	208.8
Education	1,184	1,683	142.1	129	184	142.6
Engineering and Technology	661	1,540	233.0	46	278	604.3
Medicine	1,841	3,336	181.2	46	93	202.2
Agriculture	1,411	2,797	198.2	41	261	636.6
Veterinary Science	191	423	221.5	—	50	—
Law	916	1,014	110.7	17	65	382.4
Total	67,610	91,830	135.8	5,249	8,633	164.5

The enrolment at the postgraduate level rose substantially in engineering and technology, medicine, agriculture and veterinary science. At the research level, the largest percentage increase was in agriculture, engineering and technology. The figures of the degrees awarded in various faculties/examinations in the field of higher education in 1954

and 1964 and the average annual rate of increase are shown in the following table :

Table V  
Degrees Awarded : 1954 and 1964

Degree	1954		1964		1964 Output Index 1954=100	Average Annual Rate of Increase in Out- put
	Number Appeared	Pass Per- centage	Number Appeared	Pass Per- centage		
	Number Passed		Number Passed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. B.A.*	79,271 36,379	45.9	1,59,650 81,394	51.0	223.7	8.5
2. M.A.	10,488 7,889	75.2	29,527 24,279	82.2	307.8	11.9
3. B.Sc.*	30,515 14,427	47.3	72,265 34,270	47.4	237.5	9.0
4. M.Sc.	2,772 2,146	77.4	8,423 6,571	78.0	306.2	11.9
5. B.Com.*	14,543 6,612	45.5	34,317 17,582	51.2	265.9	10.3
6. M.Com.	963 876	91.0	3,588 2,652	73.9	302.7	11.7
7. B.Ed./B.T.	6,395 4,567	71.4	26,397 21,994	83.3	481.6	17.0
8. LL.B./B.L.	9,426 5,909	62.7	12,731 7,536	59.2	127.5	2.4
9. B.Sc. (Agri.)	1,133 910	80.3	6,318 4,718	74.7	518.5	17.9
10. B.V.Sc.	421 256	60.8	1,434 999	69.7	390.2	14.6
11. M.B.B.S.	5,098 2,518	49.4	7,423 3,789	51.0	150.5	4.2
12. B.E./BSc. (Engg.) B.Sc. (Tech.) etc.	4,040 3,071	76.0	12,368 9,301	75.2	302.9	11.7

The average annual rate of increase in the output of graduates was the highest in agriculture, education and veterinary science.

\* Including honours.

The distribution of teaching staff in 1965-66 in the university departments (including colleges maintained by the universities) was as follows :

Table VI  
**Distribution of Teaching Staff in  
Universities : 1965-66**

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Professor</i>	<i>Reader</i>	<i>Lecturer*</i>	<i>Tutor/ Demonstrator</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arts	418	749	3,738	208	5,113
Science	320	674	2,703	333	4,030
Commerce	24	55	363	6	448
Education	29	34	257	34	354
Engineering and Technology	143	345	955	258	1,701
Medicine	124	111	356	213	804
Agriculture	115	65	685	56	921
Veterinary Science	62	20	260	46	388
Law	31	45	283	—	359
Others	7	17	110	39	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>9,710</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>14,291</b>

Professors constituted 8.9% of the entire teaching staff, readers 14.8%, lecturers 68.0% and tutors/demonstrators 8.3%. In 1962-63 the number of total teaching staff in university departments/university colleges was 11,044. The break-up was : professors 836 (7.6%), readers 1,416 (12.8%), lecturers 7,554 (68.3%) and tutors/demonstrators 1,233 (11.3%). The position as regards the proportion of senior teachers has improved appreciably.

\* Including assistant professors and assistant lecturers.

The distribution of staff in the affiliated colleges during 1965-66, facultywise and according to designation, was as follows :

Table VII  
**Distribution of Teaching Staff in Affiliated  
Colleges : 1965-66**

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Senior Teacher*</i>	<i>Lecturer**</i>	<i>Tutor/ Demonstrator</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Arts	4,026	23,155	1,569	28,750
Science	2,175	14,785	4,736	21,696
Commerce	496	2,837	175	3,508
Education	417	1,714	186	2,317
Engineering and Technology	756	3,054	349	4,159
Medicine	1,699	3,417	2,022	7,138
Agriculture	312	1,001	184	1,497
Veterinary Science	119	298	89	506
Law	196	472	14	682
Others	15	104	13	132
Total	10,211	50,837	9,337	70,385

Senior teachers including principals and heads of departments constituted 14.5% of the total teaching staff, lecturers 72.2%, and tutors and demonstrators 13.3%. In 1962-63, the total teaching staff in the affiliated colleges was 55,326. The break-up was : senior teachers 7,651 (13.8%), lecturers 39,256 (71.0%), and tutors and demonstrators 8,419 (15.2%). There was an over-all increase of 15,059 in the total strength of the teaching staff in the affiliated colleges during the period 1962-63 to 1965-66.

The facts and figures given above are indicative of a significant upsurge in the various sectors of higher education in the country.

\* Including principals.

\*\* Including assistant lecturers.

## DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

Grants are provided to the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' for the implementation of the development programmes sanctioned by the Commission. Such programmes are normally examined and discussed by the visiting committees with the universities during each Plan period or by special *ad hoc* committees appointed for the purpose. The Commission's grants are meant for the recruitment of additional staff, provision of library and laboratory facilities, purchase of books, furniture and science equipment, construction of essential buildings etc.

The grants paid during the Third Plan period to the Central and State universities including 'institutions deemed to be universities' for their development projects are indicated in the following statement :

Table VIII

### Development Grants to Universities : Third Plan

*Rupees in Crores*

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	1	2	3	4	5
Science Subjects	1.07	1.49	1.53	2.06	2.51
Humanities and Social Sciences	0.72	0.73	0.96	1.06	1.38
Engineering and Technology*	1.18	0.97	1.14	1.06	1.92
Miscellaneous Schemes**	3.96	3.80	3.97	3.82	5.09
Total	6.93	6.99	7.60	8.00	10.90

Payments are regulated in accordance with the progress in the implementation of the development schemes approved by the Commission. The rising tempo of development is indicated by the growing volume of grants released by the Commission under the sanctions accorded for various projects.

\* For institutions/departments maintained by the universities.

\*\* 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. For details of the payments made in 1965-66 for library buildings, hostels and staff quarters see Appendix II.



*Science Subjects*

The break-up of payments made to the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' for the development of higher education in science subjects is indicated below :

Table IX

**Grants for Science Departments : Third Plan***Rupees in Lakhs*

Year	<i>Grants Paid</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>For Equip- ment</i>	<i>For Labo- ratory and Other Buildings</i>	<i>For Lib- rary Books</i>	<i>For Staff and Main- tenance</i>	<i>For Centres of Advanced Study (Science Subjects)</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	35.70	33.25	14.57	18.53	—	107.05
1962-63	55.18	65.33	11.53	17.02	—	149.11
1963-64	59.34	43.98	17.47	22.88	8.86	152.53
1964-65	71.27	60.55	28.00	25.95	20.09	205.86
1965-66	91.07	54.13	30.60	34.96	39.93	250.74
Grand Total (Third Plan)	312.56	262.29	102.22	119.34	68.83	865.29

Grants have been approved for the benefit of nearly 192 science departments\* in the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' during the Third Plan period. Additional posts of 74 professors, 239 readers and 464 lecturers have been created. Details of the payments made in 1965-66 to the universities for science subjects are given in Appendix III.

\* Inclusive of the departments of basic medical sciences in the Bombay, Madras and Panjab Universities.

*Humanities and Social Sciences*

For higher education and research in the humanities, social sciences and commerce, the payments made during the Third Plan under broad heads were as follows :

Table X

**Grants for Humanities and Social Sciences : Third Plan***Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Grants Paid</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>For Equip- ment</i>	<i>For Build- ings</i>	<i>For Lib- rary Books</i>	<i>For Staff and Mainte- nance</i>	<i>For Centres of Advan- ced Study (Human- ities and Social Sciences)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	2.00	39.55	11.06	19.64	—	72.25
1962-63	2.50	43.18	8.93	18.85	—	73.46
1963-64	3.00	43.91	17.50	29.78	1.30	95.99
1964-65	4.12	32.98	19.27	36.46	13.27	106.10
1965-66	6.64	33.84	25.30	52.70	19.85	138.33
Grand Total (Third Plan)	18.26	193.46	82.06	157.43	34.92	486.13

The details of the payments made in 1965-66 are given in Appendix IV.

*Libraries*

During the Third Plan the Commission paid to the universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities' grants totalling Rs. 1.38 crores for the construction or extension of library buildings and Rs. 1.34 crores for the purchase of books and journals. A statement of the grants paid to

the universities by the Commission for the development of library facilities during the Third Plan period is given below :

Table XI

**Grants for University Libraries : Third Plan***Rupces in Lakhs*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Library Buildings</i>	<i>Books and Journals (Humanities and Social Sciences)</i>	<i>Library Books and Journals (Science Subjects)</i>
1	2	3	4
1961-62	23.59	11.06	14.57
1962-63	23.79	8.93	11.58
1963-64	22.17	17.50	17.47
1964-65	27.92	19.27	28.00
1965-66	40.12	25.30	30.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.59</b>	<b>82.06</b>	<b>102.22</b>

Apart from grants for the improvement of university libraries, the Commission has also been providing assistance to the universities for the appointment of additional library staff and for the revision of the salary scales of such staff. The problems of library development and organisation, and of improving library techniques and services were examined by a committee appointed by the Commission in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.

*Engineering and Technology*

The Commission has been providing grants for the development and expansion of higher education in engineering and technology to university departments and institutions maintained by the universities. 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 university departments/institutions amounted to Rs. 6.5 crores.

The development grants approved during the Third Plan period by the Commission amounted to Rs. 5.97 crores—Rs. 3.83 crores for buildings, equipment, books etc., and Rs. 2.14 crores for staff and maintenance. In addition to these grants, a balance of about Rs. 3.35 crores was payable in respect of the schemes approved during the Second Plan period which were carried over or continued during the Third Plan period. Grants actually released to the universities during the

Third Plan for approved projects in engineering and technology were as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants Paid*</i>
	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
1961-62	1.13
1962-63	0.97
1963-64	1.14
1964-65	1.06
1965-66	1.92
Total	6.27

The release of grants sanctioned is phased according to the progress in the implementation of the projects. The details of the grants disbursed in 1965-66 are shown in Appendix V.

The Commission has been providing funds for the development and expansion of postgraduate and undergraduate courses, institutions 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. For postgraduate education and research in engineering and technology grants are provided on a cent per cent basis, and for undergraduate education the Commission shares 50% of the approved expenditure.

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee on postgraduate engineering education and research appointed in 1959 under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Thacker, postgraduate courses of two-year duration have been introduced at various universities during the Third Plan as per details given in Appendix VI.

The Commission continued to provide assistance to the universities concerned for awarding junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. each to students admitted to the postgraduate courses. Grants amounting to Rs. 15.91 lakhs were made for these fellowships during 1965-66. Sixty senior fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 p.m., were awarded in 1965-66 for advanced study and research in various fields of engineering and technology.

The Commission also provided grants for the provision of essential amenities for students of engineering and technological institutions and departments maintained by the universities.

#### *Medical Sciences*

Information about the growth of higher education in medical sciences during the Third Plan period has been given earlier in this report. Funds for medical education do not form part of the finances made available to the Commission. Development programmes in this sector are being promoted by the Central Ministry of Health, Indian Council of Medical Research and the State departments concerned.

\* The figures are inclusive of grants paid for upgrading the salary scales of technical teachers, construction of hostels for engineering students, and the award of fellowships in engineering and technology.

Some assistance was, however, made available by the Commission to selected universities for postgraduate studies in the basic medical sciences, the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University for their medical colleges, and to the Delhi University for the approved postgraduate diploma courses in Medicine. Limited grants were also provided to some medical colleges for the purchase of books and journals.

The Commission had earlier agreed to assist the Calcutta and Panjab Universities for establishing postgraduate institutes in the basic medical sciences. The proposals of Bombay and Madras Universities for the development of postgraduate studies in the basic medical sciences were examined by an expert committee appointed by the Commission. On the recommendations of the committee, the necessary recurring and non-recurring grants were sanctioned for these universities on a sharing basis for the establishment of postgraduate departments in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, microbiology and pharmacology. Similar proposals of the Andhra and Delhi Universities relating to the basic medical sciences are under examination.

In 1961-62, the Commission approved the establishment of a college of medical sciences in the Banaras Hindu University. A similar proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University was also accepted. The expenditure on buildings, staff, equipment, library books and maintenance of the medical colleges at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University is being met by the Commission. The question of the maintenance of the hospitals attached to the medical colleges is under consideration in consultation with the Union Ministries of Education and Health and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The grants released to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University during the Third Plan period for their medical colleges are shown in the following table :

Table XII

**Grants Paid for Medical Colleges: Aligarh and Banaras :  
Third Plan**

*Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>	
	<i>Aligarh Muslim University</i>	<i>Banaras Hindu University</i>
1	2	3
1. Buildings (including Staff Quarters and Hostels)	33.05	48.83
2. Equipment (including Furniture and Books)	13.65	35.30
3. Maintenance Grants (including Expenditure on the Pay of Staff)	22.34	52.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.04</b>	<b>136.13</b>

## IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS

As a result of the rising student enrolment and the growing number of universities and colleges, the Commission has been faced with the closely inter-related problems of improving the quality and standards of education, and providing adequate physical and academic facilities for a continually increasing student population. Development grants have been made available to the universities and colleges for the extension and improvement of the existing facilities, and for the provision of suitable conditions and incentives for studies and research. The problems relating to the improvement of standards have been carefully examined by a number of committees appointed by the Commission, and some major programmes have been undertaken which are expected to make a significant impact on the quality of higher education in the country.

The generalisation that there is an overall deterioration in standards cannot perhaps be applied indiscriminately to all classes of students and to all institutions or university departments. Standards vary between one university department and another, and between departments of different universities.

The main observations and recommendations of a committee appointed by the Commission to examine the standards of education in the universities were mentioned in the Commission's report for 1964-65. The report has been printed and circulated to the universities and colleges for their comments which are being received. It is now proposed to convene a seminar to discuss the concrete measures to be taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the committee.

### *Centres of Advanced Study*

As stated in the earlier reports, the Commission has been providing special assistance to 26 promising departments of the universities, carefully selected on the basis of their work, reputation, existing facilities and potentialities for further development, to function as centres of advanced study. These centres are intended to encourage the 'pursuit of excellence' and to improve quality and raise standards at the postgraduate and research levels. They function on an all-India basis and provide facilities to scholars of outstanding ability for advanced study and research. In addition to a nucleus of permanent staff they have a substantial number of outstanding teachers and research workers on deputation from other universities and some visiting scholars from abroad. The concentration of our relatively meagre resources in terms of competent personnel and specialised equipment at a few centres is obviously necessary if worthwhile results are to be achieved in a reasonable time. If resources are spread too thinly over the entire university system, it would hardly be possible for any single centre of advanced teaching and research to achieve international merit and to maintain world standards of the highest level.

On the recommendations of a standing advisory committee, under the chairmanship of Professor A.R. Wadia, 26 university departments have been recognised and assisted to function as centres of advanced study. A list of the centres and the subjects with which they are concerned is given in Appendix VII. While these departments were initially

recognised as centres for particular specialisation of the subjects concerned, it has since been decided that the centres be named after their parent subjects, so that the scope of work of the centres would be widened and in due course the other branches of the subjects concerned could be strengthened, depending on performance. The change in the appellation would not, however, affect the development of the specialised branches for which the centres were established. During the Fourth Plan more university departments may be recognised and developed as centres of advanced study in various disciplines. This will, however, depend on the academic achievements and potentialities of the departments concerned ; as well as the availability of resources, personnel and the essential equipment. In this connection the Commission noted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education that the number of centres should be increased to promote the 'pursuit of excellence'.

The total funds allocated by the Commission to the centres of advanced study during the Third Plan period were of the order of Rs. 2 crores. A sum of Rs. 112.34 lakhs was provided for essential buildings, equipment and books, and Rs. 93.76 lakhs for recurring expenditure on the appointment of additional staff etc. The grants actually drawn by the centres during the Third Plan period amounted to Rs. 1.06 crores. These were utilised for improving laboratory and library facilities required for programmes of teaching and research, and for recruiting the necessary staff. Additional academic staff of 24 professors, 45 readers and 29 research associates was recruited in the different centres. Provision at these centres has been made for senior and junior fellowships, and research scholarships leading to the Ph.D. degree. In addition 100 national scholarships have been provided for postgraduate studies, of which at least 50 per cent are to be used for attracting meritorious students to the centres from other universities. Provision has also been made for visiting fellowships in the centres to help them to invite scientists and scholars for specific programmes.

The centres of advanced study have strengthened their teaching and research programmes. About 25 seminars and symposia were organised at these centres on specialised topics such as cell biology, ionospheric absorption, geomorphology, chemistry of synthetic dyes, agro-economic research, metal and machine industries, grammatical theories in Malayalam and Telugu, education of the backward and the gifted, problem of 'self' in western and Indian philosophy etc. Some of the centres have undertaken special programmes for training teachers from the affiliated colleges and acquainting them with the new developments and techniques in their field of work.

The Commission has appointed an assessment committee to visit and report on the progress of the work in the centres. It has been emphasised that the continuance of the Commission's recognition of a department as a centre of advanced study will depend on the quality of work done by it, and the extent to which the department fulfils the objectives of the programme relating to the centres of advanced study.

Since 1963-64 assistance has been provided to centres of advanced study in science subjects by the UNESCO. So far assistance amounting to \$ 7,72,000 has been made available by the UNESCO to the centres and it is expected that increased assistance would be available during the

biennium 1965-66. This assistance has come mainly from the U.S.S.R. for expert services, training fellowships and the supply of equipment. A number of eminent Soviet scientists including Academician V. A. Fock of the University of Leningrad; Academician N.A. Krasilnikov of the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Academician A.A. Abrikosov of the Institute of Physical Problems, Moscow; Academician Rizinchenko of the Institute of Earth Physics, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Academician G. Merguelian of the Steklov Mathematical Institute, Moscow, and Professors A.N. Kost, V.F. Androsov, Kitaigorodski, Koudriavtsev, Asceva (Miss), and Gorkov from different universities of the U.S.S.R., visited some of the centres of the advanced study 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 new lines of research. Appropriate action on the suggestions made by the Soviet scientists is being taken.

Nominations were made for the 24 fellowships provided for the biennium 1965-66 for the advanced training of Indian scientists in specialised courses in the U.S.S.R. Six of the nominees proceeded to the U.S.S.R. during the year and others are expected to go out shortly.

Against the requisition made during the biennium 1963-64, equipment costing about 3,75,000 roubles and \$ 9,900 (in convertible currency) has so far been received by the various centres. This includes the supply of major items of equipment like the mass-spectrometer for the centres in chemistry and botany of the Delhi and Madras Universities, liquid helium plant for the physics centre of the Delhi University, x-ray equipment for the physics centre of the Madras University, infra-red spectrometer for the botany centre of the Madras University, seismographic equipment for the centre of applied mathematics in Calcutta University and the geology department of the Osmania University. Proposals for the supply of other essential items of equipment for the centres have been made and these might become available out of the UNESCO savings. Assistance from the UNESCO will be continued during the biennium 1967-68 and subsequent years. The supply of additional specialised equipment to the centres would also largely depend on the availability of foreign assistance and adequate foreign exchange.

The UNESCO Evaluation Mission to assess the progress of the assistance provided to the centres and to draw up the plan of assistance for the biennium 1967-68, which was to visit India during the current year, may visit the centres concerned later, if necessary. In the meantime concrete proposals for assistance have been invited by the UNESCO for consideration.

The programme of assistance from the United Kingdom to the centres was begun during 1964-65 and implemented on an extended scale during the year under review. Six centres in science subjects and seven in the humanities and social sciences are receiving assistance under this programme. During 1965-66, six scientists from the U.K. visited India and eight Indian teachers and research workers (including one technician) proceeded to the U.K. under this



programme. The British scientists and experts who visited the centres were Professors W.R. Piggot, DSIR Radio-Research Station, Slough; Dr. H.G. Stubbings of the Admiralty Materials Laboratory, Mr. A.D. McIntyre of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Scotland; Dr. F. Dixey, F.R.S., Professor S. Ullmann of the Department of Philology, University of Leeds, and Professor S. Korner of the Department of Philosophy, Bristol University. The Indian scientists and scholars who visited the U. K. under this programme were Dr. M.S. Basu, Professor R. V. Seshaiya, Shri K.K. Krishnamurthy, Professor W. D. West, Dr. T.V.V.G.R.K. Murty, Professor A.S. Patel, and Shri M.A.M. Francis.

Proposals relating to the supply of specialised equipment under the Colombo Plan are under consideration of the Ministry of Overseas Development in the United Kingdom, and it is expected that some equipment required by the centres would be made available in due course.

A statement of the grants approved and released to the centres of advanced study during the Third Plan period is given in Appendix VIII. Actual payments are phased in accordance with the progress of work and expenditure.

#### *Summer Institutes and Schools, Seminars and Conferences*

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 most important component of a university or college is the teacher. Competent teachers can make good students and indifferent teachers can only produce students of indifferent quality. In view of the rapid advances in various fields of knowledge, a competent teacher has to be a continuing student.

In order to provide opportunities for teachers to acquaint themselves with current developments in their respective fields of knowledge and modern curricula and techniques of instruction, the Commission decided in 1961 to provide assistance to the universities for organising summer schools and seminars. The purpose of this programme, which has grown in dimensions over the years, is to expose teachers to new concepts and the latest advances in knowledge, improved subject matter and modern techniques of instruction. The programme is intended to provide opportunities for the teachers to increase their subject-matter competence and their effectiveness in the educational process. The improvement of standards obviously requires the use of new techniques and modern curricula. The programme of summer institutes and seminars is designed to pave the way for a radical change in the stereotyped courses and instructional techniques by acquainting teachers with new perspectives and methods.

The programme of summer institutes sponsored by the Commission has been widely welcomed and has yielded gratifying results. It is being operated in collaboration and with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development. The National Council of Educa-

tional Research and Training, Ministry of Education, is also collaborating with the Commission in the case of summer institutes for school teachers. The number of summer institutes organised during 1963-65 and proposed to be organised in the summer of 1966 for the benefit of teachers from universities, colleges and schools is indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Summer Science Institutes</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>School Teachers</i>	<i>College/University Teachers</i>	
1	2	3	4
1963	4	—	4
1964	16	16	32
1965	49	29	78
1966	43	35	78

Of the 29 institutes for university and college teachers, organised in 1965 at various university centres, seven each were concerned with biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and one with physical sciences for teachers from training colleges. Nearly 1,100 college/university teachers participated in this programme. Thirty-seven American scientists worked as members of the academic staff of these institutes.

Forty nine summer institutes for secondary school teachers were organised in 1965 at various universities in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the United States Agency for International Development. Nearly 1,900 secondary school teachers participated in these institutes. Eighty eight American experts were associated with these institutes as members of the academic staff.

About \$ 6,22,000 out of a non-project loan of \$ 1.5 million made available to the Government of India, was utilised for the purchase of laboratory equipment and essential books and films for use at the 78 summer institutes organised in 1965. The services of the American personnel who participated in the institutes were made available by the United States Agency for International Development on a grant basis.

An assessment of the programme of summer institutes is carried out every year through evaluation conferences which are attended by the directors of the summer institutes. The reports submitted by the directors are discussed and measures taken to improve the effectiveness of the programme. An appreciable number of teachers are already utilising their summer institute experience and training, and about 13 universities have introduced new courses in some science subjects or made appropriate changes in the existing courses. There is a growing demand for new curricular material, laboratory kits and films. The possibility of introducing a vigorous follow-up programme in order to help teachers to translate the new concepts, approaches and techniques into regular

instruction in schools and colleges is being explored. Such a programme would require the preparation and printing of new curricular material, supply of films and teaching aids, laboratory kits and equipment, and also professional guidance. This is under the active consideration of the Commission.

In view of the enthusiastic response to the programme of summer institutes, the Commission has decided to hold 35 summer institutes in science subjects including mathematics for college and university teachers, and 43 for school teachers during 1966. The United States Agency for International Development will provide the services of American experts and the necessary books and equipment. It is expected that by August 1966, nearly 4,700 school teachers i.e. about 8 per cent of the total number of science and mathematics teachers in the secondary schools would have been trained through the programme of summer institutes. About 3,500 college/university teachers would have acquired summer institutes experience by the end of the summer 1966.

Apart from the institutes in basic sciences (including mathematics), the Commission in collaboration with the British Council organised for the first time four summer institutes in the teaching of the English language at the undergraduate level. These institutes were organised at Bombay, Jadavpur, Madras and Rajasthan Universities. The number of English teachers who participated in these institutes was 114. Eight British experts were associated with the academic staff of these institutes and books worth £ 160 were distributed by the British Council to the participants. It is proposed to hold six summer institutes in English during 1966 in collaboration with the British Council.

The Commission also organised in 1965 a summer institute each in the field of agriculture, medicine and political science\* for the benefit of teachers in these disciplines. A five-year programme for organising summer institutes in political science in collaboration with the International Political Science Association has been drawn up. Two summer institutes in agriculture, one each for school and college teachers, will be organised during 1966.

The Commission has also for the first time organised 3 summer institutes, one each in biology, chemistry and mathematics at the Universities of Madras, Osmania and Panjab respectively for talented undergraduate students. During 1966, it is proposed to organise four such institutes for talented students, one each in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics. These institutes are intended to provide facilities and encouragement to outstanding students for higher studies.

Apart from summer schools and institutes, the Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for academic conferences, symposia, refresher courses and seminars. In 1965-66, the Commission accepted 172 proposals from various universities, 65 in science subjects and 107 in social sciences and the humanities, for holding such seminars and conferences.

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\* This was organised in collaboration with the International Political Science Association, New Delhi and the Asia Foundation.

During the year under review, grants amounting to Rs. 10.90 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned for organising summer institutes, Rs. 4.37 lakhs for summer schools, Rs. 4.49 lakhs for seminars and symposia, and Rs. 2.19 lakhs for conferences and refresher courses.

### *Review Committees*

A number of review committees were appointed by the Commission to assess the existing facilities, syllabi and standards of teaching and research in a number of important subjects, and to make suggestions for their improvement. The value and significance of the work of the review committees is obvious in view of the rapid advance in various fields of knowledge. As a matter of fact there is need for a continuing review of the current academic courses and programmes in order to initiate new developments. The Committee on Standards of University Education appointed by the Commission has recommended that 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.

The reports of the review committees dealing with biochemistry, botany, chemistry and mathematics were published and circulated to the universities for their consideration. These committees recommended improved syllabi for undergraduate and postgraduate studies, and made other valuable suggestions for raising the level of academic achievement in the disciplines concerned.

The work of the review committees concerned with anthropology, geography and physics is in progress. The reports of these committees are expected to be available during 1966-67. An expert committee in mathematics has been set up to recommend the necessary steps for improving the standard of teaching and research in the subject. A conference on higher education in mathematics was organised under the auspices of the Delhi University. The conference took stock of the steps already taken in implementing the recommendations made in the report of the review committee on mathematics, and made suggestions for further improvements. The report of the conference is awaited.

The report of the review committee on English has been circulated to the universities and colleges for their comments and observations which are being received. The reports on social work, library science and education have also been printed and distributed to the institutions concerned for their consideration. The review committee concerned with sociology has finalised its report and this has been printed. The review committees dealing with political science, philosophy, psychology, military science, and arabic and persian studies have also completed their work and finalised their reports. Significant suggestions have been made by the committees for improving the existing syllabi and programmes, and it is expected that these will receive the careful consideration of the universities. The Commission has invited specific comments and observations on these reports from the universities and institutions concerned. These are being collated for further action.

The Commission appointed a committee to examine the suitability of education as an elective subject of study at the undergraduate level.

The recommendations of the committee have been generally accepted in principle by the Commission and referred to the Education Commission for consideration.

A seminar on postgraduate teaching and research in history was convened by the University Grants Commission in January 1964. The seminar was attended by scholars of history from the universities and other institutions concerned with historical research. Eminent historians from abroad who were in Delhi at the time to attend the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists also participated in the seminar. Important problems of teaching and research in history were discussed. A report on the deliberations of the seminar has been published. The Commission also appointed a review committee to examine the teaching of history in the universities in the light of modern needs and developments. The committee has concluded its work, and its report is likely to be available in 1966-67.

### *Examination Reform*

The report on examination reform prepared by an expert committee appointed by the Commission has created widespread and searching interest in the subject. The steps taken by the universities to achieve uniformity and objectivity in the standards of evaluation and their specific comments on the admission procedures, teaching methods, internal assessment, spacing of examinations, classification of successful candidates, and the efficacy of objective tests and *viva voce* etc. are being ascertained.

A committee consisting of Dr. H. J. Taylor, Dr. S. K. Mitra and Dr. F. C. Auluck has been appointed to advise the Commission regarding the measures to be taken in the field of examination reform. A brochure entitled *Three Studies in Examination Technique* by Dr. H. J. Taylor has been published.

Examination reform units have been set up by the Aligarh, Baroda and Gauhati Universities with the assistance of the Commission. The unit in the M. S. University of Baroda has so far completed five papers and a technical report relating to variation in examination performance and class record, relative efficiency of scaled and unscaled marks in predicting future achievement, qualitative analysis of essay questions etc. The unit has also constructed a scholastic aptitude test and studied the value and significance of the aptitude test scores as indices of basic abilities.

The examination research unit of the Gauhati University under the direction of Dr. H. J. Taylor has produced the following papers :

- (i) *The Problem of the Third Examiner*
- (ii) *The Influence of Scaling on Examination Results*

The Delhi University has completed a project consisting of a series of studies based on an analysis of examination results. These studies relate to the relationship between marks obtained by science students at successive examinations, the marks of M.A. previous and final exami-

nations, and the probability of a student maintaining his performance, the failure rate at the B.A. (pass) examination, the effect of factors like age, sex, medium of instruction etc., upon examination results, and the method of dealing with borderline cases.

### **AREA STUDIES**

A reference was made in the Commission's report for 1964-65 to the importance and value of developing area studies. The programme envisages an intensive study of the historical, cultural, social and economic background of different regions or countries particularly those with which India is directly and more intimately concerned. It also includes the teaching of the languages of the areas concerned, and the deputation of selected scholars having the right aptitudes to particular areas for limited periods to undertake an intensive study of the problems of the regions concerned. It has been suggested that the programme may be suitably implemented by introducing optional groups of papers in social sciences with particular reference to different areas selected for intensive study. In the initial stages, the number of universities participating in the area studies programme has to be kept down to the minimum, in view of the limited resources available in terms of suitable personnel, foreign exchange, library facilities etc. and the need to maintain as high a standard as possible.

A standing committee has been appointed to advise the Commission regarding the measures to be taken to implement the programme. To begin with proposals for making a modest beginning in the field of area studies were invited from some universities.

Concrete proposals were received from the Aligarh Muslim University and Jadavpur University for developing programmes of area studies. A small committee was sent to these universities to examine and discuss the proposals received.

On the recommendations of the advisory committee on area studies, the Commission has given its approval to the programme of South Asian Studies in the Rajasthan University and a research project on Indo-Arab Relations in the Osmania University proposed to be conducted with the assistance of the Asia Foundation.

The Commission is of the view that the existing facilities for the teaching of foreign languages need to be strengthened, and has expressed a desire that a scheme for this purpose may be prepared by the advisory committee on area studies.

### **MAINTENANCE GRANTS — CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

In pursuance of Section 12 of the U.G.C. Act, grants for maintenance in addition to those for development are provided on a cent per cent basis to a university established or incorporated by a Central Act. It was

decided to determine the maintenance grants for the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University and the Visva-Bharati on the basis of the actual deficits on approved items of expenditure for the first three years of the Third Plan period. For 1964-65 and 1965-66 such grants were determined on the basis of the recommendations of a committee which examined the budget estimates of these universities.

The Commission agreed in principle to treat the recurring expenditure in respect of the development proposals of central universities approved during the Third Plan, and for which the expenditure had been met for five years under development, as part of the committed maintenance expenditure with effect from 1967-68. The matter will be examined further by the standing advisory committee on establishment matters of the central universities.

The pay scales of some categories of the administrative staff in the central universities, viz., Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars, were revised with effect from 1st August 1964. The allowances to which employees of the Central Government are entitled are also being paid to the employees of the central universities and of the colleges of Delhi receiving maintenance grants from the Commission.

Schemes relating to contributory provident fund-cum-gratuity and general provident fund-cum-pension-cum-gratuity were accepted and communicated to the central universities. The academic as well as the non-academic staff will be eligible for benefits under the schemes and option will be given to the employees to choose either of the two schemes. Draft rules for the schemes have been prepared and sent to the Central Government for approval.

The vice-chancellors of the central universities meet periodically to discuss problems of common interest. During 1961-66 eight such meetings were held.

The Commission provides maintenance grants, to the extent of 90% of the approved deficit, to the non-government colleges of the Delhi University. The grants paid on this account during the Third Plan period are indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Maintenance Grants to Non-government Colleges (Delhi University)</i>
<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>	
1961-62	43.13
1962-63	45.78
1963-64	76.40
1964-65	85.64
1965-66	100.00
Total	350.95

For the B.Sc. courses (Groups 'A' and 'B') transferred by the university to some colleges, the Commission agreed to meet the admissible recurring expenditure on the maintenance and equipment of laboratories, and for books.

The number of colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi has risen from 26 in 1961-62 to 33 in 1965-66. This has to some extent met the growing need for higher education in Delhi. The question of increasing the intake to the colleges subject to the conditions of eligibility for admission prescribed by the Delhi University is being examined in consultation with the University and the Ministry of Education.

### NEW UNIVERSITIES

During the Third Plan, 19 new universities came into existence\*. The proliferation of universities has to be preceded by careful consideration and planning in relation to needs and resources. The views and policy of the Commission regarding the establishment of new universities were stated in the earlier reports. The following points were specially emphasised :

- (i) 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 5 to 10 years, taking into account the available resources and facilities and the needs for a further development and expansion of higher education.
- (ii) The establishment of new universities should be considered only in terms of the contribution they are likely to make in raising the quality and standards of education, and in relation to the availability of competent staff and adequate financial resources.

In 1965-66, the Commission reiterated the view that, if in the process of planned development of higher education standards are not to be adversely affected, no university should be established without the prior concurrence of the Commission. The Commission is of the opinion that for this purpose suitable conditions have to be created, and grants by the Central Government may not be paid to universities established without the Commission's concurrence. In view of the importance of the matter, the Commission decided to request the Central Government to consider amendment of the U.G.C. Act suitably so that the concurrence of the Commission for establishing new universities becomes obligatory.

The Commission considered the amending Bill relating to the State universities in Andhra Pradesh, and stressed that this contained features which were not in the best interests of the State universities and their progress. It was also emphasised that since university education was passing through a critical stage of development in the country, a convention should be established that no major legislation about

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\* Two new universities, one each at Madurai and Dibrugarh, were established in 1965-66.



universities is undertaken without the prior consultation (may be informal) between the State governments concerned, the Central Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. In dealing with the principles of university structure, organisation and policy, it is very important to maintain some coordination on an all-India level, and there should be machinery to ensure that full consideration is given to the views of agencies such as the U.G.C. which are specially concerned with the development and coordination of higher education on a national basis.

The Commission had earlier agreed to the proposal of the State Government of Gujarat for setting up a university at Surat and at Bhavnagar, 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 of the State and accepted by the Government of India. Legislative action for the establishment of a university at Surat and another in Saurashtra has already been taken by the State Government of Gujarat.

The Commission considered a reference received from the Ministry of Education for the establishment of more universities in the erstwhile Punjab State. The Commission was not in favour of the suggestion. The Commission also considered a memorandum submitted to the Education Minister by a committee of the citizens of Jamshedpur for the establishment of a university in the town. The Commission did not favour the proposal.

The Commission had earlier accepted the report of a joint committee of the U. G. C. and the Ministry of Education appointed to consider the pattern and development of higher education best suited to the needs of the north-eastern areas of India (Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and the hill areas of Assam), and agreed to the establishment of a new university for the region, so that it might lead to an improvement in the existing facilities and standards of education.

A new standing committee was appointed to advise the Commission regarding proposals received for the establishment of new universities and for setting up university centres during the Fourth Plan.

### **CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

The U. G. C. committee on the establishment of new universities stated in its interim report that it might be desirable to establish postgraduate centres as a preparatory step leading to the establishment of new universities. Such centres, as envisaged by the committee, could be organised by the local colleges and the university to which they were affiliated, on a cooperative basis. A number of proposals for the development of centres of postgraduate studies were received during 1965-66.

The Commission considered a reference from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the establishment of a university in Himachal Pradesh and recommended that a centre for postgraduate education instead of a new university may be set up.

The proposal of the Panjab University made in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Administration for starting a regional centre of postgraduate studies at Simla was accepted. Accordingly on the recommendations of a visiting committee appointed to assess the requirements of the proposed centre, it was agreed to provide assistance to the centre for the appointment of teaching staff, and purchase of library books and furniture.

A proposal was received from the Bombay University regarding the establishment of a postgraduate centre in Goa. A committee was appointed by the Commission to visit Goa for an assessment of the existing facilities for higher education. The committee made the following suggestions :

- (a) The establishment of a separate university for Goa which had been earlier agreed to by the Commission might be considered after some years when facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate education were sufficiently developed.
- (b) The postgraduate centre in Goa at present running in collaboration with the Bombay University deserves the Commission's assistance for development.
- (c) Efforts should be made by the postgraduate centre in Goa in collaboration with the colleges concerned to promote Portuguese studies which form an integral part of the cultural heritage of the Territory. The study of Spanish and Italian could also be promoted as these were closely akin to Portuguese.

The report of the committee has been generally accepted by the Commission.

### **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.'

The Commission concurred with the view expressed by the Ministry of Law that the recognition given to an institution under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act is for an indefinite period though the notification to that effect can be revoked by the Central Government (on the advice of the U.G.C.), if it is found that adequate standards are not being maintained.

A committee was appointed to review the development and organisation of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. The recommendations of the committee were accepted by the Commission and communicated to the School for necessary action. A committee was similarly appointed to review the work and functioning of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

The Commission considered a reference from the Government of India regarding the recognition of three institutes of rural higher education in different zones as institutions deemed to be universities under the U.G.C. Act. The view and recommendations of the Commission in this regard were communicated to the Government of India. The matter is under further examination.

The Commission had earlier decided that maintenance grants in addition to development grants, would be paid to the institutions deemed to be universities by the University Grants Commission for activities and programmes in respect of which they were recognised as such. However, in view of the advice given by the Attorney General that the Commission under the U.G.C. Act could not pay maintenance grants to institutions deemed to be universities, it was decided that maintenance grants to these institutions from 1966-67 may be paid by the Ministry of Education.

### DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO COLLEGES

The need for improving the quality and standards of education in the colleges is obvious and pressing. The number of colleges has been rising in response to the demand for higher education, and nearly 88% of the students receiving higher education in the country are at present in the affiliated colleges. The facultywise distribution of the student enrolment between universities and affiliated colleges during 1965-66 was as under :

Table XIII

#### Facultywise Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges : 1965-66

Faculty	Enrolment			
	University Departments/ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Intermediate Classes*	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Arts	83,713	5,21,732	1,01,196	7,06,641
Science	46,099	4,26,809	92,346	5,65,254
Commerce	13,728	1,32,721	18,834	1,65,283
Education	4,340	29,206	—	33,546
Engineering and Technology	23,011	62,544	—	85,555
Medicine	6,940	63,148	—	70,088
Agriculture	9,896	18,093	23,201	51,190
Veterinary Science	2,963	3,294	—	6,257
Law	15,346	21,972	—	37,318
Others	1,522	1,696	4,423	7,641
Total	2,07,558	12,81,215	2,40,000	17,28,773

\* Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P. (provisional estimates).

The coursewise distribution of colleges in 1965-66 and other relevant statistics have been given earlier in this report.

The quality of university education in India will largely depend on the standards maintained by the colleges, and unless it is made possible for them to improve their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and other facilities, no real improvement of university education will be possible. The special problems facing colleges were examined in detail by the U.G.C. committee on the standards of university education, and by a conference of the principals of colleges convened by the Commission on May 8, and 9, 1964. A committee was also appointed to suggest the measures necessary for improvement of collegiate education during the Fourth Plan period. The report of the committee was referred to the Education Commission.

Assistance was provided 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) Extension of library and laboratory facilities.
- (4) Construction of hostels, non-resident student centres, hobby workshops and staff quarters.
- (5) Revision of the salary scales of teachers.
- (6) Centenary grants to colleges which have served the cause of education for 100 years.
- (7) Establishment of textbook libraries and students aid fund.

During 1965-66, the Commission continued to provide assistance to colleges for the improvement of academic and physical facilities under various development programmes. A statement of the development grants paid to the colleges during the year is at Appendix IX. The statements of grants released for the introduction of the three-year degree course and the revision of salary scales are given in Appendices X and XI respectively.

### *Postgraduate Studies*

Facilities in postgraduate studies exist in a number of colleges affiliated to various universities. In 1965-66, 402 affiliated colleges were conducting postgraduate courses in various sectors of higher education. The distribution of the enrolment for postgraduate studies in

that year between university departments and affiliated colleges was as under :

Table XIV

**Postgraduate Enrolment : 1965-66**

(Break-up between University Departments and Affiliated Colleges)

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>University Departments</i>	<i>Affiliated Colleges</i>	<i>Percentage in Affiliated Colleges</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	51,305	28,377	22,928	44.7
Science	20,858	11,947	8,911	42.7
Commerce	8,783	3,611	5,172	58.9
Education	1,683	802	881	52.3
Engineering and Technology	1,540	867	673	43.7
Medicine	3,336	769	2,567	76.9
Agriculture	2,797	1,158	1,639	58.6
Veterinary Science	423	135	288	68.1
Law	1,014	709	305	30.1
Others	91	49	42	46.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,830</b>	<b>48,424</b>	<b>43,406</b>	<b>47.3</b>

The Commission has been providing financial assistance to selected colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects and the humanities and social sciences. The Commission's assistance is made available on a sharing basis subject to the prescribed ceilings. For the development of the postgraduate studies in the humanities and social sciences, assistance from the Commission to a college during the Third Plan period was limited to Rs. 1,00,000. For postgraduate departments in science subjects, the Commission's grant to a college was limited to Rs. 1,00,000 each for physics and chemistry, Rs. 75,000 each for botany, zoology, geology, home science and bio-chemistry, and Rs. 50,000 each for anthropology, geography and mathematics (including statistics). The prescribed matching share has to be contributed by the college. The grants sanctioned by the Commission, subject to the ceilings mentioned above, are available for laboratory buildings, scientific equipment, books and journals, and additional staff. The Commission does not share expenditure on contingencies, the maintenance of laboratories and the appointment of non-teaching staff. An assurance is required that the

additional posts created under the scheme will be continued and maintained entirely by the college concerned when assistance from the Commission for this purpose ceases.

Up to March 1966, the Commission approved the development of facilities for postgraduate education in science subjects in 85 affiliated colleges. Against the approved expenditure of Rs. 1.60 crores, the Commission's grant was limited to Rs. 1.01 crores. This grant would benefit 202 postgraduate departments in the colleges in various science subjects. Up to March 1966, an amount of Rs. 64.42 lakhs was paid to the colleges concerned under this scheme. Payments are regulated according to the progress of the work and expenditure.

During the Third Plan period, grants were sanctioned to 71 colleges for the development of 224 postgraduate departments in the humanities and social sciences. The total approved cost of the projects sanctioned was Rs. 92.17 lakhs of which the Commission's share of the expenditure amounted to Rs. 47.37 lakhs. The total payments to the colleges concerned during the Third Plan period under the scheme amounted to Rs. 24.14 lakhs.

#### *Three-Year Degree Course*

The three-year degree course has been introduced by all the universities providing undergraduate courses in arts, science and commerce, except the Bombay University and the State Universities of Uttar Pradesh. The Bombay University has been considering the introduction of the three-year degree course for honours students after the intermediate stage. The university education committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh recommended the introduction of the three-year degree course for pass and honours degrees after a 12-year period of high school and intermediate education. The State Government while accepting the recommendations of this committee expressed its inability to implement them unless cent per cent central assistance was made available. The matter has been under discussion with the State Government.

The Commission has assisted 42 universities and 733 colleges affiliated to them for the provision of additional staff, class-room accommodation, and library and laboratory facilities subject to the terms and conditions enunciated by the three-year degree course estimates committee. The grants made available by the Commission are intended to enable the institutions concerned to provide the necessary academic and physical facilities for the three-year degree course, and to bring about an improvement in the quality and standards of undergraduate education.

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5.92 crores and recurring grants totalling Rs. 2.24 crores were disbursed to the universities and colleges concerned upto 31.3.1966 under the scheme. During 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 43.21 lakhs for non-recurring and Rs. 24.74 lakhs for recurring expenditure was released. The grants released during the Second and Third Plan periods are indicated in the following

statement :

Table XV

**Grants Paid under Three-Year Degree Course Scheme**

*Rupees in Crores*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Non-recurring</i>	<i>Recurring</i>		
Second Plan	2.85	0.13	2.98	
Third Plan				
	1961-62	0.31	0.36	1.17
	1962-63	0.63	0.49	1.12
	1963-64	0.75	0.69	1.44
	1964-65	0.15	0.32	0.77
	1965-66	0.43	0.25	0.68
Total	5.92	2.24	8.16	

It has been decided that the admissible non-recurring grants under scheme should be utilised by the end of the Third Plan period. Recurring grants are available for a period of 4 years with effect from the year of introduction of the three-year degree course by the university.

*Miscellaneous Projects*

Apart from the assistance given to colleges under the three-year degree course scheme and for the development of postgraduate studies, the Commission has been providing development grants on a prescribed sharing basis to selected 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 during the Second and Third Plan periods for the above projects is subject to a normal ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

The grants provided by the Commission are intended for development and are not available for the establishment of new colleges, for starting new courses or for enabling colleges to fulfil the conditions of affiliation.

The total number of projects approved under this scheme during the Second and Third Plan periods, the Commission's share of the expenditure and the grants paid up to 31st March, 1966 are indicated in

the following statement :

Table XVI

**Grants to Colleges : Miscellaneous Projects**

*Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Number of Colleges Assisted</i>	<i>Commission's Share of Expenditure</i>	<i>Grant Paid up to the end of Third Plan</i>
Men's Hostels	175	172.41	128.48
Women's Hostels	122	120.36	102.26
Library Facilities	218	81.62	60.56
Laboratory Facilities	159	123.78	76.42
Staff Quarters	25	14.88	7.33
Non-resident Student Centres	233	83.13	69.65
Hobby Workshops	65	19.11	11.46
Total	997	615.29	456.16

Payments are made in instalments in accordance with the progress in the execution of the approved projects. During 1965-66, the following grants and projects were sanctioned by the Commission under this scheme :

- (i) Grants amounting to Rs. 24.21 lakhs were sanctioned for 25 affiliated colleges for the construction of men's hostels.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 10.96 lakhs was sanctioned for 9 colleges for the construction of women's hostels.
- (iii) Grants amounting to Rs. 15.66 lakhs were sanctioned for 35 colleges for the extension of the library facilities.
- (iv) A sum of Rs. 32.98 lakhs was sanctioned for 51 colleges for the development of laboratory facilities.
- (v) Grants amounting to Rs. 7.92 lakhs were sanctioned for 14 colleges for the construction of staff quarters.
- (vi) A sum of Rs. 5.53 lakhs was sanctioned for 16 colleges for the establishment of non-resident student centres.

*Centenary Grants*

Up to 1965-66 centenary grants were sanctioned for 51 colleges which could be utilised for development projects of a permanent nature, such as the construction of buildings, purchase of books and equipment



etc. The maximum grant available from 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. The payments so far made to the colleges concerned under the scheme were as follows :

Table XVII

**Centenary Grants to Colleges : Statewise**

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Colleges Assisted</i>	<i>Grants Sanctioned</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
1	2	3	4
		<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>	
Andhra	4	4.00	2.55
Delhi	1	1.00	1.00
Kerala	3	3.00	2.00
Madras	16	16.00	10.00
Maharashtra	4	4.00	3.36
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.00	0.25
Mysore	3	3.00	2.00
Orissa	1	1.00	1.00
Punjab	1	1.00	—
Rajasthan	2	2.00	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	7	7.00	6.92
West Bengal	8	8.00	6.05
Total	51	51.00	36.13

**PROGRAMMES FOR TEACHERS**

The Commission has repeatedly emphasised that the success of all plans of development largely depends on the ability and devotion of teachers. The most important component of an institution of higher learning is obviously the teacher. It is necessary to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession. There can be little progress in the field of higher education if universities and colleges are not able to recruit and retain sufficiently qualified staff. The provision of reasonable salaries and the essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession are an important factor in the maintenance of proper standards of education.

Information about the strength and pattern of the academic staff in the universities and colleges, and their distribution according to faculties and designation has been given earlier in this report. During the Third Plan period, the universities and colleges have considerably

expanded their student population but the number of properly qualified teachers has not increased in some cases as rapidly as could be desired. The reason is obvious. Student enrolment can be raised by providing more buildings and physical facilities, and these do not take a very long time, whereas it takes a much longer period of training to produce first-rate teachers.

Problems relating to teachers' welfare including the question of upgrading the salaries of the academic staff have been continually engaging the attention of the Commission. A number of committees were appointed to examine these problems.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in October 1962, the Commission appointed a committee to prepare a draft of model service rules for university and college teachers. The work of this committee is in progress. The present pattern of staffing in the universities, i.e., the relative strength of professors, readers and lecturers, and the question of providing supernumerary higher posts for persons of outstanding merit are being reviewed by another committee. The question of the appointment of professors in the universities has already been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose whose report has been accepted by the Commission and circulated to the universities. The committee observed that the dearth of qualified personnel for appointment to teaching posts in the universities could be attributed to the competing demands of other organisations, and the disparities in the scales of pay offered by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Defence Science Organisation and the universities. Besides this the national laboratories and other scientific organisations had recently instituted a system of accelerated promotions. The committee *inter alia* made the following recommendations :

In the Fourth Plan period, the number of professorships to be created should be related to the number of capable persons available. Professorial posts should not be filled up unless properly qualified people are available.

An attempt should be made to discourage students from going abroad for higher studies at an early stage. It will be more useful if a few selected people of the age group 30-35 are sent abroad for training for a year or two, to learn special techniques and to work on problems which they can continue on their return to India.

Residential accommodation should be provided to the teachers in the vicinity of the university/college campus.

Scholarships and fellowships which are awarded by a number of agencies should be awarded by only one agency, preferably the U.G.C.

Information about the programmes initiated by the Commission for

the benefit of teachers is given below.

*Revision of Salary Scales*

During the Third Plan period, the Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for the introduction of the following scales of pay for their teaching staff :

Professor	Rs. 1,000-50-1,500
Reader	Rs. 700-40-1,100
Lecturer	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Instructor*	Rs. 300-25-350

Forty three universities agreed to introduce the above-mentioned pay scales and five universities had scales identical with those recommended by the Commission.

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

The salaries of teachers in the engineering and technological departments/institutions maintained by the universities were upgraded with effect from 1st April, 1960 as per recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education. Assistance for this purpose was provided on a cent per cent basis for a period of five years to fourteen universities. As an interim measure the Commission has decided to extend its assistance for a further period of two years to the universities concerned before the entire responsibility for the maintenance of the revised scales is taken over by the universities/State governments.

The Commission has been providing assistance to colleges in the Third Plan 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 705 colleges have agreed to implement the revised scales of pay and about 17,000 teachers have been benefitted by the Commission's assistance. It may be stated that no assistance is provided to colleges which already have scales of pay identical with or better than those recommended by the Commission.

The scale of pay of tutors/demonstrators and physical instructors in affiliated colleges who possess the necessary qualifications, has been recently upgraded to Rs. 150-10-200-15-350.

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

Secretary, Ministry of Education,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110016  
D.O. No. D-6778  
Date: 18/4/92

The payments made by the Commission to the universities and colleges under the scheme for the revision of salary scales during the Third Plan were as follows :

Table XVIII

**U.G.C. Assistance for Revised Scales of Pay : Third Plan***Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Year</i>	<i>University Teachers</i>	<i>College Teachers</i>	<i>Teachers in Engineering and Technological Departments</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	10.86	58.19	6.03	75.08
1962-63	20.14	55.14	9.87	85.15
1963-64	16.57	36.25	8.61	61.43
1964-65	23.88	9.06	6.12	39.06
1965-66	23.47	8.55	21.24	53.26

The details of the grants paid to the various universities during 1965-66 for the revision of salary scales are given in Appendix XI.

In 1964 the Commission appointed a committee to review the question of the general revision of the salary scales of university and college teachers. On the recommendations of this committee, the Commission proposed the following scales of pay :

*(a) University Departments*

Professor	Rs. 1,100-50-1,300-60-1,600
Reader	Rs. 700-50-1,250
Lecturer	Rs. 400-40-800-50-950

A senior grade for professors viz., Rs. 1,600-1,800 was also proposed for one-third of the total strength of professors in a university.

*(b) (i) Undergraduate Colleges*

Principal	Rs. 700-40-1,100
Lecturer (Junior Scale)	Rs. 300-25-600
(Senior Scale)	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
Tutor/Demonstrator	Rs. 250-15-400

*(ii) Postgraduate Colleges*

Principal	Rs. 800-50-1,250 or Rs. 1,000-50-1,500
Reader/Senior Lecturer	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer (Senior Scale)	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
(Junior Scale)	Rs. 300-25-600
Tutor/Demonstrator	Rs. 250-15-400

The above recommendations were communicated to the Ministry of Education with a request that the requisite funds for introducing the revised scales be provided. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Commission and decided to give special assistance to the State governments for implementing the recommendations with effect from 1st April, 1966. The assistance from the Centre would be limited to 80% of the additional expenditure involved and will be available for a period of five years. Under the scheme, as accepted by the Government of India, the State governments are required to meet 20% of the additional expenditure involved and not to pass on the liability for any portion of it to the managements of private colleges. The State governments would be required to give an assurance that at the end of the five-year period of central assistance, they would take over the responsibility for the entire cost of the scheme.

#### *Assistance for Research or Learned Work*

Teachers are handicapped sometimes in carrying on research or learned work in the absence of necessary equipment and literature. In 1963-64, the Commission initiated a scheme for financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking such work. Under this scheme a grant up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in a year may be given to a teacher for field work, books, chemicals, equipment etc., needed for his research but which are not normally provided by the institution where he works.

In 1963-64, awards were offered to 34 teachers in the universities and colleges under this scheme, and the grants paid on this account amounted to Rs. 59,675. During 1964-65, the Commission approved grants to teachers for 143 research projects in the humanities and social sciences and 276 in science subjects. An amount of Rs. 2.74 lakhs was released to the universities and colleges during the year for assistance to the teachers concerned. In 1965-66, the Commission approved 257 projects in the humanities and social sciences and 334 in science subjects (including engineering and technology). An amount of Rs. 3.66 lakhs (Rs. 2.42 lakhs for projects in science, engineering and technology, and Rs. 1.24 lakhs those in the humanities and social sciences) was paid to the universities and colleges during the year. At the end of 1965-66, the number of teachers working on various projects under the scheme was 1,039.

#### *Exchange of Teachers*

In view of our limited resources as regards talented academic personnel, it is necessary to utilise the services of distinguished teachers and experts in our universities and other centres of learning as widely as possible. Under a scheme for the exchange of teachers sponsored by the Commission in 1964-65, financial assistance is given to the universities to enable them to invite reputed teachers and experts from other universities or centres of learning in the country, for a short period, to deliver lectures, conduct seminars or advise research workers. Thus opportunities can be provided for the staff and students engaged in advanced studies to come into close and useful contact with outstanding scholars and experts in various fields of knowledge.

The Commission provides an annual lump grant of Rs. 10,000 to a

university (Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 to an 'institution deemed to be a university') under this scheme for meeting the expenditure on the exchange of teachers in accordance with the rules that may be framed by the university in this regard. The grants paid to 27 universities under this scheme during 1964-65 and 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 2.41 lakhs.

#### *Retired Teachers*

Universities and colleges are 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 per annum is provided to a retired teacher, to whom the award is offered, through the university or college where he carries on his work. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for meeting the expenditure on contingencies related to the work undertaken is also made available. In addition to these financial benefits, the institution where a teacher works may, if it so desires, provide to the teacher concerned an honorarium or other facilities up to a maximum value of Rs. 4,000 p.a., with the prior approval of the Commission. Awards are made to selected teachers for 2 years in the first instance, and may be renewed further till a teacher reaches the age of 65, if he remains active and useful. In exceptional cases, assistance may be continued even beyond the age of 65.

The number of awards offered to the teachers under the scheme and the payments made during the Third Plan period were as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Awards</i>	<i>Payments</i>
		<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
1961-62	22	—
1962-63	45	1.38
1963-64	68	2.94
1964-65	66	5.60
1965-66	56	9.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>19.71</b>

At the end of 1965-66, the services of 166 retired teachers were being utilised under the scheme.

#### *Travel Grants*

The Commission assists the universities to enable them to award travel grants to teachers and research workers for visiting centres of research or advanced study in the country. The scheme is intended to help teachers and research workers to pursue their special studies or to obtain specialised training in their respective fields of work. The benefit of this scheme is also available to 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. During the Third Plan, the following grants were paid to the universities interested in the scheme :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
1961-62	1.23
1962-63	1.05
1963-64	1.92
1964-65	1.38
1965-66	1.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.34</b>

The Commission also provides financial assistance to the universities for foreign travel by teachers selected to attend international conferences abroad. Such assistance is provided for a teacher who is invited to preside at a conference or its section, or selected to contribute a paper, provided the sponsoring university or the teacher concerned is willing to share 50% of the expenditure on travel. During the Third Plan period grants for foreign travel were approved for 158 teachers of various universities.

The Commission considered a proposal received from the Government of India regarding assistance to Indian scientists/engineers in foreign countries, for returning to India and accepting assignments here. The Commission accepted the proposal in principle and agreed to assist the universities to meet fifty per cent of the cost of such return journeys provided the other fifty per cent was found by the universities/State governments concerned.

#### *Staff Quarters and Teachers Hostels*

There is an urgent and pressing need for suitable residential accommodation for an appreciable proportion of the teachers in the universities and colleges. The committee on residential accommodation for students and teachers appointed by the University Grants Commission stated :

“Through the provision of residential accommodation, it should be possible to attract good teachers in the profession and to retain them, thus building up a corporate life in the university and college campuses. Wherever possible, residential accommodation for teachers near the libraries or laboratories in the campus can be a great boon not only for the teachers, but for the students as well. Where teachers live away from the campus, their usefulness necessarily diminishes and the contacts between them and their students become necessarily restricted.”

The committee recommended that an effort should be made to provide suitable residential accommodation for at least fifty per cent of the teachers in the universities and colleges by the end of the Fourth Plan period. This, as estimated by the committee, would require the construction of 900 teachers' hostels, each accommodating 22 teachers, and 44,000

staff quarters at a total cost of Rs. 137 crores. It is unlikely if the required funds would be available to the U.G.C. for this purpose during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission gives assistance to the universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters for teachers and shares fifty per cent of the approved expenditure on this account. Assistance is provided to the central universities on a cent per cent basis. In 1963-64, it was decided to help universities to construct teachers' hostels. Under this scheme a university could be assisted for the construction of two such hostels, each accommodating about 24 teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, the Commission grant being limited to 75 per cent of the total approved cost of the two hostels or alternatively cent per cent for the first hostel and fifty per cent for the second. The building advisory committee of the U.G.C. has worked out the norms and standards for the construction of teachers' hostels and these have been intimated to the universities for their guidance. The Commission has so far accepted the proposals of 45 universities for the construction of teachers' hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 crores against which the Commission's share of expenditure amounts to Rs. 1.50 crores. Grants amounting to Rs. 47.11 lakhs were released to the universities concerned by the end of 1965-66.

The proposals of 42 universities for the construction of staff quarters were accepted during the Third Plan period. These are estimated to cost Rs. 3.42 crores, the Commission's share of the expenditure being limited to Rs. 2.14 crores. The grants paid to the universities for the construction of the staff quarters during the Third Plan period are indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
-----	-----
	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
1961-62	37.22
1962-63	27.72
1963-64	25.04
1964-65	29.55
1965-66	58.06
Total	<u>177.59</u>

Colleges have generally given a low priority to the construction of staff quarters. So far the proposals of 25 colleges for the construction of staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.80 lakhs have been accepted, the Commission's share of the expenditure being limited to Rs. 14.88 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.13 lakhs was paid to the colleges concerned up to the end of 1965-66.

### **STUDENT WELFARE**

Programmes of student welfare form an integral part of educational development. A congenial environment and suitable conditions of work are conducive to an improvement of the academic atmosphere, and helpful for serious study. Several schemes relating to student welfare



have been approved by the Commission, and assistance is being given to the universities and colleges for the provision of essential amenities for the student community. It is expected that an improvement of the conditions in which students live and work would have a healthy effect on student behaviour and academic performance.

Problems relating to student welfare were examined in detail by the conference of principals of colleges convened by the Commission in May, 1964 and by the U.G.C. committee on collegiate education. It is now proposed to convene a conference of student representatives of universities to elicit opinion regarding academic work, student motivation and values, co-curricular activities, and welfare programmes. A detailed programme for the proposed conference is being worked out.

The Commission earlier appointed a committee consisting of some Vice-Chancellors and the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries of Labour and Employment, Home Affairs and Education, and of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research to consider problems relating to the employment of university students and manpower development. The work of the committee is in progress and panels have been set up to examine the report on engineering manpower survey, published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, and to consider ways and means of co-ordinating and improving the activities of the student service bureaux in the universities.

A number of universities and colleges were affected by recent outbreaks of student unrest. Acts of indiscipline, as stated in the report for 1964-65, are the result of varied factors and circumstances, some of them non-academic, and these have been generally confined to a part of the total student population. The Commission has been seriously concerned over such incidents, and the problem was examined in detail by a committee appointed in 1958. The question of student welfare and discipline is presently under the active consideration of another committee constituted for the purpose. This has also engaged the attention of the Education Commission whose suggestions in this regard are now available.

Information about the welfare programmes sponsored by the Commission for the student community is given below.

### *Halls of Residence*

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

The number of students residing in hostels in the universities and affiliated colleges in relation to the total enrolment during the Third

Plan period is indicated in the following table :

Table XIX  
**Students Residing in Hostels : Third Plan**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Students Residing in Hostels</i>			<i>Percentage of Resident Students to Total Enrolment*</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	1,54,197	24,226	1,78,423	18.2
1962-63	1,67,836	28,622	1,96,458	18.1
1963-64	1,86,289	32,974	2,19,263	18.5
1964-65	2,11,836	38,277	2,50,113	19.0
1965-66	2,23,672	44,658	2,68,330	18.0

The number of students residing in hostels has risen steadily during the Third Plan period. A committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the problem of residential accommodation for students and to prepare a perspective plan in this regard estimated that additional hostels for 3 lakh students at an approximate cost of Rs. 120 crores (@ Rs. 4,000 per seat) will be needed by the end of the Fourth Plan to accommodate 25% of the total student population in the universities and colleges.

The Commission has been sharing 50 per cent of the total approved cost of construction of men's hostels and 75 per cent in the case of women's hostels. For central universities grants are provided on a cent per cent basis. During 1965-66 the proposals of ten universities for the construction of hostels were approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 69.45 lakhs, the Commission's share of the expenditure being limited to Rs. 56.90 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 24.21 lakhs were approved for 25 colleges for the construction of men's hostels, and Rs. 10.96 lakhs for 9 colleges for women's hostels. Payments were released in instalments in relation to the progress of work and expenditure.

During the Third Plan period, the Commission sanctioned the construction of 119 hostels (80 for men students and 39 for women students) to various universities at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.59 crores, the Commission's share of expenditure being limited to Rs. 3.71 crores. The proposals of 175 colleges for the construction of men's hostels and of 122 colleges for women's hostels were approved during the Second and Third Plan periods at a total estimated cost of Rs. 6.26 crores, the Commission's share of the expenditure being limited to Rs. 2.93 crores. The expenditure incurred for the construction of hostels in the universities

\* Intermediate classes excluded.

and colleges during the Third Plan period was as follows :

Table XX

**Grants Paid for Hostels : Third Plan**

*Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants Released</i>	
	<i>Universities</i>	<i>Colleges</i>
1	2	3
1961-62	48.21	38.19
1962-63	66.69	26.41
1963-64	48.99	22.64
1964-65	63.66	20.08
1965-66	66.24	38.42
Total	293.79	145.74

*Student Homes*

In 1964-65 the Commission sponsored a scheme for the establishment of student homes in the universities for offering facilities for quiet study to day-scholars. Such homes would provide a congenial place and environment for studies, particularly in big cities, for students who do not generally have proper facilities for academic work in their homes. A student home should normally contain reading room facilities for 100 students at a time, with a stack room for about 5,000 books, a cafeteria and dining hall. The Commission's assistance for a student home is limited to Rs. 1 lakh, against an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, and a further grant for books may also be provided. Assistance for the maintenance of a student home will depend on the merits of each case.

Proposals for the establishment of student homes in 9 universities have so far been accepted by the Commission. Up to March 1966, the total amount paid to the universities concerned on this account was Rs. 4.82 lakhs. The proposals of 27 universities for the establishment of student homes are under consideration.

*Non-Resident Student Centres*

The Commission has also been giving assistance to universities and colleges for establishing non-resident student centres. These are smaller than the student homes and the Commission's assistance to a university for non-resident student centre is limited to Rs. 70,000. The maximum grant payable to a college for such a centre is Rs. 35,000. The proposals of 21 universities and 233 colleges for such centres have so far been approved. For the centres in universities, the Commission's share of the expenditure is limited to Rs. 17.23 lakhs. The non-resident student centres sanctioned to the colleges up to the end of the Third Plan period are estimated to cost Rs. 1.18 crores, and the Commission's share of the expenditure will be Rs. 83.13 lakhs. Total payments so far made to the universities under the scheme amount to Rs. 14.23 lakhs and to the colleges Rs. 69.65 lakhs.

*Health Centres*

The Commission has been providing grants to the universities for establishing health centres. These centres are intended for the medical examination of students and the treatment of simple ailments. Assistance for a health centre for a student population of 5,000 is limited to Rs. 50,000. For a larger student community, the Commission may provide an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 to a university.

So far the proposals of 36 universities for the establishment of health centres have been approved. The total payments to the universities on this account during the Third Plan period amounted to Rs. 13.57 lakhs.

*Student Aid Fund*

The Commission makes contributions to the student aid fund in the universities and colleges wherefrom needy students are given financial assistance for paying their tuition or examination fees, purchasing books or meeting other expenses related to these studies. Limited assistance may also be given from this fund for hostel or mess expenses, the cost of medical treatment etc.

The Commission makes a lump contribution to the student aid fund which is determined on the basis of the enrolment and the amount subscribed by the students and collected from other sources. The maximum contribution of the Commission to the student aid fund in a university is limited to Rs. 10,000 and in a college to Rs. 3,000.

The student aid fund in the universities and colleges has rendered useful assistance to needy students and the Commission's contribution to this fund has risen appreciably. The payments made to the universities and colleges during the Third Plan period were as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Commission's Contribution</i>
	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
1961-62	10.68
1962-63	9.54
1963-64	13.37
1964-65	14.85
1965-66	15.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.29</b>

Small grants were also provided to the universities and colleges for the purchase of water coolers.

*Textbook Libraries*

Good textbooks are generally expensive and beyond the means of a considerable proportion of our students. In view of this the Commission decided in 1963-64 to sanction grants on a cent per cent basis to arts,

science and commerce colleges having the prescribed minimum enrolment for establishing textbook libraries. The object of the scheme is to enable deserving students to obtain textbooks for study on long-term loans. A grant of Rs. 10,000 is given to a college providing undergraduate courses and Rs. 15,000 to a college conducting postgraduate courses for purchasing multiple copies of standard textbooks. The university libraries can normally utilise a fixed proportion of library grants from the U.G.C. for purchasing textbooks.

During the Third Plan period, grants amounting to Rs. 62.76 lakhs were made to nearly 700 colleges for textbook libraries. The Commission's assistance to other colleges which do not have the prescribed enrolment will depend on the availability of funds.

### *Hobby Workshops*

The Commission had been giving financial assistance to colleges and universities for establishment of hobby workshops. These workshops are intended to create opportunities for students for the cultivation of hobbies involving manual work or mechanical skill. The scheme relating to hobby workshops has been under implementation in 17 universities and 65 colleges. Grants amounting to Rs. 7.10 lakhs were released to the universities and Rs. 11.46 lakhs to the colleges concerned on this account by the end of the Third Plan period.

The Commission appointed a committee in 1965-66 to examine and evaluate the scheme. The committee observed that though a number of workshops established with the Commission's assistance had shown good results, the response in some cases had been poor. The committee also expressed the opinion that in view of the low priority given to the hobby workshop scheme by most colleges and universities, it might not be desirable to accord fresh sanctions. The Commission approved the report of the committee, and the recommendations of the committee were brought to the notice of the universities.

## **SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

The quest for and creation of new knowledge deserve all possible encouragement and support. The Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for essential facilities for advanced studies and research.

The enrolment at the research level in various faculties has increased significantly during recent years, and has almost multiplied five-fold during the period 1950-51 to 1963-64. The facultywise figures of doctoral degrees

awarded are given below :—

Table XXI

**Doctoral Degrees Awarded : Facultywise Break-up**

<i>Faculty</i>	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Arts	71	146	328	366
Science	92	217	376	477
Commerce	4	4	13	14
Engineering and Technology	10	24	16	19
Medicine	1	11	10	13
Agriculture	2	11	33	68
Veterinary Science	—	1	—	2
Education	—	2	10	13
Others	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>975</b>

The increase in the number of doctoral degrees during the period in all faculties was more than five-fold. The growing volume and diversity of advanced work being undertaken in the universities and colleges are the result of improved library and laboratory facilities, and the increase in incentives in the form of research scholarships and fellowships.

The University Grants Commission and other central agencies like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc., are providing scholarships and fellowships for research in various fields. Some scholarships and fellowships are provided by the universities themselves, and a few are available from private endowments or benefactions.

The Commission has made provision for a specific number of scholarships and fellowships which are awarded every year. Apart from these, special scholarships and fellowships have been created for the various centres of advanced study. Fellowships and research assistantships are also made available to the universities for specific research projects approved by the Commission from time to time.

It has been observed that there are disparities in the amounts of scholarships and fellowships offered by various central agencies. The Commission has suggested that it would be desirable that the scholarships and fellowships awarded by different organisations to candidates of comparable qualifications should not vary widely as regards their value

and the conditions of award. It would be of advantage if the various schemes for the award of scholarships and fellowships could be co-ordinated by some central agency, e.g., the University Grants Commission.

### *Research Scholarships*

The Commission has been giving scholarships every year of the value of Rs. 200 p.m. each, for research in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects. These scholarships are available for a period of two years which may be extended, wherever necessary, by one year. In 1961-62, 251 such scholarships were awarded directly by the Commission on the basis of the recommendations of selection committees appointed for the purpose. In 1962-63, the Commission awarded 150 scholarships in humanities and 100 in science subjects. Thereafter it was decided to allocate the available scholarships to the universities. The universities were requested to distribute the scholarships among different subjects or disciplines according to their requirements, and to award them on the basis of academic merit to the best available candidates. In 1963-64, 34 universities availed themselves of the scholarships allocated to them and selected 238 scholars in science subjects and the humanities (including social sciences). In 1964-65 and 1965-66, 265 scholarships were allocated to the universities each year. A sum of Rs. 10.90 lakhs (Rs. 6.42 lakhs for scholarships in the humanities and social sciences, and Rs. 4.48 lakhs for those in science subjects) was paid to the universities for disbursement to the scholars during 1965-66.

### *Research Fellowships*

Senior and junior fellowships in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects are being provided by the Commission to enable deserving scholars to undertake advanced study and research. Junior fellowships are of the value of Rs. 300 p.m. each and are intended for persons with at least a Master's degree who have shown some aptitude for research. Senior fellowships are of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. and are meant for those who have obtained a doctoral degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit, and have shown aptitude for original research work.

The fellowships are normally available for a period of 2 years, which may be extended by one year in special cases. Each fellowship, junior or senior, carries a grant of Rs. 1,000, p.a. for contingent expenditure relating to the research undertaken. A further sum of Rs. 1,000, p.a. may also be provided with each fellowship to enable scholars concerned to publish the research work completed by them during the tenure of their fellowships, and for field work.

In addition to the fellowships mentioned above the Commission has also been awarding research fellowships in engineering and technology of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. each. These fellowships also carry a grant of Rs. 1,000, p.a. each for expenditure on contingencies relating to the research undertaken. A further sum of Rs. 1,000, p.a. may be made available for publication of the research work completed during the tenure of the fellowships and for field work.

The number of junior and senior fellowships awarded during the Third Plan period is indicated below :

Table XXII

**Fellowships Awarded : Yearwise**

Year	Junior Fellowships		Senior Fellowships		
	Humanities (Including Social Sciences)	Science Subjects	Humanities (Including Social Sciences)	Science Subjects	Engineering and Technology
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	25	86	12	31	27
1962-63	46	73	22	14	30
1963-64	53	69	25	26	30
1964-65	82	106	36	36	29
1965-66	69	97	21	27	60

Including the fellows selected during the previous years, 215 fellows (62 holding senior fellowships and 153 junior fellowships) were working in the humanities and social sciences at the end of 1965-66. An amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was released to the universities and colleges during the year for these fellowships.

At the end of 1965-66, 220 fellows (42 holding senior fellowships and 178 junior fellowships) were working on various projects in science subjects for whom a grant of Rs. 10.51 lakhs was paid to the institutions concerned during the year. The total number of senior fellows working in engineering and technology was 65, and an amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs was released to the institutions concerned for them.

**OTHER PROGRAMMES**

Apart from the assistance made available to the universities and colleges under the schemes already mentioned, the Commission has been providing grants for a number of miscellaneous programmes and activities.

**(a) General Education**

The Commission's views on the significance and purpose of general education were stated in the report for 1964-65. The standing advisory committee on general education was reconstituted in December, 1965. The committee has *inter alia* made the following suggestions :

- (i) General education is essentially a technique of teaching directed towards arousing the students' curiosity and interest in important problems of contemporary life and society. This can be done both within and outside the prescribed curriculum.



- (ii) Reading-cum-discussion clubs may be established. These will stimulate interest in important books dealing with various aspects of contemporary life and experience.
- (iii) Seminars/summer schools may be organised for talented undergraduate students to introduce them to the rich cultural heritage of our country and to acquaint them with contemporary thought and experience as well as selected books which have an important bearing on contemporary life.
- (iv) Extra-mural lectures may be organised in selected colleges. Such lectures could be given by members of the staff and some guest speakers on selected topics of current interest.
- (v) The reading of 'Great Books' could be encouraged as a part of the language courses.

The recommendations of the committee have been communicated to the universities for their comments.

A sum of Rs. 5.44 lakhs was paid to the universities and colleges in 1965-66 under the programme of general education. On the recommendations of the advisory committee limited grants have been provided to some selected colleges for establishing small general education libraries.

*(b) Community Development and Panchayati Raj*

As stated in the report for 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided by the Ministry of Community Development against an equal amount to be contributed by the Commission for promoting programmes of teaching and research in community development, cooperation and 'panchayati raj' in the universities. The proposals received from the universities will be examined by a small committee set up for the purpose.

*(c) Publication Grants*

Assistance is provided to the universities for the publication of research works including doctoral theses. A sum of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is placed at the disposal of a university each year for this purpose. The selection of works and theses to be published is made by the universities themselves.

During the Third Plan period the grants paid to the universities under this scheme amounted to Rs. 7.03 lakhs. During 1965-66 payments to the universities on this account amounted to Rs. 1.55 lakhs.

*(d) Printing Presses*

Universities are assisted for establishing and improving their printing presses. The Commission shares the non-recurring expenditure on buildings, machinery and equipment to the extent of 2/3 of the approved cost. Assistance to a university for this purpose is generally limited to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on staff, contingencies etc., for running the press has to be met by the university concerned.

During the Third Plan period the Commission sanctioned grants to 24 universities for the establishment or improvement of their printing presses. Grants for this purpose were sanctioned to 17 universities during the Second Plan period. The total cost of the approved projects in the 41 universities which have so far availed of the Commission's assistance under the scheme is Rs. 83.91 lakhs. The Commission share of the expenditure amounts to Rs. 57.09 lakhs. During the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 31.34 lakhs was released to the universities concerned on this account. Payments during 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 9.65 lakhs.

(e) *Extension Lectures*

Grants are made to universities for organising extension lectures by university and college teachers. These extension lectures *inter alia* benefit those who have had little opportunity of coming into contact with institutions of higher learning. The Commission's assistance to a university under this scheme is limited to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Extension work has to be conducted by university and college teachers, and no permanent staff is to be exclusively employed for this purpose. The grants paid to the universities during the Third Plan period for organising extension lectures amounted to Rs. 3.22 lakhs. Payments during 1965-66 on this account amounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs.

(f) *Research in Social Welfare*

The Commission has been promoting programmes of research in social welfare in the universities in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Advisory Board of Social Welfare. The proposals received from the universities are screened by a committee. On the recommendations of this committee, the Commission has so far approved the proposals of 12 universities which are estimated to cost Rs. 2.91 lakhs. The entire approved expenditure on these projects is met by the Commission. The projects so far sanctioned generally relate to youth welfare, labour welfare, community organisation, juvenile delinquency, care of the physically and mentally handicapped etc.

The grants paid to the universities concerned during the Third Plan period for research programmes relating to social welfare amounted to Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

(g) *Guest Houses*

Assistance is provided to universities for the construction of guest houses. The Commission's grant to a university is limited to 2/3 of the total approved cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000. If so desired, a university may have a composite building for a guest house and staff club.

The Commission has so far sanctioned assistance for 31 universities for the construction of guest houses. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was paid to the universities concerned on this account during the Third Plan period.

(h) *International Cooperation Year*

On the recommendations of a committee appointed to suggest a Programme for the celebration of the international cooperation year in

the field of education and culture, the Commission approved a programme of holding essay competitions and national debates relating to the United Nations and its activities. The programme will be organised at university, inter-university and national levels.

(i) *U.G.C. Publications*

The Commission has been bringing out publications from time to time giving statistical and other information about the development of university and collegiate education in the country. The reports of various committees, conferences and seminars convened to consider important problems relating to teaching, research and allied matters in the field of higher education have also been made available in print. These are normally distributed to the universities and other institutions concerned. A list of the publications of the U.G.C. brought out so far is given in Appendix XII.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Commission has been giving some foreign exchange to the universities and colleges for importing scientific equipment, books, journals and other articles required for teaching and research. In view of the advances in the field of science and technology, the development of specialised courses and the centres of advanced study, and the increasing volume and diversity of the research programmes undertaken, the need for foreign exchange, particularly for sophisticated scientific equipment which cannot at present be fabricated within the country, has grown rapidly.

The Government of India has been releasing limited foreign exchange to the University Grants Commission to meet the needs of the universities and colleges for the procurement of books and essential equipment. In 1962-63, the Government of India agreed to authorise the universities to incur foreign exchange expenditure under blanket licences up to Rs. 500 in each individual case for directly importing small items of equipment, spare parts, and technical literature urgently required by them for research subject to an overall ceiling for each university.

The foreign exchange allocations provided to the Commission during the first four years of Third Plan were as follows :

Table XXIII  
**Foreign Exchange Allocation to the U.G.C.**

*Rupees in Lakhs*

Year	Foreign Exchange		
	Free Resources Area	Rupee Payment Area	Exchange for Direct Utilisation for Small Items
1	2	3	4
1961-62	42.00	5.00	—
1962-63	27.85	10.00	2.50
1963-64	20.50	10.00	5.00
1964-65	33.60*	15.92*	2.67*

In March 1965, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance withdrew the powers delegated to the Commission for the release of foreign exchange to the universities and colleges.

In September 1965, foreign exchange worth Rs. 5.52 lakhs from the 'rupee payment area' and Rs. 2.66 lakhs from the 'free resources area' was placed at the disposal of the Commission. On account of the emergency, this was withdrawn by the Government of India. However, in special cases small amounts of foreign exchange were released by the Government of India to the universities for essential spare parts, accessories etc.

The U.G.C. was informed by the Ministry of Commerce that import of scientific equipment was possible under the trade agreements between the Government of India and the Governments of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the U. S. S. R. The requirements of various universities and colleges for importing scientific equipment from these countries, as indicated below, were intimated to the State Trading Corporation :

Country	Foreign Exchange Required
Yugoslavia	Rs. 29,779
Hungary	Rs. 12,22,673
U.S.S.R.	Rs. 26,12,597
Czechoslovakia	Rs. 24,58,958

\* As a consequence of the withdrawal of powers delegated to the Commission, the foreign exchange actually released was Rs. 24.72 lakhs (free resources area), Rs. 15.09 lakhs (rupee payment area) and Rs. 1.70 lakhs for direct utilisation by the universities.

A special allocation of foreign exchange worth Rs. 15 lakhs was made available towards the end of 1965-66 for the import of library books and journals needed by the universities, institutes of technology, etc. This has been allocated to the various institutions on the recommendations of an advisory committee.

It need hardly be stated that the foreign exchange available to the universities has so far been inadequate in relation to their essential needs. The meagre amount of foreign exchange provided to the universities is likely to affect the standards adversely and have a crippling effect on research and advanced studies in certain specialised fields. The Commission hopes that the situation will improve in the future.

### FOREIGN AID PROGRAMME

As in previous years assistance to various universities has been available from the UNESCO and some foreign countries such as the U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. This assistance is governed by specific agreements entered into by the Government of India with the agencies concerned. 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. A similar programme of assistance from the United Kingdom for inviting expert personnel, short-term visits to the United Kingdom by Indian scientists and scholars, and the supply of essential commodities, particularly scientific equipment and books, was finalised and implemented with effect from 1964-65.

Reference has also been made earlier in this report to the assistance provided by the United States Agency for International Development for the programme of summer institutes for secondary school and college teachers.

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

#### *United States P.L. 480 Programme*

During the past few years assistance from the rupee funds of the United States P.L. 480 Programme was provided to several university departments and other institutions for specific research projects in agricultural, physical and biological sciences. Such programmes have been undertaken in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agricultural Research, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Proposals from the universities for research in agricultural and allied sciences, received by the University Grants Commission, are

processed through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. During the past five years (1960-65), 195 proposals for research relating to agricultural sciences were accepted under the P.L. 480 Programme. Of these, 128 were submitted by the university departments and 'institutions deemed to be universities' under the U.G.C. Act. Eighty two projects of university departments are in progress and agreements for the requisite grants have been signed. The payment of grants for forty six research projects already approved are yet to be finalised. During 1965-66, thirty four fresh proposals for research in agricultural sciences were forwarded by the University Grants Commission to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. A total sum of Rs. 2.34 crores has been made available to different universities from P.L. 480 funds for research in sciences related to agriculture. It is anticipated that a further sum of a crore of rupees would be available to the universities during 1966-67, after the grant documents relating to the other approved schemes are finalised and issued.

Certain research projects in physical and biological sciences are also financed from the 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 of the 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 consideration by a screening committee. During the past three years, 30 proposals were approved by this committee and six others are under consideration. Grant documents had already been issued in the case of 27 projects and a total sum of Rs. 58.70 lakhs has been made available from the P.L. 480 funds for these projects. Fourteen of these projects costing Rs. 33.32 lakhs were received from the university departments. Grant documents for the remaining proposals are awaited from the U.S. agencies.

The funds available under the P.L. 480 Programme are utilised by the universities for the appointment of the requisite research staff and the purchase of equipment, consumables etc. The assistance provided under the programme has given a fillip to research in the agricultural, physical and biological sciences in the universities.

#### *Assistance for Training Abroad and Visits of Foreign Experts*

In collaboration with the different Ministries of the Government of India, the Commission assisted some universities for sending selected Indian personnel for training abroad and for inviting foreign specialists to Indian universities.

During 1964-65, Professor J.W. Darbyshire of the University College of North Wales (U.K.), Professor R.M. Berndt and Dr. (Mrs.) Catherine Berndt of the Department of Anthropology, University of Western Australia, and Dr. D. Lewis, Professor of Botany, University College, London, visited some universities in India. Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Development, U.K., visited some centres of advanced study. Eight teachers from Indian universities went abroad to participate in various training courses.

The proposal of the University of Roorkee for obtaining the expert services of a professor in the field of engineering geology from Australia

under the Colombo Plan was accepted. The proposal for the training of two lecturers from the Kerala University in the fields of forest ecology and biochemistry were also approved during 1965-66.

#### *Exchange of Visits by Scientists between the United Kingdom 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 visits by young scientists between India and Great Britain. During 1965-66 six British scientists visited Indian universities. They participated in research projects and also delivered lectures in their fields of specialisation. Five Indian scientists went to the United Kingdom under this programme.

#### *Cultural Exchange Programmes*

Programmes relating to cultural exchange are covered by specific agreements between the Government of India and the Governments of the countries concerned. The University Grants Commission is concerned with agreements relating to the exchange of educationists, teachers and scholars. In 1965-66 six teachers from the Soviet Union and one from Czechoslovakia visited India. Four Indian teachers went to the Soviet Union and a delegation of three Indian educationists visited the German Democratic Republic.

Under agreements relating to cultural exchange, twelve professors from the U.S.S.R., two from the German Democratic Republic and one each from Hungary and Czechoslovakia visited India during the Third Plan period. Twelve teachers from India went to the U.S.S.R., two went to Poland and three educationists visited the German Democratic Republic during this period. Fifteen teachers of the Russian language came to India from the Soviet Union in 1964-65 for two years, and were deputed to 11 Indian Universities.

Agreements for cultural exchange are being finalised with Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Negotiations for a similar agreement with the United Arab Republic are in progress.

### **FUNDS**

It was stated in the earlier reports that the funds made available to the Commission were too small to meet the increasing developmental needs of the universities and colleges. A reference was also made to the opinion expressed by the Sapru Committee 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 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 is apparent.

A sum of Rs. 65.44 crores was placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India during the Third Plan period for

plan and non-plan projects. The yearwise allocations were as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation Provided*</i>	
	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>
1961-62	8.41 **	2.85
1962-63	7.91 ***	2.83
1963-64	7.80	3.98
1964-65	9.76	4.30
1965-66	12.55	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.43</b>	<b>19.01</b>

Plan allocations include funds for the development of engineering and technology in institutions/departments maintained by the universities. Non-Plan allocations cover block grants to the central universities and institutions deemed to be universities, and maintenance grants to the non-government affiliated/constituent colleges of the Delhi University in addition to administrative charges of the U.G.C.

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 XIII. The expenditure incurred by the U.G.C. from 1953-54 to 1965-66 on plan, non-plan and other items is shown in the chart at page 89.

One of the major aims of the Third Five Year Plan, was 'to expand and intensify the educational effort' so that 'in all branches of national life, education becomes the focal point of planned development'. The policies evolved and pursued and the programmes implemented by the Commission in the field of higher education during the Third Plan period have already been described in this report. The facts and figures given indicate the large expansion and the rising tempo of development in the universities and colleges. There has been a significant increase in the volume and diversity of educational effort at various levels. Attempts have been made to meet the challenge of the rising student enrolment on the one hand, and the urgent need to improve the quality of higher education on the other. The development grants disbursed by the Commission have helped the universities and colleges to provide the physical and academic facilities essential for advanced studies and research, and to promote an improvement of the standards of education. New programmes, such as, the development of centres of advanced study and the organisation of summer institutes were undertaken during the Third Plan period. These are expected to make a significant impact in the field of higher education. Expert advice for the improvement of curricula and methods of instruction and other academic problems was

\* Excluding grants received from the Government of India for specific purposes.

\*\* Inclusive of a loan from Government of India of Rs. 27.74 lakhs to the central universities converted into an outright grant.

\*\*\* Including Rs. 3.17 lakhs paid as loan by Government of India to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, converted into an outright grant.



made available to the universities and colleges by the various committees appointed by the Commission.

The question of funds is of crucial importance for the development of higher education in the country. The financial investment in the field of higher education has generally been very inadequate in comparison to the importance and magnitude of the problems facing the country. Information about the funds made available to the Commission by the Government of India during the Third Plan period has been given earlier in this report. The financial needs of the universities and colleges have been increasing as a result of the rising tempo of development. The rising student enrolment has also placed an increasingly heavy strain on the financial resources of the Commission. The urgent need for a substantial increase in the outlay for higher education requires no emphasis.

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

K.L. Joshi  
*Secretary*

D.S. Kothari  
*Chairman*  
S. Dhawan  
Ali Yavar Jung  
P.N. Kirpal  
D.C. Pavate  
D.S. Reddi  
B. Shiva Rao  
T.P. Singh  
A.R. Wadia

**INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE  
UNIVERSITIES (ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY)**

(a) *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) Sardar Patel University (Vallabh Vidyanagar)  
(33) Jadavpur University (Jadavpur)
- 1956 (34) Kuruksetra University (Kurukshetra)  
(35) Indira Kala Sangit Vishvavidyalaya (Khairagarh)
- 1957 (36) Vikram University (Ujjain)  
(37) Gorakhpur University  
(38) Jabalpur University
- 1958 (39) Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (Varanasi)  
(40) Marathwada University (Aurangabad)
- 1960 (41) U.P. Agricultural University (Nainital)  
(42) Burdwan University  
(43) Kalyani University  
(44) Bhagalpur University  
(45) Ranchi University
- 1961 (46) K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya

## APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

- 1962 (47) Punjab Agricultural University (Ludhiana)  
 (48) Punjabi University (Patiala)  
 (49) Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology  
 (Bhubaneswar)  
 (50) North Bengal University (Siliguri)  
 (51) Rabindra Bharati (Calcutta)  
 (52) Magadh University (Gaya)  
 (53) Jodhpur University  
 (54) Udaipur University  
 (55) Shivaji University (Kolhapur)
- 1964 (56) Indore University  
 (57) Jiwaji University (Gwalior)  
 (58) Ravi Shankar University (Raipur)  
 (59) University of Agricultural Sciences (Hebbal)  
 (60) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Hyderabad)  
 (61) Bangalore University  
 (62) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (Jabalpur)
- 1965 (63) Dibrugarh University  
 1966 (64) Madurai University

*(b) Institutions deemed to be Universities*

- 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 Vishvavidyalaya (Hardwar)  
 (5) Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)
- 1963 (6) Gujarat Vidyapith (Ahmedabad)  
 (7) Kashi Vidyapith (Varanasi)
- 1964 (8) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Bombay)  
 (9) Birla Institute of Technology and Science (Pilani)

## APPENDIX II

## GRANTS PAID IN 1965-66 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND STAFF QUARTERS

						<i>Rupees</i>
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Hostels</i>	<i>Library Buildings</i>	<i>Staff Quarters</i>	<i>Teachers Hostels</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	—	9,000	50,000	—	59,000
2.	Aligarh	9,90,000	1,35,120	16,35,000	—	27,60,120
3.	Allahabad	41,905	—	6,000	—	47,905
4.	Andhra	3,53,825	—	—	—	3,53,825
5.	Annamalai	55,000	35,000	50,000	—	1,40,000
6.	Banaras	6,93,000	3,30,000	9,00,000	25,000	19,48,000
7.	Baroda	2,23,000	10,000	2,60,000	1,75,000	6,70,000
8.	Bagalpur	1,00,000	2,42,000	1,80,000	1,60,000	6,22,000
9.	Bihar	2,45,000	—	1,80,000	—	4,25,000
10.	Burdwan	2,43,000	2,50,000	40,000	50,000	5,83,000
11.	Calcutta	38,000	4,70,000	—	—	5,08,000
12.	Delhi	1,55,000	—	55,000	—	2,10,000
13.	Gauhati	3,90,000	1,17,000	81,000	10,000	5,88,000
14.	Gorakhpur	20,000	1,98,000	—	—	2,18,000
15.	Gujarat	—	2,23,000	—	2,30,000	4,53,000
16.	Jabalpur	70,000	75,000	80,000	1,30,000	3,55,000
17.	Jadavpur	2,66,000	22,357	1,50,000	2,30,000	6,68,357
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1,90,000	1,45,000	3,35,000
19.	Jodhpur	—	—	—	2,25,000	2,25,000
20.	Kalyani	1,42,000	—	—	2,96,000	4,40,000
21.	Karnatak	3,47,000	12,759	1,25,000	2,50,000	7,34,759
22.	Kavuksetra	90,000	—	1,65,000	1,75,000	4,30,000
23.	Lucknow	—	5,000	—	—	5,000
24.	Magadh	—	—	—	30,000	30,000
25.	Marathwada	—	3,85,000	25,000	50,000	4,60,000
26.	Mysore	40,000	81,000	85,000	2,72,000	4,78,000
27.	Nagpur	75,000	—	—	16,000	91,000
28.	Osmania	1,40,000	10,000	95,000	20,000	2,65,000
29.	Panjab	3,75,000	—	5,00,000	3,00,000	11,75,000
30.	Patna	—	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,000	2,10,000
31.	Poona	75,000	—	—	1,85,000	2,60,000
32.	Punjabi	2,20,000	—	—	65,000	2,85,000
33.	Rajasthan	—	50,000	70,901	3,50,000	4,70,901
34.	Roorkee	75,000	31,533	2,90,000	—	3,96,533
35.	Sardar Patel	1,14,500	63,000	78,386	2,66,163	5,22,049
36.	Saugar	39,000	—	75,000	—	1,14,000
37.	S.N.D.T. Women's	80,000	14,000	—	40,000	1,34,000
38.	Shivaji	1,95,000	1,20,000	60,000	79,000	4,54,000
39.	Sri Venkateswara	—	—	1,25,000	—	1,25,000
40.	Udaipur	—	—	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
41.	Utkal	64,500	—	—	—	64,500
42.	V.S. Vishvavidyalaya	92,000	2,00,000	—	30,000	3,22,000
43.	Vikram	28,787	76,000	15,000	85,000	2,04,787
44.	Visva-Bharati	31,000	—	—	—	31,000
<b>Institutions deemed to be Universities</b>						
45.	Gujarat Vidyapith	2,00,000	—	—	2,25,000	4,25,000
46.	Indian Institute of Science	—	6,20,000	—	—	6,20,000

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Indian School of International Studies	2,58,000	—	—	—	2,58,000
48.	Jamia Millia Islamia	4,000	—	—	—	4,000
49.	Kashi Vidyapith	50,000	1,23,000	20,000	50,000	2,43,000
Total		66,23,377	40,11,769	58,06,287	42,16,163	2,06,57,756

APPENDIX III

GRANTS PAID IN 1965-66 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

62

							Rupees
S. No.	University	Equipment	Laboratory Buildings	Library Books	Staff and Maintenance	Centres of Advanced Study	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agra	—	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
2.	Aligarh	1,55,000	5,000	10,000	1,59,800	—	3,29,800
3.	Allahabad	7,57,000	51,745	1,75,000	—	—	9,83,745
4.	Andhra	3,30,000	28,000	20,000	26,546	—	4,04,546
5.	Annamalai	1,55,000	33,666	15,000	46,155	3,11,135	5,60,956
6.	Banaras	4,40,000	1,75,000	50,000	2,39,957	—	9,04,957
7.	Bangalore	—	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
8.	Baroda	320,000	1,20,500	1,20,000	54,500	—	6,15,000
9.	Bhagalpur	60,000	—	85,000	—	—	1,45,000
10.	Bihar	90,000	2,40,000	60,000	—	—	3,90,000
11.	Bombay	1,50,000	—	48,000	29,499	5,97,219	8,24,718
12.	Burdwan	1,16,000	1,13,148	—	28,560	—	2,57,708
13.	Calcutta	80,000	1,00,000	24,000	34,075	2,37,097	4,75,172
14.	Delhi	4,47,553	2,75,000	36,000	1,10,000	7,64,013	16,32,566
15.	Gauhati	4,16,500	2,20,000	50,000	79,480	—	7,65,980
16.	Gorakhpur	—	84,500	—	—	—	84,500
17.	Gujarat	1,20,000	—	20,000	35,380	—	1,75,380
18.	Jabalpur	45,000	45,000	2,30,000	21,000	—	3,41,000
19.	Jadavpur	1,30,000	2,69,583	95,000	21,228	—	5,15,811
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,41,000	4,22,000	1,10,000	2,45,000	—	10,18,000
21.	Jiwaji	—	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
22.	Jodhpur	1,26,667	—	—	1,80,000	—	3,06,667
23.	Kalyani	1,00,000	4,35,000	50,000	85,000	—	6,70,000
24.	Karnatak	2,82,000	5,69,760	90,000	1,77,418	—	11,19,178
25.	Kerala	2,20,000	1,50,000	50,000	2,46,292	—	6,66,292
26.	Kuruksetra	2,42,000	—	50,000	—	—	2,92,000
27.	Lucknow	2,98,000	98,000	40,000	31,785	—	4,67,785
28.	Madras	3,95,000	65,000	75,000	59,961	4,65,088	10,60,049

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Marathwada	1,00,000	3,76,000	45,000	1,40,000	—	6,61,000
30.	Mysore	2,79,333	2,35,500	1,29,000	1,24,944	—	7,68,777
31.	Nagpur	3,55,000	31,000	1,84,000	53,174	—	6,23,174
32.	North Bengal	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	—	—	2,00,000
33.	Osmania	—	1,45,000	—	5,933	65,200	2,16,133
34.	Panjab	2,35,137	60,628	70,000	3,48,000	12,16,099	19,20,864
35.	Patna	2,85,000	33,000	70,000	—	—	3,88,000
36.	Poona	2,05,000	—	55,000	60,560	—	3,20,560
37.	Punjabi	20,000	1,15,000	50,000	63,191	—	2,48,191
38.	Rajasthan	2,45,000	3,20,000	1,02,000	1,36,725	—	8,03,725
39.	Ranchi	35,000	—	1,30,000	50,000	—	2,15,000
40.	Roorkee	1,30,000	—	1,10,000	63,187	—	3,03,187
41.	Sardar Patel	2,84,000	—	40,000	51,812	—	3,75,812
42.	Saugar	1,00,000	83,000	1,00,500	68,120	3,37,100	6,88,720
43.	S.N.D.T. Women's	40,000	—	40,000	53,997	—	1,33,997
44.	Shivaji	1,00,000	3,30,000	—	47,200	—	4,77,200
45.	Sri Venkateswara	—	—	—	28,156	—	28,156
46.	Udaipur	20,000	70,000	20,000	60,000	—	1,70,000
47.	Utkal	90,000	—	35,000	—	—	1,25,000
48.	Vikram	1,80,000	90,000	90,000	1,32,876	—	4,92,876
49.	Visva-Bharati	60,000	—	45,000	23,500	—	1,28,500
<b>Institutions deemed to be Universities</b>							
50.	Garukul Kangri Vishvavidalaya	—	25,000	22,000	—	—	47,000
51.	Indian Institute of Science	5,17,000	—	17,000	57,000	—	5,91,000
52.	Jamia Millia Islamia	10,000	2,500	2,500	7,177	—	22,177
<b>Total</b>		<b>91,07,190</b>	<b>54,17,530</b>	<b>30,60,000</b>	<b>31,96,188</b>	<b>39,92,951</b>	<b>2,50,73,859</b>

APPENDIX IV

GRANTS PAID IN 1965-66 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE  
UNIVERSITIES FOR DEPARTMENTS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

64

		<i>Rupees</i>					
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Library Books</i>	<i>Staff and Maintenance</i>	<i>Centres of Advanced Study</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Azra ...	19,000	24,000	23,000	1,37,600	—	2,03,600
2.	Aligarh ...	40,500	10,000	26,500	3,80,023	—	5,17,023
3.	Allahabad ...	28,000	3,54,602	1,20,000	—	—	5,02,602
4.	Andhra ...	—	—	40,000	48,000	—	88,000
5.	Annamalai ...	5,101	1,245	49,000	41,320	98,060	1,85,726
6.	Banaras ...	1,02,000	3,23,000	50,000	4,30,000	53,830	9,60,830
7.	Baroda ...	5,200	—	48,000	2,04,800	2,89,000	5,47,000
8.	Bhagalpur ...	—	—	60,000	—	—	60,000
9.	Bihar ...	3,000	—	23,000	—	—	28,000
10.	Bombay ...	1,200	—	46,730	81,800	1,31,237	2,60,187
11.	Bardwan ...	—	79,169	63,000	—	—	1,44,169
12.	Calcutta ...	—	1,03,000	25,000	1,32,000	1,54,806	4,14,806
13.	Delhi ...	97,000	5,29,556	90,400	4,41,850	63,000	12,21,806
14.	Gauhati ...	—	—	49,000	15,000	—	55,000
15.	Gorakhpur ...	2,900	5,10,500	—	5,000	—	5,18,400
16.	Gujarat ...	25,000	—	80,000	1,00,000	—	2,05,000
17.	Indore ...	—	—	35,000	—	—	35,000
18.	Jabalpur ...	—	1,95,000	1,18,000	63,138	—	3,76,138
19.	Jalavpur ...	—	—	21,716	43,230	—	64,946
20.	Jammu and Kashmir ...	—	—	1,05,000	—	—	1,05,000
21.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva- vidyalaya	—	—	—	52,000	—	52,000
22.	Jiwaji ...	—	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
23.	Jodhpur ...	20,000	—	51,000	1,95,000	—	2,66,000
24.	Kalyani ...	—	95,000	40,000	70,000	—	2,05,000
25.	Karnatak ...	7,000	—	—	1,71,976	—	1,78,976
26.	Kerala ...	6,200	60	1,23,000	3,27,000	—	4,56,260
27.	Kuruksetra ...	20,000	20,000	1,50,000	93,000	—	2,83,000
28.	Lucknow ...	10,000	1,00,000	30,000	1,00,000	—	2,40,000
29.	Madras ...	22,600	—	15,000	22,000	1,37,500	1,97,500



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Magadh ...	5,000	—	50,000	30,000	—	85,000
31.	Marathwada ...	—	10,000	20,000	33,000	—	63,000
32.	Mysore ...	40,000	53,000	25,000	1,93,000	—	3,11,000
33.	Nagpur ...	15,800	—	96,312	1,30,279	—	2,42,391
34.	North Bengal ...	10,000	2,00,000	70,000	—	—	2,80,000
35.	Osmania ...	5,559	—	—	1,59,000	—	1,64,559
36.	Panjab ...	28,000	55,923	1,32,477	1,76,232	—	3,92,632
37.	Patna ...	53,200	1,00,000	55,400	1,73,250	—	3,81,890
38.	Poona ...	22,000	20,000	10,000	1,43,704	9,00,833	11,05,537
39.	Punjabi ...	—	—	20,000	65,000	—	85,000
40.	Rajasthan ...	5,000	77,736	22,600	2,21,300	—	3,26,636
41.	Ranchi ...	—	—	1,22,000	50,000	—	1,72,000
42.	Ravi Shankar ...	—	—	40,000	—	—	40,000
43.	Roorkee ...	—	—	—	12,000	—	12,000
44.	Sardar Patel ...	23,600	—	25,000	30,466	—	79,066
45.	Saugar ...	—	—	43,500	—	—	43,500
46.	S.N.D.T. Women's ...	7,000	90,000	35,000	31,000	—	1,63,000
47.	Shivaji ...	—	—	50,000	5,200	—	55,200
48.	Sri Venkateswara ...	7,000	1,00,000	—	50,000	—	1,57,000
49.	Udaipur ...	—	—	—	8,000	—	8,000
50.	Utkal ...	—	—	—	15,000	—	15,000
51.	V.S. Vishwavidyalaya ...	—	1,00,000	25,000	60,000	—	1,85,000
52.	Vikram ...	—	—	—	0,000	—	0,000
53.	Visva-Bharati ...	—	—	—	52,140	1,56,907	2,09,047
<b>Institutions deemed to be Universities</b>							
54.	Gujarat Vidyapith ...	—	—	60,000	12,000	—	72,000
55.	Garukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya ...	5,200	30,000	—	—	—	35,200
56.	Indian Institute of Science ...	—	—	10,000	—	—	10,000
57.	Indian School of International Studies ...	—	1,00,000	—	3,20,703	—	4,20,703
58.	Jamia Millia Islamia ...	22,000	75,000	15,000	1,00,000	—	2,12,000
59.	Kashi Vidyapith ...	—	25,000	—	35,000	—	60,000
60.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences ...	—	—	15,000	—	—	15,000
Total		6,64,060	33,83,791	25,29,655	52,70,091	19,85,573	1,38,33,170

## APPENDIX V

**GRANTS PAID\* FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING  
AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION DURING 1965-66**

		<i>Rupees</i>
<i>University</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1		2
Aligarh		24,59,487
Andhra		4,35,197
Annamalai		7,57,548
Banaras		33,41,825
Bangalore		2,59,880
Baroda		8,08,800
Bombay		3,80,367
Calcutta		2,15,359
Delhi		2,50,000
Jadavpur		23,59,900
Kerala		51,368
Madras		3,94,391 **
Nagpur		2,43,917
Osmania		7,03,248
Panjab		3,55,295
Patna		4,47,982
Punjabi		8,335
Roorkee		21,15,968
Saugar		95,475
Sri Venkateswara		7,07,250
Utkal		2,85,000
<b>Institutions deemed to be Universities</b>		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science		5,31,516
Indian Institute of Science		19,49,323
	Total	1,91,57,436

\* 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. 3,200 paid to P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

## APPENDIX VI

**POSTGRADUATE COURSES IN ENGINEERING AND  
TECHNOLOGY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION  
DURING THE THIRD PLAN PERIOD**

<i>University</i>	<i>Postgraduate Courses Approved</i>	<i>Annual Intake</i>
1	2	3
1. Aligarh	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i> Hydraulics Structures	10
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> Heat Power Engineering	10
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i> Measurement and Control	10
2. Andhra	I. <i>Chemical Engineering</i>	10
	II. <i>Civil Engineering</i> (a) Structural Engineering (b) Public Health Engineering	10
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i> (a) Electrical Machinery (b) Power System	10
	IV. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> Machine Design	10
3. Annamalai	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i> (a) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (b) Structural Engineering	15
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> Heat Power Engineering	6
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i> Power Systems Engineering	10
4. Banaras	I. <i>Mining Engineering</i> (a) Coal Mining (b) Metal Mining	20

## APPENDIX VI—(Contd)

1	2	3
	II. <i>Pharmacy</i>	10
	III. <i>Metallurgy</i>	16
5. Bangalore	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	16
	(a) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	
	(b) Structural Engineering	
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	5
	Machine Design	
6. Bombay	I. <i>Masters' Degree Courses</i>	54
	In Chemical Engg./Tech	
7. Birla Institute of Technology and Science	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	10
	(a) Hydraulics Structures	
	(b) Structural Engineering	
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	10
	(a) Internal Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines	
	(b) Production Engineering	
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i>	10
	(a) Control System Engineering	
	(b) Electrical Machine Design	
	IV. <i>Electronics Engineering</i>	10
	(a) Advanced Network Synthesis	
	(b) Servomechanism and Automatic Control System	
3. Jadavpur	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Structures	
	(b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	
	(c) Public Health Engineering	
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Production Engineering	
	(b) Applied Mechanics	
	(c) Fluid Mechanics	
	(d) Steam Power Engineering	

## APPENDIX VI—(Contd.)

1	2	3
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Electrical Power System	
	(b) Electrical Machines	
	(c) High Voltage Engineering	
	(d) Servomechanism	
	(e) Electrical Measurements	
	IV. <i>Tele-communication Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Micro-Wave Engineering	
	(b) Physical Electronics	
	(c) Electrical Devices	
	(d) Computer Technology and Control Engineering	
	V. <i>Chemical Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Energy and Mass Transfer	
	(b) Process Engineering	
	(c) Combustion Engineering	
	VI. <i>Food Technology</i>	6
	(a) Biochemical Engineering	
9. M.S. University of Baroda	I. <i>Applied Mechanics</i>	40 (for I & II)
	(a) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	
	(b) Structures	
	II. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	
	(a) Highway and Buildings	
	(b) Advanced Irrigation and Hydraulics	
	(c) Public Health Engineering	
	III. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Internal Combustion Engineering	
	(b) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	
	IV. <i>Electrical Engineering</i>	15
	(a) Servomechanism and Automatic Control Devices	
	(b) Electrical Power System	

## APPENDIX VI—(Contd.)

1	2	3
10. Osmania	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	8
	(a) Hydraulics	
	(b) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	
	(c) Structures	
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	8
	(a) Machine Design	
	(b) Production Engineering	
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i>	8
	(a) Electrical Machines	
	IV. <i>Electric Communication</i>	8
	(a) Control System	
	(b) Electronics Devices	
	V. <i>Chemical Engineering</i>	8
	(a) Transfer Process Stream	
	(b) Plant Design	
	VI. <i>Chemical Technology</i>	10
	(a) Oil Technology	
	(b) Ceramic Technology	
11. Patna	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Structural Engineering	
	(b) Public Health Engineering	
12. Panjab	I. <i>Chemical Engineering</i>	10
	II. <i>Pharmacy</i>	10
13. Roorkee	I. <i>Civil Engineering</i>	70
	(a) Structural Engineering	
	(b) Hydraulics Engineering	
	(c) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	
	(d) Public Health Engineering	
	(e) Highway Engineering	
	(f) Advanced Survey and Photogrammetry	
	(g) Earthquake Engineering	

## APPENDIX VI--(Contd.)

1	2	3
	II. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	30
	(a) Applied Thermodynamics	
	(b) Machine Design	
	(c) Production Engineering	
	III. <i>Electrical Engineering</i>	30
	(a) Advanced Electrical Machine Design	
	(b) Power System Engineering	
	IV. <i>Telecommunication Engineering</i>	20
	(a) Advanced Electronics	
	(b) Applied Electronics and Servomechanism.	

## APPENDIX VII

## LIST OF CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Major Area of Specialisation</i>	<i>Department/University</i>
i	2	3
SCIENCE SUBJECTS		
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 and 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.
	Radiophysics and Electronics	(xii) Institute of Radiophysics 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, Annamalainagar.



## APPENDIX VII--(Contd.)

1	2	3
<b>HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>		
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 <sup>1</sup>	(vi) Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona University, Poona.
	Dravidian Linguistics	(vii) Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
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, Vishva-Bharati, Santiniketan.
Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature	(xi) Department of Sanskrit, Poona University, Poona.

## APPENDIX VIII

GRANTS ALLOCATED AND RELEASED TO THE CENTRES  
OF ADVANCED STUDY*Rupees*

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Grants Approved</i>	<i>Grants Paid during 1965-66</i>	<i>Total Grants Released up to 31.3.66</i>
1	2	3	4
SCIENCE SUBJECTS			
<i>Delhi University</i>			
Physics	9,55,000	3,05,000	4,93,538
Chemistry	12,22,000	1,34,333	6,09,560
Geology	9,58,000	2,10,840	4,26,840
Botany	10,14,000	1,13,840	4,53,840
<i>Calcutta University</i>			
Physics	11,77,000	1,39,145	4,56,539
Applied Mathematics	10,02,000	97,952	2,43,241
<i>Annamalai University</i>			
Marine Biology	10,46,000	3,11,135	6,23,107
<i>Bombay University</i>			
Chemistry	3,60,000	4,89,788	6,15,503
Mathematics	4,03,000	1,07,431	2,67,431
<i>Madras University</i>			
Physics	9,82,000	1,72,663	4,32,663
Botany	9,06,000	2,92,425	4,20,425
<i>Panjab University</i>			
Geology	8,97,000	1,51,910	2,61,910
Mathematics	13,29,000	10,64,189	11,71,689
<i>Saugar University</i>			
Geology	10,51,000	3,37,100	5,52,100
<i>Osmania University</i>			
Astronomy	7,62,000	65,200	65,200
Total	1,45,64,000	39,92,951	70,98,586

## APPENDIX VIII—(Contd.)

Rupees

1	2	3	4
<b>HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>			
<i>Annamalai University</i>			
Linguistics	4,67,000	98,060	2,41,060
<i>Bombay University</i>			
Economics	5,05,000	1,31,237	2,60,237
<i>Banaras Hindu University</i>			
Philosophy	5,94,000	53,830	1,23,830
<i>Calcutta University</i>			
Ancient Indian History and Culture	5,39,000	1,54,806	3,06,306
<i>Delhi University</i>			
Economics	2,75,000	63,000	1,21,180
<i>Madras University</i>			
Philosophy	3,93,000	1,37,900	2,24,900
<i>M.S. University of Baroda</i>			
Education (Including Student Counselling Centre)	7,38,000	2,89,000	5,07,500
<i>Poona University</i>			
Economics	6,44,000	2,32,500	4,71,500
Linguistics	9,94,000*	3,90,780	7,08,280
Sanskrit	5,47,000	2,77,553	3,67,553
<i>Visva-Bharati</i>			
Philosophy	3,10,000	1,56,907	2,20,907
Total	60,56,000	19,85,573	34,93,253

\*Including Rs. 1.00 lakh approved as a centenary grant.

## APPENDIX IX

**DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES 1965-66**

		<i>Rupees</i>
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	Construction of Hostels	38,42,429
2.	Improvement of Library and Laboratory Facilities	39,81,445
3.	Construction of Staff Quarters	3,26,765
4.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Science Subjects	19,56,363
5.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	12,20,128
6.	Grants to Colleges of Delhi University for Specific Purposes	12,04,515
7.	Centenary Grants to Colleges	2,10,000
8.	Student Aid Fund	14,76,958
9.	Hobby Workshops	1,18,460
10.	Non-Resident Student Centres	7,24,244
11.	Textbook Libraries	21,09,000
12.	Water Coolers	1,26,351
13.	Research Fellowships for Humanities and Science Subjects	2,75,201
14.	Research Scholarships for Humanities and Science Subjects	31,330
15.	Financial Assistance to Research Workers	1,75,653
16.	Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	3,39,307
17.	Miscellaneous Schemes	44,707
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,81,62,856</b>

## APPENDIX X

**GRANTS PAID IN 1965-66 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE THREE-YEAR DEGREE COURSE SCHEME**

<i>University</i>	<i>Grants Released</i>		
	<i>Non-recurring</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra	13,581	—	13,581
Bhagalpur	1,25,000	80,374	2,05,374
Bihar	1,00,000	61,035	1,61,035
Calcutta	3,19,602	1,77,632	4,97,234
Gauhati	6,949	5,00,000	5,06,949
Gujarat	3,540	—	3,540
Jabalpur	45,465	2,752	48,217
Jammu and Kashmir	—	34,309	34,309
Kerala	1,15,342	53,721	1,69,063
Madras	38,673	—	38,673
Magadh	—	55,956	55,956
Marathwada	41,790	—	41,790
Mysore	5,619	—	5,619
Osmania	9,370	—	9,370
Panjab	7,97,723	4,61,774	12,59,497
Patna	1,10,000	—	1,10,000
Rajasthan	91,039	—	91,039
Saugar	5,48,674	1,75,343	7,24,017
S.N.D.T. Women's	14,109	—	14,109
Sri Venkateswara	14,000	—	14,000
Vikram	19,15,122	8,71,606	27,86,728
Total	43,20,598	24,74,502	67,95,100

## APPENDIX XI

GRANTS PAID IN 1965-66 FOR THE REVISION OF  
SALARY SCALES OF TEACHERS

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Technical Teachers</i>	<i>University Teachers</i>	<i>College Teachers</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra ...	—	13,390	—	13,390
2.	Aligarh ...	3,00,000	—	—	3,00,000
3.	Andhra ...	100,000	1,00,000	3,00,603	5,00,603
4.	Annamalai ...	2,59,169	1,218	—	2,60,387
5.	Banaras ...	3,00,000	—	—	3,00,000
6.	Bangalore ...	42,880	—	—	42,880
7.	Baroda ...	4,50,000	1,20,000	—	5,70,000
8.	Bihar ...	—	1,50,000	—	1,50,000
9.	Bombay ...	17,000	492	63,752	81,244
10.	Burdwan ...	—	13,870	48,118	61,988
11.	Calcutta ...	—	—	31,717	31,717
12.	Gauhati ...	—	1,00,000	3,464	1,03,464
13.	Gujarat ...	—	—	7,963	7,963
14.	Gorakhpur ...	—	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
15.	Jabalpur ...	—	24,760	—	24,760
16.	Jadavpur ...	1,20,000	—	—	1,20,000
17.	Jodhpur ...	—	50,000	—	50,000
18.	Kalyani ...	—	86,439	—	86,439
19.	Karnatak ...	—	1,10,000	51,337	1,61,337
20.	Kerala ...	—	10,194	21,097	31,291
21.	Kuruksetra ...	—	1,29,172	—	1,29,172
22.	Madras ...	—	92,000	—	92,000
23.	Marathwada ...	—	13,000	49,070	62,070
24.	Mysore ...	—	1,42,740	—	1,42,740
25.	Nagpur ...	25,000	70,000	42,350	1,37,350
26.	North Bengal ...	—	—	3,366	3,366
27.	Osmania ...	1,50,000	—	26,700	1,76,700
28.	Panjab ...	—	1,88,000	53,345	2,41,345
29.	Patna ...	69,982	4,00,000	—	4,69,982
30.	Poona ...	—	27,366	11,389	38,755
31.	Rajasthan ...	—	2,36,000	—	2,36,000
32.	Sardar Patel ...	—	17,000	—	17,000
33.	Saugar ...	—	337	2,700	3,037
34.	S.N.D.T. Women's ...	—	858	—	858
35.	Sri Venkateswara ...	2,40,000	—	1,09,168	3,49,168
36.	Utkal ...	50,000	—	11,805	61,805
37.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	—	20,000	—	20,000
<b>Institutions deemed to be Universities</b>					
38.	Gujarat Vidyapith ...	—	30,000	—	30,000
39.	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya	—	—	17,528	17,528
Total		21,24,031	23,46,836	8,55,472	53,26,339

## APPENDIX XII

## U.G.C. PUBLICATIONS

## ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Report for December 1953—March 1957
2. Report for 1957-58
3. Report for 1953-59
4. Report for 1959-60
5. Report for 1960-61
6. Report for 1961-62
7. Report for 1962-63
8. Report for 1963-64
9. Report for 1963-64 (*Hindi*)
10. Report for 1964-65

## REPORTS OF REVIEW COMMITTEES

11. Mathematics in Indian Universities
12. Botany in Indian Universities
13. Biochemistry in Indian Universities
14. Chemistry in Indian Universities
15. Report of the English Review Committee
16. Social Work Education in Indian Universities
17. Library Science in Indian Universities
18. Report of the Review Committee on Education
19. Sociology in Indian Universities

## REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

20. Report on General Education
21. Report on Examination Reform
22. Report of the Committee on Teachers' Hostels
23. Report of the Committee on Residential Accommodation for Students and Teachers
24. Report of the Panel on University Buildings (Hostels)
25. University and College Libraries
26. Report of the Committee on Setting up a University for the North Eastern Region of India
27. Report on Standards of University Education
28. Education as an Elective Subject at the Undergraduate Stage

## REPORTS OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

29. Evaluation in Higher Education
30. Proceedings of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference 1961
31. Proceedings of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference 1962

## APPENDIX XII—(Contd.)

32. Report of the Seminar on National Integration 1958
33. Report of the Conference of Principals May 1964
34. Summer Institute for Teachers in Medical Colleges 25th October—  
20th November 1965
35. Report of the Seminar on Postgraduate Teaching and Research in  
History

## STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

36. University Development in India 1961-62
37. University Development in India 1962-63
38. University Development in India 1963-64
39. University Development in India 1964-65
40. M.A. & M. Sc. Examination Results 1955-60
41. Statistical Digest 1962 (Vol.I. No.I)
42. Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities
43. Development Programmes Sponsored by the U.G.C.
44. Summer Institutes, Publication I
45. Three Studies in Examination Technique
46. Handbook of Universities in India 1963
47. Studies in Examination Results
48. University Grants Commission : Some Facts and Figures

## ADDRESSES BY SHRI C.D. DESHMUKH

49. In the Portals of Indian Universities
50. On the Threshold of India's Citizenhood



## APPENDIX XIII

EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN AND NON-PLAN PROJECTS  
DURING THE YEAR 1965-66**Non-Plan Projects**

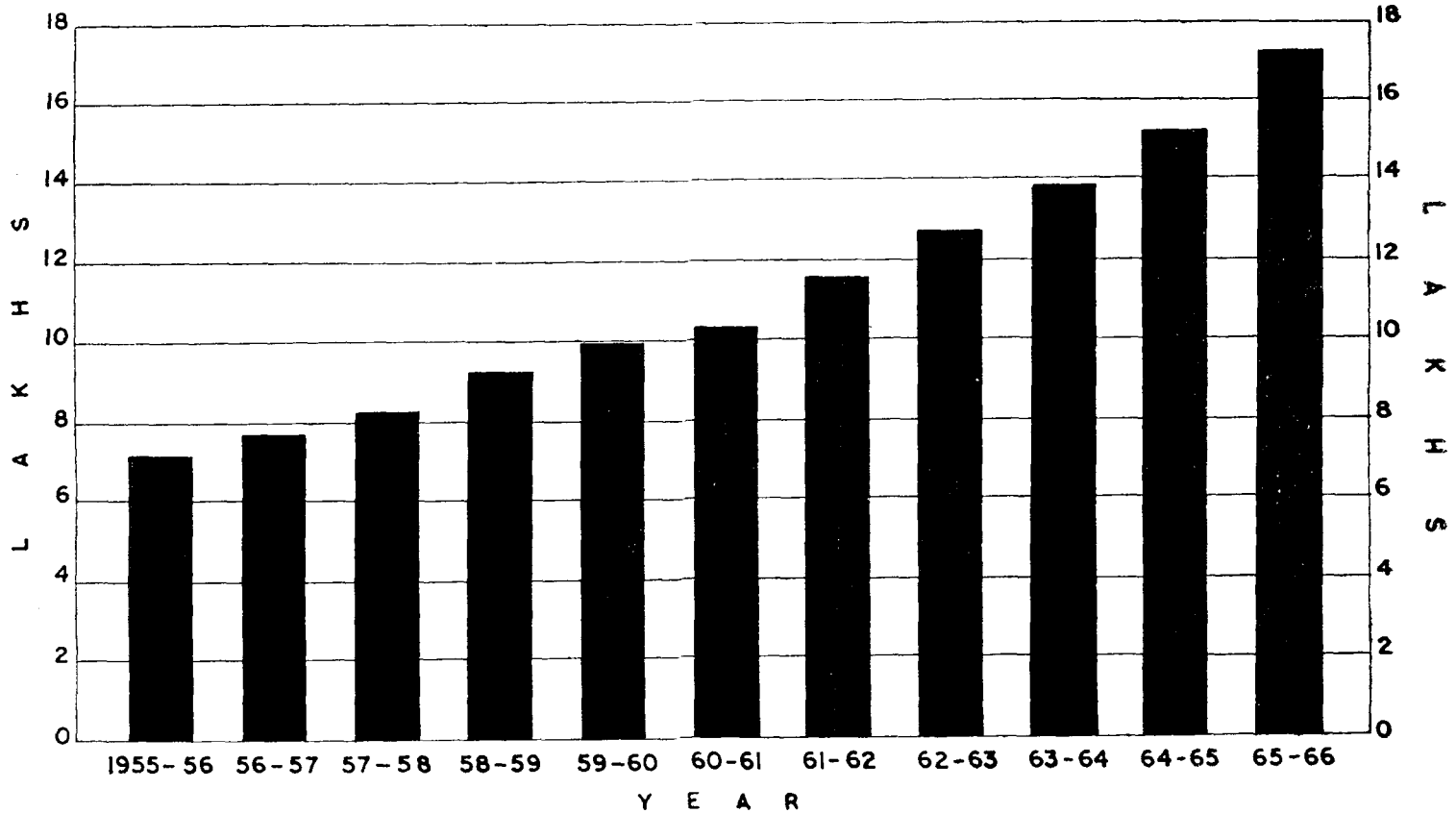
	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Administration Charges	22,03,751
2. Block Grants to Central Universities	3,03,04,837
3. Block Grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities	72,53,687
4. Maintenance Grants to Constituent Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University	99,99,844
5. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants	15,699
Total (Non-Plan)	4,97,77,818

**Plan Projects**

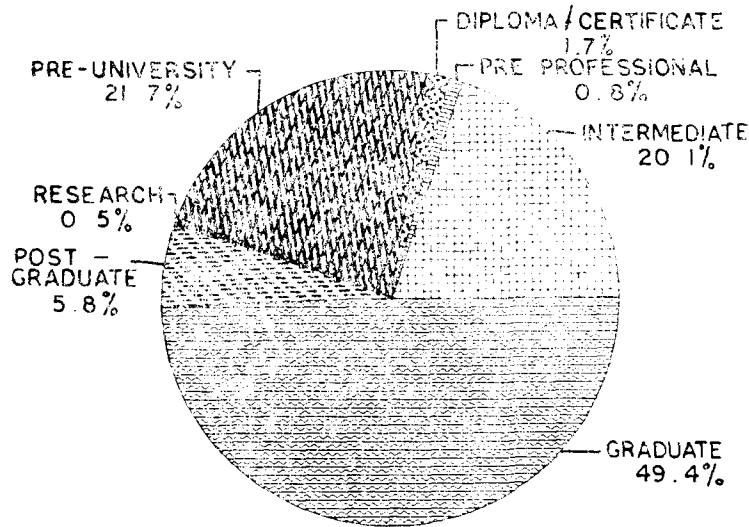
1. Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities	1,38,33,170
2. Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research	2,50,73,860
3. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology	1,91,57,436
4. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges	1,81,62,856
5. Grants to Central and State Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	5,08,56,153
6. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by U.G.C. on Seminars, Conferences etc.	4,68,671
7. Expenditure from Grants received from the Government of India and other Sources for Specific Purposes	12,38,862
Total (Plan)	12,87,91,008

GRAND TOTAL (PLAN AND NON-PLAN)	17,85,68,826
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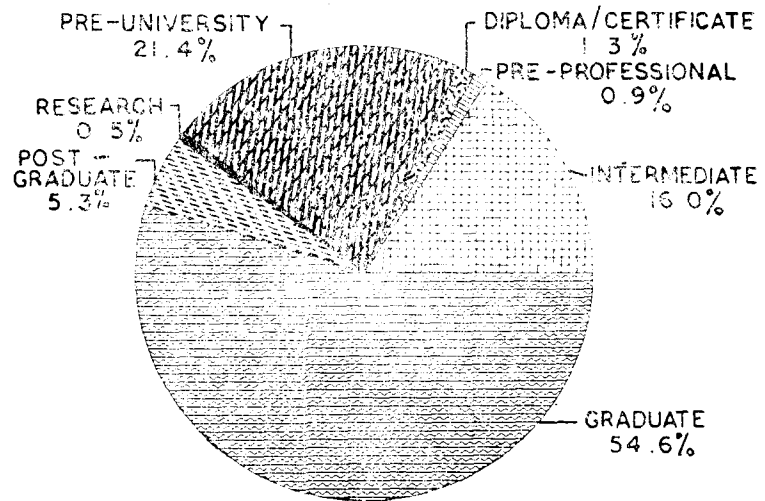
UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT  
(INCLUDES INTERMEDIATE BOARDS)  
1955-56 TO 1965-66



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

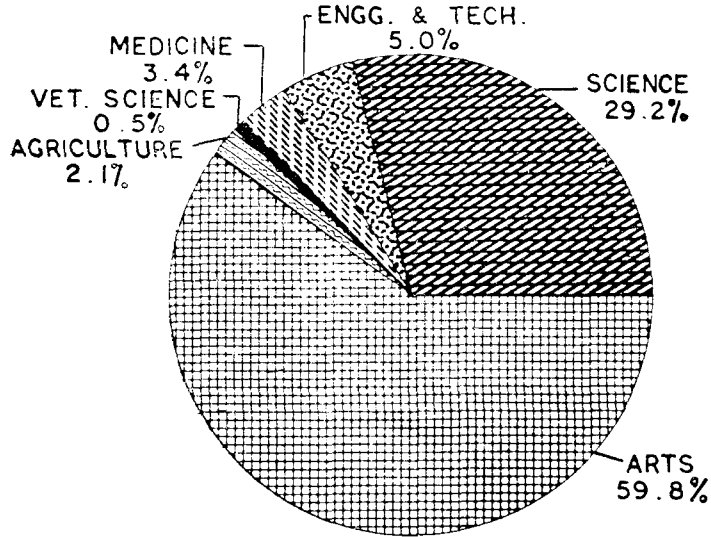


1961-62

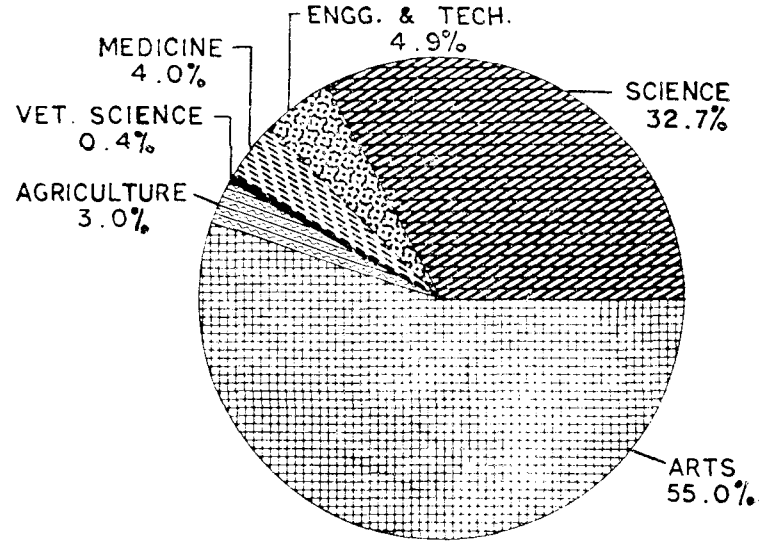


1965-66

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

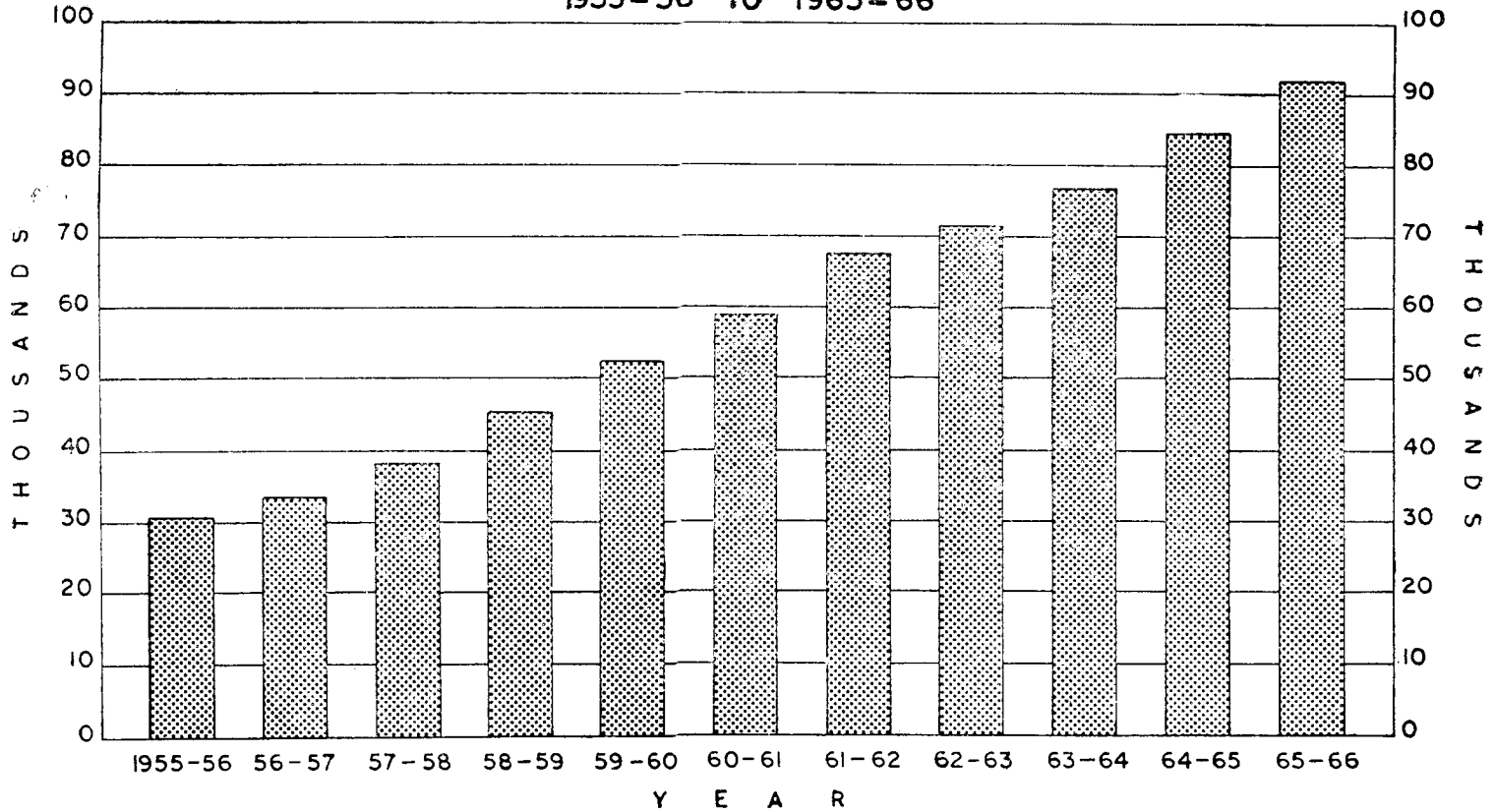


1961 - 62

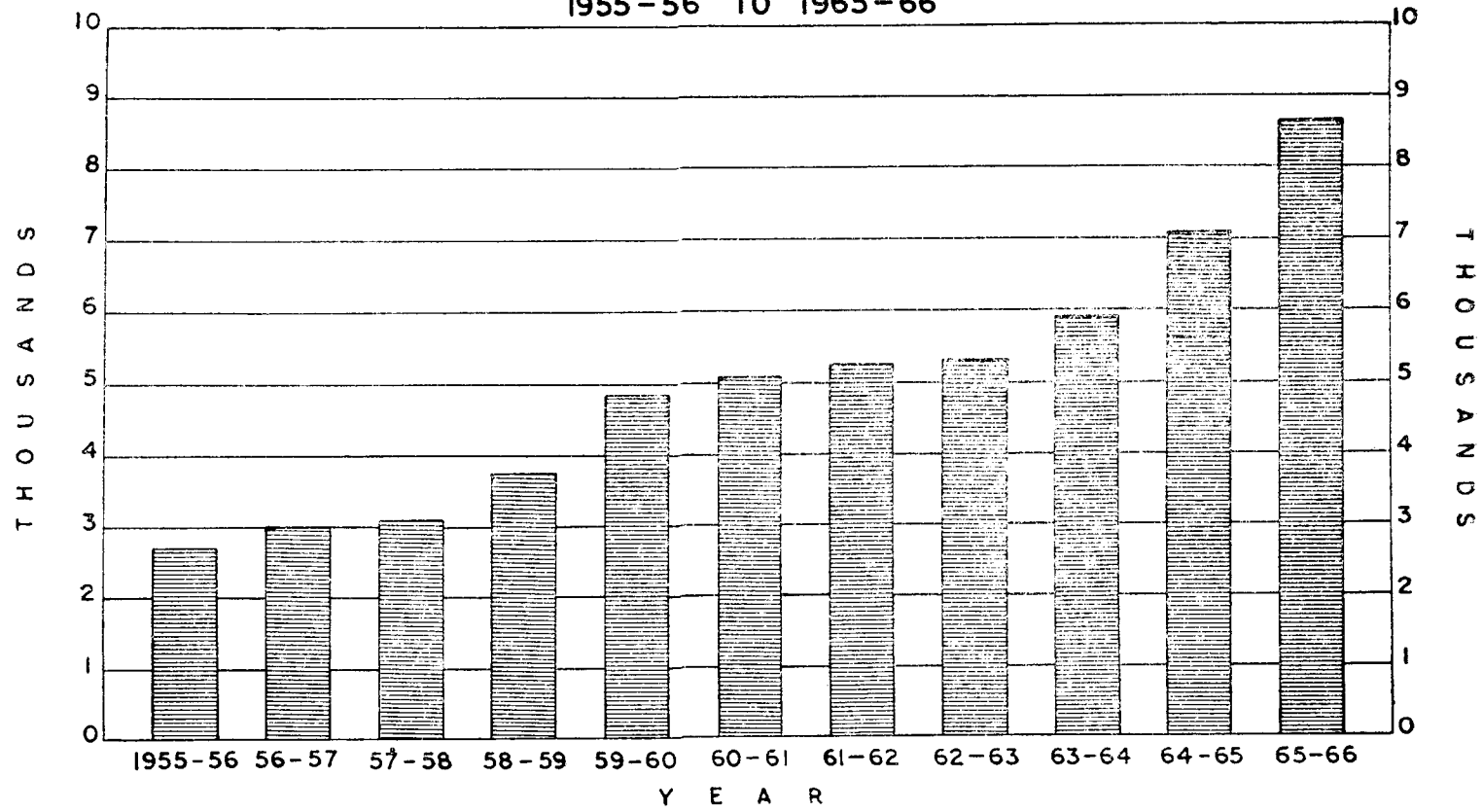


1965 - 66

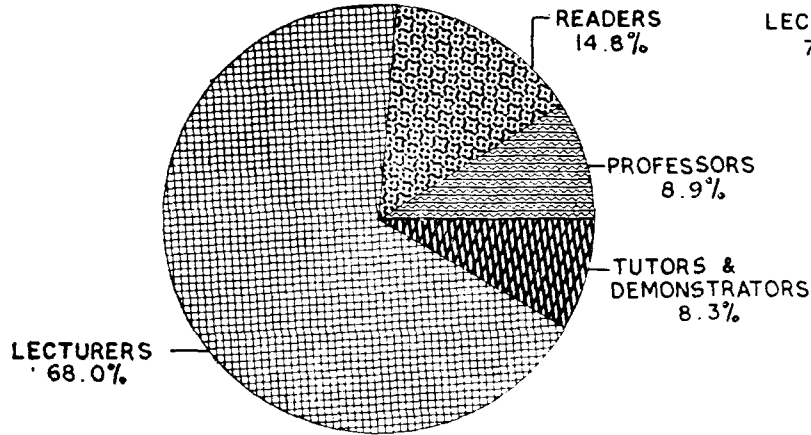
POST-GRADUATE ENROLMENT  
1955-56 TO 1965-66



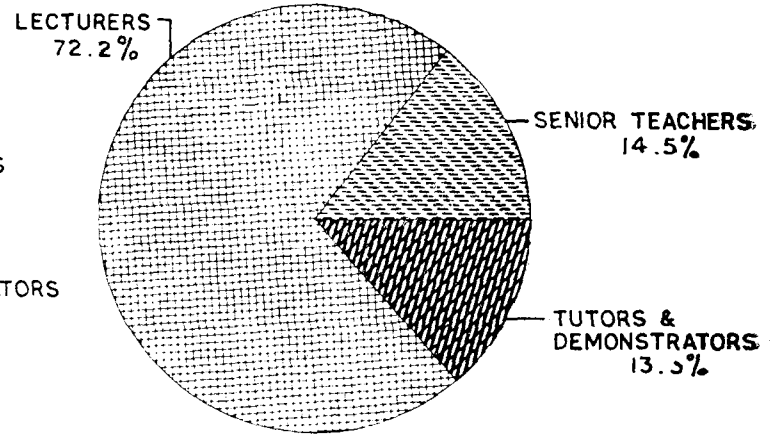
### RESEARCH ENROLMENT 1955-56 TO 1965-66



DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO DESIGNATION  
1965 - 66

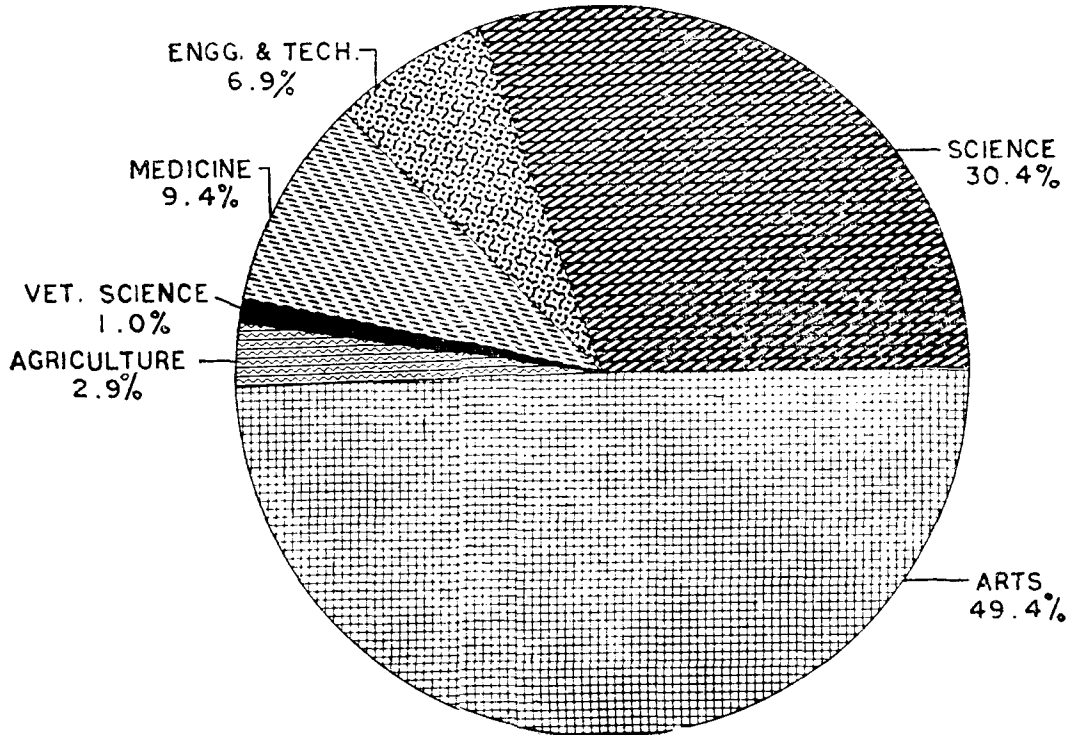


TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

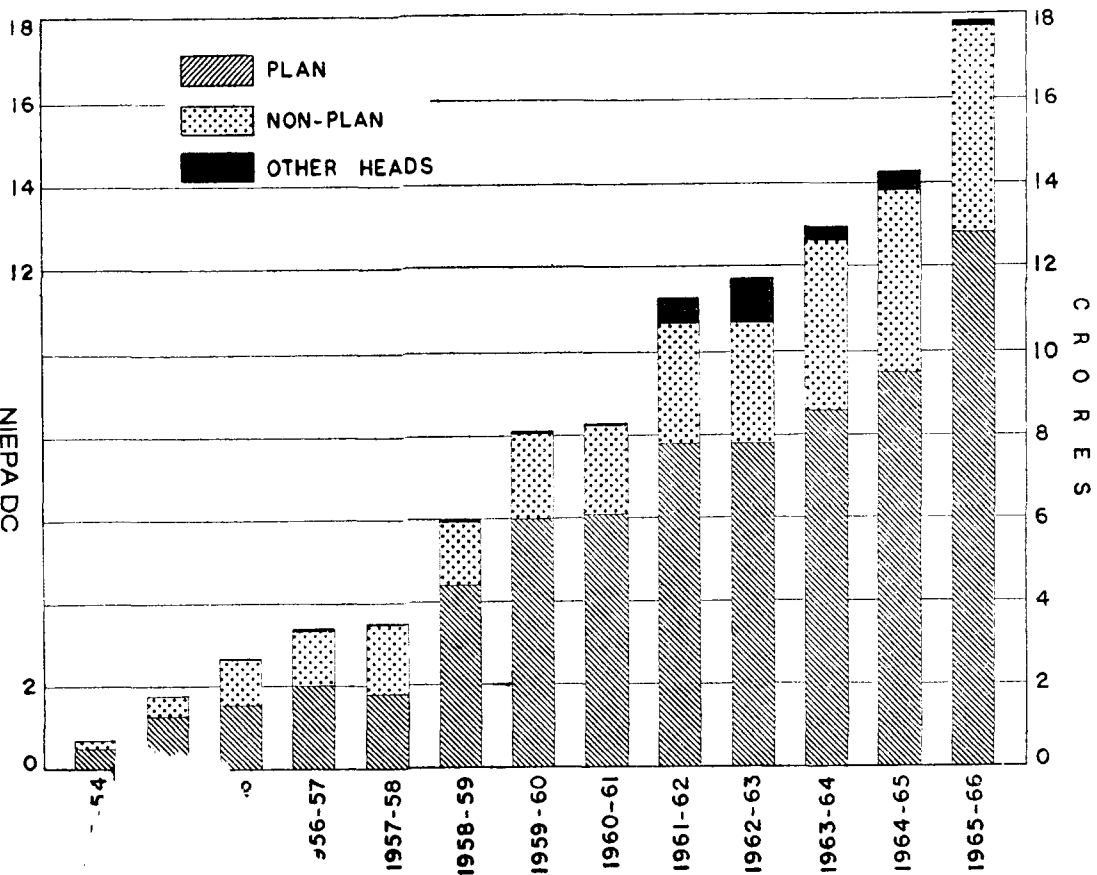


AFFILIATED COLLEGES

FACULTY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF  
1965 - 66







Note:—Other

by U.G.C. from grants received from other sources and deposits and advances.

Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Education,  
Pharmaceutical Administration  
17, Park Road, Singapore  
DOC No. D-6778  
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